

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

IN HONOR OF EMBIE R. BOSTIC

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 4, 1999

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of Mr. Embie R. Bostic as he is recognized for his outstanding achievements and humanitarian contributions to the community by the Ecclesiastes Lodge No. 120.

Embie R. Bostic is a dedicated citizen of the city of Cleveland where he was born and raised. He is a member of St. John A.M.E. Church where he has been a Steward for the past fifteen years. Embie embodies a strong faith and belief in God and will eagerly tell anyone his personal belief that "we should treat one another as we desire to be treated, and each day we need to rededicate our lives to our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ".

In November of 1998, Embie received an award for Employee of the month from the city of Cleveland for his commitment to responsibility and going beyond the call of duty. Embie Bostic is dedicated to his family, job and community. He gives of himself to the fullest in every endeavor. He eagerly shares the knowledge of his profession with the students of the public school systems on their career day in addition to holding story hours with some of the younger students. Embie Bostic entertains the students as well as illustrates moral principles and character.

Mr. Embie R. Bostic is an outstanding and inspirational individual. It is an honor for me to acknowledge his notable accomplishments and achievements among my distinguished colleagues.

COPS AND METRO ALLIANCE CELEBRATE 25 YEARS OF SUCCESSFUL POLITICAL ACTION

HON. CIRO D. RODRIGUEZ

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 4, 1999

Mr. RODRIGUEZ. Mr. Speaker, I am truly honored to recognize the 25th anniversary of the founding of an organization that changed the political landscape in San Antonio, across Texas and the Nation. From the alleys of San Antonio's poorest South and West Side neighborhoods, people of faith and conviction came together a quarter century ago to form Communities Organized for Public Service, or COPS.

COPS, and later its sister organization, Metro Alliance, entered the scene at a time when the largely minority, poor communities of San Antonio did not have a voice at the table. Frustrated by inaction, and worse by a lack of attention from the establishment leadership, COPS and Metro Alliance became the voice of the unheard, the mouth of those who were ignored.

COPS and Metro Alliance draw their strength from the people and institutions that make up the local neighborhoods: churches, schools, and other community-based organizations. We hear a great deal of talk today about the need for faith-based groups to take responsibility, but the truth of the matter is that COPS and Metro Alliance long ago accepted that challenge. The result has been a thousand victories, each one building on the last, with more than 40 religious congregations working together.

COPS first set out to repair the imbalance in distribution of funds for city improvements. They rightly demanded that poor neighborhoods deserved flood control and street improvements. Later COPS fought in the battle to bring single-member districts to San Antonio, helping end the legacy of a system that did not adequately seat minorities, who by this time were a majority of the local population, at the table of power.

In recent years, COPS and Metro Alliance, recognizing that education is the cornerstone of any future success, focus their energies on job training and early childhood education. Project QUEST and the San Antonio Education Partnership are models for improving the lives of communities one person at a time.

The positive impact of these organizations reaches far beyond the banks of the San Antonio River. By joining with the Industrial Areas Foundation, sister groups began to spring forth across Texas, and then other areas of the country. From city to city, the basic principles were established—that local communities could organize themselves to create a political force that could not be ignored.

Today, similar organizations exist in Dallas, El Paso, Houston, the Rio Grande Valley, and communities in New Mexico, Arizona, Louisiana, Nebraska, Iowa, and southern California. On November 7, delegates from each of these areas, some 5,000 in number, will convene in San Antonio to celebrate 25 years of successful political action on behalf of the less fortunate. Their work has improved the living and working conditions of countless thousands of low- and moderate-income families.

All my colleagues in the House of Representatives should be proud of the work performed by COPS, Metro Alliance, and their sister organizations across the country. Ordinary people doing extraordinary work is the best way to describe them. I am proud to share in their accomplishments and look forward to years of future growth and success.

“WATER 2000”

HON. DAVID D. PHELPS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 4, 1999

Mr. PHELPS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the Hamilton County Water District and to bring attention to the "Water 2000"

celebration taking place on November 12, of this year, at the Veterans of Foreign Wars Hall in McLeansboro, Illinois. The Hamilton County Water District will be the first water district in Illinois, and one of the first in the nation, to supply all rural residents who desire water during the year 2000.

Prior to the formation of the Hamilton County Water District in 1978, the population centers in that region had treated waters, but the rural residents depended upon wells, cisterns, or ponds as a source of water. The Hamilton County Water District realized this inequity, and pushed forward to supply these residents with suitable drinking water on par with their more urban counterparts. In the coming year, the final "Water 2000" expansion by the Hamilton County Water District, will complete a total 350 miles of water mains that will serve 1,230 rural customers. Funding for these various expansions include U.S. Department of Agriculture, U.S. Economic Development Association, the Illinois Department of Commerce and Community Affairs, the Illinois Department of Natural Resources and the Illinois Rural Bond Bank.

Mr. Speaker, I am especially pleased about the "Water 2000" celebration and what it stands for. I come from a rural part of the country, where many rural residents sometimes lack basic services such as potable water, that many Americans in more urban areas take for granted. This great accomplishment by the Hamilton County Water District, and all the agencies and individuals who worked to this goal, is one worthy of commemoration in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, and a milestone for rural residents all over this country.

TRIBUTE TO GENERAL ANDREW T. MCNAMARA

HON. JAMES P. MORAN

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 4, 1999

Mr. MORAN of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, General McNamara was the first Director of Defense Supply Agency (DSA, now DLA), 1961–1963. As Director, he distinguished himself as an innovator in developing ways to support the troops at the least cost to the taxpayer. His efforts in standardizing DSA managed items earned him the First Oak Leaf Cluster to the Distinguished Service Medal for exceptionally meritorious service for his leadership as Agency Head.

He established a Cost Reduction Program to prove that DSA could maintain effective supply support to the Armed Forces at less cost to the taxpayer. In FY63, the program saved \$61.8M in direct cost and approximately an additional \$261M in inventory draw down. That program laid the groundwork for DLA's current better, faster, lower cost logistics solutions.

He was instrumental in introducing a wholesale distribution system for assigned supplies

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

which provided an integrated network of distribution facilities for all DSA commodities to be operated under uniform procedures, the basics of which are still used today.

He established the Logistics Readiness Center (LRC) during the Cuban crisis, which provided an overall focal point with the Agency for efficient, economical, and responsive support of the Military Services and unified commands emergency and contingency operations. Today, the LRC is an integral part of DLA's emergency operations and played a vital role in supporting the efforts in Bosnia, Desert Storm, and Haiti.

Other awards:

Legion of Merit (England) for exceptional service in providing Quartermaster supplies to U.S. forces in Tunisia and for adapting Quartermaster transportation facilities to move troops and ammunition.

Bronze Star Medal for his part in planning the invasion of Normandy.

Distinguished Service Medal for directing Quartermaster operations of the First Army during its drive across France, Belgium and Germany.

At 94 years old, renaming the HQ Complex in his honor would be a living tribute to someone who has distinguished himself as a pioneer in Defense supply management as well as a distinguished member of the Armed Forces.

TRIBUTE TO MARY LOU TULLOS
GARCIA

HON. SOLOMON P. ORTIZ

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 4, 1999

Mr. ORTIZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend and pay tribute to Mary Lou Tullos Garcia of Harlingen, a woman who does the most important work in our society, teaching our children. Mary Lou has been selected as the recipient of the National Mujer Award by the National Hispana Leadership Institute (NHLI).

The Mujer Award pays tribute to the sustained lifetime achievement of a woman of Hispanic descent who has made significant contributions to the empowerment and well-being of the Hispanic community. Last year's winner of this award was Dr. Antonia Novello, former Surgeon General of the United States.

Mary Lou was chosen for this award for her dedication and her work improving the schools and schooling for the severely and profoundly disabled children and youth and for tending to the needs of their families. NHLI, in conferring the award, said that Mary Lou exemplified the vigor and strengths of "La Mujer Latina."

The NHLI also says that the award recognizes a woman of Hispanic descent who has served her community well, and acted with justice, love and the deepest of pride in her culture.

I am enormously proud of Mary Lou Tullos Garcia for her commitment during her lifetime to those less fortunate than many of us. Our educators in this country are always my heroes because of the hard work they do every single day to teach the next generation of Americans.

But, today I am particularly proud of Mary Lou for her dedication to teaching those who

are the hardest to teach, and sometimes the hardest to each. The Harlingen community is richer for her presence in the public schools. The lives and families she has touched have benefitted mightily from her work. She indeed embodies the attributes of a Hispanic woman who labors every day, without credit, to make better the community in which she lives.

National Hispana Leadership Institute is the only leadership development program in the United States focusing exclusively on the development of Hispanic women who are leaders. It prepares Hispanic women for positions of national influence, public policy and advancing the national Hispanic community.

The awarded will be conferred at a black-tie gala on Friday, November 12, at the Walt Disney World/Epcot Center in Orlando, Florida. I ask my colleagues to join me in commending Mary Lou Tullos Garcia for receiving this prominent award.

HONORING BERNA DALLONS

HON. LOIS CAPPS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 4, 1999

Mrs. CAPPS. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to inform my colleagues of an outstanding constituent who has spent most of her life dedicated to higher education. Ms. Berna Dallons has been named benefactor of the year by the Council for Resource Development for her significant contributions to resource development at Cuesta College. Recipients of this award embody the ideals of philanthropy, leadership, and volunteerism in their service to the nation's 1,200 community, technical and junior colleges.

As a longtime community leader, educator, and member of the Foundation Board of Director, Ms. Dallons led Cuesta's first ever capital fund drive, after serving on the College's Blue Ribbon Site Selection Committee. In July 1996, Ms. Dallons, with her husband John, offered the college a lease option for land for the North County Campus, and over the next three years, personally contributed over \$250,000 to the Campaign for Cuesta. As a volunteer leader, Berna Dallons led the charge to build a North County Campus with the support of 2000 volunteers, raising more than \$2,000,000 in two years for a campus serving 2,000 students.

Mr. Speaker, Berna has taken community service to the highest level. I applaud the National Council for Resource Development on its choice for this award and I feel so privileged and proud to have this opportunity to recognize Ms. Dallons on behalf of the United States Congress. Berna, I commend you for your service to the community that we share and to our Nation.

WTO MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE

HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKEY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 4, 1999

Mr. VISCLOSKEY. Mr. Speaker, under Article I, Section 7 of the Constitution, the House of Representatives has the authority to originate

revenue provisions; not the Senate, the Administration, or the U.S. Trade Representative. Later this month, the United States will host a Ministerial Conference of the World Trade Organization (WTO) in Seattle, Washington. The Ministerial is expected to launch a new round of multilateral trade negotiations, based on a "built-in agenda" established in the Uruguay Round agreements which Congress ratified in 1994. That build-in agenda, which I wholeheartedly support, includes revisiting the existing WTO rules for agricultural trade, services trade, and intellectual property protection. Many of our trading partners have indicated that they would like to reopen the five year old agreement on Antidumping (AD) and Countervailing Duty (CVD) laws. By not giving the Administration the clear message from Congress that AD and CVD laws are not to be placed on the table for negotiations, we are essentially allowing the Administration to act on authority it does not have.

Dumped products are levied a tariff under existing U.S. law. These tariffs are revenue raisers which are paid directly to the U.S. Treasury. By allowing negotiations to be made which weaken our trade laws and let in more dumped products, the House would be turning over power to the Executive Branch given to it exclusively under the Constitution. Trade agreements and international treaties, as signed by the Administration, are binding under international law, whether or not they are approved by Congress. Article 6 of the original General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), signed in 1947, declares that dumping "shall not be condoned."

This resolution has privilege because only the House has the authority to alter existing revenue provisions. Allowing the Administration to negotiate AD and CVD laws would further diminish the loss of constitutional power the House has suffered over time. Strong antidumping and antisubsidy rules are a cornerstone of the liberal trade policy of the United States and are essential to the health of the manufacturing and farm sectors in the United States. Abolishing AD and CVD would remove these sectors from the U.S. economy, and lead to economic disaster.

Additionally, according to Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution, the Congress has the power and responsibility to regulate foreign commerce and the conduct of international trade negotiations. An important part of Congress' participation in the formulation of trade policy is the enactment of official negotiating objectives against which completed agreements can be measured when presented for ratification.

Congress exercised that power in 1994 when it ratified the agenda for the Seattle WTO Ministerial, which included agricultural trade, services trade, and intellectual property protection. The agenda, enacted into Federal Law as P.L. 103-465, did not include antidumping or antisubsidy rules. More than 225 Members of Congress are concerned that a few countries are seeking to circumvent the agreed list of negotiation topics and reopen debate over the WTO's antidumping and antisubsidy rules. Congress has not approved new negotiations on antidumping or antisubsidy rules and has clearly, but so far informally, signaled its opposition to such negotiations. It has long been and remains the policy of the United States, as well as the international community, to support its antidumping

and ant subsidy laws and to defend those laws in international negotiations. In fact, Article 6 of the original General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), signed in 1947, declares that dumping "shall not be condoned."

Furthermore, Section 702 of House Rule IX, entitled "General Principles," concluded that certain matters of business arising under the Constitution mandatory in nature for the House have been held to have a privilege which superseded the rules establishing the order of business. This is a question of the House's Constitutional authority and is therefore privileged in nature. In the 105th Congress, the House ruled favorably on a measure which contained a constitutional question similar to the one before it now. On March 5, 1998, the House held that H. Res. 379, a resolution which stated that only the House had the authority to originate a revenue provision, had privilege under Rule IX, and then approved the resolution. This resolution was in response to a Senate measure which infringed upon the House's constitutional duty by repealing a revenue provision and replacing it with a user fee. H. Res. 379 had privilege before the House because the Senate provision was a revenue reducing measure. The question of privilege currently before the House concerns the same principle. A trade agreement signed by the President commits the United States and is binding under international law, even if the Congress never ratifies it. Eliminating or weakening AD or CVD laws would reduce United States Treasury receipts, thus reducing overall revenue. If these laws are placed on the table for negotiations, it would give the Administration the authority to commit the United States to agreements under power it does not have. For these reasons, my motion has privilege.

The WTO antidumping and ant subsidy rules concluded in the Uruguay Round have scarcely been tested since they entered into effect and certainly have not proved defective. Opening these rules to renegotiation could only lead to weakening them, which would in turn lead to an even greater abuse of the world's open markets, particularly that of the United States. Avoiding another divisive fight over these rules is the best way to promote progress on the other, far more important, issues facing WTO members; and it is therefore essential that negotiations on these antidumping and ant subsidy matters not be reopened under the auspices of the WTO or otherwise. Under present circumstances, launching a negotiation that includes antidumping and ant subsidy issues would affect the rights of the House and the integrity of its proceedings.

A precedent exists for bringing H. Res. 298 out of committee and to the House floor immediately. On October 26, 1999, H. Con. Res. 190 was brought to the floor under suspension of the rules because it concerned the upcoming Seattle Round. This measure only had 13 co-sponsors, while H. Res. 298 has 228 co-sponsors. The majority of the House should be heard.

Two hundred and twenty-nine Members of the House of Representatives call upon the President: not to participate in any international negotiation in which antidumping or ant subsidy rules are part of the negotiating agenda; to refrain from submitting for congressional approval agreements that require changes to the current antidumping and coun-

tervailing duty laws and enforcement policies of the United States; and to enforce the antidumping and countervailing duty laws vigorously in all pending and future cases.

Mr. Speaker, this debate today is not about the merits of my resolution, nor is it about the 228 cosponsors who would like to see this matter resolved before the House. My question of privilege regards the sanctity of our proceedings as a House. The U.S. Constitution conveys upon this body the power to originate revenue provisions. It is not only our responsibility, it is our duty and obligation to send a clear message to the Administration that the United States House of Representatives will not weaken its trade laws. We need to live up to our obligations.

Mr. Speaker, since a majority of the Members of this House have signed onto the original resolution as cosponsors, I ask the Speaker to recognize any Member wishing to speak on the resolution.

HONORING THE SUFFOLK COUNTY AHRC

HON. MICHAEL P. FORBES

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 4, 1999

Mr. FORBES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my warmest wishes and congratulations to the Suffolk County Chapter of the Association for the Help of Retarded Children and to its honorees; Robert R. McMillan and Marvin L. Colson. Over the last 50 years, the Suffolk County AHRC has dedicated itself to providing educational and vocational training to both children and adults with disabilities. It gives these children and adults unique opportunities that they may otherwise have never been exposed to, and it focuses on improving all aspects of their lives. The AHRC's commitment to people with disabilities has helped and will continue to ensure that they are provided with the best care and training to further enhance their lives, and its exemplary record should serve as a shining example for all other such organizations.

This year's honorees have also proven their commitment to Long Island and people with disabilities and should be commended for their work. As the founder and chairman of the Long Island Housing Partnership, Inc., Robert R. McMillan has been devoted to creating affordable housing. As the director of the Long Island Development Disabilities, Marvin L. Colson has dedicated over 26 years to serving the disabled. Once again, I would like to congratulate and thank the AHRC and its honorees for all they have done for Suffolk County.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. SUE WILKINS MYRICK

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 4, 1999

Mrs. MYRICK. Mr. Speaker, I missed 3 recorded votes on November 1, 1999 while I was working in my district. If I had been present, I would have voted as follows:

Rollcall vote 552, on the motion to suspend the rules and pass H.R. 1714, Electronic Sig-

natures in Global and National Commerce Act, I would have voted "yes".

Rollcall vote 551, on the motion to suspend the rules and pass H.R. 2737, the Land Conveyance, Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail, I would have voted "yes".

