EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

COMPETITION IN THE U.S.-CHINA ALL-CARGO MARKET

HON. JOHN S. TANNER

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 1999

Mr. TANNER. Mr. Speaker, earlier this year, the United States and the People's Republic of China completed a new civil aviation agreement. That agreement allows for one additional air carrier from each country to serve routes between these two nations. It has recently been suggested by some that Federal Express has a ''monopoly'' in the China market and that the Department of Transportation should grant another all-cargo carrier, such as UPS, the authority to serve China as opposed to expanding passenger carrier or Federal Express' service in this market. I believe that argument is meritless.

Federal Express initially applied to DOT in early 1992 for the authority it now holds. They pioneered U.S.-China express all-cargo services by acquiring an initial allocation of only 2 flights a week, under the old, more restrictive agreement. Only two other carriers, American International Airways and Evergreen International Airlines applied at that time. No other carriers even bothered to apply.

The Department selected Evergreen to operate the route and gave Federal Express backup authority. In early 1995, Federal Express and Evergreen jointly applied to transfer the primary authority to Federal Express because of problems experienced by Evergreen in its efforts to develop the market. At that time, DOT did consider, in response to comments filed by DHL, another air express carrier, whether the award to Federal Express would create a monopoly for express services. DHL was the only carrier to offer comments during these 1995 proceedings.

In its order approving the transfer from Evergreen to Federal Express, the Department concluded that Federal Express would not have monopoly power in the market, stating: ''Moreover, in this case, we found that there are alternative means of transportation. Not only does DHL have the opportunity to use U.S. and Chinese carriers in the market, Chinese carriers on both their combination and all-cargo services and the U.S. carriers on their combination services, but there are also third country carriers in the market available for use.''

Indeed, the market is already very competitive. Due to the historic imbalance in the number of flights DOT has allocated to passenger and air cargo services, U.S. passenger carriers, Northwest and United, can offer more freight capacity than Federal Express. Furthermore, I understand that both UPS and DHL already offer a wide range of express services through their joint ventures with SINOTRANS—the government-owned China National Foreign Trade Transportation Group Corporation. DHL has represented that it controls, with the help of its joint venture relationship with SINOTRANS, 35% of the China express market and UPS operates an extensive ground network in China. In addition, the U.S. Postal Service offers U.S-China express and parcel services. There are also two Chinese airlines, and at least 18 other foreign airlines that can offer U.S.-China cargo services, including some of the world's largest airlines like British Airways, Japan Air Lines and Lufthansa.

Because of the limited number of flights that it has been allocated, Federal Express today accounts for only 11.5% of the air express volume from the U.S. to China, and 4.8% of that volume in the opposite direction. That is hardly a monopoly.

Federal Express has pioneered the development of markets throughout Asia for the benefit of U.S. exporters. It was difficult in the early stages, but Federal Express made China a high priority in the development of its Asian network. Their commitment to this market has helped ensure that U.S. companies can even expand their trade and presence in China's major markets. In many of the Asian markets, such as Hong Kong, Japan, and the Philippines, other express carriers entered the market much later to compete with Federal Express. In each of these cases, Federal Express' rates were the same before as they were after the others entered the market.

Federal Express can only operate 8 flights per week today, increasing to 10 on April 1, 2000. It currently is the only incumbent U.S. airline that lacks the frequencies necessary to offer even two daily flights. Due to its limited number of frequencies, Federal Express operates a complex but incomplete schedule in the major markets it services in China. For example, it can offer daily service to Beijing in one direction only—westbound from the U.S.—with only three eastbound flights from the capital. It operates only five flights a week to and from Shanghai, and it is able to offer only eastbound service from Shenzhen.

Trade is the key to our competitiveness and prosperity in the global marketplace. Federal Express must be able to continue to develop this market to provide U.S. exporters the transportation services they require to be competitive. Federal Express has the presence in China to make this goal a reality in the near term.

The attempt by others to justify their belated interest in this market by characterizing Federal Express as a monopoly is not supported by the facts. The U.S.-China market for air express cargo services is competitive today.

TRIBUTE TO THE REGIONAL BOARD PRESIDENTS OF THE ANTI-DEFAMATION LEAGUE

HON. HOWARD L. BERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

HON. BRAD SHERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

HON. HENRY A. WAXMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 1999

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, we rise to pay tribute to the past Regional Board Presidents of the Anti-Defamation League (ADL) for their fifty years of service and leadership. These men and women have contributed their wisdom, knowledge, and dedication to the ADL and our community.

The past presidents of ADL have been at the forefront of efforts to deter and counter hate-motivated crimes. Not only has the ADL played a fundamental role in hate-crime legislation, it has organized rallies to increase public awareness of such acts. The pivotal role played by the ADL during this past year's shooting at the Jewish Community Center was a clear example of the efforts of this organization.

The Anti-Defamation League serves as a community resource for the government, media, law enforcement agencies, and the general public. Through ADL's monitoring and educational programs, public awareness of racism, extremism, bigotry, and anti-Semitism has been raised. In addition to these programs, ADL works as a liaison between Israel and U.S. policy-makers to educate the public about the complexities of the peace process. These are only a few of the accomplishments of the ADL. We applaud the current and past presidents for their invaluable service to the ADL and for their invaluable contributions to our community. These men and women are an example to us all.

The ADL's Gala Dinner Dance is certainly a very special event and we are pleased to recognize your organization for its achievements. Again, congratulations to the dedicated presidents for their many years of contributions to the cultural and social well being of our society. Please accept our very best wishes for many more years of continued success.

Mr Speaker, we ask our distinguished colleagues to please join us in honoring Harry Graham Balter, I.B. Benjamin, Jack Y. Berman, Judge David Coleman, Faith Cookler, Hon. Norman L. Epstein, Hon. Robert Feinerman, David P. Goldman, Charles Goldring, Maxwell E. Greenberg, Bruce J. Hochman, Bernard S. Kamine, Harry J. Keaton, Joshua Kheel, Moe Kudler, Alexander L. Kyman, Myra Rosenberg Litman, Hon. Stanley Mosk, George E. Moss, Hon. Irwin J. Nobron, Hon. Jack M. Newman, Hon. Marvin D. Rowen, and Barry R. Weiss for their ongoing service to the Jewish community and the community at large.

HOUSE RESOLUTION 350

HON. BOB SCHAFFER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 1999

Mr. SCHAFFER. Mr. Speaker, the House passage of H. Res. 350 advanced the firm position of the Congress in contradiction to the practice of trafficking in baby body parts for profit.

The topic, sir, is among the most ghastly imaginable. America's traditions of life and liberty are certainly challenged by procedures required to support such a barbaric trade as that addressed by the Resolution.

As further support for our efforts, I hereby, commend to the House an article delivered to me by Mrs. Kay Schrapel of Greeley, CO. Mrs. Schrapel requested I share this report with all Members and to fully honor and fulfill her humble request, I hereby submit the text of the report for the RECORD.

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THE HARVEST OF ABORTION

(By Lynn Vincent)

WARNING: This story contains some graphic detail.

As Monday morning sunshine spills across the high plains of Aurora, Colo., and a new work week begins, fresh career challenges await Ms. Ying Bei Wang. On Monday, for example, she might scalpel her way through the brain stem of an aborted 24-week-preborn child, pluck the brain from the baby's peach-sized head with forceps, and plop it into wet ice for later shipment. On Tuesday, she might carefully slice away the delicate tissue that secures a dead child's eyes in its skull, and extract them whole. Ms. Ying knows her employer's clients prefer the eyes of dead babies to be whole. One once requested to receive 4 to 10 per day.

Although she works in Aurora at an abortion clinic called the Mayfair Women's Center, Ms. Ying is employed by the Anatomic Gift Foundation (AGF), a Maryland-based nonprofit. AGF is one of at least five U.S. organizations that collect, prepare, and distribute to medical researchers fetal tissue, organs, and body parts that are the products of voluntary abortions.

When ''Kelly,'' a woman who claimed to have been an AGF ''technician'' like Ms. Ying, approached Life Dynamics in 1997, the pro-life group launched an undercover investigation. The probe unearthed grim, hard-copy evidence of the cross-country flow of baby body parts, including detailed dissection orders, a brochure touting ''the freshest tissue available,'' and price lists for whole babies and parts. One 1999 price list from a company called Opening Lines reads like a cannibal's wish list: Skin $100. Limbs (at least 2) $150. Spinal cord $325. Brain $999 (30% discount if significantly fragmented).

The evidence confirmed what pro-life bioethicists have long predicted: the nadir-bound plummet of respect for human life—and the ascendancy of death for profit.

''It's the inevitable logical progression of a society that, like Darwin, believes we came from nothing,'' notes Gene Rudd, an obstetrician and member of the Christian Medical and Dental Society's Bioethics Commission. ''When we fail to see life as sacred and ordained by God as unique, this is the reasonable conclusion . . . taking whatever's available to gratify our own self-interests and taking the weakest of the species first . . . like jackals. This is the inevitable slide down the slippery slope.''

In 1993, President Clinton freshly greased that slope. Following vigorous lobbying by patient advocacy groups, Mr. Clinton signed the National Institutes of Health (NIH) Revitalization Act, effectively lifting the ban on federally funded research involving the transplantation of fetal tissue. For medical and biotech investigators, it was as though the high government gate barring them from Research Shangri-La had finally been thrown open. Potential cures for Parkinson's, AIDS, and cancer suddenly shimmered in the middle distance. The University of Washington in Seattle opened an NIH-funded embryology laboratory that runs a round-the-clock collection service at abortion clinics. NIH itself advertised (and still advertises) its ability to ''supply tissue from normal or abnormal embryos and fetuses of desired gestational ages between 40 days and term.''

But, this being the land of opportunity, fetal-tissue entrepreneurs soon emerged to nip at NIH's well-funded heels. Anatomic Gift Foundation, Opening Lines, and at least two other companies—competition AGF representatives say they know of, but decline to name—joined the pack. Each firm formed relationships with abortion clinics. Each also furnished abortionists with literature and consent forms for use by clinic counselors in making women aware of the option to donate their babies' bodies to medical science. According to AGF executive director Brent Bardsley, aborting mothers are not approached about tissue donation until after they've signed a consent to abort.

Ironically, it is the babies themselves that are referred to as ''donors,'' as though they had some say in the matter. Such semantic red flags—and a phalanx of others—have bioethicists hotly debating the issue of fetal-tissue research: Does the use of the bodies of aborted children for medical research amount to further exploitation of those who are already victims? Will the existence of fetal-tissue donation programs persuade more mothers that abortion is an acceptable, even altruistic, option? Since abortion is legal and the human bodies are destined to be discarded anyway, does it all shake out as a kind of ethical offset, mitigating the abortion holocaust with potential good?

While the ethical debate rages in air-conditioned conference rooms, material obtained by Life Dynamics points up what goes on in abortion clinic labs: the cutting up and parting out of dead children. The fate of these smallest victims is chronicled in more than 50 actual dissection orders or ''protocols'' obtained by the activist group. The protocols detail how requesting researchers want baby parts cut and shipped: ''Dissect fetal liver and thymus and occasional lymph node from fetal cadaver within 10 (minutes of death).'' ''Arms and legs not be intact.'' ''Intact brains preferred, but large pieces of brain may be usable.''

Most researchers want parts harvested from fetuses 18 to 24 weeks in utero, which means the largest babies lying in lab pans awaiting a blade would stretch 10 to 12 inches—from your wrist to your elbow. Some researchers append a subtle ''plus'' sign to the ''24,'' indicating that parts from late-term babies would be acceptable. Many stipulate ''no abnormalities,'' meaning the baby in question should have been healthy prior to having her life cut short by ''intrauterine cranial compression'' (crushing of the skull).

On one protocol dated 1991, August J. Sick of San Diego-based Invitrogen Corporation requested kidneys, hearts, lungs, livers, spleens, pancreases, skin, smooth muscle, skeletal muscle and brains from unborn babies of 15–22 seeks gestational age. Mr. Sick wanted ''5–10 samples of each per month.'' WORLD called Mr. Sick to verify that he had indeed order the parts. (He had.) When WORLD pointed out that Invitrogen's request of up to 100 samples per month would mean a lot of dead babies, Mr. Sick—sounding quite shaken—quickly aborted the interview.

Many of the dissection orders provide details of research projects in which the fetal tissue will be used. Most, in the abstract, are medically noble, with goals like conquering AIDS or creating ''surfactants,'' substances that would enable premature babies to breathe independently.

Other research applications are chilling. For example, R. Paul Johnson from Massachusetts' New England Regional Primate Research Center requested second-trimester fetal livers. His 1995 protocol notes that the livers will be used ultimately for ''primate implantation,'' including the ''creation of human-monkey chimeras.'' In biology, a chimera is an organism created by the grafting or mutation of two genetically different cell types.

Another protocol is up-front about the researchers' profit motive. Systemix, a California-based firm wanted aborting mothers to know that any fetal tissue donated ''is for research purposes which may lead to commercial applications.''

That leads to the money trail.

Life Dynamics' investigation uncovered the financial arrangement between abortionists and fetal-parts providers. The Uniform Anatomic Gift Act makes it a federal crime to buy or sell fetal tissue. So entities involved in the collection and transfer of fetal parts operate under a documentary rubric that, while technically lawful, looks distinctly like a legal end-around: AGF, for example, pays the Mayfair Women's Center for the privilege of obtaining fetal tissue. Researchers pay AGF for the privilege of receiving fetal tissue. But all parties claim there is no buying or selling of fetal tissue going on.

Instead, AGF representatives maintain that Mayfair ''donates'' dead babies to AGF. Researchers then compensate AGF for the cost of the tissue recovery. It's a service fee, explains AGF executive director Brent Bardsley: compensation for services like dissection, blood tests, preservation, and shipping.

Money paid by fetal-tissue providers to abortion clinics is termed a ''site fee,'' and does not, Mr. Bardsely maintains, pay for baby parts harvested. Instead the fee compensates clinics for allowing technicians like Ms. Ying to work on-site retrieving and dissecting dead babies—sort of a Frankensteinian sublet.

''It's clearly a fee-for-space arrangement,'' says Mr. Bardsley. ''We occupy a portion of their laboratory, use their clinic supplies, have a phone line installed. The site fee offsets the use of clinic supplies that we use in tissue procurement.''

According to Mr. Bardsley, fetal-tissue recovery accounts for only about 10 percent of AGF's business. The rest involves the recovery and transfer to researchers of non-transplantable organs and tissue from adult donors. But, in spite of the fact that AGF recovers tissue from all 50 states, Mr. Bardsley could not cite for WORLD an instance in which AGF pays a ''site fee'' to hospital morgues or funeral homes for the privilege of camping on-site to retrieve adult tissue.

Mr. Bardsley, a trained surgical technician, seems like a friendly guy. On the phone he sounds reasonable, intelligent, and sincere about his contention that AGF isn't involved in the fetal-tissue business for the money.

''We have a lot of pride in what we do,'' he says. ''We think we make a difference with

research and researchers' accessibility to human tissue. Every time you go to a drug store, the drugs on the shelf are there as a result of human tissue donation. You can't perfect drugs to be used in human beings using animals models.''

AGF operates as a nonprofit and employs fewer than 15 people. Mr. Bardsley's brother Jim and Jim's wife Brenda founded the organization in 1994. The couple had previously owned a tissue-recovery organization called the International Institute for the Advancement of Medicine (IIAM), which had also specialized in fetal-tissue redistribution, counting, for example, Mr. Sick among its clients. But when IIAM's board of directors decided to withdraw from involvement with fetal tissue, the Bardsleys spun off AGF—specifically to continue providing fetal tissue or researchers.

Significantly, AFG opened in 1994, the year after President Clinton shattered the fetal-tissue research ban. Since then, the company's revenues have rocketed from $180,000 to $2 million in 1998. Did the Bardsleys see a market niche that was too good to pass up? Brenda Bardsley, who is now AFG president, says no. AGF's economic windfall, she says, is related to the company's expansion into adult donations, not the transfer of fetal tissue. She says she and her husband felt compelled to continue providing the medical community with a source of fetal tissue ''because of the research that was going on.''

''Abortion is legal, but tragic. We see what we're doing as trying to make the best of a bad situation,'' Mrs. Bardsley told WORLD. ''We don't encourage abortion, but we see that good can come from fetal-tissue research. There is so much wonderful research going on—research that can help save the lives of wanted children.''

Mrs. Bardsley says she teaches her own children that abortion is wrong. A Deep South transplant with a brisk. East coast accent. Mrs. Bardsley and her family attend a Southern Baptist church near their home on the Satilla River in White Oak, GA. Mrs. Bardsley homeschools her three children using, she says, a Christian curriculum: ''I've been painted as this monster, but here I am trying to give my kids a Christian education,'' she says, referring to other media coverage of AGF's fetal-parts enterprise.