Rollcall vote 550, on the motion to suspend the rules and pass H.R. 348, to authorize a national civil defense and emergency management memorial, I would have voted "yes".

THE LITERACY INVOLVES FAMILIES TOGETHER ACT

HON. WILLIAM F. GOODLING

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 4, 1999

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a bill to improve programs for family literacy, better known as LIFT (Literacy Involves Families Together). The purpose of this legislation is to improve the quality of services provided under the Even Start Family Literacy Program and other Federal programs providing family literacy services.

As the author of the Even Start Family Literacy Program when it was first enacted in 1988, I want to be sure that the services provided to program participants are of the highest quality. Family literacy programs that are intensive and provide participants with high quality services are a very effective means of breaking the cycle of illiteracy that occurs in many families.

As we all know, parental support is instrumental to a child's academic success. Unfortunately, there are many parents who are unable to support their child's education because they themselves have dropped out of school or have a low level of literacy. Family literacy programs provide adult education services to parents and, at the same time, help ensure that their children do not fall behind in school. By working with parents and children at the same time, family literacy programs have successfully helped parents reduce their dependency on Federal assistance, obtain employment, or even advance in their current jobs. For children, the picture is just as bright. Children who participate in family literacy programs with their parents perform well in school.

Mr. Speaker, the legislation I am introducing will improve family literacy programs through several important changes to current law. For example, this legislation would authorize and provide funding for a research project to find the most effective ways to improve literacy among adults with reading difficulties. The National Institute for Child Health and Human Development has provided us with high quality scientific research on the best method for teaching children to read and the bill requires instructional programs for children to be based on scientifically based reading research. Unfortunately, there is no comparable body of research on teaching reading to adults. And yet, the statistics on adult illiteracy in this country are staggering.

According to the National Adult Literacy Survey, 40 million adults, or 20 percent of the U.S. adult population, scored at the lowest of five levels of literacy. In real terms, this means that 40 million adults struggle to maintain good jobs, have a difficult time supporting their children's education, and have poor participation

rates in community activities. In order to have high quality family literacy programs, we need to ensure the instruction provided to both adult and child participants is based on sound scientific research on reading. By authorizing research on how adults learn to read as a part of this legislation, we are taking a positive step in this direction.

In addition, the LIFT Act would help raise the quality of family literacy programs by allowing States to use a portion of their Even Start dollars to provide training and technical assistance to Even Start providers. States would provide such training through a grant, contract, or other agreement with an organization experienced in providing quality training and technical assistance to family literacy instructors. States could not, however, reduce the level of service to program participants in order to provide such training and technical assistance.

The LIFT Act would also permit Even Start projects to operate for more than 8 years. I have heard from many projects that they will have difficulty continuing to operate once Federal support for their project is totally eliminated. As such, the LIFT Act would allow projects to receive Federal support for more than 8 years, but would reduce the level of support to 35 percent of the cost of operating the project. States would, however, be able to eliminate funding for any project if it did not meet program goals and State indicators of program quality.

The final change I want to highlight is a provision which would focus additional program dollars on high needs populations. Once funding for the Even Start Family Literacy Program reaches \$250 million, a total of 6 percent of funding would be reserved to serve migrants and Native Americans. These are some of our most vulnerable families and I believe it is most appropriate to use additional funds to serve their needs. At the present time, a total of 5 percent of program dollars are reserved for Even Start projects for migrants and Native Americans.

Mr. Speaker, these are but a few of the highlights of this important legislation. Its enactment will ensure the long-term success of Even Start and other family literacy programs operated with Federal funds by providing for quality improvements. I urge my colleagues to join me in support of this legislation.

HONORING UAW LOCAL 599'S 60TH ANNIVERSARY AND THE RECIPIENTS OF THE "WALTER P. REUTHER DISTINGUISHED SERVICE AWARD"

HON. DEBBIE STABENOW

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 4, 1999

Ms. STABENOW. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to recognize the 60th anniversary of UAW Local 599 which will be celebrated on November 6, 1999, and the men and women who will receive the "Walter P. Reuther Distinguished Service Award."

The same solidarity that began in 1937 and 44 days later resulted in the first major industry wide contract in the United States is still thriving today. During those 44 days and nights the members of the fledgling UAW and

the Flint community forged an alliance which has endured for the past 60 years. The brothers and sisters of Local 599 continue to give back to the community that played such a pivotal role in their success. Local 599 has collected over \$1 million to help provide community residents with shelter, food, clothing, and medical care. They have coordinated the Marine Toys For Tots program which has given 10,000 children the overwhelming joy and excitement of a Christmas morning surprise for the past 10 years. The list of organizations to which they have given is long and includes the United Way, Easter Seals, American Cancer Society, Good Will, and the Salvation Army.

The "Walter P. Reuther Distinguished Service Award" is being presented to Robert Aidif, David Aiken, Dale Bingley, Dennis Carl, Jesse Collins, Russell W. Cook, Harvey "Whitey" De Groot, Patrick Dolan, Larry Farlin, Maurice "Mo" Felling, Ted Henderson, Ken Mead, Frank Molina, Shirley Prater, Gene Ridley, John D. Rogers, Dale Scanlon, G. Jean Garza-Smith, Robbie Stevens, Nick Vukovich, Jerry Ward, Greg Wheeler, Don Wilson, Tom Worden, and James Yaklin in recognition of 20 years of recorded service in an elective office in the local union. These individuals have served their union brothers and sisters of UAW Local 599 and their communities with unparalleled devotion and perseverance.

I would like to thank the men and women receiving the "Walter P. Reuther Distinguished Service Award" for their contributions and UAW Local 599 for 60 years of solidarity not only within the plant, but throughout the community. The union brothers and sisters of UAW Local 599 epitomize the values that have made our Nation great.

WOMEN'S HEALTH AND CANCER RIGHTS CONFORMING AMENDMENTS OF 1999

HON. SUE W. KELLY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 4, 1999

Mrs. KELLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce the Women's Health and Cancer Rights Conforming Amendments of 1999. This bill is a technical correction to legislation adopted by Congress last year that ensures reconstructive surgery coverage for all stages of reconstruction, including symmetrical reconstruction, for breast cancer patients.

In the last Congress I introduced H.R. 616, the Women's Health and Cancer Rights Act of 1998. A specific provision of this bill that requires coverage for reconstructive procedures after breast cancer surgery was passed into law in Title IX of the Omnibus Budget Bill. While passage of last year's legislation was a wonderful step forward, a loophole has been identified which seriously weakens the intent of this legislation. The bill I am proposing would correct this flaw by conforming the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to the requirements consistent with the Women's Health and Cancer Rights Act. This change would provide a civil monetary penalty against those health plans who fail to provide coverage for breast reconstruction following mastectomy or other breast cancer surgery.

There is indeed precedence for such a technical correction. Similar corrections were made

to the Internal Revenue Code as part of the Taxpayer's Relief Act of 1997 to ensure compliance to the Mental Health Parity Act of 1996 and the Newborns' and Mothers' Health Protection Act of 1996. The correction I am seeking today is like these and would ensure compliance to the Women's Health and Cancer Rights Act of 1998.

Studies have documented that the fear of losing a breast is a leading reason why women do not participate in early breast cancer detection programs. Now that coverage is guaranteed for reconstructive surgery following breast cancer surgery, it is time to put the teeth in that language and hold health plans accountable for providing that coverage. As we continue this month of Breast Cancer Awareness, let us make this important correction to ensure the best possible support for breast cancer victims.

CONCERN WITH THE NEXT ROUND OF THE WTO AND TRADE LIBERALIZATION

HON. ENI F.H. FALEOMAVEGA

OF AMERICAN SAMOA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 4, 1999

Mr. FALEOMAVEGA. Mr. Speaker, the prospect of a "Millennium Round" of trade liberalization is inspiring heated debate both within the United States and the international community. While further liberalization could bring new opportunities for growth, there is much evidence that the costs of free trade have thus far outweighed the benefits for the majority of the world's people.

Mr. Speaker, if the United States is to maintain its commitment to strengthening democracy domestically and abroad, and to improving the quality of life for all its citizens, it is imperative that a thorough review of WTO policies and procedures be undertaken. Too many questions remain about the effects of trade liberalization—as illustrated by our Nation's mixed experience with NAFTA—and the United States should not rush blindly into a new round of WTO negotiations.

On this timely subject, Mr. Speaker, I recommend to our colleagues and the Nation an excellent article authored by Nora Connor, a Research Associate with the highly-regarded Council on Hemispheric Affairs (COHA), which is based in Washington.

WTO FACES INTERNAL DISCORD, PUBLIC OPPOSITION

With the World Trade Organizations ministerial meetings just days away, trade officials are still arguing over the basic agenda for the Seattle event. An October meeting in Lausanne clarified differences among participants, but saw little progress toward resolving them. Though certain items were to be given priority for a possible "Millennium Round" of trade talks, consensus has proven elusive. WTO member countries remain divided on issues such as the impact of the organization on environmental and labor issues, as well as the prioritization of specific agenda items.

In addition, WTO representatives will be facing raucous public opposition to a new round of trade talks. Numerous national and international groups have denounced the effects of previous free trade measures. These groups have planned large-scale protests to coincide with the ministerial, acting on behalf of labor rights, the environment, sustainable development, consumer rights,

women's and children's issues, and the strengthening of democracy.

Trade experts in many nations insist that a broad agenda addressing the liberalization of previously untreated sectors (including services and agriculture) is the only way to ensure that the new round can move forward. Proponents of a broad agenda assert that any delay in trade liberalization would result in missed opportunities for huge gains in global trade and income, and could open the way for protectionist "backsliding." Advocates of further liberalization also insist that the process must move forward if developing countries are to benefit from increased market access, greater consumer choice and increased opportunity to attract foreign investment.

Many anti-WTO protesters preparing to clog the streets of downtown Seattle say they categorically oppose any new round of trade talks. A petition outlining objections to a new round and calling for an exhaustive review of existing WTO agreements has been signed by over seven hundred groups worldwide. The signatories claim that trade liberalization has done little to benefit the world's poor. They also view the WTO as a threat to democracy, insisting that WTO policies have undermined elected governments' ability to prioritize national development, public health and safety issues, as well as interfered with consumer rights. These concerns are attracting widening publicity, and though they have been dismissed as instances of "anxiety" by U.S. Trade representative Charlene Barshefsky, and as "attacks by extremists dedicated to spreading anarchy and defeating capitalism," by Financial Times contributor Guy de Jonquieres, popular opposition to the WTO could prove a significant barrier to further liberalization, particularly as the U.S. presidential race intensifies.

Despite their opponents' accusations to the contrary, free trade advocates insist that they too have the best interests of the world's population at heart. WTO director-general Mike Moore has summed up the position of free trade supporters in saying that "the WTO is about raising living standards . . . if living standards rise, environmental standards rise, families are better off and children normally have a better education." Moore's position is a prime example of the "rising tide lifts all boats" line: what is good for the economy is good for people. Macroeconomic indicators both support and contradict this thesis, depending on one's point of view. In many developing areas, including Latin America, foreign investment is up, and inflation is down. The Financial Times reported last month that global income has grown dramatically as a result of trade liberalization. The rising-tide rationale is also being applied to the next round of negotiations, with experts insisting that the poorest countries also will benefit from the removal of agricultural trade barriers. Yet others suggest that conditions are worsening in the majority of developing regions. In Latin America overall economic growth has been ragged with less than 3% annually, according to the United Nations Commission on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), with some countries showing negative growth, job creation has slowed, and unemployment has remained fairly stable. Perhaps most telling, gaps in income distribution have sharply widened, suggesting that the free-market system contains inherent structural inequalities preventing some "boats" from rising despite general increases in trade, investment, and economic growth.

In addition, WTO policies continue to force developing countries to compete largely on the basis of their only truly competitive advantage: cheap labor. This presents a prob-

lem, as it has historically, in that labor is performed by workers who are also humans with a need to consume. Countries that must lower labor costs as a means to greater efficiency and greater competitiveness must essentially manipulate their populations in the service of "the market." UNCTAD reports that Latin American workers experienced declines in real wages of 20-30% since the Uruguay Round was implemented beginning in 1990. It seems clear that all workers have not benefited from new trade patterns. Perversely, however, shrinking wages can contribute to the appearance of economic growth in the form of increased "efficiency." Similarly, the rapid increase of temporary and ill-paid service jobs in countries like the U.S. is hailed as improved flexibility in the labor market—even though it may undermine job security for countless workers, and even though significant decreases in wages can adversely affect consumption.

Traditionally, the WTO has argued that labor and environmental matters—as well as the burden of ensuring equitable distribution of resources and profits—are best left to natural forces in member states, as they are not, classically speaking, trade-related. Yet the trade organization consistently has undermined member nations' attempts to regulate labor and environmental protection, with its dispute panel by categorizing many reforms as "non-tariff barriers to trade," which may invite retaliatory sanctions. Issues that might be most effectively pursued by means of international cooperation, are instead reduced to bargaining chips. Developing countries, for example, suffer from environmental degradation just as developed countries do—sometimes even disproportionately, due to, for example, having to allow toxic materials to be dumped or incinerated in third-world countries, out of financial desperation. Yet efforts to enact environmental protection measures are often misguidedly opposed by poorer nations which cannot afford to implement similar measures, or lack the infrastructure to do so. Poorer countries perhaps naively believe that developed countries invoke stricter environmental measures as a ploy to protect their own domestic industries against overseas low cost competition. Labor issues have met a similar fate under free trade, with workers in neighboring countries often pitted against one another, rather than pooling their leverage in order to raise standards across the board.

Supporters of free trade explain the suffering connected with trade liberalization by insisting that such sectors are experiencing the temporary hardships tied to a certain stage in a process of industrialization or development. Once these nations modernize their industries and stabilize their markets in order to become more competitive, the script reads, living standards will improve. But this attitude belies the supposed concern with the plight of the world's most poverty-stricken, implying that those who are suffering in the "early stages" of a country's development will just have to take one for the team. If the poor must wait for the day when free trade will deliver on all of its promises and bring about real improvements in poverty levels and standards of living, as its proponents claim it can do, it seems reasonable to ask that the WTO pause to assess the impact of its policies on those whose destinies are far from assured.

THE REV. RONALD J. FOWLER

HON. TOM SAWYER

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 4, 1999

Mr. SAWYER. Mr. Speaker, for over 30 years, The Rev. Ronald J. Fowler has served with distinction as the Senior Pastor of the Arlington Church of God in my hometown of Akron, OH. When he assumed that position in January 1969, Ron Fowler knew that he had a difficult act to follow—the 23-year tenure of his father, The Rev. Robert L. Fowler.

Ron Fowler has done his father, his congregation, and our community proud.

Under his leadership, the Arlington Church of God has grown in membership and ministries. This growth has twice necessitated the building of new worship and educational facilities.

But Ron Fowler does more than attend to his congregation and preach the Gospel. Both in his public and private roles, he lives the Gospel, committing himself to meet the ever-growing needs of his congregation and our community.

His dedication and devotion to serving the needs of the community led him to spearhead the establishment of the Independent Living Facilities for Seniors, now known as A.H.O.P.E.S.

His commitment to education resulted in the creation of both the Irma Jones Preschool and Infant Center, and the Arlington Christian Academy. That same commitment was evident as Ron Fowler served on the Akron Board of Education, exercising community-wide education leadership, from 1988 to 1995, including two years as Board President.

But most notably, Ron has been a vocal and forceful advocate and champion of racial reconciliation throughout the community and the nation. For more than 10 years, his mostly African-American church has worked hand-in-hand with The Chapel, a predominantly white church, in the Allies race relations program. That powerful personal resolve was evident for all the Nation to see two years ago when President Clinton held his first Town Hall Meeting on Race in Akron.

In one of his sermons, Ron Fowler spoke of an "unquenchable fire" that shapes lives. "Passion," he said, "is not something we are born with. It is something acquired. Whatever the route by which we acquire it, the fire that burns daily within our bosom reveals much about our character and understanding of what our mission in life is."

There is no question that Ron Fowler has that fire.

He is the living embodiment of his own challenge to "Press on" and "Take hold of the faith that gives all of us tomorrow."

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of our community, let me offer congratulations to Ron and Joyce Fowler and their family on 30 years of service through the Arlington Church of God. They have touched and enriched countless lives in their congregation and throughout our community. We are deeply grateful for their service and for their indelible example to the Nation.

HONORING UAW LOCAL 599
REUTHER AWARD RECIPIENTS

HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 4, 1999

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, it is my great pleasure to pay tribute to 23 members of UAW Local 599, who will be recipients of the Walter P. Reuther Distinguished Service Award. On Saturday, November 6, 1999, these individuals will be honored at the 19th Annual Walter and May Reuther Twenty Year Award Banquet.

Local 599 has always had a special place in my heart because my father was one of its original members. Over the years, Local 599 has developed a strong and proud tradition of supporting the rights of working people in our community, and improving the quality of life for its membership. This year marked the 60th anniversary of the local's charter, and its commitment to working for decent wages, education and training, and civil and human rights.

Mr. Speaker, it is indeed an honor to recognize these special individuals who, have diligently served their union and community. During this time, each one of these UAW members have held various elected positions in the union. And there is no question they have represented their brothers and sisters well.

It is very fitting that these 23 people be recipients of the Walter P. Reuther Distinguished Service Award. Walter Reuther was a man who believed in helping working people, and he believed in human dignity and social justice for all Americans. The recipients of this award have committed themselves to the ideals and principles of Walter Reuther. They are outstanding men and women who come from every part of our community, and they share the common bond of unwavering commitment and service.

Mr. Speaker, I would ask my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join me in honoring Robert Aidif, David Aiken, Dennis Carl, Russell W. Cook, Harvey DeGroot, Patrick Dolan, Larry Farlin, Maurice Felling, Ted Henderson, James Yaklin, Ken Mead, Don Wilson, Frank Molina, Shirley Prater, Gene Ridley, John D. Rogers, Dale Scanlon, G. Jean Garza-Smith, Nick Vuckovich, Jerry J. Ward, Greg Wheeler, Tom Worden, and Dale Bingley. I want to congratulate these fine people for all of the work they have done to make our community a better place to live.

TRIBUTE TO AMBASSADOR VICTOR
MARRERO

HON. JOSÉ E. SERRANO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 4, 1999

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to Ambassador Victor Marrero, an outstanding individual who on October 1 was unanimously confirmed by the Senate to fill a vacancy on the federal bench in New York's Southern District.

Ambassador Marrero was born in Puerto Rico and moved to New York City with his parents when he was 10. He graduated from New York University (B.A. cum laude, with Honors in History, Phi Beta Kappa). He re-

ceived his law degree from the Yale Law School, where he was elected Editor of the Yale Law Journal. He was a Fulbright Scholar at the University of Sheffield (U.K.) School of Law and has taught as a Visiting Lecturer in Law at Yale and Columbia Law Schools.

Mr. Speaker, before his confirmation to the bench, Ambassador Marrero served as the Permanent Representative of the United States to the Organization of American States. His achievements during his tenure at the OAS are impressive. Among his proposals that have been adopted are the restructuring of the General Assembly in order to streamline the number of days and make it more efficient and effective, reform to eliminate duplication and waste through a new Inter-American Agency for Cooperation and Development, and creation of the Center for the Study of Justice in the Americas. Through Attorney General Janet Reno he has pledged \$1,000,000 for the Center, to promote research on legal matters, train personnel, exchange information, and provide technical support on the reform processes of judicial systems in the Americas.

Mr. Speaker, before this posting, Ambassador Marrero served since 1993 as the United States Representative on the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations. He brought to his diplomatic posts extensive experience in private law practice and business in New York as well as public service in federal, state and city government.

Prior to his service at the United Nations, Ambassador Marrero practiced law in New York City. As a partner in the Manhattan law firm of Brown and Wood, he specialized in real estate, land use, development and environmental law.

During the Carter Administration, Ambassador Marrero was Under Secretary of the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. Previously he had been Commissioner of the New York State Division of Housing and Community Renewal and the Vice Chairman of the New York State Housing Finance Agency. Before joining state government, he served as Chairman of the City Planning Commission of New York City.

Mr. Speaker, Ambassador Marrero has served as Director or Trustee for numerous civic education, charitable and professional organizations, as well as the Mayor of New York's Management Advisory Committee and Commission on the homeless, and the Yale University Urban Advisory Committee.

Ambassador Marrero is married to Veronica M. White. They have two children, Andrew and Robert.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating Ambassador Victor Marrero for his accomplishments as the Permanent Representative of the United States to the Organization of American States and in wishing him success as a Federal Judge in Manhattan.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE
ACCESS ACT

SPEECH OF

HON. ROBERT L. EHRlich, JR.

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 1, 1999

Mr. EHRlich. Mr. Speaker, I strongly support H.R. 974, the District of Columbia College

Access Act. It is legislation long overdue and deserves an immediate Presidential signature. This legislation expands the educational choices and opportunities of eligible District of Columbia students by establishing a program that permits these graduates to pay in-state tuition rates upon admission to state colleges in Maryland or Virginia. Moreover, this will benefit the already first-rate educational opportunities in these states by increasing the number and quality of candidates for admission.

Unlike the 50 states, the university system in the District of Columbia is significantly limited. The University of the District of Columbia is the city's only public university. Thus, if high school graduates from the District's schools want to attend an institution of higher learning and pay-in-state tuition they have no choice except the District's university. This is unacceptable.

H.R. 974 levels the playing field. It provides eligible high school graduates from the District's schools a network of state-supported colleges to attend. Specifically, this legislation establishes a program to permit D.C. residents who are recent high school graduates the ability to pay in-state tuition rates upon admission to state colleges in Maryland or Virginia. Under this proposal, the federal government will pay the difference between the two rates, creating no additional cost to state universities. Public university grants may not exceed \$10,000 in any award year, with a total cap of \$50,000 per individual.

Additionally, this legislation provides tuition assistance grants of \$2,500 for students attending private colleges in the District or the adjoining Maryland and Virginia suburbs, including historically black colleges and universities as another educational option for the District's students.

Access to quality education in the United States is essential. This bill goes a long way to ensure that the students of the District of Columbia are afforded a variety of educational opportunities at a reasonable cost. It will encourage the young people of the District of Columbia to complete high school and seek further education. This will enable them to acquire better jobs in the future, earn good salaries, and improve the quality of life in the entire Washington, D.C. metropolitan region.

COUNCIL OF KHALISTAN LETTER
IN NEW YORK POST ALLEGES
RELIGIOUS PERSECUTION IN
INDIA

HON. JOHN T. DOOLITTLE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 4, 1999

Mr. DOOLITTLE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call the attention of my colleagues to a letter that appeared on Wednesday, November 3, 1999, in the New York Post by Dr. Gurmit Singh Aulakh, President of the Council of Khalistan. It reveals the religious persecution in India.

Christians have been actively persecuted in India in recent months, a pattern carried out on Sikhs, Muslims, and others.

I urge all my colleagues to read the attached letter, which I am placing in the RECORD.

[From the New York Post, Nov. 3, 1999]

RELIGIOUS PERSECUTION IN INDIA

Thank you, Rod Dreher, for an excellent article ("Pope's passage to India may be most perilous yet," Oct. 28) exposing the "Hindu brownshirts" who run India.

The religious persecution of Christians has reached unparalleled proportions, as Dreher aptly points out. But it is not just Christians who have suffered severe religious persecution. India has killed over 200,000 Christians, over 250,000 Sikhs, more than 65,000 Muslims and tens of thousands of Assamese, Manipuris, Tamils, Dalits and others since its independence. Thousands of minorities, especially Sikhs, remain in Indian jails as political prisoners without charge or trial.

The Western world must not accept this pattern of religious tyranny.

DR. GURMIT SINGH AULAKH,
Council of Khalistan,
Washington D.C. (via e-mail).

REPUBLICANS ARE WINNING THE BUDGET FIGHT

HON. ERNEST J. ISTOOK, JR.

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 4, 1999

Mr. ISTOOK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend the Republicans in the House and the Senate on our pledge not to spend Social Security. To that end, I recommend the reading of the following article by Tod Lindberg, which appeared in the November 8th issue of *The Weekly Standard*.

HOUSE REPUBLICANS ARE WINNING ONE THE BUDGET BATTLE OF 1999, HARD TO BELIEVE BUT TRUE, HAS FEATURED GOP CUNNING
(By Tod Lindberg)

Republicans both inside and outside Congress have been pleasantly surprised by how well they are doing politically in this year's budget fight with President Clinton. Ever since Clinton squashed the Republican Congress over the government shutdown in 1995-96, the autumnal rites of appropriation have been a time of dread for the GOP, an exercise in wondering who among them will be a human sacrifice come the next election as a result of drawing the wrath of the Democratic administration.

This time, simply put, they are not getting killed. In fact, thanks to their tireless reiteration of their unifying theme—namely, that they are going to protect every last dime of Social Security from marauding Democrats—and thanks to the money the GOP is spending on advertising in select congressional districts repeating the point, poll numbers show the Republican message taking hold. It looks like Republicans have at last found an incantation with the same black magic power as the Democrats' "Medicare, Medicaid, education, and the environment."

Now, there are those who might say that the real secret of the GOP's success, such as it is, has been timely surrender, appeasement, and subterfuge: that Republicans have wholeheartedly agreed to substantial increases in government spending. The spending caps theoretically imposed by the balanced budget agreement have in effect been blown to smithereens, and the appropriations bills themselves are, in the aggregate, full of budgetary gimmickry and self-aggrandizing assumptioneering. This, snort some, is what a Republican Congress does? Crank up spending and cook the books to hide it?

Well, up to a point. Those who see a smaller, more limited federal government as the sole test of conservative success will rightly be disappointed. At the end of the appropriations process—which is to say, before final negotiations with the White House—domestic discretionary outlays were scheduled to grow by 6 percent. The increase in outlays will surely outpace the growth of the economy in 2000. In absolute and relative terms, government is not shrinking but growing.

But this raises the question: By how much? And compared with what? In judging the Republican performance, it's only fair to take account of political reality—in particular, the terra incognita of budgeting in an era of surplus.

A better term for Bill Clinton's "Third Way" governing philosophy might be "balanced-budget liberalism." For years, Republicans ran against the federal budget deficit, while Democrats only paid lip service to the concept (though they were always prepared to raise taxes in the name of deficit reduction). With their new majority after the 1994 elections, Republicans felt obliged to attack the deficit head-on. Politically, they ran into the Clintonian buzzsaw. But in the end, thanks in no small measure to a surging economy, Clinton was happy to grant Republicans what they had always claimed was their fondest wish: a balanced federal budget.

One should, of course, be careful what one wishes for, lest one get it. Before Republicans saw it, Clinton understood the political implications of a world of budget surpluses. If your main argument against federal spending is "the deficit," then surpluses translate into more spending. The GOP leadership on Capitol Hill disagreed. Many of them still wanted to cut spending or at least restrain increases. But for the first time in their political lives, the budget deficit was no longer at hand as an easy argument against spending. And Clinton would not go along with a tax cut acceptable to Republicans, so no budget restraint would be imposed by depriving the government of tax revenue.

This is the box Republicans found themselves in at the beginning of the 1999 budget season, with the additional headache, after their 1998 election losses, of only a whisker-thin majority in the House. What's more, impeachment-related political tumult had claimed first the Gingrich speakership and then Bob Livingston's, resulting in the elevation of the amiable but untested Dennis Hastert of Illinois. This looked for all the world like an environment in which Clinton could fragment the House Republicans and dictate the spending levels he wanted, up to the limits of the budget surplus.

Indeed, this was the calculation the House leadership made at first. They were inclined to abandon the budget caps early and make an expensive peace with the White House, thereby avoiding the nightmare scenario of another government shutdown for which they would be blamed—and the end of their majority in 2000. But there was serious resistance in the ranks to the idea of popping the caps. So they hung on and looked for some other survival kit, and found an unlikely one.

They decided to make Social Security their friend. For years, the fact that government took in more in Social Security taxes than it paid in benefits, \$99 billion in 1998, was irrelevant to the big picture on the deficit. In other words, government "spent" the Social Security "surplus"—that is, the deficit for running the rest of the government, apart from Social Security, would have been higher by the amount of the Social Security surplus. No one seriously objected to this "raid" on the "Social Security trust fund." These are arbitrary accounting distinctions.

Then, in a series of head-scratching staff meetings devoted to the question of how not to get killed, Republicans finally hit paydirt—a line they could articulate simply and clearly, with potential for public resonance, and around which they could keep their slender majority united, against all odds. It was "Stop the Raid" on Social Security. At a stroke, they were able to declare some \$147 billion of the federal budget surplus for 2000 off limits to new spending. And they were able to hold that line.

In accounting reality, this Social Security surplus figure is not less arbitrary than the budget caps supposedly still in force. But in the real world of politics, the fact is that budget caps were too abstract to hold Republicans together. Social Security is real. Clinton's rhetorical case against a tax cut hinged on protecting Social Security, for example.

Without necessarily setting out to do so, the GOP leadership essentially created a very useful artificial deficit, the size of the Social Security surplus. This "deficit" now serves as a restraint on federal spending—and will continue to do so. The Social Security surplus is estimated at about \$155 billion in fiscal 2001 and \$164 billion the year after. If Republicans win this point, it's likely to work for them in future budget rounds.

The story of the fiscal 2000 budget, then, is not the story of gimmicks and gewgaws. That's the story of the budget every year. The story is how a perilously thin and nervous GOP majority under an untested leader managed to change the subject in such a way as to forestall scores of billions in additional government spending at a time when the government had the money. Dennis Hastert turns out to be the most underestimated politician in Washington since Bill Clinton in January 1995.

HONORING JUNE HOROVITZ

HON. ROBIN HAYES

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 4, 1999

Mr. HAYES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a legislative hawk from North Carolina who is going to be moving out of our state in just a few days. June Horovitz from Raleigh, has worked hard for the people of North Carolina. Although she has never been elected and she has never been paid a lobbying fee, she has worked for over 17 years to make North Carolina a better place.

I first met June in 1992 as a state legislator in North Carolina's General Assembly. June does not drive, so she would ride the bus or catch a ride with a friend down to the legislature building and attend committee meetings and visit with members. We became fast friends due to her hard work to eliminate the state sales tax on food. June's cause prevailed. Last year, the General Assembly repealed the final two cents of the state's portion of the food tax.

Since moving on, June has kept me informed of the issues in the North Carolina General Assembly. June is moving to Boca Raton, Florida on Thursday, November 18 to be closer to her brother and his family. I expect she will continue to fight high taxes and wasteful government in her new state of residence. I thank her for all her support and wish her all the best.

THE NORTH KOREA ADVISORY
GROUP**HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 4, 1999

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, in August of this year, Speaker J. DENNIS HASTERT asked me to chair a group of nine members, including Representatives FLOYD SPENCE, PORTER GOSS, CHRIS COX, TILLIE FOWLER, SONNY CALLAHAN, DOUG BEREUTER, CURT WELDON, and JOE KNOLLENBERG to examine the threat that North Korea poses to the United States. We issued our report today. This is the summary of that report:

I. Do the North Korean weapons of mass destruction (WMD) programs pose a greater threat to U.S. security than five years ago?

North Korea's WMD programs pose a major threat to the United States and its allies. This threat has advanced considerably over the past five years, particularly with the enhancement of North Korea's missile capabilities. There is significant evidence that undeclared nuclear weapons development activity continues, including efforts to acquire uranium enrichment technologies and recent nuclear-related high explosive tests. This means that the United States cannot discount the possibility that North Korea could produce additional nuclear weapons outside of the constraints imposed by the 1994 Agreed Framework.

In the last five years, North Korea's missile capabilities have improved dramatically. North Korea has produced, deployed and exported missiles to Iran and Pakistan, launched a three-stage missile (Taepo Dong 1), and continues to develop a larger and more powerful missile (Taepo Dong 2). Unlike five years ago, North Korea can now strike the United States with a missile that could deliver high explosive, chemical, biological, or possibly nuclear weapons. Currently, the United States is unable to defend against this threat.

The progress that North Korea has made over the past five years in improving its missile capabilities, its record as a major proliferator of ballistic missiles and missile technology, combined with its development activities on nuclear, biological and chemical weapons, ranks North Korea with Russia and China as one of the greatest missile proliferation threats in the world.

II. Do North Korean conventional forces pose a greater threat to peace on the Korean peninsula than five years ago?

North Korea is less capable of successfully invading and occupying South Korea today than it was five years ago, due to issues of readiness, sustainability, and modernization. It has, however, built an advantage in long-range artillery, short-range ballistic missiles, and special operations forces. This development, along with its chemical and biological weapons capability and forward-deployed forces, gives North Korea the ability to inflict significant casualties on U.S. and South Korean forces and civilians in the earliest stages of any conflict.

III. Does North Korea pose a greater threat to international stability than five years ago?

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) is a greater threat to international stability primarily in Asia and secondarily in the Middle East. North Korea is arguably the largest proliferator of missiles and ena-

bling technology in the world, with its primary markets being South Asia and the Middle East. Its proliferation activities pose an increasing threat to American and allied interests globally. Pyongyang continues to harbor terrorists, produce and traffic in narcotics, counterfeit U.S. currency, and infiltrate agents into South Korea and Japan.

IV. Does U.S. assistance sustain the North Korean government?

The United States has replaced the Soviet Union as a primary benefactor of North Korea. The United States now feeds more than one-third of all North Koreans, and the U.S.-supported KEDO program supplies almost half of its HFO needs. This aid frees other resources for North Korea to divert to its WMD and conventional military programs.

U.S. aid to North Korea has grown from zero to more than \$270 million annually, totaling \$645 million over the last five years. Based on current trends, that total will likely exceed \$1 billion next year. During that same time, North Korea developed missiles capable of striking the United States and became a major drug trafficking and currency counterfeiting nation.

Despite assurances from the administration, U.S. food and fuel assistance is not adequately monitored. At least \$11 million in HFO assistance has been diverted. In contravention of stated U.S. policy, food has been distributed in places where monitors are denied access. One U.S. aid worker in North Korea recently called the monitoring are denied access. One U.S. aid worker in North Korea recently called the monitoring system a "scam." More than 90% of food aid distribution sites in North Korea have never been visited by a food aid monitor. The North Koreans have never divulged a complete list of where aid is distributed.

North Korea has the longest sustained U.N. food emergency program in history. There are no significant efforts to support or compel agricultural and economic reforms needed for North Korea to feed itself. North Korea will likely continue to refuse to reform, instead relying on brinkmanship to exact further aid from the United States and other members of the international community.

V. Do the policies of the North Korean government undermine the political and/or economic rights of its people more so than five years ago?

The condition of the North Korean people, both physically and politically, is worse than at any time in the history of their government. U.N. nutritional studies and other research have shown that at least one million North Koreans have starved to death since 1994, while many others face starvation. North Korea's medical system has collapsed with its economy, transforming common diseases into death sentences for many. North Korean hospitals largely function as hospices.