Mrs. Bardsley says she's prayed over whether her business is acceptable in God's sight, and has ''gotten the feeling'' that it is. She also, she says, reads the Bible ''all the time.'' And though she can't cite a chapter and verse that says it's OK to cut and ferry baby parts, she points out that God commands us to love one another. For Mrs. Bardsley, aiding medical research by supplying fetal parts qualifies.

If they were in it for the money rather than for the good of mankind, says Mrs. Bardsley, AGF could charge much higher prices for fetal tissue than it does, because research demand is so high.

The issue of demand is one of several points on which the testimonies of Mrs. Bardsley and her brother-in-law Brent don't jibe. He says demand for fetal tissue ''isn't all that high.'' She says demand for fetal tissue is ''so high, we could never meet it.'' He says ''only a small percentage'' of aborting moms consent to donate their babies' bodies. She says 75 percent of them consent. He says AGF charges only for whole bodies, and doesn't see how the body-parts company Opening Lines could justify charging by the body part. She says AGF charges for individual organs and tissue based on the company's recovery costs.

Founded by pathologist Miles Jones, Opening Lines was, until recently, based in West Frankfort, Ill. According to its brochure, Opening Lines' parent company, Consultative and Diagnostic Pathology, Inc., processes an average of 1,500 fetal-tissue cases per day. While AGF requires that researchers submit proof that the International Research Board (IRB), a research oversight commission, approves their work, Opening Lines does not burden its customers with such technicalities. In fact, says the Opening Lines brochure, researchers need not tell the company why they need baby parts at all—simply state their wishes and let Opening Lines provide ''the freshest tissue prepared to your specifications and delivered in the quantities you need it.''

Opening Lines' brochure cloaks the profit motive in a veil of altruism. The cover tells abortionists that since fetal-tissue donation benefits medical science, ''You can turn your patients' decision into something wonderful.'' But in case philanthropy isn't a sufficient motivator, Dr. Jones also makes his program financially appealing to abortionists. Like AGF, he offers to lease space from clinics so his staff can dissect children's bodies on-site, but also goes a step further: He offers to train abortion clinic staff to harvest tissue themselves. He even sweetens the deal for abortionists with a financial incentive: ''Based on your volume, we will reimburse part or all of your employee's salary, thereby reducing your overhead.''

Again the money trail: more dead babies harvested, less overhead. Less overhead, more profit.

But Dr. Jones' own profits may be taking a beating at present. When Life Dynamics released the results of its investigation to West Frankfort's newspaper The Daily American, managing editor Shannon Woodworth ran a front-page story under a 100-point headline: ''Pro-Lifers: Baby body parts sold out of West Frankfort.'' The little town of 9,000 was scandalized. City officials threatened legal action against Dr. Jones and his chief of staff Gayla Rose, a lab technician and longtime West Frankfort resident. The story splashed down in local TV news coverage, and Illinois right-to-life activists vowed to picket Opening Lines. Within a week, Gayla Rose had shut down the company's West St. Louis Street location, disconnected the phone, and disappeared.

Area reporters now believe Dr. Jones may be operating somewhere in Missouri. WORLD attempted to track him down, but without success.

The demands of researchers for fetal tissue will continue to drive suppliers to supply it. And all parties will continue to wrap their grim enterprise in the guise of the greater good. But some bioethicists believe that even the greater good has a spending cap.

Christopher Hook, a fellow with the Center for Bioethics and Human Dignity in Bannockburn, Ill., calls the exploitation of pre-born children ''too high a price regardless of the supposed benefit. We can never feel comfortable with identifying a group of our brothers and sisters who can be exploited for the good of the whole,'' Dr. Hook says. ''Once we have crossed that line, we have betrayed our covenant with one another as a society, and certainly the covenant of medicine.''

TRIBUTE TO ETHEL GILROY

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 1999

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to recognize Ethel Gilroy. Ethel was awarded the prestigious award Southeastern Colorado Chapter of the American Red Cross' Outstanding Supporter for 1999. Repeatedly, Ethel has gone far beyond the call of duty.

A native of Sandwich, Illinois, she married her husband John Gilroy in 1929. In 1981, after her husband passed away Ethel moved to Pueblo, Colorado. It was there that she began a dedication to the bettering of the Red Cross that is the stuff of legend. For most of her life she has been a supporter of the American Red Cross and has been affiliated with the Southeastern Colorado Chapter since 1989. Over the course of the years she has helped countless people stay warm and fed.

Ethel also supports the Salvation Army, Library for the Blind, El Pueblo Boys and Girls Ranch, PBS and Habitat for the Humanity. She is to be admired and commended for her contribution and service to the Pueblo community. So, it is with this Mr. Speaker, that I say thank you to this dedicated woman.

RECOGNIZING FLOOD RELIEF WORKERS

HON. SAM JOHNSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 1999

Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I would like to recognize the following young people who gave of themselves to help the people of New Braunfels, Comal, and Seguin, Texas, and Strong City, Kansas, in the wake of severe flooding in the fall of 1998. These men traveled many miles, at their own expense, to assist the citizens of these cities by removing countless loads of mud and debris from their houses and yards and by providing much-needed encouragement to those affected by the devastating floodwaters.

Anthony Anderson II, TX; David Bair, OH; Matthew Barber, British Columbia; Ryan Bedford, CA; Jacob Braddy, AZ; Jacory Brady, CO; Daniel Buhler, CA; Warren Burres, IN; James Connelly, CA; Andrew Conway, WA; Seth Cooke, TX; Steven Dankers, WI;

Joshua Dean, WI; Ryan DePoppe, WI; John Dixon, GA; David Edmonson, GA; Stephen Gaither, TX; Travis Gibson, FL; Zechariah Hamilton, FL; David Haynes, MO; Prescott Hendrix, MI; Joshua Horvath, TX; Joshua Johnson, WA; Michael Jones, TX; Lindsay Kimbrough, IL;

Anthony Koca, CA; Mitchell Lane, AR; Joshua Long, CA; Gregory Mangione, MI; Daylan McCants, AZ; Matthew Moran, NY; Russell Moulton, OK; Jeremy Nordberg, TN; Joshua Norwood, WA; Jonah Offtermatt, TX; Daniel Rahe, CO; Isaac Reichardt, MI;

Jerome Richards, MI; David Servideo, VA; Jonathan Scott, CA; Brock Shinkle, KS; Donald Showalter, OH; Charles Snow, TN; Joseph Snow, TX; John Tanner, MI; Ryan Thomas, AL; Timothy Wann, FL; Stephen Watson, TX; Jared Yates, FL; Jonathan Wharton, TX.

THE INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION TO MAKE NON-PROFIT DOE CONTRACTORS SUBJECT TO CIVIL PENALTIES FOR SAFETY VIOLATIONS

HON. JOE BARTON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 1999

Mr. BARTON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to correct a long-standing problem in the management of Department of Energy facilities.

Current law provides a special deal for DOE's non-profit contractors. When these non-profit contractors violate DOE's nuclear safety regulations, they are exempt from paying any fines for their misdeeds.

This exemption means that we now have two different sets of rules for DOE contractors—one set of rules for the conventional for-profit contractors, who are subject to fines for safety violations, and another set of rules for the non-profit contractors, who pay no penalty whatsoever for safety violations.

Because there are no adverse financial consequences when these non-profit contractors violate safety rules, we have unintentionally created a system in which there is little incentive for the non-profit contractors to take their nuclear safety responsibilities seriously.

The 1988 Price-Anderson Amendments to the Atomic Energy Act specifically exempted seven contractors, including non-profit institutions such as the University of California, from civil penalties. In a 1993 rule, the Secretary of Energy provided an automatic exemption from civil penalties for all non-profit educational institutions. This bill would amend the Atomic Energy Act to eliminate the statutory exemption for specific non-profit contractors and also eliminate the authority of the Secretary of Energy to provide, by regulation, an automatic exemption for all non-profit educational institutions.

At the Committee's request, the General Accounting Office recently completed a review of DOE's enforcement of nuclear safety rules, documenting recent DOE safety violations at DOE facilities. Of the total penalties assessed from 1996 through 1998 for safety violations, one-third of those penalties were assessed against non-profit contractors—and because of the exemptions in statute and in regulation, never had to be paid.

GAO concluded that the exemption for non-profit contractors should be eliminated. It made that recommendation in its report to Congress, and it testified to that effect before the Commerce Committee in a hearing on DOE Worker Safety on June 29, 1999.

This is a good example of how the legislative process works. Problems in agency performance, in this case recurrent safety problems at DOE facilities, prompted a closer look by the Oversight and Investigations Subcommittee, with the assistance of the GAO. This led to the legislation we are introducing today to solve those problems.

A TRIBUTE TO BERT ASKWITH

HON. NITA M. LOWEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 1999

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my great admiration for Bert Askwith, a leader in the worlds of business and philanthropy, who this year will be honored by the United Way for his exceptional community service.

Mr. Askwith is a living embodiment of the American dream. He founded Campus Coach Lines while still a college student in Depression-era Michigan. In the years that followed, Mr. Askwith would move Campus Coach Lines to New York and build it into a leading charter company. Indeed, today, Campus Coach supports everything from athletics to education to the arts by providing affordable, quality transportation to major institutions and individuals alike.

Mr. Askwith's business acumen and contributions to his field are evidenced by his election to six terms as President of the New York State Bus Association and by his service as a Director of the American Bus Association.

But in his home town of Harrison and home county of Westchester, Mr. Askwith is at least as well known for his volunteer work and boundless devotion to community needs. His contributions to the United Way alone have been vast—spanning everything from leadership of a local chapter to policy-making with the national organization.

Mr. Askwith is blessed with a wonderful family. His wife, Mimi, is a national resource in her own right and was voted Harrison's ''Woman of the Year'' in 1995. Mimi and Bert's energy and commitment are reflected in and shared by their three children, Patti Kenner, Dennis Askwith, and Kathy Franklin, as well as in their four grandchildren.

I am pleased to join in recognizing Bert Askwith on his many achievements and his towering personal example. He is a great man and a great American.

TRIBUTE TO EUGENE C. BAUER

HON. DAVID D. PHELPS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 1999

Mr. PHELPS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Eugene C. Bauer. Mr. Bauer has recently retired from both his job at Ozee Terminal Incorporated and a life-long service to Coles County, Illinois. On September 28, 1914, Eugene C. Bauer was born and raised on his family's farm in Strasbourg, Illinois. Mr. Bauer and his wife Sharon are the parents of three children: Dr. Eugene A. Bauer, Dean of the School of Medicine at Stanford University, Kim M. Bauer, a Historic Research Specialist, at the Illinois Historical Preservation Society, and Mrs. Pamela K. Stewalt, who is employed by AmericanCIPS.

I am most pleased to inform my colleagues of Eugene C. Bauer's life-long dedication to improving the lives of his friends, neighbors, and fellow residents of Coles County. His accomplishments and accolades are almost too numerous to mention, but I want to take this time to do just that. Mr. Bauer has provided his valuable service and guidance to the Mattoon Association of Commerce, Mattoon Rotary Club, the American Red Cross, School District 100-Mattoon, Community Unit School District #2 of Coles County, Lake Land College, Mattoon Area Development Coalition, Coles Together, keeping and renovating the Post Office in downtown Mattoon and the Coles County Board. He was awarded the Rotary Club Man of the Year 1973–1974, the Postal Award in 1980, the Civic Award by the Mattoon Association of Commerce in 1981 and the Distinguished Service Award by Land Lake College in 1988. He is also the owner of Ozee Terminals Incorporated, which is a real estate holding and development company established in 1945 by Carl Ozee.

Mr. Speaker, I know that Eugene C. Bauer will be sorely missed by all the people he works with and the organizations he is affiliated with in Coles County during his retirement. However, I am sure that his presence in the Coles County Community will still be strong, while he is enjoying his retirement to the fullest. He enjoys reading, gardening, music, splitting wood and spending time with his family. I hope my fellow colleagues will join me now in congratulating Eugene C. Bauer on his retirement and wishing him God's speed in all his future endeavors.

COMMEMORATING THE 66TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE UKRAINIAN FAMINE OF 1932–1933

HON. BOB SCHAFFER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 1999

Mr. SCHAFFER. Mr. Speaker, this year, the Ukrainian nation and the entire Ukrainian-American community will solemnly commemorate the 66th anniversary of the Ukrainian famine of 1932–1933. The poignancy that envelopes this sorrowful episode in Ukrainian history stems from the fact the famine was an artificial famine. The Soviet government decided to break the resistance of all Ukraine through sheer naked force. Indeed, Josef Stalin was determined to crush all vestiges of Ukrainian nationalism.

Stalin quickly transformed the U.S.S.R. into an industrialized state at enormous cost to human and material resources. Between 7 to 10 million Ukrainians perished as a direct result of his forced agriculture collectivization.

In 1932, the Soviets increased the grain procurement quota for Ukraine by 44%. They were aware this extraordinarily high quota would result in a grain shortage, therefore resulting in the inability of the Ukrainian peasants to feed themselves. Soviet law was quite clear. No grain could be given to feed the peasants until the quota was met. The famine broke the peasants will to resist collectivization and left Ukraine politically, socially, and psychologically traumatized.

Although the world press reported the truth about the famine in Ukraine, regrettably, Western industrialists and businessmen proceeded to do business with the U.S.S.R.—especially by buying Ukrainian wheat at cheap prices, heedless of the fact that millions of Ukrainians had perished from hunger because Moscow had confiscated this wheat in order to sell it for profit abroad.

This Saturday, Ukrainian-Americans will be afforded an opportunity to observe this tragic chapter in Ukraine's history on November 21, 1999 with a special requiem service in New York's St. Patrick's Cathedral. This day has been designated as ''Ukrainian Famine Day of Rememberance'' in hopes that, in remembering this tragic event, the world community recognizes that the only safeguard to prevent future atrocities of this nature is to maintain and ensure support for an independent Ukrainian state.

RECOGNIZING TORNADO CLEANUP WORKERS

HON. SAM JOHNSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 1999

Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the Congress' attention the work of the following 39 young men who spent two weeks assisting the people of Little Rock, Arkansas in clean-up efforts in the aftermath of a tornado that struck the city in January 1999. These men served under the direction of Mayor Jim Dailey to clear fallen trees and debris for property-owners. They should be commended for their hard work and dedication to helping others in a time of great need.

Robert Adamis, CA; Nathan Allen, OH; Ryan Anders, MI; Timothy Anderson, WY; Luke Borchers, MO; Jeff Bramhill, Ontario; Nathan Bryant, GA; Donald Burzynski, FL; Benjamin Caffee, AL; Brian Cahill, TX;

Curtis Eaton, TN; Timothy Ferry, NJ; Joshua Fox, CA; Jonathan Gunter, IN; Christopher Hanson, WI; Luke Hodges, OK; Thomas Hogarty, VA; Stephen Hough, IN; Riley Irwin, Alberta; Jeremy Jansen, KS;

Jeffery Jestes, OK; Seth Johnson, NE; Nathan Lord, GA; Jonathan McKeithen, FL; Nathan Nazario, PR; Timothy Noland, MA; Elisha Odegaard, MN; Andrew Papillon, MN; Stephen Parrish, TN; Daniel Petersen, GA;

Misha Randolph, TX; John Saucier, AL; Frank Shao, NJ; John Tanner, MI; Justin Tanner, MI; John Thornton IV, TN; Matthew Whitaker, NY; Vincent Williams, OK; David Winsinger, FL.

PROTECTING THE FUTURE OF SOCIAL SECURITY

HON. RANDY ''DUKE'' CUNNINGHAM

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 1999

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to talk about securing the future of Social Security.

Today, nearly 44.4 million Americans receive Social Security benefits. More than 4 million of these live in my home State of California. Seniors all over America rely on it as a major source of retirement income. However, Social Security is not just a retirement program. It also provides badly needed survivor and disability benefits to America's working men and women.

Unfortunately, the future of Social Security is not secure. Today, more young people believe in UFOs than believe Social Security will be there for them. We must work to strengthen Social Security and protect our nation's retirement system.

A simple first step is for politicians to stop raiding the Social Security Trust Fund to pay for more government spending. Every senior—and every future senior—that I talk with agrees with me on this.

In 1969, the Democrats were in control of Congress. They looked far and wide for money to pay for their new social welfare programs. That was the year they broke the people's trust. Every year since then, a portion of the Social Security Trust Fund surplus has been spent on other government spending. Americans have endured 30 years of this, turning our Social Security Trust Fund into a ''slush fund.''

For the seventh consecutive year, President Clinton proposed spending billions of the Social Security surplus on government programs. We Republicans in Congress would have none of it. For the first time in over a generation, we are not spending Social Security funds on anything other than Social Security benefits.