North Korea has the worst human rights record of any government in the world. The DPRK formally categorizes its citizens into 51 classes. Seven million citizens, one-third of the population, are regarded as members of the "hostile" class. North Korea has established prisons for hungry children, and is the only place on earth where a hungry child wandering away from home is imprisoned. North Korea is also unique in being the only country that has attempted to withdraw from a key human rights treaty.

The regime of Kim Jong Il depends on maintaining high levels of fear to oppress its people. The perpetual state of crisis that the regime generates with the international

community ensures internal discipline and demands absolute support for the regime. This policy requires the regime to keep the North Korean people isolated and ill-informed on developments in the outside world.

Accordingly, Mr. Speaker, I look forward to working with my colleagues on the International Relations Committee as well as the members of the Intelligence and Armed Services Committees as we take follow-up actions on this important issue.

COUNCIL ON HEMISPHERIC
AFFAIRS**HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 4, 1999

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to submit for the RECORD the attached articles, "One Commission To Be Proud of" and "The Effect of the U.S. Embargo on Cuban Health Care in Cuba", in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

Mr. Speaker, ever since its creation in the wake of the 1959 Cuban Revolution, the Inter-American System for the Protection of Human Rights has played an extraordinary role in promoting justice on the continent. The Commission and the Court have consistently furthered this country's authentic national interests by helping oppressed populations defend themselves against dictatorships and by working for the establishment of democratic norms.

However, this institution finds itself at a critical juncture and needs political support. Human rights crimes are still being perpetrated throughout the hemisphere, yet the chronic under-funding of these OAS bodies threatens their effectiveness. Furthermore, Peru's recent withdrawal from the jurisdiction of the Court deserves maximum condemnation and should not be allowed to set a precedent for those governments hoping to escape accountability. The United States should lead by example and finally ratify the Inter-American Convention on Human Rights and accept the jurisdiction of the Court.

The following research memorandum was authored by Eric Angles, a Research Fellow with the Washington-based Council on Hemispheric Affairs (COHA). This timely and trenchant article gives credit to the Inter-American System for its accomplishments, and emphasizes how pivotal U.S. backing is to its success.

ONE COMMISSION TO BE PROUD OF
(By Eric Angles, Research Fellow, council on Hemispheric Affairs)

Pinochet and Milosevic indicted for their crimes; a "just war" waged in the Balkans at heavy political, diplomatic and military risk; the human rights debate has clearly shifted gears. Gone is the era when egregious patterns of abuses remained concealed behind sacrosanct national borders, or neatly rhetoricized away by Cold War realpolitik. At last public indignation is being heeded. This is a very positive sign, with much credit being owed to intrepid journalists and relentless human rights promoters, those good men and women in gray.

But plaudits—a great deal of them—must also go to a more discrete actor, the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights. Ironically, since its founding in 1959 by the Organization of American States, some of its backers have belonged among the world's most flagrant offenders; and the Commission has certainly had to struggle for a measure of independence. Early on, periodic in loco visits to human rights Gethsemane and hard-hitting country reports proved effective in at least publicizing the cruelties of barbarous regimes. Scores of lives were doubtlessly saved during the junta years owing to the boldness of these investigative missions. But new and impressive accomplishments in the 1990s have since firmly entrenched the crucial role of the Commission and its judicial arm, the Inter-American Court, in promoting justice throughout the Americas.

Most far-reaching is a mechanism whereby individuals deprived of their rights can lodge a petition. Public hearings are then held and embarrassing rulings often rendered. Over twelve thousand cases have been considered since 1965, primarily involving killings, torture and "disappearances". More complex issues are not increasingly addressed, such as the rights of women and indigenous populations. Not only have wrongs been condemned and at least partly redressed; Commission and Court decisions have set invaluable standards for use by other international human rights bodies under the United Nations, European and African systems.

Just as tellingly perhaps, recalcitrant states now defend themselves with unprecedented ferocity when chastised by a jurisdiction which, after all, they once opted into. In the early years, offenders largely ignored unfavorable findings. By contrast, a fulminating President Fujimori found it necessary to withdraw Peru from the Court's competence rather than face additional rulings against the country's summary military trials—one of whose victims was young U.S. national Lori Berenson, sentenced for life in 1996 without even a shred of due process. Fujimori's outrageous move will only serve to isolate Peru, and to little avail since Commission proceedings cannot be blocked short of renouncing OAS membership. Simply put, avoidance strategies are fast running out for renegade leaders.

The Inter-American system's effectiveness derives at least in part from heightened political support since the end of the Cold War. But if basic principles of justice are being enforced and not merely exalted, above all it is due to the efforts and persistence of the Commission. Ambiguously comprised of legal experts nominated by governments, it could easily have remained the typical OAS cipher. Yet skillful navigation by a deft leadership and expert staff has admirably defied the odds. "Quasi-judicial" prerogatives provide it with a uniquely effective blend of political initiative—most notably the power to throw the spotlight on a selected issue or country—and the authority to set legal precedent. At the same time, the Commission has displayed an even-handedness that has done wonders for its credibility: a case in point was the 1999 report on Columbia detailing wrongdoings both by government and guerrilla forces.

Commission and Court practice also has shown remarkable boldness and creativity. The landmark 1988 Velazquez Rodriguez judgment against Honduras laid out key legal definitions in such a way as to limit procedural escape routes for guilty parties. Other international norms like the humanitarian conventions of Geneva are also commonly invoked when necessary. In no small measure, this is contributing to the slow rise of universal accountability for governments who pull out the nails of their own citizens.

Curiously, these hard-won accomplishments have remained mostly uncelebrated, especially in the U.S., which does not recognize the Court and all but ignores adverse determinations by the Commission. Aren't we too quick to take for granted justice enforced on behalf of our countrymen, such as Matthew Blake, murdered by agents of the Guatemalan state in the early 1980s? There is no question that when provided U.S. backing will be pivotal if full-fledged judicial mechanisms are one day to emerge for the regional and global protection of human rights. Congress' antiquated aversion to international adjudication sits oddly indeed alongside the lofty foreign policy goals articulated by Capitol Hill leaders and Presidents alike.

Success is rarely self-perpetuating. At under three million dollars a year the Commission is absurdly under-funded in the light of its expanding mission. Worse still, a group of disgruntled OAS states very nearly managed to brush back much of its power two years ago, thwarted only by the timely mobilization of concerned private groups. With malefactor states and Fujimori-like leaders waiting to bushwhack it at every corner, public support remains crucial to the furtherance of the Commission's outstanding work into the next century.

Mr. Speaker, legislation such as the 1992 Cuban Democracy Act (CDA) and the 1996 Helms-Burton Act have tightened the U.S. embargo against Cuba to the point that has it negatively effected the health of Cuban civilians and has profoundly damaged the country's revolutionary health care system and medical research institutes. Current U.S. policy towards Cuba severely restricts the export of medicine, the medical supplies and technology to the island by demanding a political test which it is anticipated that Cuban authorities will continue to reject. The Warner-Dodd bill in the Senate and the Freedom to Market Act in the House would reevaluate the embargo and remove restrictions on the sale of grain, medicine and medical supplies to Cuba. These measures were initiated partially in response to numerous studies reporting that the health of Cuban citizens has deteriorated greatly, and hospitals are in dire need of supplies due to the embargo.

The following research memorandum was authorized by David Roberts, a Research Associate with the Washington-based Council on Hemispheric Affairs (COHA). It represents an elaborated version of an article recently published in COHA's biweekly publication, the Washington Report on the Hemisphere. This timely and pertinent article investigates the effect that U.S. policy has had on the Cuban health care system and the well-being of the Cuban populace.

THE EFFECT OF THE U.S. EMBARGO ON CUBAN HEALTH CARE

(By David Roberts, Research Associate,
Council on Hemispheric Affairs)

Senators John Warner (R-VA) and Christopher Dodd (D-CT) have reintroduced a bill designed to remove restrictions on the sale of grain, medicine and medical supplies to Cuba. The U.S. embargo currently prohibits all trade with the island including restrictions on humanitarian aid such as medicine and food. Cuba is now the only nation worldwide denied access to medical supplies as part of a U.S. embargo. The Warner-Dodd bill and its sister measure in the House, the Freedom to Market Act (HR 212), were initiated this year in order to alleviate the suffering caused by the embargo against Cuban civilians that has been in place for nearly 40 years.

Since 1959, the U.S. government has unsuccessfully tried to unseat Castro by any means ranging from economic sanctions to assassination attempts. In recent years, Washington has increased pressure on Castro, enacting legislation such as the 1992 Cuban Democracy Act (CDA) and the 1996 Helms-Burton measure, whose net result has been to impede the exportation of medicines and medical technology to Cuba. These regulations have discouraged the transfer of health care resources through purposely restrictive licensing procedures and denying U.S. visas to, and even suing, executives of foreign companies found to be trading with the island. The collapse of the Soviet Union and the Eastern bloc, Cuba's principal benefactors, exacerbated the damaging effects of U.S. sanctions. As a result, health conditions in Cuba have deteriorated significantly.

Prior to the Warner-Dodd bill, the Dodd-Torres legislation in 1998 was introduced which was aimed at removing the provision of food and medicine from the U.S. sanctions list. The act lost its viability when Senate amendments emasculated the measure, turning the proposed bill into a vehicle for that would make matters worse for Cuba. Hostile riders to the bill permitted sanctions against "terrorist" nations that deny access to food, medicine or medical care as a means of coercion or punishment of a segment of the local populace, effectively invalidating the intentions of the bill's sponsors. Although Cuba has faced international pressure over its flagging human rights record, Havana officials maintain in return that the U.S. embargo has inflicted far more grievous rights violations against Cubans. Critics of the embargo condemn its hypocritical nature because it denies Cuba access to food and medicine as a form of coercion, while the U.S. simultaneously chastises Havana for not providing the population with these essential products. Although the Clinton administration recently ended similar policies against Iran, Libya and Sudan, arguing that "food should not be used as a foreign policy tool," the administration maintains a much more severe embargo including both food and medical supplies against Cuba.

A HISTORY OF GUARANTEED HEALTH CARE

Obsessed with eliminating "human, social and economic underdevelopment," Castro revolutionized the country's medical system in 1959, introducing comprehensive free health care for all Cubans. For several decades this system was considered a model for other Third World nations. The country's constitution guarantees citizens the right to free medical treatment and preventive care. The health delivery system focuses on women's health, providing programs for the early detection of breast and cervical cancer, prenatal care, and free child immunization. Previously, when medicines were available, state pharmacies filled prescriptions for free as well as formulated vaccines which were supplied by the bustling domestic drug manufacturing industry.

Cuba's progressive health care policy propelled the country's successful and internationally acclaimed biotechnology and pharmacology export industries. The island's 11 "world class" research institutions made impressive advances, some of which were greatly respected by the international medical community. These institutes have been credited with developing innovative medical breakthroughs including vaccines for hepatitis-B and meningitis-B. In fact, Cuba is the sole producer of a vaccine for meningitis-B that has been proven to reduce the incidence of the disease by 93%. The institute also developed a surgical cure for retinitis pigmentosa, a genetic disorder that may lead to blindness or tunnel vision.

LONG-TERM EFFECTS ON THE EMBARGO

While Cuban authorities maintain their resolve to provide the populace with greatly needed medical care, highly qualified doctors still face long lines of patients with only antiquated technology to treat them. Even the medicines produced by the pharmacology industry are difficult to obtain because imports of their components have been restricted by the blockade. Despite the previous successes posted by the pharmacology industry, island drug store shelves are now empty. Although recent changes have allowed for some medical sales to Cuba, each transaction must receive prior approval from the U.S. Treasury Department in order to insure that the sale will not benefit the Cuban government and that such supplies will only be handled by independent and non-governmental agencies. Currently, only one U.S. company has sought license to sell medical goods to Cuba. A study by the American Association for World Health found that Cuban hospitals are in dire need of basic medical supplies as a result of U.S. policies. This is partially due to the fact that the government-run health care system serves the impoverished sector of the population, which cannot otherwise purchase medicine, while other hospitals serving wealthier Cubans and foreigners reap the benefits of this minor relaxation of the embargo. The only relief for the average Cuban citizen comes on the daily charter flight from Miami that brings donations from individuals and aid from the few Catholic humanitarian agencies authorized to operate on the island.

The U.S. embargo and the tempo with which it is being administered is indisputably hurting the majority of Cubans. Critics of the status quo maintain that lifting sanctions and following a policy of constructive engagement would be of great benefit to the general population. Several U.S. legislators recently have traveled to Cuba, indicating a need for more non-political relations with the island. "Cuban can benefit from the research of the National Institutes of Health and we can benefit from the research (the Cubans) are doing on meningitis-B," said Sen. Arlene Specter (R-PA) following a recent visit to the island.

Although the Warner-Dodd bill and HR 212 are meant to transcend party lines, it will be difficult to advance such creative thinking in either the House or the Senate due to the opposition of such powerful and unregenerate Cuba-bashers as Senate Foreign Relations Chairman, Jesse Helms (R-N.C.) and Florida's Cuban-American lobby.

IN HONOR OF THE BAYONNE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY FOUNDATION ON 34 YEARS OF DEDICATION TO THE CITY OF BAYONNE AND TO THIS YEAR'S HONOREES, MR. AL SAMBADE AND MR. THOMAS CUSEGLIO

HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 4, 1999

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the Bayonne Economic Opportunity Foundation for its continued service to the City of Bayonne, New Jersey, and this year's honorees, Mr. Al Sambade and Mr. Thomas Cuseglio.

The Bayonne Economic Opportunity Foundation, a social service agency in its 34th year, has remained a vibrant and reliable force

in the community. Following the slogan, "People Helping People," the foundation has remained dedicated to serving the people of the community through various outreach programs, including Head Start and Meats on Wheels. And this year's honorees truly embody the goals of this organization.

Serving as Assistant Municipal Engineer from 1981 through 1987, Mr. Sambade has worked diligently for the City of Bayonne throughout his career. From funding procurement to construction supervision of various public buildings, drainage systems, and vital water distribution systems, Mr. Sambade's contributions can be seen throughout the city.

Mr. Sambade, a registered architect, licensed engineer, and professional planner in the State of New Jersey, founded the DAL Design Group in 1987. As the organization's President, he supervised millions of dollars worth of diversified housing and commercial and industrial development projects in the State.

A graduate of the Roberson School in Bayonne, Mr. Sambade is also very active in charitable organizations, such as the Boy Scouts, Windmill Alliance, and the Hudson County ARC.

Mr. Cuseglio has been both an active and visible force in the Bayonne community for more than three decades. From 1979 through 1983, Mr. Cuseglio served as City of Bayonne Building Inspector. By 1983, because of his expertise and unmatched commitment to the City, Mr. Cuseglio was serving as City Construction Official, Building Sub Code Official, Zoning Officer, and Relocation Officer.

After retiring from the City in 1992, Mr. Cuseglio continued his commitment to his life work by accepting a part-time position with the City of Keansburg as a Field Inspector to Code and Specification for its revitalization programs. And just four years later, in 1996 returned to Bayonne as "Clerk of the Works." In this capacity, Mr. Cuseglio was responsible for inspecting all construction sites.

Mr. Cuseglio remains active in community and charitable organizations. Presently, he serves on the Board of Trustees of the Bayonne Economic Opportunity Foundation.

These two men exemplify leadership and dedication to the City of Bayonne and to the Bayonne Economic Opportunity Foundation. For these tremendous contributions to New Jersey and their incredible example as public servants, I am very happy to congratulate Mr. Sambade and Mr. Cuseglio for their achievements. I salute and congratulate both of them on their extraordinary accomplishments.

TRIBUTE TO JOHN MORAMARCO

HON. KEN CALVERT

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 4, 1999

Mr. CALVERT. Mr. Speaker, I take the floor today to recognize the outstanding career of John Moramarco, who is retiring as Senior Vice President and General Manager at Callaway Vineyard and Winery in Temecula, California—after 30 years with the winery.

John comes from a long history of vintners. In fact, he started his career at the family's Old Mission Winery in Los Angeles as a young boy, and continued the family tradition as an 11th generation viticulturalist.

Years in the family business allowed John to learn the basics of the business, and the finer points and finesse of making great wine.

It was his love of wine, and know how, that John applied to the Capistrano Winery and Vineyards in Fontana, California, which he and his brother, Mike, established. John became the vineyard's manager from 1945 to 1967, and put into place the lessons learned from his youth—grape growing, wine producing, marketing and sales techniques. He also continued to supervise the family's vines and those of several other wineries.

In 1969, Ely Callaway hired John Moramarco to plant and supervise his new vineyard in the small, rural Riverside County town of Temecula. In this position, John was instrumental in Callaway's vineyard and wine development.

Only recently have I had the privilege of working with John, and observing his talent, first hand. Wineries in Southern California are currently facing an unfortunate situation with a disease that kills grapevines and has no cure. But, John's life-time devotion to the industry has made the California Wine Industry better prepared than they may have been.

John's progressive work with professors from both the Universities of California at Davis and Riverside, gives the wine industry a relationship that they can now draw upon to solve this crisis. The industry is indebted to John's work with the universities and his willingness to devote vineyard blocks to the universities for their experiments. Those experiments have resulted in improved rootstocks, fertilizers, herbicides, mildew resistance, grafting and pruning, techniques now standard practice in California, and will give the industry the greatest chance of surviving their current crisis.

I know that I speak for everyone in the wine industry when I say, "John will be missed."

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. JAMES H. MALONEY

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 4, 1999

Mr. MALONEY of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably detained during rollcall vote No. 567. Had I been present I would have voted "no" on rollcall No. 567.

ARTICLE EXPOSES HINDU FUNDAMENTALISTS' REPRESSION OF CHRISTIANS; WILL THE POPE BE SAFE IN INDIA?

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 4, 1999

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, on October 28, the New York Post ran an excellent article by Rod Dreher exposing the tyranny of what he called "Hindu brownshirts" who run India. He notes that the Pope is heading to India soon and wonders if the Pope and his entourage will be safe in the face of this religious violence.

Dreher wrote that "a small but violent faction of Hindu fundamentalists aligned with the

Hindu nationalist government have been conducting an organized campaign against the Pope as part of a concerted effort to demonize and persecute the country's tiny Christian minority."

In the article, Dreher states that there were 108 cases of beatings, stonings, church burnings, looting of religious schools, and other attacks on Christians. Freedom House, a widely respected human-rights monitoring organization, reports that there have been more incidents of violence against Indian Christians in the past year than in the previous 50 years, even though Christians make up just 3 percent of India's population.

Missionary Graham Staines and his two young sons were burned to death in their Jeeps by a Hindu mob affiliated with the ruling party. The Hindu militants surrounded the jeep and chanted "Victory to Lord Ram." Last month, Hindu fundamentalists kidnapped a nun named Sister Ruby and forced her to drink their body fluids. These are only two of so many incidents that I have lost count.

There have been cases of forcible reconversion to Hinduism along with the violent incidents against Christians and Christian institutions. Many of us have been standing here discussing this, yet it continues to go on in a country that continues to proclaim itself democratic.

It is not just the Christians. The persecution of Sikhs and Muslims has been well documented in this body time and time again. India has killed over 200,000 Christians since independence, and it has also murdered over 250,000 Sikhs, more than 65,000 Muslims, and tens of thousands of others. The highest shrines of India's Sikh and Muslim communities have been attacked by the Indian government.

It is clear that there is no religious freedom in "democratic" India. How can we be upset about China's persecution of Falun Gong and turn our heads when India practices oppression on Christians, Sikhs, Muslims, and others?

It is our responsibility as the leader of the Free World to help ensure freedom for everyone on the planet. We must subject India to the same penalties we impose on any other country that violates religious freedom. We should stop our aid to India until it respects basic human rights, including religious freedom. We should put the Congress on record in support of self-determination for all the minority nations that India is victimizing. Finally, I call on President Clinton to stress these human rights and self determination issues when he visits India early next year.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to put Mr. Dreher's article into the RECORD for the information of my colleagues.

POPE'S PASSAGE TO INDIA MAY BE MOST PERILOUS YET

[From the New York Post, Oct. 28, 1999]
(By Fred Dreher)

Will Pope John Paul II be safe in India? There is more reason to worry for the pontiff's welfare as he visits the world's largest democracy next week than there was when he went to communist Poland under martial law.

That's because a small but violent faction of Hindu fundamentalists aligned with the Hindu nationalist government have been conducting an organized campaign against the pope as part of a concerted effort to demonize and persecute the country's tiny Christian minority.

The government promises to protect the Holy Father from coalition fanatics. But while John Paul can rely on state security, his Catholic followers and Protestant brethren remain at the mercy of Hindu brown-shirts.

These thugs have carried out vicious attacks on Christians since a coalition led by the hard-line Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) came to power two years ago.

Freedom House, the Washington-based human-rights organization, says there have been more recorded incidents of violence against India's Christian minority in the past year than in the previous half-century.

The most shocking incident took place in January, when Hindu thugs burned alive Australian missionary Graham Staines and his two little boys. That was far from a isolated incident.

In 1998, the Catholic Bishop's Conference in India reported 108 cases of beatings, stonings, church burnings, looting of religious schools and institutions, and other attacks on Catholics and evangelicals.

It has been just as bad this year. Just last month, a Catholic priest working in the same territory as the Staines family was murdered while saying Mass for converts, his heart pierced by a poison-tipped arrow.

Why the attacks? Hindu nationalist leaders, particularly those associated with the BJP-allied World Hindu Congress (VHP), claim Christians are on "conversion overdrive."

This is preposterous. Despite being present in India for almost 2,000 years, and educating hundreds of millions of Indian children, Christianity claims the allegiance of less than 3 percent of the country's people.

Even in Orissa state, site of the worst anti-Christian violence, fewer than 500 conversions occur each year.

Still, Hindu nationalists continue to make wild-eyed assertions, such as VHP leader Mohan Joshi's recent statement that missionary homes run by Mother Teresa's order were "nothing but conversion centers."

Not true, but if it were, so what? We know perfectly well what would have become of the diseased and the destitute had Mother Teresa's nuns not rescued them from the street: They would have been left to die in the gutter condemned by a culture that decrees these lowborn souls deserve their fate.

"What has the VHP done to better the life of the low castes? The answer is nothing," says Freedom House investigator Joseph Assad.

"When I was in India, I talked to one Christian who was forcibly reconverted to Hinduism. He told me when no one cared for us, Christians came and gave us food, gave us shelter and gave us medicine."

An Indian Protestant activist who lives in New Jersey told me BJP rule has meant open season on followers of Christ.

"The last two years have been unprecedented," the man says. "They have burned churches down, raped nuns, killed people. We complain to the government, but they look the other way."

The Hindu militants certainly do not represent the sentiments of all Hindus. But these thugs have the tacit support and protection of the ruling BJP. Indeed, the BJP Web site condemns "Semitic monotheism"—Judaism, Christianity and Islam—for "bringing intolerance to India."

This is what is known to professional propagandists as the Big Lie. No wonder Hindu hard-liners confidently pillage Christian communities.

How many more Hindu-led atrocities will Christians and others suffer before Prime Minister Atal Behari Vajpayee calls off the nationalist dogs?

Will it take a physical assault on the Holy Father for the world to wake up to the kind of place Gandhi's great nation has become.

IN HONOR OF THE PUERTO RICAN ASSOCIATION FOR HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, INC., ON ITS 25TH ANNIVERSARY GALA CELEBRATION

HON. ROBERT MENEDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 4, 1999

Mr. MENEDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the Puerto Rican Association for Human Development, Inc., for 25 years of hard work and dedication to the residents of Middlesex County, the State of New Jersey, and the Hispanic community.

For years, PRAHD has been committed to improving the standard for living of Hispanic families through the administration of programs and services which address the social, economic, health, and educational status of these communities.

Founded in 1974 as a charitable organization by the Hispanic leadership of the Perth Amboy area, the Puerto Rican Association for Human Development operates a number of service programs. From day care, educational tutoring, and youth and family counseling, to emergency legal, housing, and medical assistance, drug prevention, and various senior services, the PRAHD serve more than 12,000 people annually. The agency creates alliances with other organizations to help revitalize communities by assisting people link needs with resources.

Since its inception, PRAHD has expanded to a comprehensive service agency with a budget of more than 1.6 million dollars through funding from federal, state, county, and city governments; the United Way of New Jersey; the United Way of Tri-County/IBM; the Turrell Fund; local corporations; and individual donors.

The agency is governed by an eleven-member board of directors selected from the community, and is administered by Executive Director Lydia Trinidad, who is also PRAHD's Chief Executive Officer. PRAHD also relies on the support and effort of community volunteers who work in all areas of agency operations.

For its unwavering commitment to the residents of New Jersey and its continued efforts on behalf of Hispanics, I ask that my colleagues join me in recognizing the outstanding work of the Puerto Rican Association for Human Development on its 25th Anniversary.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE INAUGURATION OF DR. MARGUERITE ARCHIE-HUDSON AS PRESIDENT OF TALLADEGA COLLEGE

HON. BOB RILEY

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 4, 1999

Mr. RILEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Dr. Marguerite Archie-Hudson on the occasion of her inauguration on November 7,

1999, as the 17th President of Talladega College in Talladega, Alabama. Dr. Archie-Hudson will be the first woman to hold this position and the first African-American woman to head a four-year institution in the State of Alabama.

Dr. Archie-Hudson began her affiliation with Talladega College when she attended the college on a full four-year scholarship and obtained a Bachelor's degree in psychology. Following her graduation in 1958, she continued her education at Harvard University, where she obtained a Masters of Education degree. She received her Ph.D. in Higher Education from the University of California in Los Angeles. In 1996, she became a member of the Talladega College Board of Trustees and has served as interim president of the college since July of 1998.

Dr. Archie-Hudson has served in many capacities in higher education in California. She was Associate Dean in the California State University System and Administrator at UCLA's College of Letters and Science. She also served from 1990-1996 as a member of the California State Legislature representing the 48th Assembly District of Los Angeles. While in the Legislature, she chaired the Committee on Higher Education and pursued policy issues in education, health, economic development and children and families. She led the campaign to build the new \$129 million California Science Center in Exposition Park in her district. This is considered one of the most innovative science education facilities in the country.

Dr. Archie-Hudson served as the first non-lawyer member of the Board of Governors of the State Bar of California, the College Commission on Judicial Nominees Evaluation and the California Committee of Bar Examiners. She was elected as a trustee of the Los Angeles Community College District and appointed as Vice President of the California Museum of Science and Industry Foundation. Besides her professional and civic affiliations in California, Dr. Archie-Hudson served for 8 years on the KNBC Public Affairs Program, "Free-4-All."

I am delighted that Dr. Archie-Hudson has returned to Talladega College. I know that she is an inspiration for the students who attend this fine college because of what she has accomplished with her life and her active involvement in the Talladega community. I am proud to salute Dr. Marguerite Archie-Hudson as the new President of Talladega College.

CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 3064,
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2000

SPEECH OF

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 28, 1999

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in opposition to the DC/Labor-HHS bill's 3-month moratorium on the Secretary of Health and Human Services (HHS) organ allocation regulations which the President yesterday cited in his veto message as a highly objectionable provision. I also rise today in objection to the Organ Procurement and Transplantation Network Amendments of 1999 (H.R. 2418)—a bill to amend and reauthorize the National Organ Transplant Act of 1984.

Over 63,000 Americans are currently awaiting an organ transplant. Almost 5,000 people die each year in this country waiting for an organ transplant. Unfortunately, the current system is based on geographic boundaries—so that while a patient in one State may wait 21 days for an organ transplant, a patient in another State may wait an average of over 300 days.

The HHS organ allocation regulation attempts to move to a system based on medical necessity instead of geography. As the President stated yesterday: "This rule, which was strongly validated by an Institute of Medicine (IoM) report, provides a more equitable system of treatment . . . its implementation would likely prevent the deaths of hundreds of Americans." The HHS regulation incorporates comments from the transplant community, patients, and the general public to ensure the neediest patients receive organs first—regardless of where they live.

However, the DC/Labor-HHS bill delays the HHS Secretary's organ allocation rules. The current 90-day moratorium may not sound like a lot of time—but to patients awaiting transplants, every day counts.

Furthermore, during those 3 months, much can be accomplished by those who oppose the Secretary's regulation. For example, the Organ Procurement and Transplantation Network Amendments of 1999 (H.R. 2418) could reach the House floor. H.R. 2418 would render moot the recently revised HHS organ allocation regulations. Further, the bill would remove the Secretary's legitimate authority to oversee the program, provide unreasonable protections for the current contractor, while it simultaneously makes data less available to the public.

The United Network for Organ Sharing (UNOS) is the current private contractor in charge of distributing organs procured for transplant. H.R. 2418 essentially gives UNOS a monopoly on the contract. I am submitting the following article from the most recent issue of *Forbes* magazine as further evidence of the need to oppose legislation which protects the current contractor and of the imperative need to oppose any delay of the HHS organ allocation regulation:

[From *Forbes* Magazine, Nov. 1, 1999]

THE ORGAN KING

(By Brigid McMenamin)

Ever since *Forbes* exposed the federal monopoly that's chilling the supply of transplantable organs and letting Americans who need them die needlessly (*Forbes*, Mar. 11, 1996), Health & Human Services Secretary Donna Shalala has been trying to challenge the way United Network for Organ Sharing operates.

But the Richmond, Va.-based cartel will have none of it. Using a heavy-handed mix of litigation, lobbying and bullying of its opponents, UNOS has solidified its position as the federal contractor in charge of deciding which people get new kidneys, livers or hearts.

Under the UNOS system, most organs are shared only within 62 regional territories. A potential recipient in, say, New York, where donations are low, can expect to wait months for an organ to show up, even though there may be so many donors across the river in New Jersey that New Jersey patients are getting transplants after short waits or when they are far from desperate.

Though UNOS has begun to relax the locals-first policy, still, last year 4,855 Amer-

icans died while waiting for transplants. (This doesn't even count people pulled off the list after they became too sick to handle a transplant.) It is a matter of debate how much lower the number of deaths would be if the system for obtaining and allocating organs were more rational. But Consad, a research outfit in Pittsburgh, estimates that at least 1,000 people die needlessly each year.

When Shalala urged that organs be shared over wider regions, UNOS Executive Director Walter K. Graham refused. He decreed, in a memo to his member hospitals and organ banks, that UNOS doesn't have to take direction from the federal government on this point.

UNOS' main source of funding is the \$375 registration fee potential organ recipients must pay to get on the waiting list. That amounts to some \$13 million a year, money that is supposed to be spent mostly to match organs with suitable recipients. In reality, at best half of the money goes to that.

What about the rest? Graham and his 40 board members spend some \$1 million each year on jetting around and on meetings and conferences. A new \$7 million headquarters building is planned. In 1997, some \$1.6 million went for items network officials refuse to explain. "They really never tell you what they're spending money on," says veteran board member John Fung, a liver surgeon at the University of Pittsburgh.

When Shalala tried to exert more control over the rising registration fees, Graham challenged her in a proceeding before the U.S. General Accounting Office, claiming she had no right even to know how he spent the fees. The suit was settled; Shalala backed down.

Why not simply bring in another contractor to ration organs? Good luck. The congressional committee in charge of such matters is headed by Representative Thomas Bliley, from UNOS' home city of Richmond. His cousin Paul S. Bliley is a law partner of UNOS lawyer Malcolm E. (Dick) Ritsch. Last fall, then-Louisiana Congressman Robert Livingston, whose home state includes eight profitable transplant centers, pushed through a bill halting further attempts by Shalala to control the contractor.

After the Senate rejected this moratorium, Livingston got it tacked onto another bill behind closed doors by threatening to hold up funding for the International Monetary Fund. The moratorium ends Oct. 21. But UNOS has already had Wisconsin Congressman David Obey tack another one-year extension onto a bill that was set to go to the full House for a vote in October. His state's four transplant centers stand to lose organs if UNOS loses its grip.

Craig Howe, executive director of the National Marrow Donor Program, recently expressed interest in having his organization bid on the organ contract. After UNOS found out he was interested, his board members, who include 14 physicians, axed him. Although some powerful and prominent surgeons like Fung are an exception, most doctors involved in the business fear offending UNOS lest their organ supply be affected.

In another instance *FORBES* is aware of, UNOS threatened to retaliate against an outfit it perceived as a rival bidder for the organ allocation job.

Tax-exempt groups like UNOS are supposed to make their financial statements available for public perusal. But UNOS hides significant activity behind two little-known affiliates that aren't required to disclose anything.

The first is the UNOS Foundation, a six-year-old shadow organization run by UNOS staffers. Spokesman Robert Spieldenner claims the foundation doesn't have to file tax returns because it brings in less than

\$25,000 a year. The UNOS Foundation owns something called the Transplant Informatics Institute, a for-profit company run by organ network staffers. Transplants Informatics is so secret that even some UNOS board members are unaware that it exists.

What does the institute do? The government thinks it markets UNOS-developed software to organ network members. In an audit looking into the use of registration fees for lobbying, the Office of the Inspector General got just that impression. What the institute really does is analyze and sell organ network data to profit-making companies like Fujisawa, the Japanese firm that sells drugs for transplant patients. When the institute has not been able to cover its costs with such sales, UNOS has used its registration fee income to make up the difference. Prospective organ recipients are therefore effectively funding this hidden business.

You'd think someone on UNOS' board would scream bloody murder about all this. After all, the 40-person board is almost half doctors, dedicated to saving lives. But the directors have little idea what's going on. "The board is kind of in the dark," sighs patient advocate Charles Fiske, a former board member.

"We received an annual financial report and pretty much accepted it as written," says University of Oklahoma transplant doctor Larry R. Pennington, a board member from 1996 to 1998. They really don't know how to interpret the data. "All I'm familiar with is hospital sort of activity," admits transplant physician William Harmon.

Realizing that UNOS is out of control, Shalala has put out feelers for a replacement. "I hope we have some bidders this time," sighs Claude Fox, a pediatrician who, as administrator of the Health Resources & Services Administration, oversees transplants for Shalala. The only prospect so far is Santa Monica-based Rand.

Determined to see that Rand does not walk off with the contract, UNOS' lobbyists are pushing for a law that would insure that Graham's group will keep the contract forever. Last month Biley's committee held hearings on a bill which would require the organ rationing contractor to have experience, something no group but UNOS has. It would also allow UNOS' members to vote on the choice.

"Anything that gives them more of a stranglehold isn't in the public interest," says Fox. "It's like giving the EPA to some land-fill company," says Dr. Fung.

It would be nice if UNOS didn't have a lock on this business. Better still if the federal government stepped out of the process altogether and let doctors come up with creative ways to increase the supply of organs. (How about giving people who sign up as potential donors when they are young some priority in getting organs when they are older?) Once there are enough hearts and livers to go around, there won't be unaccountable arbiters holding sway over our lives.