In addition, this spring, the House passed the Social Security and Medicare Safe Deposit Act of 1999 (H.R. 1259) and moved one step closer to protecting the future of Social Security. This bipartisan measure won a vote of 416–12, with all but one of the ''nay'' votes coming from members of the President's party—the same party that raided Social Security for thirty long years. Our Social Security lockbox legislation will change the way the budget is prepared so Social Security funds cannot be used for other purposes. It helps every American guard against politicians' attempts to raid the Social Security surpluses for more government spending. I call on my colleagues in the Senate to pass this bill and help us keep 100 percent of Social Security funds for Social Security.

Mr. Speaker, the American people are tired of politicians who say nice things about Social Security one day, then raid it for new government spending the next. The Republican Congress can and will protect 100 percent of the Social Security Trust Fund and stop the raid on Social Security this year. We will restore trust to the Social Security Trust Fund. And we will not go back. That is my plan, and I hope that my colleagues will join me in this important effort.

HONORING JACK WOOLF, AGRICULTURIST OF THE YEAR

HON. GEORGE RADANOVICH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 1999

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Jack L. Woolf, chairman of Woolf Enterprises and the Woolf Farming Company, for being named the 1999 Agriculturist of the Year by the Fresno Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Woolf is being honored on November 17, 1999 at the Ag Fresno Farm Equipment Exposition luncheon.

Jack Woolf is well known throughout the Central Valley agricultural community. In addition to Woolf Farming, Woolf Enterprises holds a major interest in Los Gatos Tomato Products; Harris-Woolf California Almond Processing; Cal-West Rain and Aliso Ranch, Madera County. Woolf is also president of Woolf Farming of Arizona.

Woolf currently serves on the Board of Directors for Valley Public Television and recently received the Public Television Development Leadership Award for 1999. He also serves on the Fresno Historical Society Board.

Jack Woolf began his agricultural career by joining Russell Giffen, Inc. in 1946 where he served as general manager for more than 28 years. Woolf also served as chairman of the Kingsburg Cotton Oil Co., president of the California Tomato Growers Association and as a member of the Board of Regents for Santa Clara University.

He is a past member of the board of directors for Westlands Water District, California Valley Bank and San Joaquin College of Law.

Mr. Speaker, I want to congratulate Jack Woolf for being named Agriculturist of the Year for 1999. I urge my colleagues to join me in wishing Jack many more years of continued success.

HONORING THE APPOINTMENT OF ALPHONSO ''AL'' MALDON, JR., TO THE POSITION OF ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR FORCE MANAGEMENT POLICY, DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

HON. JAMES E. CLYBURN

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 1999

Mr. CLYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor and congratulate Mr. Alphonso ''Al'' Maldon, Jr., for his confirmation as the Assistant Secretary for Force Management Policy at the Department of Defense. Many of us here in the House of Representatives know Al Maldon for his tireless dedication to the United States Government in his capacity as Deputy Assistant to the President for Legislative Affairs and White House Congressional Liaison to the Senate and House of Representatives. In this capacity, he provides policy making and strategic advice to the President. Although Mr. Maldon is indirectly involved with a myriad of legislative issues, he is directly responsible for those issues in both the House and Senate involving Trade, Defense, International Affairs, Intelligence and Veterans Affairs.

In March 1993, Mr. Maldon was appointed as a Special Assistant to the President for Legislative Affairs. He subsequently served as the first African-American to be appointed as Deputy Assistant to the President and Director of the White House Military Office. In this capacity he managed and directed a large staff of over 1,900 personnel—providing operational, logistical, and state-of-the-art communications support to the President.

Prior to joining the Administration, Mr. Maldon enjoyed an outstanding military career. He entered active duty service as a commissioned officer in the United States Army in August of 1972. His assignments included tours in Europe, Korea, and various posts throughout the United States. Some of his highly visible positions included assignments as the Executive Officer, Armed Forces Staff College; and as Admissions and Public Liaison Officer at the United States Military Academy, West Point, NY. His career progressed through increasingly responsible positions as a Field Artillery and Adjutant General Corps Officer. He

completed his military career as a Colonel with an assignment to the United States House of Representatives as the Deputy Director for Army Legislative Affairs in February 1993.

Mr. Maldon holds a Master of Arts Degree from the University of Oklahoma in Human Relations and a Bachelor of Arts Degree from Florida A&M University. He also graduated from various military schools and colleges, including the Command and General Staff College, the Armed Forces Staff College, and the Army's Organizational Effectiveness Management Consultant School in Monterey, CA. He is the recipient of numerous military decorations including the Legion of Merit, the Defense Meritorious Service Medal (with two oak leaf clusters), the Army Commendation Medal and the U.S. Army Staff Badge. In addition, Mr. Maldon is a recipient of the United States Congressional Award for Leadership and Patriotism, and he is listed in Who's Who in America.

He has been blessed with a loving and caring family including his wife Carolyn and their daughter Kiamesha Racha'el. The family resides in Fairfax Station, VA.

As Assistant Secretary for Force and Management Policy, Mr. Maldon will be responsible for policies, plans and programs for military and civilian personnel management, including recruitment, education, career development, equal opportunity, compensation, recognition, discipline, and separation of all Department of Defense personnel, both military and civilian.

Mr. Speaker, Al Maldon's dedication to public service, both as a civilian and as a member of the United States Army serves as a model to us all. I ask my colleagues to join me in wishing him the very best in his new assignment and his continued service to the citizens of the United States. I am proud to count him as a friend.

CONGRATULATING THE PEOPLE OF BONITA SPRINGS, FLORIDA

HON. PORTER J. GOSS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 1999

Mr. GOSS. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to recognize the creation of the ninth city in the Fourteenth District of Florida, the City of Bonita Springs. After many months of debate and discussion, the people of Bonita Springs cast their ballots in favor of incorporation as the fifth city in Lee County, FL on November 2, 1999.

As a new Millennium begins, so the citizens of Bonita Springs will embark on a new challenge, the challenge of creating a new city from residents' ideas of what their community ought to be. It comes as no surprise that there are those willing to do the hard work involved with new cityhood. I'm sure they will find the rewards great and surprising, as I discovered in my experience when the City of Sanibel was born 25 years ago.

Now that the incorporation debate is over, I know the people of Bonita Springs will come together, roll up their sleeves and begin the business of fashioning a city that they can be proud of. Beginnings are marvelous, because the imagination is the only limitation. Of course, not everything can be accomplished immediately, but the ideas that come forth now can certainly become part of long-range goals.

Again, my congratulations to the people of Bonita Springs. I stand ready to help them make their city the best it can be.

PRESIDENT ALIEV RECOMMITS AZERBAIJAN TO RELIGIOUS FREEDOM

HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 1999

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to bring to the attention of my colleagues recent positive developments on religious freedom in Azerbaijan. Members of the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe, which I chair, raised last week our concern over the raids of the Baptist and Lutheran churches in Baku, the threatened deportation of foreigners associated with these churches, and the firing of a number of Jehovah's Witnesses from their jobs because of their religious affiliation. In a letter to President Haidar Aliev on November 3, referencing Azerbaijan's OSCE commitments to religious liberty, we raised the recent incidents that violate religious liberty and asked Azerbaijan to register religious groups that have not been able to gain legal status.

On Monday, November 8, in a meeting with U.S. Ambassador Stanley Escudero, President Aliev publicly reaffirmed Azerbaijan's commitment to religious freedom, pledged to redress recent problems faced by minority religious groups, and gave assurances there would be no further religious liberty violations in Azerbaijan. In a statement that was carried by the government-controlled media, President Aliev said, ''I have vigorously warned administrative bodies of the fact that arbitrariness on such issues is inconceivable. One cannot restrict freedom of conscience and creed.'' Our Embassy in Baku reports that the courts have set aside the deportation orders for the foreign Christians, and the Garadag Gas Plant has reinstated the jobs of the Jehovah's Witnesses.

Mr. Speaker, I commend Ambassador Stanley Escudero for persistently raising these issues with Azeri authorities. I also commend the work of Political Officer Michael Speckhard who has been a tireless advocate for religious freedom.

I am hopeful that President Aliev's remarks signal a new dawn in Azerbaijan and that his country will become the region's beacon for religious freedom. The prompt response of President Aliev to these recent events is encouraging, and I am hopeful that religious group that previously have not been able to obtain legal status will now be registered and will be free to practice their faith.

RECOGNIZING TORNADO RELIEF WORKERS

HON. SAM JOHNSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 1999

Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I would like to give recognition to a group of 21 young folks who traveled to the cities of Jackson and Clarksville, Tennessee at the request of city officials to provide assistance in clean-up efforts, following a tornado in January 1999. These outstanding young men were noted for their teamwork, enthusiasm and diligence in all they did to serve the people of Jackson and Clarksville. They are to be commended for their selfless service.

Jeff Bramhill, Ontario; Jason Brown, AL; Donald Burzynski, FL; Brian Cahill, TX; Brian Drozdov, WA; Christopher Ekstrom, OR; Paul Ellis, MS; Cory Finch, MO; Joshua Fox, CA; Christopher Hanson, WI;

John Hill, IA; Seth Johnson, NE; Jonathan Lancaster, MI; Joshua Meals, TN; Samuel Mills, TX; Daniel Petersen, GA; Lance Stoney, British Columbia; John Tanner, MI; John Thornton IV, TN; Mark Wahl, OR; Andrew Whitaker, NY.

NATIONAL PRAYER BREAKFAST TRANSCRIPT INDUCTION

HON. STEVE LARGENT

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 1999

Mr. LARGENT. Mr. Speaker, since the early 1950's, Members of the Senate and the House of Representatives prayer groups have hosted an annual gathering in our Nation's Capital known as the National Prayer Breakfast. The Breakfast has afforded the opportunity for both the House and Senate to come together, in a nonpartisan alliance, whether in times of peace or times of war, in times of abundance or times of scarcity, to prayerfully support the President and other leaders in this country. This year I was given the privilege of chairing this event.

We were honored once again to have the President and First Lady, and the Vice President and Mrs. GORE in attendance. We were also honored to have several heads of state from Macedonia, Albania, Ecuador, and Benin. Max Lucado, an author, pastor, and this year's keynote speaker, spoke of the model that Jesus of Nazareth gave of love, not only for those we like and agree with, but most importantly, for those we do not.

On behalf of the Members of the Senate and House who have hosted this Breakfast, I submit the transcript of the breakfast for insertion into the RECORD for our posterity.

1999 NATIONAL PRAYER BREAKFAST

Thursday, February 4, 1999, Hilton Washington and Towers Hotel, Washington, DC

Chairman: Representative Steve Largent

Representative LARGENT. My name is Steve Largent, and I want to welcome you to the National Prayer Breakfast. I am a member of the House of Representatives from the state of Oklahoma, and I am this year's chairman and will be acting as the Master of Ceremonies for the prayer breakfast this year.

It is my pleasure at this time to introduce Mr. Jim Kimsey, who will begin with our pre-breakfast prayer.

Mr. KIMSEY. Basil was a fourth-century saint from Asia Minor. He said, ''We pray in the morning to give us the first stirrings of our mind to God. Before anything else, let the thought of God gladden you.'' Would you begin this day with me in prayer?

Dear God, may the efforts of all those gathered here today reach far and wide—our

thoughts, our work, our lives. Make them blessings for your kingdom. Let them go beyond today. Our lives today have consequences unseen. Each life has a purpose. Please, God, grant us the wisdom to recognize that purpose.

Today is new and unlike any other day, for God makes each day different. To live each day wisely, we need wisdom—wisdom in our hearts and in our thoughts. We need wisdom in the choices we make. Psalm 90 implores us, ''Lord, teach us to number our days aright, that we may gain wisdom in our heart.''

Each day, like today, we pray to God to help us to do the things that matter, not to waste the time we have. We know the moments we have are precious. We pray that God helps us count them dear and to teach us to number our days aright; that he fills this day and every day with kindness so that we may be glad and rejoice all the days of our life.

Numbering our days aright is crucial for our own happiness, but it is even more important for the rest of the world. Each day we are presented with opportunities to make a difference; small differences, like a hello to a lonely neighbor, to extra change dropped in a homeless person's cup. And we can make big differences feeding the hungry, teaching children to read, bridging understanding and peace between nations. Every difference you make matters, just as every day matters. Edmund Burke wisely noted long ago, ''The only thing necessary for the triumph of evil is for good men to do nothing.''

We are especially blessed today. We have a unique opportunity in our frantic lives to begin with prayer and listen to the wisdom of the incredible group assembled here today. I would like to leave you with one thought. Yesterday is history, and tomorrow is a mystery. But today is a gift. Thank you.

(Opening Song by the United States Army Chorus.)

Representative LARGENT. Thank you to the United States Army Chorus. We appreciate that. That is inspiring, and a good way to start the breakfast.

At this time I would like to call to the podium General Dennis Reimer, who is the Chief of Staff of the Army, for our opening prayer.

General REIMER. Let us pray.

Almighty and eternal God, creator of all things, we ask your presence with us at this gathering this morning as we raise our minds and hearts to you. May the words we share be an echo of your voice. We are grateful for our nation's long and abiding legacy of freedom. We thank you for your gifts, which become richer as we share them, and more secure as we guard them for one another.

Gracious Lord, we praise you for the spirit of liberty you have established through our nation's founders. Lord, we remember this morning the words of Peter Marshall, who gave thanks for the rich heritage of this good land, for the evidences of thy favor in the past and for the hand that hath made and preserve this a nation. We thank you for the men and women who, by blood and sweat, by toil and tears, forged on the anvil of their own sacrifice all that we hold dear. May we never lightly esteem what they obtained at a great price. Grateful for rights and privileges, may we be conscious of duties and obligations. May his words continue to be timeless.

Lord, we ask that you will strengthen us to stand firmly against cruel and heartless discrimination or prejudice of any kind. In your holy presence we ask that the things which make for peace may not be hidden from our eyes. Help us catch your vision of a greater destiny and the call of holy responsibility. May the moral fibers of duty, honor and country be seen in all we do.

Lord our God, in profound gratitude we ask your blessing on the United States of America. Bless now this food to our use and us to your service. In your holy name we pray. Amen.

Representative LARGENT. Thank you, General Reimer, a great Oklahoman.

Please enjoy your meal. We will continue with the program in about 15 minutes. Thank you.

(Breakfast)

Representative LARGENT. In addition to the President and First Lady, and the Vice President, this morning we have a number of special guests. We have members of the Senate and the House, and Members of the President's Cabinet. We have Members of the Joint Chiefs, prime ministers, heads of corporations, student leaders and numerous other dignitaries. We have people from all 50 states and over 160 countries represented here this morning. (Applause.)

In addition, we have with us several heads of state which I would like to recognize at this time. We have His Excellency Ljubco Georgievski, Prime Minister of the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. (Applause.) Also joining us is His Excellency Mathieu Kerekou, President of the Republic of Benin. (Applause.) His Excellency Jamil Mahuad, President of Ecuador. (Applause.) And His Excellency Pandeli Majko, Prime Minister of the Republic of Albania. (Applause.) I get extra credit for all of that. (Laughter.)

At this time, I would like to introduce the head table. Beginning on my left and your right is Mr. Jim Kimsey. He is the founder of America On Line and is a gentleman who has a deep love for the District of Columbia. With Mr. Kimsey is Ms. Holidae Hayes. We are glad to have you here. (Applause.)

Next to them is Mr. Michael W. Smith. He is a Grammy-winning recording artist who will perform for us later, and his wife, Debbie. (Applause.)

Next we have Dr. Laura Schlessinger, also known as Dr. Laura. (Applause.) I don't even need to say who she is, right? (Laughter.) No, she is one of America's most listened-to-radio talk show hosts. She is the co-author of the current bestseller, ''The Ten Commandments: The Significance of God's Law in Everyday Life.'' She is also a licensed marriage, family, and children's counselor and is frequently referred to as America's mommy. (Applause.)

Next to Dr. Schlessinger is Senator Kay Bailey Hutchison, an outstanding Senator from the State of Texas, who will share with you later about the Senate and House breakfast groups. Senator, thank you. (Applause.)

Next is Annie Glenn, wife of Senator John Glenn. Annie is a great friend and a great example for us all. (Applause.) And then we have Senator Glenn, who is one of our national heroes, whose return to space last year had me considering out of retirement, briefly. (Applause.)

Next is our Vice President, Al Gore. Every year Congress hosts a National Student Leadership Forum on Faith and Values, and this year the Vice President and his wife, Tipper, were kind enough to open up their home to about 200 student leaders from across the country and actually spent a lot of time with them individually, talking with them. Mr. Vice President, please tell Tipper we said thank you very much. (Applause.)

Next are President Clinton and the First Lady. (Applause.) I want to tell you an interesting story that I think also is a bit of a glimpse behind the scenes of President Clinton. After the prayer breakfast two years ago, I sent him a note thanking him for his remarks, which were wonderful, as they will be this morning. He actually was in the process of writing me a note and said, ''No, I thought I would just call.''