IN SPECIAL RECOGNITION OF DICK
G. LAM, JR.

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 4, 1999

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the accomplishments of Dick G. Lam, Jr. He has been instrumental in developing and implementing economic and academic development programs. Dick remains committed to improving the quality of life in his

community. Presently, Dick is the President of Operation Salvation for Youth (OSY). As the president, he directs a Brooklyn based organization devoted to helping youth gain digital literacy and access to new technology. In the program, special emphasis is placed on welfare mothers who have young children. The OSY is currently working with the New York City Housing Authority, the Miracle Makers, Inc., and several private firms on the development of a new project.

Dick's work continues to provide a foundation for social progress. As a Senior Fellow for the Department of Urban Affairs and Planning at Hunter College, he worked to develop a Spatial Analysis Management System to analyze a range of urban problems, including transportation, housing and welfare to work issues. Dick also holds advisory positions as the Senior U.S. Consultant to the Tianjin Municipal Utility Bureau, The Peoples Republic of China and the Senior U.S. Consultant to the All China Taxi Association, The Peoples Republic of China.

Our community is a better place today because Dick has chosen to commit himself to urban renewal and development. Dick has accomplished his objectives by working in key positions such as: Director of the Mayor's Office of Midtown Manhattan Planning and Development, New York City, Director of Transportation and Regional Planning, New York City Planning Commission, and Special Assistant to the Deputy Under Secretary, United States Department of Transportation. Our society is a better place today because of the contributions made by Dick.

I commend Dick G. Lam, Jr. and pray that he will succeed in all future endeavors.

IN HONOR OF MR. RAMON DE LA
CRUZ, PRESIDENT OF THE HIS-
PANIC BAR ASSOCIATION OF
NEW JERSEY, FOR HIS OUT-
STANDING ACHIEVEMENTS THIS
YEAR

HON. ROBERT MENEDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 4, 1999

Mr. MENEDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Mr. Ramon de la Cruz, President of the Hispanic Bar Association of New Jersey, for his outstanding work on behalf of the Hispanic Community.

An active member of the Hispanic Bar Association for more than ten years, Mr. de la Cruz was recently appointed as the New Jersey Regional President of the organization. And he has shown continued commitment to its growth and success.

From fighting racial profiling and domestic violence, to battling against anti-diversity efforts across the country, the Hispanic Bar Association has been a motivating and unifying force for the Hispanic community in New Jersey under Mr. de la Cruz's leadership.

In addition, Mr. de la Cruz and the H.B.A. of New Jersey have worked extensively with several associations to bring attention to the lack of Hispanic representation on the New Jersey federal judiciary. Because of his efforts and vision, Mr. de la Cruz was instrumental in the recent recommendation of New Jersey's first ever Hispanic to be nominated to the U.S.

Court of Appeals of the Third District in the State.

Knowing the importance of a clear and unified message from the H.B.A., Mr. de la Cruz served as editor of ABOGADO, the official newsletter of the Hispanic Bar Association of New Jersey, Inc., for four years. Highlighting the accomplishments of fellow Hispanic abogados y abogadas, as well as confronting the tough issues that the Hispanic community faces, Mr. de la Cruz's work has made the newsletter an informative report to the community.

For all of these achievements and for his remarkable leadership, I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating Mr. de la Cruz and the H.B.A. on another year of hard work and dedication to both the Hispanic community and the State of New Jersey.

INTRODUCING THE SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER CONFIDENTIALITY ACT OF 1999

HON. KEN CALVERT

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 4, 1999

Mr. CALVERT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce the Social Security Number Confidentiality Act of 1999. In a time of increasingly easier access to personal information by people other than the owner of that information, "Identity Theft" is becoming more and more of a problem.

Given this significant problem, I found it alarming to learn from senior citizens in my district that the Social Security Administration openly displays a recipient's Social Security number, name and address in the window of the envelope. This same envelope makes its way through the United States Postal system.

By simply taking a quick peek in a mailbox, or in a pile of mail left in a person's car, anyone could obtain the information needed to steal someone's identity. The open display of such private and confidential information is an invitation for scam artists to rip off our senior citizens.

As I investigated this situation, I found that the Social Security Administration knowingly continues this practice. At the same time they advocate the need to keep Social Security numbers confidential.

Ironically, in the July/August issue of Social Security Today, the agency advises us that, "All the information Social Security collects about you is kept confidential: it's protected by law," and reminds us to "protect your Social Security number. Be careful how you use it and keep it confidential whenever possible."

Mr. Speaker, this is a glaring inconsistency that requires immediate attention. My legislation will prohibit the appearance of Social Security numbers on or through the window of unopened Social Security checks. It will allow the Social Security Administration to practice what they preach—that we all need to be careful and keep our Social Security numbers private and confidential. In all fairness, the checks are printed by the Department of Treasury, and my legislation will direct them to change their procedures.

In closing, I ask my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to join me in supporting the Social Security Number Confidentiality Act of

1999. This important legislation protects our senior citizens from scam artists and maintains the privacy and confidentiality of our Social Security numbers.

TRIBUTE TO TODD STORZ

HON. LEE TERRY

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 4, 1999

Mr. TERRY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Todd Storz by marking the 50th anniversary of the creation of the Mid-Continent Broadcasting Company, later known as the Storz Broadcasting Company.

Todd Storz developed the radio rotation format known as "Top 40." This innovation made rock and roll a part of American history and changed the sound of radio forever. Through his Mid-Continent Broadcasting Company, Todd Storz initially influenced radio in Omaha, Kansas City, St. Louis, and New Orleans. Soon, other radio stations adapted their formats to the "Top 40" rotation style. His pioneering work in radio made popular music a component of American culture.

Todd Storz's idea for "Top 40" radio came about through competition with a rival station that featured a one hour "Top 20" radio show. The two hour "Top 40" format won over listeners as well as other radio programmers. As a result, it soon became the standard format. The Mid-Continent Broadcasting Company's successful approach to radio broadcasting helped radio survive and flourish in spite of the popularity of television.

I encourage my colleagues to join me in honoring Todd Storz on the 50th anniversary of the founding of his Mid-Continent Broadcasting Company.

IN SPECIAL RECOGNITION OF SAM GUBODIA

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 4, 1999

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the accomplishments of Sam Gubodia. Sam, a native of Nigeria, has dedicated his life to the academic and economic empowerment of our community. He strives to improve the quality of life for African Americans and the African World. Our society needs more educators and business leaders like Sam because he has helped to rebuild our community. Sam has utilized his knowledge and skills to make positive changes in the African American community.

Before and after completing his doctorate degree in International Finance, Sam has worked diligently to uplift African American and African World people. Upon arriving in the United States, Sam embarked on a promising academic and career path. He worked as a Consular Assistant at the Nigerian Consulate General. As a student at Stony Brook, Sam held many notable positions: for example, he was President, African Students Organization (1977-1979), and he organized several clothing drives for the people of South Africa and Zimbabwe, and he served a President of the

Third World Graduate Students Organization (1980).

While attending graduate school at Stony Brook, Sam realized that he would be a great service to his community if he pursued an academic profession, and from there he began to work as an educator. Sam has held many positions as an educator: He taught at Bendel State University, The University of Benin, Stony Brook, and The College of New Rochelle. Currently, Dr. Gubodia is an exemplary Grade Leader-Advisor for the Honors Economic Program at Boys and Girls High School. The lives of many people have been enriched because of Sam, and our community appreciates the important role that he has played as an educator. Sam is also a published scholar, and we appreciate his innovative ideas on economic development.

I commend Sam Gubodia and pray that he will succeed in all future endeavors.

CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 3064,
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2000

SPEECH OF

HON. DENNIS MOORE

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 28, 1999

Mr. MOORE. Mr. Speaker, I rise to express my profound disappointment with the legislative process in this chamber and the bill that is before us today.

In the House of Representatives, we have one primary duty—to pass the thirteen annual appropriations bills. Today, one day before the scheduled adjournment date, we have not yet completed our work on five of the thirteen. To add insult to injury, we are being asked to vote on a "pre-conferenced" Labor-HHS-Education spending bill that this House has not the opportunity to debate and amend under regular order.

To say that the bill before us today misrepresents national priorities would be false—in fact, the bill before us today represents no priorities. Perhaps, if the House had an opportunity to address this bill in the normal fashion—with debate, amendment and compromise—the House could have come to consensus as it has for the past 105 Congresses. Of course the federal government can cut 1% of fat—but to blindly cut that 1% across the board is lazy and irresponsible.

Mr. Speaker, the priorities of the Kansans that I represent are ill-served by this ham-handed approach to legislating that is before us today. This bill would block grant the class-size reduction initiative enacted by Congress last year, and deny \$200 million needed to hire 8,000 new teachers. A 1% across-the-board reduction would cut benefits for 71,000 needy individuals benefiting from supplemental nutrition program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC). It would result in 1.3 million fewer "Meals on Wheels" delivered to shut-in seniors and 4,888 fewer low-income children being able to benefit from the highly successful Head Start program.

I am voting against this bill today hoping that the House will go back to the drawing board and, like the Senate, set responsible spending levels that reflect our priorities as a nation.

IN HONOR OF THE WEST HOBOKEN SOCIAL & ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION OF UNION CITY, NEW JERSEY, ON ITS 50TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 4, 1999

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the West Hoboken Social & Athletic Association of Union City, New Jersey, for its hard work and dedicated service to the community for the past fifty years.

Organized after World War II to reunite friends and foster continued camaraderie, the WHSA championed public and private causes in an effort to follow its motto, "service to the community."

During the early years, the association sponsored several sports teams to encourage youth involvement in athletics. Today, it continues that tradition by offering youth athletic programs and positive adult role models as coaches. The WHSA was instrumental in providing the necessary financial aid and guidance to one young athlete who competed in the World Special Olympics.

The WHSA has developed programs to help the members of their communities by providing a summer camp program for underprivileged children, awarding savings bonds to school children for higher education with the "Edward Trevelese History Award," and organizing companionship and entertainment for the elderly through the "Walter Scarpetta Nursing Home Volunteers" program. The WHSA continues to work with other organizations and charities such as the American Red Cross, Salvation Army, and United Cerebral Palsy, providing expertise, leadership, and support.

For its service to the residents of the West Hoboken community in the State of New Jersey, and its long tradition of active leadership, I ask that my colleagues join me in honoring the West Hoboken Social & Athletic Association and all of its members as it celebrates its 50th anniversary.

IN SPECIAL RECOGNITION OF PEGGY RODGERS

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 4, 1999

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the accomplishments of Peggy Rodgers. Peggy is a community activist who has dedicated her time to assisting people in need. As a volunteer in State Senator John Sampson's office, she focuses on helping senior citizens and homeless people. She diligently works on finding adequate housing for senior citizens and the homeless.

Peggy is a hard working model citizen. After graduating from Canarsie High School, she went on to attend Brooklyn College. At Brooklyn College, Peggy recognized her interest in business, and, as a result, she decided to pursue an education at the Robert Finance Business Institute, where she received a certificate in Business Management. Upon completion of her studies, Peggy worked at Merrill Lynch Brokerage Firm in Accounts Receivable.

The commitment and drive exhibited by Peggy continues to greatly benefit our community. She understands that one must remain politically active in order to bring about improvements in our society. She has been out in the trenches struggling to ensure that competent, qualified, and concerned people hold the elected positions in her community. She continues to function as an active member of the Breukelen Tenants Association.

In describing Peggy, I would have to use the words, motivated, cooperative, and charitable. The needs of other people are paramount to Peggy. I commend Peggy Rodgers and pray that she will succeed in all future endeavors.

TRIBUTE TO U.S. ARMY COMMAND
SERGEANT MAJOR RONALD W.
BEDFORD—A REAL AMERICAN
HERO

HON. TERRY EVERETT

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 4, 1999

Mr. EVERETT. Mr. Speaker, our society has cheapened the name of heroes today by elevating millionaire movie, music and sports stars while ignoring those Americans who perform unselfish acts of courage and sacrifice. I wish to pay tribute to an American whose character and actions truly define heroism.

On September 2, the 54th anniversary of VJ-DAY, U.S. Army Command Sergeant Major Donald W. Bedford, began a 1,500 mile journey from Mobile, Alabama to Washington, DC. His trek, which takes him through six states and the District of Columbia, is remarkable because it is entirely on foot. But CSM Bedford is not walking this enormous distance to set any record. Instead, he is striding the 71-day route to bring attention to and raise funding for the construction of a national memorial to honor America's greatest generation of heroes—those who fought in World War II.

Bedford, an ex-airborne infantryman now stationed at Fort Rucker, Alabama in my congressional district, came up with the idea of the walk after learning that there was no national memorial for the 16 million Americans who served and sacrificed to liberate the world from Nazi and Japanese occupation in World War II. His efforts to help raise money for the on-going World War II Memorial fund have gained the support of the Non-Commissioned Officers Association, and the praise of former Senator Bob Dole, who chairs the World War II Memorial Committee.

CSM Bedford's journey of 2,792,000 steps will take him through 144 cities and 15 military installations before he arrives at Arlington National Cemetery on November 11. From there, he will cross Memorial Bridge, pass by the Lincoln Memorial, and then proceed to the spot on the national mall where the World War II Memorial will be built next year.

I salute CSM Bedford for his personal sacrifice and dedication to America's greatest generation and I join all Americans in welcoming him to Washington this Veterans' Day.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. JULIA CARSON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 4, 1999

Ms. CARSON. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably absent Monday, November 1, 1999, and Tuesday, November 2, 1999, and as a result, missed rollcall votes 550 through 556. Had I been present, I would have voted "yes" on rollcall vote 550, "yes" on rollcall vote 551, "no" on rollcall vote 552, "yes" on rollcall vote 553, "yes" on rollcall vote 554, "yes" on rollcall vote 555, and "yes" on rollcall vote 556.

WITHDRAW COSPONSORSHIP OF
H.R. 2528

HON. XAVIER BECERRA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 4, 1999

Mr. BECERRA. Mr. Speaker, today I withdraw my cosponsorship of H.R. 2528. I was an original cosponsor of H.R. 2528, the Immigration Reorganization and Improvement Act of 1999, because I support any effort to jumpstart—or better put, restart—the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS). Chairman HAROLD ROGERS, Chairman LAMAR SMITH and Representative SILVESTRE REYES have worked diligently to fashion a restructuring bill and are doing what they believed best moves us toward that end. I had concerns about the bill when I first signed on. But I felt it was important to support efforts to restructure the INS. I had hoped H.R. 2528 would move in a direction addressing my concerns. However, at this stage I find that the current status of the bill falls short of meeting the elements necessary to make it a meaningful reform that will place the INS on solid footing to effectively address its obligations.

History has shown that the INS does not receive the resources necessary to carry out its duties in the area of services and adjudication. This is why the backlog of pending naturalization applications grew to approximately 2.0 million and currently stands at approximately 1.4 million. Far too many of those backlogged applicants waited or have been waiting over 2 years for their cases to be adjudicated. The backlog and delay in other adjudication areas—adjustments of status and the green card replacement program, for instance—are as bad if not worse than for naturalization. As such, my primary concern pertains to the financing mechanisms within the INS for the services and adjudication functions of the agency. Current law and its implementation fail to meet this challenge. And H.R. 2528 falls far short as well. So long as we continue to require fees collected from immigrants for a particular service to pay for non-fee activities, we will always run into budgetary problems and services will suffer. H.R. 2528 authorizes no funds whatsoever for backlog reduction or asylum and refugee processing. This additional strain on already stretched resources, with no additional funding, will only exacerbate the backlogs as well as undermine the United States' ability to meet the protection needs of refugees and asylum seekers.

I am also seriously concerned that H.R. 2528 does not go the necessary mile to en-

sure that these newly independent agencies of the Department of Justice's immigration until function properly under the oversight and direction of a principal executive. While autonomy for the enforcement and service agencies will allow them to perfect and specialize in their areas of responsibility, too much distance between them could foil the ability of the Department of Justice to direct, coordinate and integrate the overlap in enforcement and service functions. The latest version of H.R. 2528 improves upon the original bill by adding an Assistant Attorney General as that principal in charge. However, it maintains three separate legal and policy offices which will lead to multiple interpretations of immigration, refugee and asylum law. This structure will bear three bureaucracies instead of one and cultivate confusion among the three arms of the agency.

I am committed to continuing to work with the authors of H.R. 2528 along with the Immigration Subcommittee members and the Clinton administration to strengthen the structure of the INS so that it can finally, rightfully handle all duties under its charge. The people of America who must turn to the INS for services—and who happen to pay the taxes and fees to fund this and all other government operations—deserve no less.

TRIBUTE TO LEVI PEARSON

HON. JAMES E. CLYBURN

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 4, 1999

Mr. CLYBURN. Mr. Speaker, this Saturday, November 6, 1999, the South Carolina Department of Archives and History will dedicate a historic marker to honor Levi Pearson, a leader in the civil rights movement in Clarendon County, South Carolina. Mr. Pearson personified great courage, leadership and perseverance in his role as a plaintiff in *Pearson v. County Board of Education* (1948) which led to the historic May 17, 1954 Supreme Court decision outlawing separate and unequal schools. Recordings of the civil rights movement in South Carolina rank him among the state's most outstanding pioneers for equality in education. Many local and national events, news articles, books and television documentaries recognize his role in the struggle which led to the Supreme Court's decision. Simple Justice by Richard Kluger and Stepping Stones to the Supreme Court by Benjamin F. Hornsby, Jr. are two publications that depict many of the details of Mr. Pearson's trials.

For background, Mr. Speaker, I wish to enter for the record information from an article which was written as a tribute to him when he was inducted into the South Carolina Black Hall of Fame:

"An obscure country farmer, Levi Pearson never dreamed that his legal action on behalf of black children in Summerton, South Carolina would figure in the historic May 17, 1954 U.S. Supreme Court decision outlawing separate and unequal schools. They are role models and an inspiration to all who value freedom and justice. As a partner, in the Clarendon County insurrection led by the Rev. Joseph Albert Delaine, Levi Pearson had unshakable faith in the victory of justice over an entrenched social order that seemed all but immovable.

Black children in Summerton attended ramshackle Scott's Branch School, while white children attended classes in a modern facility. White school board officials said white folks paid most of the taxes, so white people were therefore entitled to better schools. There were 30 school buses for whites in Clarendon County. None for Blacks. Some black youngsters had to make their way for nine miles across an arm of newly-formed Lake Marion. One child drowned as they paddled a boat. Appeals to schools officials for transportation such as that offered white failed. The school officials even refused to buy gas for an old bus the blacks bought.

Farmer Levi Pearson, father of three children at Scott's Branch School (Daisy, James, and Eloise) was persuaded to bring a suit on behalf of his son, James. A black man suing white folks * * * no such thing had happened before in the memory of blacks living in Clarendon County. Levi Pearson was an instant hero among his people. But a threat to the white establishment. His credit was cut off by every white-owned store and bank in the county. He had enough money to buy seeds for the cotton, tobacco, oats and wheat he planted, but not enough for fertilizer. He had to cut timber to sell for cash, and borrow from hard-pressed blacks to buy fertilizer. That Autumn he couldn't rent a harvester from a white farmer, so he sat and watched as his harvest of oats and beans and wheat rot in the field. Three months after he filed the lawsuit, it was thrown out because of a technicality that he paid taxes in School District Five, while his children were going to school in District 26 for the high school and District 22 for the Grammar School. Another pupil's parent, Harry Briggs, Sr., filed suit a year later. He and Pearson had to flee for their lives many times. Briggs and his family lived in Florida and New York for 20 years before returning to Summerton in the 1970's but Mr. Pearson never left. Ultimately, their case was consolidated with similar cases from three other States in an action known as *Brown vs. Board of Education*, upon which the door to equal education opportunity was opened in the Supreme Court's Decision of May 17, 1954."

Mr. Pearson never sought fame or notoriety, but stood up for what he felt was right. I am reminded of the speech the late Dr. Martin Luther King gave about the "Drum Major Instinct." A few excerpts go like this:

"* * * everybody can be great. Because everybody can serve. You don't have to have a college degree to serve. You don't have to make your subject and your verb agree to serve. You don't have to know about Plato and Aristotle to serve. You don't have to know Einstein's theory of relativity to serve. You don't have to know the second theory of thermodynamics in physics to serve. You only need a heart full of grace. A soul generated by love. And you can be that servant.

"* * * Every now and then I guess we all think realistically about that day when we will be victimized with what is life's final common denominator—that something we call death. We all think about it. And every now and then I think about my own death, and I think about my own funeral, and I don't think of it in a morbid sense. Every now and then I ask myself, "What is it that I would want said? And I leave the word to you this morning.

"* * * If I can help somebody as I pass along, if I can cheer somebody with a word or

song, if I can show somebody he's traveling wrong, then my living will not be in vain. If I can do my duty as a Christian ought, if I can bring salvation to a world once wrought, if I can spread the message as the master taught, then my living will not be in vain.

Yes, Jesus, I want to be on your right side or your left side, not for any selfish reason. I want to be on your right or your best side, not in terms of some political kingdom or ambition, but I just want to be there in love and in justice and in truth and in commitment to others, so that we can make of this old world a new world."

Mr. Pearson, and Mr. and Mrs. Briggs are now deceased. However, Mr. Pearson's widow still vividly remembers his struggles and this historic period in our Nation's history. Mr. Pearson lived a Christian and committed life for justice and we all know that his living was not in vain. Mr. Speaker, thank you and my colleagues for joining me in honoring the Levi Pearson who increased educational opportunities for children across the country.

HONORING AMERICA'S VETERANS

HON. DONALD A. MANZULLO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 5, 1999

Mr. MANZULLO. Mr. Speaker, one year ago I had the privilege of participating in a memorable Veterans Day program at the Alden-Hebron Elementary School in Hebron, Illinois, in the district I represent. That was a special day for me in many ways. I will never forget having the honor of presenting the Bronze Star to CPL Harold Myers, the school's custodian, for his bravery during the Battle of the Bulge. His gallantry in the service of his country was a reminder of why we commemorate Veterans Day.

It was also heartwarming to witness a new generation of young Americans coming to understand and acknowledge the sacrifices made by past generations of American veterans. As a number of students recounted brief stories about how we as a nation came to set aside November 11th as a day to recognize our veterans, I couldn't help thinking how important it is to keep the flame of patriotism burning brightly in the hearts of each new generation of Americans. They will be the ones who will carry on, and in some cases defend, the values that have made our nation great. The students of Alden-Hebron Elementary have a clearer understanding of the American spirit because they see it personified in Harold Myers, who not only serves as their school custodian, but because of his service to his country, is a genuine American hero.

Mr. Speaker, as a tribute to the American men and women who have served this country throughout our history and in recognition of the students of Alden-Hebron Elementary School, I submit for the RECORD statements made by a number of the students honoring our nation's veterans:

VETERANS DAY

In 1921, an American soldier—his name "known but to God"—was buried on a Virginia hillside overlooking the Potomac River and the city of Washington. The Arlington National Cemetery burial site of the unknown World War One soldier became a place

of honor to all American veterans. Similar ceremonies were held in England and France where an "unknown soldier" was buried in each nation's place of honor.

These ceremonies all took place on November 11 to recognize the end of World War One which ended on the 11th hour of the 11th day of the 11th month in 1918. It became known as Armistice Day. Over four and a half million Americans served in the military and over 100 thousand died in battle during this war. Today, only 3,200 veterans from that conflict are alive.

On December 7, 1941 the United States entered World War Two. 16 million men and women entered the military services during this time. Four hundred six thousand Americans died fighting in World War Two. Today over 6 million veterans from that time are still living.—Crystal Stolarik

VETERANS DAY

On November 11th 1947 in Birmingham, Alabama a Veterans Day parade was organized to honor all veterans. U.S. Representative Edward H. Rees of Kansas proposed changing Armistice Day to Veterans Day. In 1954 President Eisenhower signed a bill proclaiming November 11th as Veterans Day, and he called on all Americans to rededicate themselves to the cause of peace.

On May 30, 1958 two more unidentified Americans war dead were brought from overseas and buried in Arlington Cemetery beside their World War One comrade. One was killed in World War Two and one in the Korean War.

To honor these men symbolic to all Americans who gave their lives in battle an Army honor guard, the 3rd U.S. Infantry (The Old Guard) keeps day and night watch.—Becky Peterson

VETERANS DAY

In 1968 a law passed that changed the national commemoration of Veterans Day to the fourth Monday in October. Soon it became apparent that November 11th was a matter of historic and patriotic significance to a great number of our citizens. Congress returned observance of this special day back to its traditional date in 1978.

The focal point of ceremonies conducted by the Veterans Day National Committee continues to be at the Arlington National Cemetery at the Tomb of the Unknowns. The cemetery, established in 1864 is now operated by the Department of the Army.—Brianna Borman

VETERANS DAY

Tomorrow at 11 o'clock a combined color guard representing all military services honors the unknowns by Executing "Present Arms" at the Tomb. The Nation's tribute to its war dead is symbolized by the lying of a Presidential Wreath and the bugler sounding "taps". The sounding of "taps" remembers the over one million Americans killed in war and the 41 million Americans who have served in the military during times of war. They served in 11 wars from the Revolution to the Persian Gulf earning the special distinction of "Veteran".

Today there is, and perhaps there always will be, conflict in the world. But the United States enjoys peace and freedom.—Marty Ladafoged

HAROLD MYERS MILITARY SERVICE

Harold Myers was inducted into the U.S. Army on March 19, 1942 at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana. He then went to Camp Claiborne, Louisiana to train on the 30 and 50 caliber machine guns with the 82nd Infantry Division. Training for paragliders was

then given at Fort Bragg. A glider was used by towing it behind a cargo plane attached with a cable, then released when close enough to the final destination. Glider duty was extremely dangerous. The glider which Corporal Myers flew held 4 soldiers and 1 jeep. Corporal Myers left the United States for Casablanca, Morocco on April 29, 1943. After arriving in North Africa his division traveled to Bizerte, Tunisia, a staging area for the invasion of Sicily and Italy. On Sept. 10, 1943 Corporal Myers landed at Maiori, Italy under the command of General Darby's Ranger Force.

After the Sicilian and Italian campaigns Corporal Myers division returned to Ireland of Normandy. The Germans defended against glider landings by cutting tree tops off and stringing barbed wire across them. This prevented the gliders from successfully landing. Instead of an airborne assault Corporal Myers' division landed Normandy (Omaha Beach) by LCI, an infantry landing ship, took their objective St. Mere Eglise.

On June 13, 1944 Corporal Myers' squad was providing air defense for the Division Reserve. As an American convoy passed it came under attack for a captured English Spitfire piloted by a German Officer. Corporal Myers alertly manned his machine gun and shot down the plane on its second pass saving the many soldiers under attack.

Corporal Myers and his division returned to England to ready for the invasion of Holland. On Sept. 23, 1944 Corporal Myers copiled his glider over the English Channel and successfully landed in Holland with men and jeep intact.

On December 29, 1944, while in Belgium during the Battle of the Bulge, Corporal Myers squad came under heavy fire. 2 men under Corporal Myers' command were killed by an enemy shell which also wounded Corporal Myers and another soldier. He was taken to a field hospital and later returned to the United States. He saw 1 year, 10 months, and 13 days of overseas duty. He fought in the Sicilian, Italian, Normandy-France, and Rhineland Campaigns. His awards include the Glider Badge, Good Conduct Medal, the European-African Theater Medal with 4 stars, and the Purple Heart. Corporal Myers was honorably discharged from the United States Army on 28 Sept. 1945.—Matt Crocco and Eric Schaid

CAL STATE HAYWARD PROFESSOR JULIE GLASS IS NAMED CALIFORNIA PROFESSOR OF THE YEAR

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 5, 1999

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize California State University-Hayward Professor Julie Glass, who has been chosen by the Carnegie Foundation as California Professor of the Year. Dr. Glass hosts a cable television program devoted to college algebra, has authored math-oriented children's books, and is co-founder of a math and science day camp for school-age girls.

The Carnegie Foundation, a policy center devoted to strengthening America's schools and colleges, and the Council for Advancement and Support of Education (CASE) which represents 2,900 colleges, universities and independent elementary and secondary schools recently joined to select 44 state winners. Dr. Glass was selected from among 20 nominees at universities throughout California.

Among Dr. Glass' most visible contributions to Cal State-Hayward are the two programs she has developed for the university CableNet television station, which reaches 120,000 East Bay households. The first, Math on TV, was a video course that ran 2 years ago which targeted high school students preparing for mathematics placement exams.

The second program developed by Dr. Glass is College Algebra, which can be viewed on CableNet, Channel 26 in the Hayward area. The course is offered for college credit, and has an Internet component that allows students to interact with the instructor.

Among other projects, Dr. Glass has co-developed the Mathematical Explorations for Girls' Achievement Camp, a summer enrichment program to encourage girls ages 10–12 to pursue an advanced education in mathematics and science. Program participants have traveled to a wastewater treatment plant and the NASA Ames Center to learn more about career opportunities in these fields.

Dr. Glass also has several children's books with mathematical themes to her credit, and helps to train Cal State-Hayward student interns to work with students from local high schools on their math skills.

We thank Dr. Glass for all she has done to promote proficiency in mathematics and science, and for inspiring young people who would otherwise not consider a career in these fields. We are extremely fortunate for educators who encourage students to become independent thinkers, and help students build the skills they need to participate in the global, technological economy. We are very grateful for a professor who makes it her life's work to prepare our children to be productive adults. We send Julie Glass our warmest congratulations and thanks.

ESTABLISHING THE NATIONAL CENTER FOR SOCIAL WORK RESEARCH

HON. CIRO D. RODRIGUEZ

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 5, 1999

Mr. RODRIGUEZ. Mr. Speaker, I have introduced legislation that will provide a clearinghouse for the latest research on issues of significant social concern so that national policymakers can make informed and sound decisions. The bipartisan legislation I am introducing with Representative ASA HUTCHINSON will create a National Center for Social Work Research at the National Institutes of Health. The research conducted and supported through this Center will provide Congress, government agencies and other policymakers with empirical research on how to address social problems such as school violence, depression, mental illness, domestic violence, child abuse, teen pregnancy and a host of other challenges facing our society.

Social workers are in a unique situation to provide such valuable research. They approach both service delivery and research from an interdisciplinary, family-centered, and community-based approach. This comprehensive approach also takes into account a wide-range of social, medical, economic and community influences—information that we as policymakers need to make better informed decisions.

For example, this year Congress has struggled to develop comprehensive legislation on how to deal with the spread of school violence. Unfortunately, there is not one place we as policymakers can turn in order to receive the latest, up-to-date research on what other communities or States are doing to approach this serious issue. Through the National Center for Social Work Research, we can ensure that all research conducted on issues of serious social concern are collected and made available through one entity.

Currently, the Federal Government provides funding for various social work research activities through the NIH and other agencies. However, we currently lack coordination or direction of these activities.

I look forward to working with my colleagues on providing us with a research center that we can turn to for help on formulating policy that will improve the lives of women, children, and families in our communities. The collection of this important data will help us find solutions so that children can feel safer at school, women will no longer suffer from abuse, and communities and States will be empowered with resources on how to deal with major social issues. We owe it not only to ourselves but the women, children and families that rely on us to make informed policy decisions on a daily basis.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. RONNIE SHOWS

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 5, 1999

Mr. SHOWS. Mr. Speaker, I was away from the floor of the House on Wednesday, November 3, 1999, on official business and was unable to cast a recorded vote on rollcall 557.

Had I been present for rollcall 557, I would have voted "yea" on approving the Journal.

CONFERENCE REPORT ON S. 900, GRAMM-LEACH-BLILEY ACT

SPEECH OF

HON. CHARLES A. GONZALEZ

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 4, 1999

Mr. GONZALEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the rule, and I would like to make a couple of comments about why I think we should support the conference report.

The future of any American business enterprise is not determined, in the final analysis, by imagination, innovation, technological advances or determination.

It succeeds only when those of us in Congress establish policies that encourage and accommodate sensible and healthy economic growth.

The conference report represents a balanced approach between the House and Senate versions of financial services modernization.

Congress has spent several decades considering many of the complicated and extremely important issues addressed in this compromise.

Failure to adopt this bill will relegate our financial industry to continue to operate under

the current artificial structural limitations that place them at a competitive disadvantage in the constantly evolving international playing field.

This rule and the conference report should be adopted.

HONORING LISA FORD AND NICK WALLACE, FRIENDS, COLLEAGUES AND FELLOW TRAVELERS

HON. GEORGE RADANOVICH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 5, 1999

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to celebrate the upcoming marriage of my Executive Assistant Lisa Ford and Nick Wallace. Lisa and Nick will be married in a few short weeks on November 21, 1999, in Miami, Florida.

Both Lisa and Nick go way back with me. When I was working for the Republican nomination in 1994, Lisa joined my team to help me win the Primary. I went on to win the nomination, and the subsequent general election, and Lisa played an essential role in those victories. She has been with me through the two elections since, and she is with me still today.

Mr. Speaker. I can say without hesitation that Lisa Ford has been an integral part of my life. She has managed all facets of my political life with grace and aplomb. Lisa's calm demeanor has been, and continues to have, a tremendous influence in my office. Under fire, Lisa's clearheadedness and diligent focus is inspirational and her intelligent insight a tremendous asset. In addition, Lisa's compassion and loving nature shines through her every action and inspires respect and affection from everyone she meets. I am very fortunate to have Lisa Ford as my Executive Assistant.

At the same time that Lisa was helping me win my primary, an old friend in the District was helping me as well. The Wallace's son Nick came to Washington as an intern, and little did I know that they were falling in love! This is truly, a romance made in DC.

Nick went back to California and then returned as the star player on the Western Caucus Softball team. He continues to influence the office with his outstanding Almond Roca and his homemade sushi, as well as his wry observations on the abnormality of Washington life.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues in the House to join me in honoring the marriage of two wonderful friends. I know that Lisa Ford and Nick Wallace will prosper and be fulfilled in their dreams with their life together. I wish them all the happiness and joy that marriage can bring.

TORTURE IN TURKEY

HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 5, 1999

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, in a matter of days President Clinton and the

leaders of the OSCE participating States will gather in Istanbul, Turkey for the final summit of the century. Among the important issues to be discussed will be a charter on European security. As the leaders of our countries assemble on the banks of the Bosphorus, few are likely to realize that the torturers continue to ply their trade—crushing the lives of countless men, women, and even children.