So he called our home, and my daughter Casie, who at that time was about 15 years old, answered the phone and said, ''The President of the United States is calling for Congressman Steve Largent.'' My daughter put the phone on hold and came and got me and she said, ''Dad, somebody said that the President is on the line. Would you please get him off the line because I've got Brad Pitt holding on the other line.'' (Applause.)

Next to the First Lady is my first lady, Terry Largent. (Applause.)

Next we have our speaker this morning, Max Lucado and his wife Denalyn. I will tell you more about Max just a little bit later. (Applause.)

Next to the Lucados is Senator Joseph Lieberman, a great senator and a man who is known for his integrity and for his love of God. (Applause.)

Next is one of my good friends and colleagues in the House of Representatives, Harold Ford, Jr. He is the first African-American in history to succeed his father in the U.S. House of Representatives. (Applause.)

And next to Congressman Ford are General Dennis Reimer, who I introduced earlier, one of our great military leaders, and his wife, Mrs. Mary Jo Reimer. (Applause.)

As we gather this morning, this is the National Prayer Breakfast, and there are many around the world who need our prayers here this morning. I want to take a moment to mention just a few of the people that are in dire need of our prayers this morning, including King Hussein, Billy Graham, Pope John Paul II, and the victims of the recent earthquake in Colombia. In fact, it is my understanding that King Hussein is undergoing therapy for cancer treatment as we are speaking and is watching the prayer breakfast this morning.

Many in the Senate and the House breakfast group have had the opportunity over the years to become friends in this fellowship with his majesty, King Hussein of Jordan. As friends, we have prayed with his majesty in times of triumph and times of trial. And as he undergoes treatment this week for the trial of a lifetime, we join all our prayers to uplift his spirit and strengthen his family, his loved ones and his medical care team in a special way.

Also, many of you may be here this morning asking, ''What is the prayer breakfast and why am I here?'' I want to tell you just a little bit about the prayer breakfast and its genesis. It is not very complicated, actually. There was a small group that began meeting in the Senate back in the early 1950s. They were joined later by a small group that began in the House. At some time they decided, wouldn't it be a good idea if the House group and the Senate group met together to pray for the President of the United States. And that is how the prayer breakfast began 47 years ago. You are going to hear a little bit more about the Senate and House groups from Senator Hutchison and what we are doing in both chambers as we speak.

The members concluded that whether our country is experiencing peace or war, bounty or struggle, there is a tremendous need for people of faith to lift the President up in prayer. This is not now, nor has it ever been, a political event. When we come to the prayer breakfast, we take our political hats off and come together to talk and pray about the principles of Jesus.

One individual who embodies these principles and who generally graces our presence here at the prayer breakfast is Dr. Billy Graham. Unfortunately, because of his health considerations, Dr. Graham is unable

to attend this year. However, by way of a letter, he sends his greetings. I would like to share a portion of his letter with you, because I believe it captures the spirit of the occasion.

Dr. Graham writes, ''After so many years, the most difficult thing for me to do is to inform you that I will not be able to come to the prayer breakfast as I had planned. I hope you will give my greetings and the promise of prayer for this important gathering this morning. Our country is in need of a unity that only God can bring. We must as a people repent of our sins and turn to God in faith. He alone can heal our divisions, forgive our sins and bring the spiritual renewal the nation needs if we are to survive. I deeply regret that I cannot be with you today, but I will be in prayer that God will give the greatest spirit of spiritual renewal that we have ever had. Please assure the President and Mrs. Clinton, Vice President and Mrs. Gore, and the other leaders gathered at the breakfast, that they are in my constant prayers. God bless you all. Billy Graham.'' (Applause.)

Mr. President, I would just add that our prayer is that while you are here with us, you will have a sense of peace and rest and will understand that as you leave here that there are people all over the world that are praying for you.

Now, Senator Kay Bailey Hutchinson will share with you about the House and Senate prayer groups.

Senator HUTCHISON. Thank you, Congressman Largent. And thank you for all the work you have done to make this a wonderful event. (Applause.) Mr. President and Mrs. Clinton, Mr. Vice President, we are so honored to have all of our guests today.

It is gratifying to see such a large and distinguished crowd for this great Washington tradition. We come for our own reasons, some more inspired than others. For some, it is the prayer. Perhaps for some it is the breakfast. (Scattered laughter.) But as I look around this morning, in this city, I am reminded about the small-town Texas preacher who phoned the local newspaper editor on Monday to thank him for making a mistake in the paper. And the editor said, ''Well, why are you thanking me for the mistake?'' And the preacher said, ''Well, the topic I sent you was, 'What Jesus Saw in the Publicans and Plutocrats.' What you printed was, 'What Jesus Saw in Republicans and Democrats.' The curiosity brought me the greatest crowd of the year.'' (Laughter.)

Obviously, we do not come here today as Republicans or Democrats, or even as Americans. We come as God's human creation, seeking guidance in our daily lives. I am pleased to report for the United States Senate and the House of Representative this morning. Each of us has a regular weekly meeting at breakfast, and our regulars rarely miss it. It is the priority time on our schedules. It is a time for fellowship and reflection, two commodities that are often in short supply in the course of our daily lives.

It is also a time to renew old acquaintances. One of the regulars who grace the Senate meeting is former Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield. Every Wednesday morning he comes in and orders bacon and eggs and biscuits, and all of my younger colleagues are eating granola and fruit. (Laughter.) We tell him we love to see a guy that still eats like a guy. (Laughter.) We figure that the breakfast and the prayer is working for him, because he is 96 years old. (Applause.)

We are blessed with occasional drop-ins. Both the Vice President and the President have dropped in on our prayer breakfasts, and we enjoy it very much. But mostly it is just us, our members and our former members, who are always welcome. We spend our sessions discussing different things. Sometimes it is the events of the day and what bearing they may have on our spiritual growth and renewal. At other times, we hear the testimony of a colleague or we help him or her respond to a personal crisis. There is only one informal rule: we never discuss Senate or House business.

The Senate and the House are institutions, that, by their very nature and genius, are diverse. They represent varied sections and interests that define the great nation that is ours. They come together to find common ground. But in our prayer breakfast, we start on common ground and we grow together from there. We start from the acceptance that each of us is flawed, that we all need guidance, and that none of us alone has the answers. We grow from the relationship that bonds us. We gain the strength to fulfill our collective duty to develop and nurture one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all. That is what all of us hope that this annual meeting does, to inspire us to do better in the next year for our respective nations.

Thank you. Thank you, Steve. (Applause.)

Representative LARGENT. Thank you, Senator. And now, for a reading from the Holy Scriptures, Dr. Laura Schlessinger.

Dr. SCHLESSINGER. First, I would just like to say I cannot tell you how touched and honored I am to be here doing this. You have no idea what it means to me. This is Deuteronomy 8.

''You shall faithfully observe all the instruction that I enjoin upon you today, that you may thrive and increase and be able to possess the land that the Lord promised on oath to your fathers. Remember, the long way that the Lord your God has made you travel in the wilderness these past 40 years, that he might test you by hardship to learn what is in your hearts, whether you would keep his commandments or not.

''He subjected you to the hardship of hunger and then gave you manna to eat, which neither you nor your fathers had ever known, in order to teach you that man does not live by bread alone, but that man may live on anything that the Lord decrees. The clothes upon you did not wear out, nor did your feet swell these 40 years.

''Bear in mind that the Lord your God disciplines you just as a man disciplines his son. Therefore, keep the commandments of the Lord your God. Walk in his ways and revere him. For the Lord your God is bringing you into a good land, a land with streams and springs and fountains issuing from plain and hill, a land of wheat and barley, of vines, figs and pomegranates, a land of olive trees and honey, a land where you may eat food without scarcity, where you will lack nothing, a land whose rocks are iron and from whose hills you can mine copper.

''When you have eaten your fill, give thanks to the Lord your God for the good land which he has given you. Take care, lest you forget the Lord your God and fail to keep his commandments, his rules and his laws, which I enjoin upon you today. When you have eaten your fill and have built fine houses to live in and your herds and flocks have multiplied and your silver and gold have increased and everything you own has prospered, beware lest your hearts grow haughty and you forget the Lord your God, who freed your from the land of Egypt, the house of bondage, who led you through the great and terrible wilderness with its serpents and scorpions, a parched land with no water on it, who brought forth water for you from the flinty rock, who fed you in the wilderness with manna, which your fathers had never known, in order to test you by hardship, only to benefit you in the end.

''You say to yourselves, 'My own power and the might of my own hand have won this wealth for me.' Remember that it is the Lord your God who gives you the power to get wealth in fulfillment of the covenant that he made an oath with your fathers, as is still the case. If you do forget the Lord your God and follow other gods to serve them or bow down to them, I warn you this day that you shall certainly perish. Like the nations that the Lord will cause to perish before you, so shall you perish, because you did not heed the Lord your God.''

Shalom. (Applause.)

Representative LARGENT. Thank you, Dr. Laura. Now Michael W. Smith.

(Michael W. Smith sings ''Salvation Belongs to God.'')

Representative LARGENT. Thank you, Michael.

As you are aware, Senator Glenn made history recently by returning to space 36 years after he became the first American to orbit the earth. During Senator Glenn's space flight last year, he kept in contact with the President via e-mail. At one point, the Presdient E-mailed Senator Glenn to let him know he had spoken to an 83-year-old woman from Queens and asked her what she thought of the mission. She replied that it seemed like a perfectly fine thing for a young man like Senator Glenn to do. (Laughter.) So please welcome the young Senator Glenn to the podium. (Applause.)

Senator GLENN. Thank you. (Continued applause.) Thank you all very much. Thank you all very, very much. Steve, I thank you for that introduction very much also.

Let me add a couple of Old Testament thoughts to what Dr. Laura just read for you a moment ago. These readings have been favorites of mine for long time, and I wanted to add those before I get over into a couple of quotes from the New Testament.

I am sure you all are very familiar with that part in Ecclesiastes that starts out, ''To everything there is a season, and a time for every purpose under heaven.'' I won't take time to read all of it exactly, but you remember that. ''A time to be born and die, plant, pluck up that which is planted, a time to kill, heal, break down, build up, weep, laugh, mourn, dance, cast away stones, gather stones, embrace, time to refrain, time to get, time to lose, time to keep, cast away, rend and sow, silence, speak, love and hate, time of war, time of peace.''

That about covers the whole gamut of the human experience. There is not much we could add to that. That has always been one that I thought leads us to believe that there is a time for everything intended for us, than God wants us to live a full life. There is a time for everything. There is a time to live and a time to do—for all these things.

There is another passage that I also like. This came to me and has been a favorite, because when I was training way back in World War II days, which does show my age, I guess, my mother sent a passage to me that I have always thought was very apropos, not only for that time and what I was looking forward to then, but also no matter what happens to us any time in life. And that is out of Psalms 139.

''Whither shall I go from thy spirit, or whither shall I flee from thy presence? If I ascend up into heaven, thou art there. If I make my bed in hell, behold, thou are there.'' And this part in particular: ''If I take the wings of the morning and dwell in the uttermost parts of the sea, even there shall thy hand lead me and thy right hand shall hold me.'' To me, that dwelling in the uttermost parts of the sea also means going into space, I can tell you that. Those two passages together I have always thought were about my favorite parts of the Scripture.

Now to our New Testament reading, which I understand is also the favorite of some of the other people here this morning. Romans 8: ''Who shall separate us from the love of Christ? Shall tribulation or distress or persecution or famine or nakedness or peril or sword? As it is written, 'For thy sake, we are killed all day long. We are counted as sheep for slaughter.' Nay, in all these things, we are more than conquerors through him that loved us. For I am persuaded that neither death nor life nor angels nor principalities nor powers nor things present nor things to come nor height nor depth nor any other creature shall be able to separate us from the love of God which is in Christ Jesus our Lord.''

The second passage is out of Philippians: ''Rejoice in the Lord always. And again I say, rejoice. Let your moderation be known unto all men. The Lord is at hand. Be careful for nothing, but in everything, by prayer and supplication, with thanksgiving, let your requests be made known unto God. And the peace of God, which passeth all understanding, shall keep your hearts and minds through Christ Jesus. Finally, brethren, whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are honest, whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are of good report, if there be any virtue, if there be any praise, think on these things. Those things which ye have both learned and received and heard and seen in me, do. And the God of peace shall be with you.''

Thank you. (Applause.)

Representative LARGENT. Thank you, Senator Glenn. Please welcome to the podium, ladies and gentlemen, the Vice President of the United States, Albert Gore, Jr. (Applause.)

Vice President GORE. Thank you, Steve. Thank you very much. Thank you, Congressman Largent; Mr. President, Mrs. Clinton; Mr. Speaker; distinguished guests.

To all of those who have worked so hard to make this breakfast what it is, including a lot of men and women in the Overflow Room, who did more work than anybody else, I want to thank them. When I went over to speak with them during the breakfast briefly, by sheer coincidence, I read exactly the same passage from Romans that John just picked here.

And to all of you, I want to thank you for joining us at this annual gathering, which reaffirms America as a pilgrim people and a nation of faith.

Every one of us, I believe, has a task appointed for us by the Lord. We are reminded, ''Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might.'' A teacher should teach with all his heart, a parent should care for her child as if all heaven were watching, a machinist should take the utmost pride in a job well done, because all of us are asked by God to devote our daily work to others and to his glory. All of us have a chance to be made great, not by our achievements measured in the world's eyes, but through our commitment to a path of righteousness and to one another.

I also believe our nation has a task appointed for it by the Lord. As the Gospel says, ''Let your light so shine before men that they may see your good works and glorify your Father, which is in heaven.'' Though our founders separated Church and State, they never forgot that this eternal spiritual light illuminated the principles of democracy, and especially the idea of the preciousness and equality of every human being. The truth that underlies the Constitution is that every human being, no matter how rich or how poor, how powerful or how frail, is made in God's holy image and must be treated accordingly.

We have seen, especially in this century, how dangerous and destructive the world becomes when individuals, nations, and leaders forget this eternal truth. Without it, the door to evil is wrenched open, wreaking untold misery on the human race; demagoguery and cruelty, racial hatred and totalitarianism may enter unchecked.

When we understand our real nature and responsibility as true sons and daughters of the living God, it does not mean we retreat from the world, even though all of us know how hard the world can be on our ideals. Rather, God asks us to more forward into human institutions and, instead of conforming ourselves to them, change them for the better, doing our best to listen to the small, still voice that should guide us.

A little farther in that part of Romans, in a different translation, is a passage that has always meant a lot to me: ''Do not be conformed to this world, but be transformed by the renewing of your mind, so that you may discern what is the will of God, what is good and acceptable and perfect. Let love be genuine. Hate what is evil. Hold fast to what is good. Live in harmony with one another. Do not be haughty, but associate with the lowly. Do not claim to be wiser than you are. Do not repay anyone evil for evil, but take thought for what is noble in the sight of all.''

An old folk tale says there are two ways to warm yourself when it is very cold. One is by putting on a luxurious coat; the other is by lighting a fire. The difference is that the fur coat warms only yourself, while the fire lights anyone who comes near.

We have a comparable choice every day. Indeed, we are at a moment of great spiritual opportunity to choose right. The end of the millennium is drawing near, so let us carry no spiritual debts into a new time, but recommit to a future where we elevate mankind's faith and fill the world with justice. (Applause.)

Representative LARGENT. Thank you, Mr. Vice President.

I was joking with the Vice President earlier that the prayer breakfast is on Thursday, but his prayers were answered earlier in the week when Mr. Gephardt pulled out of the presidential primary. (Laughter.)

It gives me great honor to introduce our speaker this morning, Mr. Max Lucado. Max is probably best known as a best-selling author, having 11 million books in print. Although I have read many of his books, the one that truly touched me the most has been one of his children's books called ''You Are Special.'' I have given this book to several friends and have read it aloud on various occasions, especially when I speak with young people. When I was asked to choose a speaker this morning, I immediately thought of Max, because I am convinced that someone who writes the way he writes knows a great deal about the unconditional love of God. So, Max, please come and share with us what is on your heart this morning. (Applause.)

Mr. LUCADO. Mr. President and Mrs. Clinton, Mr. Vice Presdient. I cannot thank you enough for this wonderful privilege that you have given me and my wife, Denalyn, to be with you this morning. Thank you, Congressman Largent, for those kind words.

I never quite know how people respond to those of us who write. Not long ago I was speaking at a conference and a man came up to me afterwards and said, ''I've never had dinner with an author before.'' And I said, ''Well, you buy, I'll eat.'' (Laughter.) So off we went and had a delightful chat. Some days later I received a note from him in which he said, ''I thoroughly enjoyed our visit, but you were not as intelligent as I thought you would be.'' (Laughter.) You can't please everyone.

I will do my best to keep my remarks brief. Not long ago I was speaking and a man got up in the middle of my presentation and began walking out. I stopped everything and I said, ''Sir, can you tell me where you're going?'' He said, ''I'm going to get a haircut.'' I said, ''Why didn't you get one before you came in?'' He said, ''I didn't need one before I came in.'' (Laughter.)

I have asked several people associated with the breakfast why the invitation came my way. The answer that really made most sense was the briefest one, and that is, ''We thought you might share a few words about Jesus,'' a request I am privileged to attempt to fulfill.

The final paragraph on the invitation that we received defines the National Prayer Breakfast as ''a fellowship in the spirit of Jesus.'' How remarkable that such an event even exists. It speaks soNo highly of you, or leaders, that you would convene such a gathering and clear times out of your very busy schedules to attend such a gathering, not under any religious or political auspices, but in the spirit of Jesus. Thank you for that during these dramatic hours you have made prayer a priority.

This breakfast speaks highly of you, our guests. You weave a tapestry this morning of 160 different nations, traditions and cultures, representing a varity of backgrounds but united by a common desire to do what is right for your people. And you are welcome here. Each and every one of you are welcome.

The breakfast is a testimony to you, our leaders, to you, our guests, but most of all, wouldn't you agree?, the breakfast is a testimony of Jesus of Nazareth. Regardless of our perception and understanding and opinion of him, how remarkable that 2,000 years after his birth, we are gathered to consider this life, a man of humble origins, a brother to the poor, a friend of sinners and the great reconciler of people.

It is this last attribute of Jesus I thought we could consider for just a few moments, his ability to reconcile the divided, his ability to deal with contentious people. After all, don't we all deal with people and don't we all know how contentious they can be? How does that verse go? ''To live above with those we love, O, how that will be glory. But to live below with those we know, now, that's another story.'' (Laughter.)

I found this out in college when I found a girl whom I really liked and I took her home to meet my mom, but my mom didn't like her, so I took her back. (Laughter.) I found another girl I really liked, and so I took her home to meet my mom, but mom didn't like her either. So I took her back. I found another girl, took her home. Mom didn't like her. I went through a dormitory full of girls—(laughter)—until finally I found one that I knew my mom would like because she looked just like my mom. She walked like my mom. She talked like my mom. So I took her home, and my dad could not stand her. (Laughter.)

People are tough to deal with. But tucked away in the pages of the Bible is the story of Jesus guiding a contentious group through a crisis. If you will turn your attention to the inside of your program that you received, you will read the worlds written by a dear friend of Jesus, the apostle John. And he tells us this story:

''Jesus knew that the Father had put all things under his power and that he had come from God and was returning to God. So he got up from the meal, he took off his outer clothing, he wrapped a towel around his waist. After that he poured water into a basin and began to wash his disciples' feet, drying them with the towel that was wrapped around him. He came to Simon Peter, who said to him 'Lord, are you going to wash my feet?' And Jesus replied, 'You do

not realize what I am doing, but later you will understand.' :'No,' said Peter. 'You shall never wash my feet.' And Jesus answered, 'Unless I wash your feet, you have no part with me.' 'Then, Lord,' Simon Peter replied, 'not just my feet, but my hands and my head as well.'"

It is the final night of Jesus' life, the night before his death, and Jesus and his disciples have gathered for what will be their final meal together. You would think his followers would be sensitive to the demands of the hour, but they are not. They are divided. Another follower by the name of Luke in his gospel writes these words: "The disciples began to argue about which of them was the most important." Can you imagine? The leader is about to be killed and the followers are posturing for power. This is a contentious group.

Not only are they contentious, they are cowardly. Before the night is over, the soldiers will come and the followers will scatter, and those who sit with him at the table will abandon him in the garden. Can you imagine a more stressful evening—death threats on one side and contentious and quarrelsome followers on the other? I suppose some of you can. That may sound like a typical day at the office. But we know that the response of Jesus was not at all typical.

But I wonder what our response would be. Perhaps we would preach a sermon on team work, maybe point a few fingers or pound a few tables. That is probably what we would do. But what does Jesus do? How does he guide a divided team through a crisis? He stands and he removes his coat and he wraps a servant's towel around his waist. He takes up the wash basin and he kneels before one of his disciples. Unlacing a sandal, he gently lifts the disciple's foot and places it in the wash basin, covers it with water and begins to clean it. One by one, Jesus works his way down the row, one grimy foot after another. He washes the feet of his followers.

By the way, I looked for the verse in the Bible that says Jesus washed all of the disciples' feet except the feet of Judas, but I could not find it. The feet of Judas were washed as well. No one was excluded.

You may be aware that the washing of feet was a task reserved not just for the servants but for the lowest of servants. Every group has its pecking order, and a group of household servants was no exception. And whoever was at the bottom of that pecking order was the one given the towel and the one given the basin. But in this case, the one with the towel and the one with the basin is the one whom many of us esteem as the creator and king of the universe. What a thought. Hands which shaped the stars, rubbing dirt; fingers which formed mountains, massaging toes. And the one before whom all nations will one day bow, kneeling before his friends, before his divided and disloyal band of friends.

It is important to note that Jesus is not applauding their behavior. He is not applauding their actions. He simply chooses to love them and respect them, in spite of their actions. He literally and symbolically cups the grimiest part of their lives in his hands and cleanses it with forgiveness. Isn't this what this gesture means? To wash someone's feet is to touch the mistakes of their lives and cleanse them with kindness. Sometimes there is no other option. Sometimes everything that can be said has been said. Sometimes the most earnest defense is inadequate. There are some conflicts, whether in nations or in homes, which can only be resolved with a towel and a basin of water.

"But Max," you might be saying, "I'm not the one to wash feet. I've done nothing wrong." Perhaps you have done nothing wrong. But neither did Jesus. You see, the genius of Jesus' example is that the burden of bridge-building falls on the strong one, not on the weak one. It is the one in the right who takes the initiative.

And you know what happens? When the one in the right volunteers to wash the feet of the one in the wrong, both parties end up on their knees. For don't we always think we are right? We kneel to wash feet only to look up and see our adversary, who is kneeling to wash ours. What better posture from which to resolve our differences?

By the way, this story offers a clear picture of what it means to be a follower of Jesus. We have allowed the definition to get so confusing. Some think it has something to do with attending a certain church or embracing a particular political view. Really it is much simpler. A follower of Jesus is one who has placed his or her life where the disciples placed their feet—in the hands of Jesus. And just as he cleansed their feet with water, so he cleanses our mistakes with forgiveness.

That is why followers of Jesus must be the very first to wash the feet of others. Jesus goes on to say, "If I, your Lord and master, have washed your feet, you also should wash one another's feet. I did this as an example so that you should do as I have done for you."

I wonder what would happen if we accepted this challenge, if we followed Jesus's example. What if we all determined to resolve conflict by the washing of feet? If we did, here is what might occur. We would listen, really listen, when people speak. We would be kind to those who curse us and quick to forgive those who ask our forgiveness. We would be more concerned about being fair than being noticed. We would not lower our God-given standards, nor would we soften our hearts. We should keep our minds open, our hearts tender and our thoughts humble. And we would search for and find the goodness that God has placed within each person, and love it.

Would our problems be solved overnight? No. Jesus's were not. Judas still sold out and the disciples still ran away. But in time—in fact, in short time—they all came back and they formed a nucleus of followers who changed the course of history. And no doubt they must have learned what I pray we learn this morning: that some problems can only be solved with a towel and a basin of water.

Let's pray together. Our Father, you have taught us that the line between good and evil does not run down geographical or political boundaries but runs through each of our hearts. Please expand that part of us which is good and diminish that part of us which is evil. Let your great blessings be upon our President and his family, our Vice President and his family, and all of these leaders and dignitaries gathered. But we look to you as the ultimate creator, director and author of the universe. Lead us to someone today whose mistakes we might touch with kindness. By your power we pray. Amen. (Applause.)

Representative LARGENT. Thank you, Max. At this time I want to make one other brief introduction, and that is the new Speaker of the House of Representatives, my friend from Illinois, Denny Hastert. (Applause.)

I want to say it is my privilege and high honor to at this time introduce the President of the United States, Mr. William Jefferson Clinton. (Applause.)

President CLINTON. Thank you very much.

Steve, distinguished head table guests, to the leaders from around the world who are here, the members of Congress, Mr. Speaker and others, ladies and gentlemen.

I feel exactly the way I did the first time I ever gave a speech as a public official, to the Pine Bluff Rotary Club Officers Installation Banquet in January of 1977. The dinner started at 6:30. There were 500 people there. All but three were introduced; they went home mad. (Laughter.) We had been there since 6:30. I was introduced at a quarter to 10. The guy that introduced me was so nervous he did not know what to do, and, so help me, the first words out of his mouth were, "You know, we could stop here and have had a very nice evening." (Laughter.) He did not mean it the way it sounded, but I do mean it. We could stop here and have had a very wonderful breakfast. You were magnificent, Max. Thank you very much. (Applause.)

I did want to assure you that one of the things that has been said here today repeatedly is absolutely true. Senator Hutchison was talking about how when we come here, we set party aside, and there is absolutely no politics in this. I can tell you that is absolutely so. I have had a terrific relationship with Steve Largent, and he has yet to vote with me the first time. (Laughter.) So I know there is no politics in this prayer breakfast. (Laughs.)

We come here every year. Hillary and I were staying up kind of late last night talking about what we should say today and who would be here. I would like to ask you to think about what Max Lucado said in terms of the world we live in, for it is easier to talk about than to do, this idea of making peace with those who are different from us.

We have certain signs of hope, of course. Last Good Friday in Northern Ireland, the Irish Protestants and the Irish Catholics set aside literally centuries of distrust and chose peace for their children.

Last October, at the Wye Plantation in Maryland, Chairman Arafat, Abu Mazin and the Palestinian delegation, and Prime Minister Netanyahu and the Israeli delegation went through literally sleepless nights to try to save the peace process in the Middle East and put it back on track.

Throughout this year, we have worked with our allies to deepen the peace in Bosnia, and we are delighted to have the leader of the Republika Srpska here today. We are working today to avoid a new catastrophe in Kosovo, with some hopeful signs.

We also have worked to guarantee religious freedom to those who disagree with all of us in this room, recognizing that so much of the trouble in the world is rooted in what we believe are the instructions we get from God to do things to people who are different from us. And we think the only answer is to promote religious freedom at home and around the world.

I want to thank all of you who helped us to pass the Religious Freedom Act of 1998. I would like say a special word of appreciation to Dr. Robert Seiple, the former head of World Vision, who is here with us today. He is now America's Ambassador at Large for International Religious Freedom. Later this month, I will appoint three members to the United States Commission on International Religious Freedom. The Congress has already nominated its members.

We know that is a part of it. But, respectfully, I would suggest it is not enough. As we pray for peace, as we listen to what Max said, we say, well, of course it is God's will. But the truth is, throughout history, people have prayed to God to aid them in war. People have claimed repeatedly that it was God's will that they prevail in conflict. Christians have done it at least since the time of the crusades. Jews have done it since the times of the Old Testament. Muslims have done it from the time of the Essenes down to the present day. No faith is blameless in saying that they have taken up arms against other faiths, other races, because it was God's will that they do so. Nearly everybody would agree that from time to time, that happens over the long course of history.

I do believe that, even though Adolf Hitler preached a perverted form of Christianity, God did not want him to prevail. But I also know that when we take up arms or words against one another, we must be very careful in invoking the name of our Lord.

Abraham Lincoln once said that in the great Civil War neither side wanted war and both sides prayed to the same God; but one side would make war rather than stay in the union, and the other side would accept war rather than let it be rent asunder, so the war came. In other words, our great president understood that the Almighty has his own designs and all we can do is pray to know God's will.

What does that have to do with us? Martin Luther King once said we had to be careful taking vengeance in the name of God, because the old law of ''an eye for an eye leaves everybody blind.''

And so today, in the spirit in which we have been truly ministered to today, I ask you to pray for peace in the Middle East, in Bosnia and Kosovo; in Northern Ireland, where there are new difficulties. I ask you to pray that the young leaders of Ethiopia and Eritrea will find a way to avoid war. I ask you to pray for a resolution of the conflicts between India and Pakistan. I ask you to pray for the success of the peace process in Colombia, for the agreement made by the leaders of Ecuador and Peru, for the ongoing struggles to make the peace process work in Guatemala.

I ask you to pray for peace. I ask you to pray for the peacemakers; for the Prime Minister of Albania; for the Prime Minister of Macedonia; who are here. Their region is deeply troubled. I ask you to pray for Chairman Arafat and the Palestinians; for the government of Israel; for Mrs. Leah Rabin and her children, who are here, for the awful price they have paid in the loss of Prime Minister Rabin for the cause of peace. I ask you to pray for King Hussein, a wonderful human being, the champion of peace who, I promise you today, is fighting for his life mostly so he can continue to fight for peace.

Finally, I ask you to pray for all of us, including yourself; to pray that our purpose truly will reflect God's will; to pray that we can all be purged of the temptation to pretend that our willfulness is somehow equal to God's will; to remember that all the great peacemakers in the world in the end have to let go and walk away, like Christ, not from apparent but from genuine grievances. If Nelson Mandela can walk away from 28 years of oppression in a little prison cell, we can walk away from whatever is bothering us. If Leah Rabin and her family can continue their struggle for peace after the Prime Minister's assassination, then we can continue to believe in our better selves.

I remember on September the 19th, 1993, when the leaders of Israel and the Palestinian Authority gathered in Washington to sign the peace accord, the great question arose about whether, in front of a billion people on international television, for the very first time, Chairman Arafat and Prime Minister Rabin would shake hands.

Now this may seem like a little thing to you. But Yitzhak Rabin and I were sitting in my office talking, and he said: ''You know, Mr. President, I have been fighting this man for 30 years. I have buried a lot of people. This is difficult.'' And I started to make an argument, and before I could say anything, he said, ''But you do not make peace with your friends.'' And so the handshake occurred that was seen around the world.

A little while afterward, after some time passed, they came back to Washington. And they were going to sign these agreements about what the details were of handling over Gaza and parts of the West Bank. On this second signing, the two of them had to sign three copies of these huge maps, books of maps. There were 27 maps. There were literally thousands of markings on these maps, on each page: ''What would happen at every little cross road? Who would be in charge? Who would do this, who would do that, who would do the other thing?'' Right before the ceremony there was a hitch, and some jurisdictional issue was not resolved. Everybody was going around in a tizzy. I opened the door to the little back room, where the Vice President and I have lunch once a week. I said to these two people, who shook hands for the first time not so long ago: ''Why don't you guys go in this room and work this out? This is not a big deal.'' Thirty minutes later they came out. No one else was in there. They worked it out; they signed the copies three times, 27 pieces each, each page they were signing. And it was over.

You do not make peace with your friends, but friendship can come, with time and trust and humility, when we do not pretend that our willfulness is an expression of God's will.

I do not know how to put this into words. A friend of mine last week sent me a little story our of Mother Teresa's life. She was asked, ''When you pray, what do you say to God?'' And she said, ''I don't say anything; I listen.'' And then she was asked, ''Well, when you listen, what does God say to you?'' And she said, ''He doesn't say anything either; he listens.'' (Soft laughter.)

In another way, Saint Paul said the same thing. ''We do not know how to pray as we ought, but the Spirit himself intercedes for us, with signs too deep for words.''

So I ask you to reflect on all we have seen and heard and felt today. I ask you to pray for peace, for the peacemakers, and for peace within each of our hearts—in silence.

(Moment of silence.) Amen.

(Applause.)

Representative LARGENT. Thank you Mr. President, for your remarks. You have asked us to pray for the leaders of the world and for leadership in the world. And at this time, I would like to ask my friend, Representative Harold Ford, to come forward to pray for world leaders.

Representative FORD. Thank you, Steve.

We pray, God, that you will help us to understand what the book of Ephesians means when it says, ''We wrestle not against flesh and blood but against principalities and powers.'' We pray that we may heed the ancient summons, pray as if everything depended on God and act as if everything depended on you. Whether we worship in the shadow of the cross, under the Star of David or the crescent of Islam, it is in this spirit that we gather and in this spirit that we pray. We pray that God be above us to protect, beneath us to uphold, before us to guide and around us to comfort. We offer these prayers in the name of one God of all humanity. Let all of God's children say amen. (Applause.)

Representative LARGENT. Thank you, Harold. One of the real mysteries of the power of Jesus is that, Mr. President, as you said, I may not have voted with you in the four years that I have been in Congress, but I want you to know that I care for you and love you. That is part of the mystery of Jesus and the celebration that we have here this morning as we come to pray for our leaders and for our world.

At this time I would to ask Senator Lieberman to come forward and lead us in our benediction. (Applause.)

Senator LIEBERMAN. Thank you. Let us pray.

I pray, Lord, that you will open my lips, that I may declare your praise. We love you, Lord, because we come before you with a perfect faith that you will hear our prayer. And we have that faith not because of our confidence in our righteousness but because of our trust in your mercy.