In recent days I have received disturbing reports that highlight the fact that torture continues in Turkey despite Ankara's stated zero tolerance policy. Once again, we see that those who attempt to heal the physical and emotion scars of victims of torture are themselves often victimized by the so-called "Anti-Terror Police." A case in point involves Dr. Zeki Uzun, a medical professional volunteering his services to the Human Rights Foundation of Turkey's Izmir Treatment and Rehabilitation Center. Dr. Uzun was reportedly forced from his clinic by Anti-Terror Police and held for interrogation about past patients he had treated. During the interrogation, he was apparently subjected to various kinds of torture, including having a plastic bag placed over his head to stop his breathing. Dr. Uzun was held by the police for a period of six days during which time he was repeatedly abused.

In March I chaired a Helsinki Commission hearing on human rights in Turkey in anticipation of the OSCE Summit that will be held in Istanbul, November 17–18. Experts testified to the continued widespread use of torture in Turkey, including the increasing use of electric shock. The gripping testimony included the case of torture against a two-year-old child.

Mr. Speaker, I urge President Clinton to place the issue of prevention of torture at the top of his agenda when he meets with Prime Minister Ecevit and include this longstanding concerns in his address before the Turkish Grand National Assembly. If the Government of Turkey is serious about ending the practice of torture, it must publicly condemn such gross violations of human rights, adopt and implement effective procedural safeguards against torture, and vigorously prosecute those who practice torture. Instead of treating individuals like Dr. Uzun as enemies, Ankara should direct its resources to rooting out those elements of the security apparatus responsible for torture.

HONORING (COLONEL) MR. CHARLES DAVID LOCKETT ON THE OCCASION OF HIS SIXTIETH YEAR IN THE LEGAL FIELD, FOR OUTSTANDING SERVICE TO THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE STATE OF TENNESSEE, AND AS A CIVIC AND COMMUNITY LEADER

HON. BOB CLEMENT

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 5, 1999

Mr. CLEMENT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of Mr. Charles David Lockett of Knoxville, Tennessee, on the occasion of his sixtieth year in the legal field, for outstanding service to the United States of America and the state of Tennessee, as a respected attor-

ney and professional, and as a community leader. Mr. Lockett's entire professional life has been dedicated to ensuring justice is served for all and that the laws of our land are honored and respected.

Charlie Lockett was born June 27, 1916 in Knox County, Tennessee. He graduated from the Knoxville School System and obtained a Doctor of Jurisprudence Degree, University of Tennessee Law School, in 1939. He began practicing law that same year when he was licensed as a Tennessee Attorney. Charlie Lockett is a member of the American Bar Association; Knoxville Bar Association; Commercial Law League of America; Association of Trial Lawyers of America; and America Judicature Society. Today he is a senior partner with the law firm of Lockett, Slovis, Rutherford and Weinstein where he continues to make valuable contributions.

I personally have known Charlie Lockett all of my life. He was a dear friend of my father, Tennessee Governor Frank G. Clement, and remains close to my family today. I, along with many others, admire many qualities about Charlie Lockett. He is a natural born leader, a likable individual, a doer, and a man who makes a difference in the lives of others.

Mr. Lockett is a distinguished veteran of World War II, where he served from 1940–1945, rising to the rank of colonel in the U.S. Army. He also served fourteen months during the Korean crisis and holds a combined military service record of thirty years regular and reserve.

Charlie Lockett married the former Helen Cole in 1939. The couple was married more than fifty years before her death, and Charlie's devotion to her was known by all. They had two daughters: Lucy Lockett Johnson (who is now deceased) and Kay Lockett, as well as grandchildren Jennifer and Bryan Johnson.

Mr. Lockett's impact on the Knoxville area has been tremendous. For Charlie Lockett has been an active member of the Knoxville Chapter of the American Red Cross since 1945, one of only two individuals to earn that distinction. He served 14 years on the University of Tennessee Board of Trustees and continues to support the institution with time, effort, and finances. He also helped lay the foundation for the Sequoia Hills Presbyterian Church where he has faithfully served since the 1940's.

Mr. Lockett's involvement in politics is legendary. He has been a member of the Democratic Party since 1936 and an invaluable source for advice and counsel to numerous Democratic politicians. He managed three successful Knox County campaigns for Governor, including those of Frank G. Clement and Buford Ellington. He was a delegate to the National Convention in 1960 and managed the Knox County campaign of the Kennedy-Johnson ticket.

Mr. Charlie Lockett has unselfishly served the citizens of Knox County and all of Tennessee for more than six decades and has worked tirelessly to improve the quality of life through membership in civic, church, professional and private organizations. His sense of duty, courage and impeccable integrity are exemplary. For these reasons I honor Mr. Charlie Lockett today. I wish him the best in all of his future endeavors. God bless him.

IN HONOR OF MARY BUSTILLO
DONOHUE

HON. STEVEN R. ROTHMAN

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 5, 1999

Mr. ROTHMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to join the Hispanic Bar Association of New Jersey in honoring Mary Bustillo Donohue of River Edge, New Jersey for her contributions to the Garden State. The Hispanic Bar Association will be presenting its Outstanding Service Award to Mary on November 6, 1999.

Throughout her life and career, Mary Bustillo Donohue has embodied the values of tolerance, patience, fairness, vigilance, and excellence. From working as a teacher for 26 years at Paramus Regional Catholic High School and as professor of Spanish Literature at Seton Hall for seven years, to serving on the Board of Chosen Freeholders in Bergen County, to being a dedicated member of her church, Mary has helped build a New Jersey grounded in family and community.

The residents of Bergen County and throughout New Jersey, including myself, have all benefitted from Mary's efforts on our behalf. Whether it was as a Councilwoman in her hometown of River Edge, or as a member of the Governor's Hispanic Task Force For Excellence in Education, or as the Honorary Chairman of the New Jersey State Democratic Hispanic Caucus Center for the Advancement of Women in Politics, Mary has exemplified what it means to be an active member of her community. She is a role model to us all.

On a personal level, I have been privileged to know Mary as a friend for more than 10 years, and now to be working with her as an invaluable member of my staff. Working with Mary has provided me with an even greater insight into her personal commitment to her neighbors and community. She has played an integral role in my efforts to serve all residents of the Ninth Congressional District in New Jersey and I am grateful for her outstanding work.

Mr. Speaker, there are few people more deserving of an award recognizing excellence in community service. Mary Bustillo Donohue is one of these people and I am pleased to join the Hispanic Bar Association of New Jersey in honoring her.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. ADAM SMITH

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 5, 1999

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Speaker, on the afternoon of November 1, I was attending to family business in my district and was unable to vote on H.R. 1714, legislation to provide for digital signatures.

Had I been present, I would have voted "yes." I strongly support this legislation to ensure that our high-technology economy continues to grow and provides consumers more opportunities to conduct business on-line.

CONGRATULATIONS TO ARASH
RASSAOULPOUR AND LEILA
AFSHAR

HON. SAM FARR

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 5, 1999

Mr. FARR of California. Mr. Speaker, I offer my sincerest congratulations to Mr. Arash Rassaoulpour and Miss Leila Afshar on the occasion of their marriage the Sixth of March, Nineteen Hundred and Ninety Nine at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel in McLean, Virginia.

Both were born in Tehran and immigrated to the United States in the 1970's, and they have excelled here in the United States. Arash grew up in Bethesda, Maryland, and Leila in nearby Kensington, Maryland. Their interests led them to the University of Maryland at College Park, where they both received Bachelor of Science degrees in Biology. They have remained at the University of Maryland, College Park, where Arash is currently pursuing his Ph.D. in Pharmacology, and Leila is completing her residency in Pediatrics, after having recently earning her Medical Degree.

Arash and Leila are talented and accomplished people who are valuable members of their community. I have no doubt that they will continue their lives of achievement in their chosen fields of medicine. I am also certain that marriage will make their lives richer and more joyful. All of those who have come to know the bride's family are proud of her obtaining a medical degree and of her happy marriage. We all wish Arash and Leila happiness and success for many years to come.

CONFERENCE REPORT ON S. 900,
GRAMM-LEACH-BLILEY ACT

SPEECH OF

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 4, 1999

Mr. STARK. Madam Speaker, I rise in opposition to the conference report on S. 900, the Financial Services Modernization Act. It is badly flawed on several counts.

Rather than strengthening the Community Reinvestment Act, the conference report actually weakens this landmark regulation. For example, the bill limits CRA's oversight of 80% of the nation's banks by decreasing the frequency of exams from once every two years to once every five years for banks with at least a "satisfactory" rating. This ill-advised provision will undoubtedly induce small banks to game the CRA process.

In fact, the National Community Reinvestment Coalition predicts that small banks "will relax their CRA lending in underserved communities for four years, and then hustle to make loans in the last year before a 'twice in a decade' CRA exam."

The overall impact of the CRA provisions, then, is to weaken protections against discrimination and redlining by constraining the Community Reinvestment Act in an era when financial conglomerates will become ever more powerful.

The Gramm-Leach-Bliley bill also raises troubling questions about the basic relation-

ship between federal and state law in key areas. Supporters claim that the bill leaves state insurance law undisturbed. But in an October 13 letter, the National Association of Insurance Commissioners warned that the bill's broad, loose language will effectively permit banks to "engage in high-risk reinsurance, claims settlement, credit insurance, third-party management services and other insurance business activities without being subject to supervision by either the States or the Federal government."

NAIC's concerns focus on Section 104 of the conference report, which says that no state can "prevent or restrict" a bank's business activities. This language "attacks the heart of State insurance regulation," NAIC writes, "because every action taken by a State to protect consumers restricts the business activities of insurance providers—including banks—to some degree. The letter concludes with a grim prediction that "virtually all State insurance regulatory actions affecting banks would thus be subject to legal challenge and possible preemption."

Among the categories of state laws that may be preempted by S. 900, according to NAIC, are fair claims settlement laws covering consumers who purchase health, auto, homeowners, life, annuities, and other types of insurance."

Concerns have also been raised about whether more protective state medical confidentiality laws are saved. Supporters say they are, but state insurance commissioners say that's not clear. Litigation is sure to follow, which will cost consumers plenty.

In addition, the bill's privacy rules governing sharing of information within affiliated entities are astonishingly weak. The bill allows affiliates—banks, securities firms and insurers—to freely share financial information without the consumer's consent. Affiliates have only to disclose their basic rules once a year.

The problems that this could create are severe. Financial institutions, looking at the bottom line, will use all of the information available to them before making lending decisions. Why, for example, would a bank that has a health insurance subsidiary not want to weigh medical information gleaned from financial data in considering mortgage applications? Will young families now have to worry that, having supplied medical information to apply for life or casualty insurance, that this data will affect their application for a home loan?

It is wrong and inappropriate for Congress to, on the one hand, enact legislation that explicitly allows mergers between banks, insurers and securities firms—but which on the other hand denies consumers any say in how their personal financial information can be used and disclosed.

I thought we learned this lesson 21 years ago, when Congress enacted the Right to Financial Privacy Act. That 1978 law, which I authored, put in place standards governing access and sharing of financial information for federal agencies. It stemmed from a Supreme Court decision that ruled the Fourth Amendment does not apply to banking records. As a former California banker, I had been a party in that 1974 suit, *California Bankers Association v. Schultz*.

And here we are today, throwing open the door for financial institutions to create huge new holding companies—without giving consumers any ability to say how their sensitive

personal financial information can be shared. In effect, we are creating a financial privacy vacuum.

Defenders of the conference agreement say that the bill limits sharing of personal financial data with non-affiliated, third party entities. Nonsense. All that companies that don't formally affiliate have to do to escape the bill's consumer "opt-out" provision is enter into a joint agreement. Then, presto, they are free to manipulate personal financial data in any way they like.

Nobody likes getting annoying calls from pesky telemarketers at dinnertime. Well, once this bill passes, the telemarketing business will go through the roof. Mergers between banks, securities firms and insurers will produce data amalgamation like we've never seen before. Before long, your health insurer will be able to get information on how much money you make and what investment strategies you favor—making underwriting that much easier. Your bank will be able to easily look up how many checks you've written to your psychiatrist—and use that information to help decide whether you're an acceptable loan risk.

This is the dawning of a new Orwellian Age of Information.

I urge my colleagues to vote no on the Gramm-Leach-Bliley conference report.

COPS AND METRO ALLIANCE CELEBRATE 25 YEARS OF SUCCESSFUL POLITICAL ACTION

HON. CIRO D. RODRIGUEZ

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 5, 1999

Mr. RODRIGUEZ. Mr. Speaker, I am truly honored to recognize the 25th anniversary of the founding of an organization that changed the political landscape in San Antonio, across Texas and the Nation. From the alleys of San Antonio's poorest South and West Side neighborhoods, people of faith and conviction came together a quarter century ago to form Communities Organized for Public Service, or COPS.

COPS, and later its sister organization, Metro Alliance, entered the scene at a time when the largely minority, poor communities of San Antonio did not have a voice at the table. Frustrated by inaction, and worse by a lack of attention from the establishment leadership, COPS and Metro Alliance became the voice of the unheard, the mouth of those who were ignored.

COPS and Metro Alliance draw their strength from the people and institutions that make up the local neighborhoods: churches, schools, and other community-based organizations. We hear a great deal of talk today about the need for faith-based groups to take responsibility, but the truth of the matter is that COPS and Metro Alliance long ago accepted that challenge. The result has been a thousand victories, each one building on the last, with more than 50 religious congregations working together.

COPS first set out to repair the imbalance in distribution of funds for city improvements. They rightly demanded that poor neighborhoods deserved flood control and street improvements. Later COPS fought in the battle to bring single-member districts to San Anto-

nio, helping end the legacy of a system that did not adequately seat minorities, who by this time were a majority of the local population, at the table of power.

In recent years, COPS and Metro Alliance, recognizing that education is the cornerstone of any future success, focus their energies on job training and early childhood education. Project QUEST and the San Antonio Education Partnership are models for improving the lives of communities one person at a time.

The positive impact of these organizations reaches far beyond the banks of the San Antonio River. By joining with the Industrial Areas Foundation, sister groups began to spring forth across Texas, and then other areas of the country. From city to city, the basic principles were established—that local communities could organize themselves to create a political force that could not be ignored.

Today, similar organizations exist in Dallas, El Paso, Houston, the Rio Grande Valley, and communities in New Mexico, Arizona, Louisiana, Nebraska, Iowa and Southern California. On November 7, delegates from each of these areas, some 5,000 in number, will convene in San Antonio to celebrate 25 years of successful political action on behalf of the less fortunate. Their work has improved the living and working conditions of countless thousands of low- and moderate-income families.

All my colleagues in the House of Representatives should be proud of the work performed by COPS, Metro Alliance, and their sister organizations across the country. Ordinary people doing extraordinary work is the best way to describe them. I am proud to share in their accomplishments and look forward to years of future growth and success.

ABEL PEREZ HONORED FOR "20 DE MAYO"

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 5, 1999

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to congratulate Mr. Abel Perez on the 30th anniversary of his newspaper, "20 de Mayo."

In July 1960, after being threatened by the Castro regime, Mr. Perez left Cuba with his pregnant wife in search of freedom and democracy in the United States. Later that year, Abel joined the Brigade 2506, which took part in the Bay of Pigs invasion against the communist government of Fidel Castro. After his return in 1962, they settled in California where Abel began to work for Mattel toymakers.

Aided by a small group of Cubans who were worried about communism in their homeland, the 20 de Mayo Spanish newspaper was founded on October 1969. Abel dedicated all his time to let the people in the United States know the truth about tragic events of Castro's dictatorship.

In the 1980's, Mr. Perez's community service was exemplified by helping Cuban refugees from the Mariel exodus, gathering a group of professionals in what was called the Cuban Assistance League. This organization helped the refugees to find shelter, as well as medical and financial assistance during the most critical years after their arrival in the United States.

I am proud to say that as the years passed, "20 de Mayo" has become one of the leading voices of freedom, democracy, and justice for all Hispanics residing in this country.

SENSE OF CONGRESS THAT SCHOOLS SHOULD USE PHONICS

SPEECH OF

HON. SHEILA JACKSON-LEE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 4, 1999

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise to oppose this measure.

This resolution expresses the sense of Congress that phonemic awareness followed by direct systematic phonics instruction should be used in all schools. It further expresses the sense of Congress that phonics instruction should be an integral part of pre-service teaching requirements so that teachers will have the skills to effectively teach reading. I have concerns with this legislation on many levels.

As the Chair of the Congressional Children's Caucus, I can very much appreciate new learning tools that could benefit our children. I seems likely that phonics do have a positive impact on our children.

According to some educators, phonics-based instruction teaches learners that there is a relationship between sounds and printed letters. In order to benefit from formal reading instruction, children must have a certain level of phoneme awareness. Reading instruction in sound symbol relationships also may heighten children's awareness of language.

However, we must note that phonics alone is not the solution. Instruction in phoneme awareness and phonics is not the sole component in a program that teaches learners how to read. Rather, phonics provides a foundation of skills and strategies which can be used to quickly and efficiently decode words and build reading fluency, which is essential to reading comprehension.

Whole language, a learning tool that emphasizes reading for meaning and using literature rather than rules, has often been advocated over phonics. Schools often use a mixture of phonics and whole language.

This measure is far too limited in its scope. Phonics may be a good learning tool, but there are countless other means of learning available such as whole language. We should not limit the language of the measure to only include phonics. The schools should be free to choose their learning tools.

Choice is indeed important here, and this legislation inappropriately attempts places Federal restraints on our local schools: this measure takes away choice from our Nation's schools. Yet, it should be left to the individual schools to determine which learning tools are applied to their students. After all, who is a better judge of the needs of our children? Our teachers and school administrators or those of us here in Congress? I think that the answer is clear.

It is unfortunate that this bill was offered as a suspension. Had we been able to amend this bill, we could have ameliorated the many problems contained in its language.