Lord, thank you for waking us up this morning, restoring our souls to our bodies, bringing us to this place, but the destination we seek is a unified one, Lord, and it is you. You are the source of our lives, of our principles, of our purpose. We thank you for all that you have done for us. And as the President said so beautifully and compellingly and truthfully, for reasons that only impress us with our imperfection, so often our attempts to reach you have divided us.

But today, the spirit in this room is yours; in the Hebrew, Shekinah, the spirit of God, is here and it brings us together in a characteristically American way, in a way that the founders of this country understood, and they expressed in the very first paragraph by which they declared their independence that they held certain truths to be self-evident and that the first of these was that the rights they were granting us came from you; they were not the work of philosophers or lawers or politicians, but were the endowment we received from you, our creator.

Lord, we thank you for the leaders who are here, the speakers who are here who have shared their faith with us. We ask your prayers, especially on the leaders of our country, the President and Vice President and their devoted and gifted wives. We pray particularly today for the President of the United States. We thank you for the gifts you have given him of intellect, of judgment, of compassion, of communication, that have enabled him to be such a successful leader of our country and have raised up so many people in this country to a better life and have brought him to a point where people around the world depend on him, put their hopes in him.

And Lord, may I say a special prayer at this time of difficulty for our President, that you hear his prayers, that you help him in the work he is doing with his family and his clergy, that you accept his atonement in the spirit in which David spoke to the prophet and said, ''I am distressed. Let me put my faith not in human hands but in the hands of God, who is full of abundant mercy.''

So, Lord, we pray that you will not only restore his soul and lead him in the paths of righteousness for your name's sake, but help us join with him to heal the breach, begin the reconciliation and restore our national soul so that we may go forward together to make this great country even greater and better.

And I pray, Lord, too, for all the leaders from around the world who are here. And in the spirit that the President himself invoked, I want to reach out particularly to Chairman Arafat and Abu Mazin and Leah Rabin and her children, and to do so in the spirit of unity that fills this room, but also in the recollection and remembrance of the truth, that Abraham, with whom you entered the covenant that gave birth to at least three of the great religions that are here today, that Abraham loved his son Ishmael as he did his son Isaac. And we pray that you will bring that truth to Chairman Arafat and the leaders of Israel and you will guide them in the paths of peace so that their children and grandchildren may truly one day not just live in peace but sit together, as Dr. King evoked in all of us, at the table of brotherhood and sisterhood.

So, Lord, as we leave this place, we pray that you will take us by the hand and lead us home, but let us not leave here the spirit of unity and purpose that has filled this room. Let us resolve, each of us in our own way, to work to honor your name, to bring us closer each day to the realization of the prophet's vision, ''when the valleys will be exalted and the hills and mountains made low, when the

rough spots will be made straight and the glory of the Lord will fill the earth, and all flesh will see it and experience it.'' On that day, Lord, your name will truly be one and your children will be one.

Amen. (Applause.)

Representative LARGENT. Thank you, Senator Lieberman.

Ladies and gentlemen, this concludes the 47th National Prayer Breakfast.

Thank you all for being with us here this morning. Let's leave today and live out the principles Jesus taught about loving one another, loving our God with all our heart, soul and mind. Thank you, and have a good morning.

ACCREDITATION OF THE OAK PARK FIRE DEPARTMENT

HON. DANNY K. DAVIS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 1999

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, on August 26, 1999 the Village of Oak Park Fire Department was awarded the title ''Accredited Fire Department'' by the Commission on Fire Accreditation International (C.F.A.I.).

The Oak Park Fire Department is only the third fire department in the State of Illinois and one of only 21 departments in the United States and Canada to achieve such accreditation.

Fire Chief Gerald Beeson and the other members of the department worked to complete their application for over 2 years.

Chief Beeson told the Wednesday Journal, ''Those who review applications—members of the International Association of Fire Chiefs and the International Association of City and County Managers—look at all facets of fire service, including departmental aspects like training and response time and on the village side like finances and codes.''

The accreditation is a benchmark, a set of standards, Oak Park can use to judge the quality of their fire protection service. The departmental achievement is a credit to all of Oak Park's fire fighters and we salute them for their outstanding accomplishment.

THE TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FALL OF THE BERLIN WALL, THE PEOPLE OF BELARUS ARE STILL BEING OPPRESSED BY AUTHORITARIAN DICTATOR

HON. SAM GEJDENSON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 1999

Mr. GEJDENSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise to introduce a resolution on the gravity of the political and economic situation in Belarus. I believe it's time for U.S. Congress to express strong opposition to the continued egregious violations of human rights and the lack of progress toward the establishment of democracy and the rule of law in Belarus and call on President Alexandr Lukashenka to engage in negotiations with the representatives of the opposition and to restore the constitutional rights of the Belarusian people.

While the U.S. and Europe are marking the 10 year anniversary of the fall of the Berlin Wall, President Lukashenka is building a new wall between Belarus and democracy and trying to isolate Belarus by using old Soviet and Stalinist tactics of misinformation and intimidation. The people of Belarus have experienced a great deal of suffering over the years—as the victims of the Nazis, of Stalin, and of the Chernobyl disaster. I visited Belarus several months ago and it is clear to see that the people of Belarus are still getting a bad deal—again at the hands of their leadership.

In the fall of 1996, President Lukashenka used bogus tactics to impose a new constitution on Belarus, to abolish the existing parliament and replace it with a rubber-stamp legislature, and to illegally extend his presidential term. Although Lukashenka says that his government is willing to enter into negotiations with the opposition, his actions indicate the opposite. Lukashenka has created a climate of fear in Belarus, along the lines of Stalin's and Hitler's regimes, which he admires. He has targeted the opposition, non-governmental organizations, and the independent media. Opposition figures have disappeared; independent newspapers are fighting for survival; and those Belarusians who are brave enough to publicly protest Lukashenka's rule, get thrown into prison on trumped up charges.

Lukashenka is pushing his country deeper and deeper into an economic abyss. Prices remain under state control, and there has been no privatization to speak of. The average monthly wage is somewhere around $30 a month, and many people rely on subsistence farming in a backyard plot to feed their families.

We in the U.S. Congress have a moral responsibility to promote democracy and support economic development in Belarus. This resolution condemns the current Belarusian regime and calls for immediate dialogue between President Lukashenka and the Consultative Council of Belarusian opposition and the restoration of a civilian, democratically-elected government in Belarus, based on the rule of law, and an independent judiciary. The resolution urges President Lukashenka to respect the human rights of all Belarusian citizens, including those members of the opposition who are currently being illegally detained in violation of their constitutional rights.

President Lukashenka must make good on his promise to hold free parliamentary elections in 2000 and presidential elections in 2001. Please join me in supporting this resolution.

H.R. 3116, THE FAIR COMPETITION IN FOREIGN COMMERCE ACT

HON. JIM KOLBE

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 1999

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Speaker, for decades the United States has carried the standard in promoting democracy, market liberalization, and economic development abroad. To further those goals, we have spent literally billions of dollars in developing countries. And we have made progress. Nations have made economic progress over the past few decades and democracy is taking root in some of the rockiest soil in the globe. Thanks to the creation of the World Trade Organization a few years ago, the vast majority of international trade is now governed by clear and transparent rules.

But, as the Asian financial crisis and the theft of billions of dollars of IMF money in Russia shows, we still have a long way to go. Too many places in the world continue to be held in the grip of corruption and cronyism. The obvious impact of these two evils are the loss of untold millions, even billions, of dollars. But the corrosive effects of corruption and cronyism are worse; they are all too often hidden and ignored.

Government corruption undermines the rule of law—the very cornerstone of democracy. Government corruption undermines economic development, squandering billions of dollars of investment capital on enrichment of the few rather than the benefit of many. Government corruption undermines the ability of U.S. business to compete freely and fairly for foreign government contracts, costing U.S. corporations millions of dollars in lost sales. Government corruption undermines the integrity of public service and erodes the confidence of the public in their own government. Most important, government corruption steals hope—the hope for a better future that all citizens of the world have a right to expect. If nurturing democracy and expanding economic opportunity continue to be a goal of this country, then eliminating corruption and cronyism in government procurement must also be a priority. That is why I am proud to join with my colleague, ROBERT MATSUI in introducing H.R. 3116, the Fair Competition in Foreign Commerce Act. This legislation builds upon the excellent work of the Organization on Economic Development and Cooperation which set the international standard with its Agreement on Bribery and Corruption. The agreement makes it a crime to offer, promise or give a bribe to a foreign public official in order to obtain or retain international business deals. Sadly, there are today only thirty-four signatory countries to this agreement.

H.R. 3116 complements the work of the OECD, particularly that of the Development Assistance Committee Recommendation on Anti-Corruption Proposals for Aid-Funded Procurement, approaches the problem of corruption in international government Procurement through U.S. foreign aid and multilateral financial institutions, It is not a club or a blunt instrument, but its says in no uncertain terms that the United States will not continue to underwrite corrupt practices in other countries.

Our bill requires the Secretary of the Treasury to develop a plan to promote international government procurement reforms using U.S. participation in international as the tool. It prohibits U.S. non-humanitarian foreign assistance to nations that have not demonstrated significant progress towards institutionalizing open and transparent government procurement practices.

We want to assist the administration's efforts to promote government procurement transparency, whether through the World Trade Organization or the Free Trade Area of the Americas. But we also want to ensure that transparency in government procurement doesn't take a back seat—that is why we require the administration and other nations to focus on institutionalizing open and transparent international government procurement practices.

The key to the legislation is building institutions in countries which promote and protect

transparency in government procurement activities. We want nations to develop the institutional capacity needed to properly monitor international government procurement contracts. Where nations lack such capacity, we encourage the use of third-party procurement monitoring to ensure openness and transparency in the process. Third-party procurement monitoring is a process where an uninvolved third-party is hired to monitor every stage of the procurement process. The procedure has been used successfully in South America and Africa to fight corruption in international government procurement. Third-party procurement monitors have the expertise needed to ensure that a project is competitively bid and effectively executed. In turn, this expertise gets passed on to the host governments, which further institutionalizes open procurement practices. The goal should be a process free from cronyism and corruption. This legislation will help us accomplish that goal.

RECOGNIZING THE WORK OF THE AIR LAND EMERGENCY RESOURCE TEAM

HON. SAM JOHNSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 1999

Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the Congress' attention seven young men and the members of the Joseph Rankin family who sacrificed time and effort to serve the people of Russia from July 10–August 25, 1999, by remodeling an orphanage in Moscow to improve living conditions. In addition to the joy they received from investing in the lives of others, this cross-cultural experience gave these individuals a greater appreciation for the benefits and privileges we enjoy in America. These individuals are to be commended for their willingness to put the needs of others before their own.

Daniel Buhler, MI; Michael Hadden, GA; Jesse Long, WA; Timothy Moye, GA; Joseph Rankin, MI; Joyce Rankin, MI; Benjamin Rankin, MI; Daniel Rankin, MI; Joseph Rankin, MI; Justin Tanner, MI; Jefferson Turner, GA; Neil Waters, VA.

CAMPAIGN FINANCE REFORM MISSES IMPORTANT TARGET

HON. DOUG BEREUTER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 1999

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, this Member highly commends to his colleagues this editorial I submit from the November 1, 1999, Norfolk Daily News regarding campaign finance reform. The editorial rightly notes that campaign finance reform must address the use of union dues (regardless of the union member's wishes) for political contributions.

[From the Daily News, Nov. 1, 1999]

REFORM MISSES IMPORTANT TARGET

CAMPAIGN FOR NEW RESTRICTIONS FAILS TO PUT FOCUS ON MAJOR SOURCE OF PROBLEMS

At the same time as the McCain-Feingold proposal aimed at changing rules of campaign financing was being defeated in the U.S. Senate, a major endorsement aimed at influencing the 2000 election results was taking place. Its unsurprising results bear on the issue, inaccurately described as ''reform,'' since that term implies beneficial change, not cosmetic change.

McCain-Feingold's aim was to reduce the ''soft money'' contributions by which unlimited amounts may be given to political parties—not individual candidates—for advancing their views on major issues of the day. It is a contrast to the $1,000 individual contribution limits, never adjusted for inflation, which can be provided directly to candidates.

Bearing on this issue is the way in which some organizations, notably the AFL–CIO, can support their favored candidates with endorsements, publicity and in-house politicking with little regard for financing limitations.

The recent AFL–CIO endorsement of Vice President Al Gore's bid for the Democratic nomination was not unanimous, and it lacked important initial support from two of the major affiliates, the Teamsters Union and the United Auto Workers. They are likely to check in later. But that endorsement kicked into gear a $40 million union mobilization for the primaries and the general election. It is ''soft money'' but vital support—in part provided in violation of the rights of that apparent minority of union members which may want Bill Bradley as the nominee, or as an extreme example, members who might even choose a Republican.

The unions have every right to back whatever candidates they choose. They do not have the right, however, to spend mandatory dues money that was supposed to have been allocated to collective bargaining and the more restricted cause of improving the status of union workers.

Being forced, through mandatory fees, to support candidates and causes with which one disagrees is a violation of a fundamental tenet of a free society. The U.S. Supreme Court has addressed the issue and reached that conclusion. But it is one of several glaring cases of disregard for the law that the Clinton administration has ignored the principle. Without enforcement of that rule, any ''reforms'' of the current flawed campaign financing laws are worthless. Nothing wrong with unions spending big bucks for politics as long as the money is openly provided and comes from willing donors. Nothing wrong, either, with like amounts coming from readily identifiable business or other organizations operating under the same terms.

But let them use these resources openly to win friends and influence elections, and understand that true reform depends on voluntary contributions.

REAL ESTATE FLEXIBILITY ACT OF 1999

HON. JIM McCRERY

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 1999

Mr. McCRERY. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation, the Real Estate Flexibility Act of 1999, to remove a present-law tax penalty that confronts individual real estate investors who wish to sell debt-encumbered property.

This legislation is important to our Nation's real estate markets. It would provide real estate investors with flexibility in managing tax liabilities while at the same time allowing debt-strapped property to be put to its highest and best use.

An example will help to illustrate the need for this legislation. Assume that an individual investor owns commercial investment real property that is valued at $100 and that is encumbered by debt of $90. The individual's basis in the property is zero. Assume that the individual wishes to enter the residential real estate market and that a buyer offers to purchase his commercial property for fair market value. Under the terms of the transaction, the buyer will assume the $90 of debt and will pay the individual $10 in cash.

Under current tax law, the individual will be taxed not only on the cash received, but also on the discharged debt. In this case, the tax paid by the individual on the sale—as much as $25 in this case (taking into account tax on unrecaptured depreciation)—will exceed the $10 in cash the individual actually receives. Thus, selling the property would force the individual to come up with cash out of pocket to pay the IRS.

In light of this disincentive, many individuals in this situation do not sell. Rather, they sit and hold. As a result, the underlying property does not pass into the hands of new owners who may be more likely to make improvements and put the property to its highest and best use.

In these circumstances, I believe an individual taxpayer should be given flexibility to pay this tax liability when he or she has the necessary cash. The Real Estate Flexibility Act of 1999 would allow individuals wishing to sell debt-encumbered property to elect to pay tax on the sale only to the extent of the cash received; the individual would have to reduce basis in other property to the extent that gains are not taxed. In our example, the individual would pay tax of $10—i.e., the amount of the cash actually received—upon disposition of the commercial real estate and would reduce his or her basis in other depreciable property by the amount of untaxed gain on the commercial property.

I ask my colleagues to join me in supporting this important legislation.

CONGRATULATORY REMARKS TO THE FOSTER GRANDPARENT PROGRAM OF SOUTHEAST MISSOURI FOR 26 YEARS OF SERVICE TO PUBLIC EDUCATION

HON. JO ANN EMERSON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 1999

Mrs. EMERSON. Mr. Speaker, I'd like to take this opportunity to commend the Foster Grandparent Program of Southeast Missouri for recently completing its 26th year serving the senior citizens in the communities of East Prairie, Poplar Bluff, and Sikeston, Missouri.

The Foster Grandparent Program of Southeast Missouri has had a tremendous impact on the senior citizens who serve as mentors to at-risk children in local elementary schools. This program serves as a way for these mentors to be significant change-agents in their communities during their golden years.

In addition to providing an opportunity for seniors to feel a sense of self-worthy and responsibility within the community, let me also share with you some stories from teachers who have seen first-hand the tremendous impact of the Foster Care Program.

One teacher from Mark Twain Elementary School in Sikeston, Missouri, spoke of a boy who suffered from a learning disability but progressed greatly with the help of a foster grandparent. ''With his foster grandma's help, this child has made tremendous progress this year, in spite of his disability. He has changed from a frustrated student who couldn't read or spell to a student who beams because now he can pick up first grade and second grade-level books and read them with fluency. The positive impact that this foster grandparent has had in this student's life with her genuine care and concern, and one-on-one tutoring, cannot really be measured.''

Another teacher spoke of a grandmother who worked one-on-one with several students throughout the school year. ''This woman is such a great asset to our school and my classroom. She fulfills these children's needs in every way possible, not to mention the invaluable assistance she provides me. Without her, I could not give the extra attention to the students with the class size being so large. This grandmother is wonderful and gives the children an extended family while away from home.''

I received dozens of letters from teachers, principals, participants, and mentors in the program, all of whom believe that this program is one of the most rewarding programs within their communities. I cannot emphasize enough the importance of programs like this that realize the potential of senior citizens to make significant contributions to our society, and I congratulate the Foster Grandparent Program of Southeast Missouri for their wonderful efforts over the past 26 years.

INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION ADDRESSING NAZI ASSET CONFISCATION

HON. JIM RAMSTAD

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 1999

Mr. RAMSTAD. Mr. Speaker, over 50 years ago, Nazi Germany began a systematic process of eliminating an entire race. Over 6 million men, women and children lost their lives in this tragic chapter in human history simply because they were Jewish. They were the ultimate victims.

Others were forced to work as slaves in German factories. Some were subjected to brutal experiments, and others had their assets and belongings stolen from them to be given to those of ''Aryan'' stock or used by the German government in its war effort.

Amazingly, these criminal acts have yet to be settled. The U.S. government is currently involved in negotiations between German companies and Nazi victims here in the U.S. which could lead to compensation for some of the victims.

I believe the companies which profited from their complicity with the Nazi regime and the Holocaust should pay for their actions. It is absolutely appalling that to this day, German banks and businesses have not admitted their role in this theft nor have they returned the fruits of their crimes. It is inexcusable that German banks and businesses continue to deny their obvious guilt and refuse to compensate the victims.

That's why I am introducing legislation today which would allow victims of the Nazi regime to bring suit in U.S. federal court against German banks and businesses which assisted in and profited from the Nazi's Aryanization effort.

My legislation would clarify that U.S. courts do have jurisdiction over these claims and would extend any statute of limitations to 2010.

There are people who say this occurred too long ago and that we should leave these events in the past. I strongly and fundamentally disagree. There must never be a statute of limitations on Aryanization, as genocide and related crimes should always be punished.

These companies need to come forward, open their books and return their criminally-obtained gains to close this open wound on the soul of humanity.

This legislation will right a terrible wrong in the annals of world history, and it's long overdue.

RECOGNIZING TORNADO RELIEF WORKERS

HON. SAM JOHNSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 1999

Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I want to commend 58 young men who selflessly spent two weeks in Bridge Creek and Midwest City, Oklahoma last spring to help search for missing persons and clear debris in the aftermath of multiple tornadoes. From May 5–21, 1999, these young men served others at their own expense, and through their hard work and willing attitudes they brought encouragement and hope to citizens who had sustained great loss.

Paul Aber, OH; Peter Ackerman, IL; Derek Aloisi, NY; John Baker, OK; Paul Bell, TN; Erik Benson, WI; Shawn Bradley, TN; David Breneman, NM; Jared Busse, MO; Joshua Craymer, MI; Daniel Davies, IN; John Dew, MI; Matthew Field, Australia; Jeremy Flanagan, TX;

David French, CA; Philip George, IN; Edward Harris, TX; Jeremy Hebert, LA; John Hill, IA; Isaac Houser, OH; Jeremy Jansen, KS; Jeffery Jestes, OK; Joshua Koyejo, NJ; Jonathan Kranick, WA; Caleb Lachmann, IN; Joshua Lachmann, IN; Daniel Lamb, CA; Barak Lundberg, WA; Joseph Lyle, IL;

Gregory Mangione, MI; David McKenzie, SC; John Miller, CA; Samuel Mills, TX; Daniel Moulton, OK; Alex Nicolato, OH; Joseph Nix, MI; John Nix, MI; Marc Payant, Quebec; Sean Pelletier, WA; Jadon Rauch, IN; Micah Richmond, OR; Bruce Rozeboom, MI; Robert Shumer, OH;

Ben Sibley, WI; Eric Singer, PA; Mark Stanley, MN; Shane Stieglitz, IN; Jacob Strain, KS; John Tanner, MI; Jeffrey TenBrink, MI; Daryn Thompson, GA; Brian Tuplin, Alberta; Benjamin Vincent, MI; Aaron Waldier, OR; Ryan Ward, OR; Christopher Wilks, CA; Vincent Williams, OK; Joshua Young, CA.

IN MEMORY OF AN OUTSTANDING KENTUCKIAN: PAMELA FARIS BROWN (1942–1970)

HON. HAROLD ROGERS

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 1999

Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Speaker, almost three decades ago a 28-year-old woman set off on an adventure of a lifetime. It was an adventure that would end in heartbreak—an adventure from which she would not return.

At the time of her death Pamela Faris Brown had already made her mark as a nationally recognized actress and entertainer. Years earlier, she had also appeared on Kentucky's political stage—credited with helping to give a boost to the distinguished public service career of her father, John Y. Brown, Sr.

Tragically, however, along with her husband and another companion, Pam perished in September of 1970 while attempting to cross the Atlantic Ocean in a balloon.

I first encountered Pamela Brown in the early 1960's during my last two years of law school, when I served as a clerk for her father's criminal law practice in Lexington, Kentucky. Pamela was a bright, energetic and charismatic young woman whose love of life was only matched by her love of family and friends.

She was born in Lexington on August 26th, 1942, and attended the University of Kentucky and Stephens College before setting out on her performing career. Pamela's skill as an actress took her from 'Shakespeare in the Park' productions in Louisville to the pursuit of her career in New York City. Her mother, Dorothy, issued a warning to the young woman headed for the big city: ''New York will change you,'' she warned, to which Pam replied: ''I'll change New York.''

Pamela Brown did make an impression on New York. She worked her way into a regular role on the television daytime drama 'Love is a Many Splendored Thing' and appeared on highly popular national television programs. She made guest appearances on the Ed Sullivan Show and the Lawrence Welk Show, and performed with Walter Abel in a summer stock production of 'Take Her, She's Mine'.

But Pam's enthusiasm wasn't just limited to the dramatic arts. In 1966, when an illness nearly forced her father to withdraw from his political campaign, Pamela volunteered to appear in his place at speaking engagements. Years later, her father would recall his opponent's campaign manager as saying, ''You didn't beat us. Pamela did.'' Her brother, John Y. Brown, Jr., would also serve as Kentucky's governor.

A spirit like Pamela Brown's is impossible to contain—so was her enthusiasm for the adventure that would eventually claim her life. On Sunday, September 20th, 1970, Pamela and her husband, Rod Anderson, along with their companion, Malcolm Brighton, set off from East Hampton, Long Island, aboard the balloon they called 'The Free Life'. They set out to make history. The following day, the trio encountered a cold front and a driving rainstorm, which forced their craft into the sea.

The famous aviatrix Amelia Earhart perished attempting to set another aviation landmark 62 years ago. Earhart once eloquently explained the spirit that also led Pam to follow her balloon adventure: ''Please know I am quite

aware of the hazards,'' Earhart said. ''I want to do it because I want to do it. Women must try to do things as men have tried. When they fail their failure must be but a challenge to others.''

Today, Pamela Brown's memory lives on at the Actor's Theater of Louisville, whose main stage was named the Pamela Brown Auditorium to honor her. Her memory and her spirit also lives on in the hearts and minds of many of us—friends, family, and fellow Kentuckians, for whom Pamela Brown still is an inspiration.

RECOGNIZING ''BRAVO SAN DIEGO''

HON. BRIAN P. BILBRAY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 1999

Mr. BILBRAY. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise to bring to the attention of the Congress an event that symbolizes the synergy between the very best of human nature and the very best of human ability.

Too often, Members come to the floor to speak of tragedy, mishap, or malady; so much so, that when future generations look back upon us, it will appear as if our moment in history was consumed solely by the various tempests of our time. It is with this in mind that I bring news of an event to be held in my district of San Diego, California which celebrates the merger between the business community and the arts community, and highlights the philanthropic and community oriented nature of my constituency.

On November 20th, 1999 ''Bravo San Diego'' will being together over 800 arts, business and civic leaders for an evening of arts, food and entertainment. The goal of this event is to raise awareness and funds for the Business Volunteers for the Arts (BVA), a not-for-profit program administered by the Performing Arts League. The BVA provides volunteers from the business community to act as private, voluntary consultants to arts organizations so they may better abide by business protocol and practices, and exact the most efficient use of their resources.

''Bravo San Diego'' will be hosted by Mr. Earl Holding, the owner of the Westgate Hotel, and supported by major sponsorships from Qualcomm, Gateway, Sempra and many other philanthropic-minded San Diego businesses. Additionally, the program will be coordinated by Mr. Georg Hochfilzer of the Westgate and Mr. Rod Appel, producer for the Performing Arts League. Representing the largest gathering of arts and culture ever in San Diego, ''Bravo San Diego'' will showcase the accomplishments and programs of over fifty performing arts organizations and seven museums.

Mr. Speaker, as we pay tribute this month to the impact that arts and culture have on each of our lives, it is important that we also recognize those persons and organizations who will ensure that these vital community needs survive the changing times. Therefore, I extend my most sincere congratulations to the BVA, for their good work, and my most sincere thank you to the men and women who will make ''Bravo San Diego'' a success and example from which the rest of America may learn to support their arts and culture.

INTRODUCTION OF THE MILITARY EXTRATERRITORIAL JURISDICTION ACT

HON. SAXBY CHAMBLISS

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 1999

Mr. CHAMBLISS. Mr. Speaker, currently, there are instances where American civilians have committed crimes outside the United States but have not been prosecuted because foreign governments decline to take any action and U.S. military or civilian law enforcement agencies lack the appropriate authority to prosecute these criminals. Consequently, only minor administrative sanctions are available to punish serious crimes.

Today, my colleague, Congressman BILL MCCOLLUM, and I are introducing legislation that will close a legal loophole that currently allows civilians accompanying the military outside the United States to avoid prosecution from crimes.

For example, a Department of Defense teacher raped a minor and videotaped the event. The host country chose not to prosecute, and the United States did not have the jurisdiction to prosecute the teacher.

The son of a contractor employee in Italy committed various crimes including rape, arson, assault, and drug trafficking. Because of a lack of jurisdiction to prosecute, the son was simply barred from the base.

A civilian spouse living overseas attacked her active duty husband with a kitchen knife and stabbed him in the shoulder. Although the spouse confessed to aggravated assault, the local national law enforcement agencies declined to prosecute.

A 13-year-old living on an Army base in Germany, sexually molested and raped several other children under the age of ten. German authorities decided not to prosecute. The only punishment for the offender was to be expelled from Germany.

An Air Force employee molested 24 children, ages 9 to 14. Because the host country refused to prosecute, the only recourse was to bar him from the base.

An Overseas Jurisdiction Advisory Committee has recommended to the Secretary of Defense and the Attorney General that this kind of ''legislation is needed to address misconduct by civilians accompanying the force overseas in peacetime settings.'' Both the Department of Justice and the Department of Defense support legislation that will help to maintain order and discipline among our armed forces.

It is time that we close the loophole that allows civilian criminals to escape prosecution of their crimes. The Military Extraterritorial Jurisdiction Act we are introducing today, similar to S. 768 introduced by Senator JEFF SESSIONS and Senator MICHAEL DEWINE, will provide the federal government much greater ability to hold criminals responsible for crimes which they commit and will finally tighten our laws so that criminals do not go unpunished.

TRIBUTE TO SHARON BECK

HON. GREG WALDEN

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 1999

Mr. WALDEN of Oregon. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a woman who is nearing the end of her tenure as president of the Oregon Cattlemen's Association. Sharon Beck is a remarkable woman who deserves the appreciation of all of those whose livelihoods depend on their ability to till the soil and raise cattle. She is a woman who has devoted a significant portion of her life to defending the farmers and ranchers of both Oregon and the United States and preserving their rural way of life.

Sharon's election by her peers as president of the OCA is merely one reflection of the respect and admiration she has garnered throughout her years of tireless devotion on behalf of the agricultural community. In 1984 the Beck family was named producers of the year by the Beef Improvement Federation. Sharon and her husband appeared on the cover of Beef Today in 1995. This year her family's farm received the high honor of being named the Oregon Wheat Growers League ''State Conservation Farm of the Year.'' Sharon Beck has received awards from the Oregon Cattlewomen, has twice received the President's award from the Oregon Cattlemen's Association, and was named Union County's ''Agricultural Woman of the Year.'' These awards represent not only Sharon's dedication to agriculture, but also that of her family and especially her husband Bob, who deserves a recognition of his own.

Sharon's son Rob summed up her life of achievement perfectly by noting that her commitment and dedication have allowed her to excel at any endeavor she undertakes, and that no matter what the odds, she is never overwhelmed. That's why farmers and ranchers turn to Sharon in times of trouble. And Mr. Speaker, that's why I rise today to recognize Sharon Beck—a true American rancher and a true friend of mine.

IN PRAISE OF UNCONVENTIONAL GIVING

HON. BILL McCOLLUM

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 1999

Mr. MCCOLLUM. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to draw attention to the excellent and unconventional work accomplished at America's Community Bankers' Annual Convention in Orlando. I say ''unconventional'' because not many of the nation's millions of convention-goers do what America's Community Bankers does.

Each year, ACB and its spouses' organization, Housing Partners, select a charity in their convention city, raise funds for it, and present the group with a check during the convention. On November 2 in Orlando, Housing Partners presented their 1999 charity, Orlando's Edgewood Children's Ranch, with a record donation of $170,000. Over the past 8 years, ACB's Housing Partners has donated more than $700,000 to charities around the country. The money is raised in a variety of ways, including

a craft sale, a golf tournament, a benefit concert, and donations from member banks.

The Edgewood Children's Ranch, a residential child care and development facility that has been helping troubled youngsters and families in the Orlando area for more than 30 years, is one of my favorites in an area blessed with many fine helping organizations. The ranch has been called a ''boot camp with love,'' because of its emphasis on structure, school, and parental involvement.

Although the ranch accepts children from all denominations and races, it expects them to attend chapel, pledge allegiance to the American flag, and respect their elders—activities, to quote Gaby Acks, the ranch's development director, ''that disqualify us for public funds.''

That's why America's Community Bankers' unrestricted gift of $170,000, which represents about one-tenth of the ranch's annual budget, is so important. ''We are ecstatic,'' said Joan Consolver, executive director of the ranch. ''It is unheard of for a convention group to leave a gift like this for the community.''

I recognized America's Community Bankers' unique commitment to community in my remarks at the convention and I was glad that Orlando did as well. Mayor Glenda Hood and Orange County Chairman Mel Martinez both took time from their busy schedules to come to the check presentation ceremony and express the collective thanks of our community. Chairman Martinez said the philanthropic model developed by ACB's Housing Partners ''serves as an example of leadership and community service for other trade associations and conventions.'' He commended them ''for the extraordinary gesture of goodwill and the legacy they have left to our community.'' Mayor Hood proclaimed October 31–November 3, 1999 as America's Community Bankers and Housing Partners Day in Orlando ''in recognition of their philanthropic excellence.''

The Orlando Sentinel ran the following editorial.

BANKERS GIVE BACK TO LOCAL CHILDREN—THEY RAISED $170,000 FOR EDGEWOOD CHILDREN'S RANCH DURING THEIR CONVENTION

People who live near the Edgewood Children's Ranch can drive past it for years without ever knowing it's there. Tucked next to a lake and down the hill from a quiet street off Old Winter Garden Road, the sprawling campus affords a splendid view that few see.

Last week, a Washington, D.C.-based banker's group got the chance to set eyes on the ranch. And its members liked what they saw so much, they raised $170,000 for the 30-year old home for troubled kids, a record for the trade group.

America's Community Bankers picks a city for its convention each year, and every year, its organization of spouses and housing partners hold fund-raisers during the convention. In 1994, the group raised $50,000 for House of Hope, an Orlando-based teen program. Last year, it gave $150,000 to a battered women's shelter in Chicago.

From a popular craft sale to a big, convention-capping concert—this year's featured Frankie Avalon—the fund raising gives spouses a chance to do more than just tag along for golf outings or fancy dinners, said Joan Pinkerton, a spokeswoman for America's Community Bankers.

''People will say to me, 'That's the reason I come to the convention,''' Pinkerton said, ''It's a neat way to tie into the community.'' For the children's ranch, which ekes out an existence on a $1.2 million annual budget and a lot of prayers, the gift is the largest ever that will go to its general fund. We were blown away by the amount,'' said Gaby Acks, children's development director for the ranch. Faith is a huge component at the ranch, which accepts struggling children and teens for a year or two. While the residents are not ordered by the courts to be there, many have chosen the ranch as an alternative to juvenile detention or other probationary conditions.

The rules are strict—hospital corners on the beds, neatly folded clothes and taking only what you can eat at meals—but the kids who live there find they don't mind after a few weeks.

Richard Amado, 16, found himself at the ranch after some minor scrapes with the law. Although he says he initially chafed at the carefully regimented days there, he has made up two grade levels in his schoolwork and has become a quiet, well-mannered young man.

During their convention, the bankers held a golf tournament in addition to the craft sale and the concert.

Some of them also toured the ranch, meeting the kids and seeing where their money will go. They were so impressed, they may donate some of next year's fund-raising haul to the ranch, Pinkerton said.

Acks, who said each day can bring small miracles for the often-strapped ranch, wasn't surprised at their reaction. Anyone who visits, she said, can't help but be touched.

''It's really just an amazing place,'' she said.

I commend America's Community Bankers for leaving its most recent hand-print in Orlando at the Edgewood Children's Ranch, and encourage other groups to follow this unique example of community involvement.

A CLARIFICATION FOR THE PATENT AND TRADEMARK PROVISIONS IN H.R. 1554, AS PASSED IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES ON NOVEMBER 9, 1999

HON. DONALD A. MANZULLO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 1999

Mr. MANZULLO. Mr. Speaker, H.R. 1554, the Satellite Home Viewer Act, includes most of the legislation that would impact the U.S. Patent system. I worked closely with the authors of the bill in the House of Representatives. I appreciate the time they took to listen to my strong concerns about the original bill, H.R. 1907, which passed in the House overwhelmingly this past August. I offer these remarks, however, to create a legislative history and to clarify language in one of the sections I believed needed reworking—the title concerning Third Party Re-Examination.

Under Subtitle F—Optional Inter Partes Reexamination Procedure, Section 4605 Conforming Amendments, paragraph (b) contains what I believe to be a technical error. Section 134 of title 35 of the United States Code is amended in two sub-paragraphs (a) and (b). H.R. 1554 uses the term ''administrative patent judge'' where it should read ''primary examiner,'' in both paragraphs. Therefore, this section should read,

Section 134 of title 35, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

''Section 134. Appeal to the Board of Patent Appeals and Interferences

''(a) Patent Applicant.—An applicant for a patent, any of whose claims has been twice rejected, may appeal from the decision of the primary examiner to the Board of Patent Appeals and interferences, having once paid the fee for such appeal.

''(b) Patent Owner.—A patent owner in any reexamination proceeding may appeal from the final rejection of any claim by the primary examiner to the Board of Patent Appeals and Interferences, having once paid the fee for such appeal.''

I thank the Speaker for his indulgence in allowing me this opportunity to clarify the language of this section of H.R. 1554.

CELEBRATING THE 134TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BETHEL MISSIONARY BAPTIST CHURCH OF CROCKETT, TX

HON. JIM TURNER

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 1999

Mr. TURNER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and celebrate an important milestone in the history of Bethel Missionary Baptist Church, of Crockett, Texas. On October 10, 1999, Bethel Missionary Baptist Church celebrated 134 years of service to this East Texas community. As the church members celebrate this important anniversary, I ask all of my colleagues to join with me today in recognizing this milestone. I would also like to take this opportunity to congratulate Reverend Delvin Atchison for his continued leadership of the Bethel congregation.

Organized in 1965 by newly-freed slaves, Bethel Missionary Baptist Church today is a vibrant and growing ministry. As a resident of Crockett, I can truly attest to the tremendous impact the church and its members continue to have on the lives of Houston County residents. Bethel Missionary Baptist Church has become known throughout Crockett and surrounding communities as ''A Community of Caring Christians.''

Through the years Bethel Missionary Baptist Church as profoundly influenced the life of our community because it has been blessed with lay leaders who have also been leaders in the civic, cultural and political affairs of Crockett, Houston County and the State of Texas. In addition, Bethel has benefited from the leadership of many gifted and talented ministers exemplified by its current pastor, Delvin Atchison. My personal relationship with Reverend Atchison and with the late Reverend J.T. Groves has been a blessing to me and my family. Their leadership has expanded the boundaries of influence of Bethel Missionary Baptist Church.

Bethel's ministry has contributed not only to meeting the spiritual needs of the congregation but to the healing, reconciliation and racial harmony of the larger community. During the past 134 years, the members of the Bethel Missionary Baptist Church congregation have been at the forefront in advancing civil rights and civic participation and have fostered unity, justice and social progress for all citizens.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my other distinguished colleagues to join me in congratulating the congregation of Bethel Missionary Baptist Church, under the guidance of Reverend Atchison, as it celebrates its 134th anniversary. All past and present church members

and pastors should be proud of the numerous contributions Bethel Missionary Baptist Church has made in the spiritual life of the Crockett community over the past 134 years. May God continue to bless this ministry of service and caring.

RECOGNIZING THE U.S. BORDER PATROL'S SEVENTY-FIVE YEARS OF SERVICE

SPEECH OF

HON. HENRY BONILLA

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 10, 1999

Mr. BONILLA. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this legislation ''recognizing the United States Border Patrol's 75 years of service since its founding.''

I have nearly 800 miles of the Texas-Mexico border in my congressional district. I know all too well the extent to which Border Patrol agents meet the daily challenge of keeping our borders safe and curbing the flow of illegal aliens and drugs into the United States with courage, patience and sheer tenacity. They go out every day and fight to keep our borders and our border residents safe.

Our Border Patrol field agents are the best in the business. It is an ongoing battle to keep our borders safe, drug-free and crime free. The Border Patrol is faced with carrying out a tremendous task with limited, often outdated and failing resources. Yet, every day they go out to defend our borders. The brave men and women of the Border Patrol put their lives on the line for us. Those of us in border communities know what a crucial role the Border Patrol plays in protecting our borders daily.

As a Texan I take pride in recognizing the fact that the founding members of the Border Patrol included Texas Rangers, sheriffs and deputized cowboys who patrolled the Texas frontier during the late 1800s and the early 1900s.

I am honored to support this legislation which honors our Border Patrol personnel who serve this nation in defending our borders.

INTRODUCTION OF THE FAIR CREDIT REPORTING AMENDMENTS ACT OF 1999

HON. PETE SESSIONS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 1999

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. Speaker, today I introduce legislation to provide a technical clarification to the Fair Credit Reporting Act (FCRA). This clarification is necessary to protect workers and small businesses from unsafe work conditions and to root out illegal activity in the workplace.

Provisions of the Fair Credit Reporting Act (FCRA) as amended in 1996 undermine investigations of sexual harassment, embezzlement, workplace violence, drug sales and other illegal activities in the workplace. Because of an interpretation by the Federal Trade Commission (FTC) of the 1996 FCRA amendments, employers who retain investigators, attorneys, or others to conduct inquiries into unlawful activities subject themselves to the provisions of the Act and must: Provide notice before initiating an investigation; obtain written authorization from the suspect and other employees; upon request, disclose the ''nature and scope of the investigation''; and prior to taking any adverse action against an employee, provide the employee a complete and unedited copy of the investigative report.

When the FCRA amendments were passed in 1996, Congress did not intend for such burdensome restrictions to be placed on employers who seek to provide safe, crime free workplaces for their employees.

The Occupational Safety and Health Act requires employers to provide a safe and secure workplace. And Civil rights laws require employers to investigate allegations of sexual harassment and discrimination. Yet, the FCRA makes such inquiries impossible. Even if the employer is able to persuade a suspect employee to consent to an investigation, the investigation could still be thwarted by the accused who may be able to ''cover his tracks.'' Even more important is the chilling effect of providing investigative reports to suspected miscreants. What witness will be forthcoming when they find out the accused will know who spoke to the investigator? What is the logic of asking a deranged employee if you can investigate him?

Americans are all concerned with the rise in incidences of workplace violence, including killings this month in Seattle, Washington and Honolulu, Hawaii. At a time when we are all concerned about workplace violence, the FCRA is tying the hands of employers who attempt to protect their employees.

The application of the FCRA is far broader than Congress intended when the law was amended in 1996. It now undercuts virtually all workplace investigations and may impact on legitimate inquiries outside of the workplace as well. Congress needs to make clear that these investigations are not covered by the Act.

The legislation I introduce today, the Fair Credit Reporting Amendments of 1999, has been drafted through a careful bipartisan process. Concerns from consumer groups and the FTC were incorporated into the final draft of this legislation. The legislation removes the requirement of employee consent for an employer to investigate a limited number of illegal or unsafe activities in the workplace. These limited activities include drug use or sales, violence, sexual harassment, employment discrimination, job safety or health violations, criminal activity including theft, embezzlement, sabotage, arson, patient or elder abuse, and child abuse.

Additionally, should an employer seek to use such a report to take any action against an employee, the employer must inform the employee that a report was prepared as well as the nature and scope of the report.

This is important legislation that should be considered early in the next session of Congress. I urge my colleagues to join as cosponsors and push for speedy passage of this bill to reduce crime and provide safer workplaces.

TRIBUTE TO DR. TOMMY J. DORSEY

HON. JAMES E. CLYBURN

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 1999

Mr. CLYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Dr. Tommy J. Dorsey for his outstanding contributions to his community, particularly through the Meharry Medical College Benefit Golf Tournament.

The Meharry Medical College Benefit Golf Tournament began in Orlando, Florida, in December of 1991 to raise funds to support Meharry Medical College and its needy students. With golf participants in its first event, the tournament raised $10,000 for the college. In its second year, the tournament drew 120 golfers, and continues to grow yearly. To date, the tournament has raised over $100,000 for the college and its students.

Dr. Dorsey is one of the very distinguished alumni of the Meharry Medical College School of Dentistry. He graduated from Jones High School in 1961, and attended Fisk University where he received a B.A. in Biology. He then attended Meharry Medical College for 4 years where he received his D.D.S.

Dr. Dorsey served as a Lieutenant in the Navy from 1969–1971, and was awarded a Navy Commendation Medal in Human Relations. After his stint in the service, Dr. Dorsey served as the Chief Family Dentist at the Neighborhood Family Health Center of Miami for 4 years. In 1975, Dr. Dorsey went into private practice in Orlando, where he continues to work today.

Dr. Dorsey has held many positions in his community, and has been recognized for his service and dedication on many occasions. He founded and served as Executive Director of the Orlando Minority Youth Golf Association in 1991, he has served as the Vice Chairman of Orange County Membership Mission and Review Board, a member of the Community Development and Youth Service Board, President of the Orlando Alumni Chapter of Meharry Medical College, member of the Board of Trustees at Meharry Medical College, and was chosen as the 1994 Alumnus of the Year from Meharry Medical College. Dr. Dorsey also received the Winter Park Alumni Chapter Community Service Award from Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity, Inc., in 1996, the Omega Psi Phi Outstanding Service Award in 1997, the Tiger Woods Foundation and The Minority Golf Association Recognition Award in 1997, the Orange County Classroom Teachers Association Martin Luther King, Jr. Award in 1998, the Orlando Alumni Chapter of the Year Award in 1998, and the Star 94.5 Home Town Hero Recognition.

Dr. Dorsey is a member of Omega Psi Phi Fraternity, Inc., he is a Prince Hall Affiliated Mason, a member of the Noble of the Ancient and Arabic Order of the Mystic Shrine, and a member of BETA XI BOULE—Sigma Pi Phi Fraternity, Inc.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you to join with me in honoring Dr. Tommy J. Dorsey for his outstanding community involvement, and in wishing him continued success with the Meharry Medical College Benefit Golf Tournament.

TRIBUTE TO WADE KING

HON. JACK METCALF

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 1999

Mr. METCALF. Mr. Speaker, Wade King was a 10-year-old boy from my district who was killed on June 10th when a gasoline pipeline ruptured and exploded in Bellingham, Washington. I submit this letter written by someone who knew him very well, into the RECORD as a memorial to him.

A LETTER FROM WADE

Dear Mom & Dad, Sis, Bro, Lynn, Jessica, Grandma Dorothy and all:

I wanted you to know I arrived safely. Jesus met me and led the way. This is an awesome place. I asked him what happened and he told me a gas pipeline ruptured and exploded in the park, filling the creek where Steve and I were playing. I told him I thought that was a dumb place for a pipeline, and he said something like we humans still have a problem with foresight, whatever that means.

Anyway this place is just out of sight, and guess what, I don't have any burns and no pain, and all they tell you about Jesus is true. He loves us all and said he'd take care of you, Mom and Dad, and everyone else back in Bellingham.

I can't make up my mind what I like best about this place, because time doesn't matter; we can sleep when we want, eat when we want and the food is fantastic; you know how I like food, and sports are always being played. This morning Steve and I counted at least 12 baseball diamonds with games going on at all of them; some of the greats were playing—that DiMaggio guy and Mickey Mantle. I guess they were pretty good, weren't they Dad? And by the way I got to watch the Mariners on Saturday—way to go guys. I knew we could beat those Ferndale guys. It was a special hook-up because they knew how important this game was to me.

Mom, I hope you're not too sad, or mad at me: I know I've caused a lot of people to be sad, but tell everyone I'm fine, especially all the kids and teachers at Roosevelt. My education will continue; I have a lot of stripes to earn before I become an angel—can you imagine that? Me, and angel? Yeah, I know I can hear you all laughing, ''Wade with wings?'' Just imagine that—but you can bet I'm going to be the best angel possible.

Tell my 4th grade Sunday school class at St. Paul's that they should study the Bible: it has all that really matters in life; that will be my biggest task along with all the regular subjects.

I want you to know, too, how special a send-off you and Father John gave me at Harborview—to have you there gave me the strength to face the darkness until Jesus came for me.

I miss you all very much, and Jesus told me how much you all miss me, and then he pointed out that we can always replay the tapes of our lives to remember those special moments. Then he reminded me of the time he said, ''I am with you always.'' Well, he said the same is true of us—I will be with you in spirit forever, just as Jesus is with you. I gave Jesus a high five when he reminded me of that;—he is a cool guy.

You know we touched each other in life: I touched you and you touched me. Each of you went into making me who I am, and I'd like to think I helped you be who you are. If that is so, then I continue to live in you and you live in me.

Finally, thank you for celebrating my life today; it is special to know how much you are loved; I know I'm one very much loved boy and I love you all, too. Jesus says that is the key to life—loving each other. Remember his commandment, ''Love one another as I have loved you.''

I love you all,

WADE

Amen.

TRIBUTE TO MAYOR JAN RUDMAN

HON. KEN CALVERT

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 1999

Mr. CALVERT. Mr. Speaker, throughout towns and cities across our nation there are individuals who are willing to step forward to dedicate their talents and energies to making life better for their friends and neighbors. The citizens of Corona, California, are fortunate to have such an individual in outgoing Mayor Jan Rudman.

Mayor Rudman's involvement with Corona city government, and community, began in 1994 when she was first elected to the Corona City Council. As a councilwoman she represented the community's concerns, set priorities for projects and plans of action, allocated funds, and made decisions essential to the future of Corona. Her energy seems endless, with the long list of her business and community involvements including: Circle City Rotary, 1993 Mayor's Task Force, Navy League, Corona Chamber of Commerce and First Congregational Church.

In 1998, the Corona, recognized her leadership and commitment and elected her mayor. Since then, she has accomplished many goals which have improved the community. One of her greatest accomplishments as mayor was the implementation of the ''Partners in Community Service'' program, implemented to recognize the many volunteer groups and organizations who have given back to the Corona community so graciously.

Mayor Rudman has made a lasting and positive impact in the Corona community. Her involvement and leadership has established a path for those individuals following in her footsteps. I would like to take this opportunity to thank Mayor Rudman for her dedication, influence and involvement in our community. She has served as an outstanding representative of municipal government. It is a great pleasure for me to congratulate Mayor Rudman for the outstanding job she has done as Mayor of Corona.

TRIBUTE TO J. THOMAS DE BRUIN ON THE OCCASION OF HIS RETIREMENT

HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 1999

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, on Friday, November 19, 1999, Mr. J. Thomas De Bruin of West Long Branch, NJ, will be honored on the occasion of his retirement from the State of New Jersey's Office of the Public Defender, after 31 years of distinguished public service.

Mr. De Bruin served as a police officer in West Long Branch from 1967 to 1970. In October of 1970, he began working at the Public Defender's Office in what would prove to be a long and impressive career. From 1991 until his retirement, Mr. De Bruin was a Chief Investigator, and since 1995 he has been the Supervisor of the Polygraph Unit. He has been a certified polygraph examiner since 1982. His professional memberships include: the New Jersey Polygraphists, Inc., since 1983, and Past President 1997–98; the American Polygraph Association since 1986, including service on the Membership Committee 1998–99; and the Public Defenders' Investigators' Association of New Jersey, 1971–91.

Mr. De Bruin was also very active in community affairs. He served on a number of commissions and bodies in his home town of West Long Branch, including: the Zoning Board of Adjustment, the Sport Association, the Recreation Commission and the Historic Society. Mr. De Bruin is a Member of the Board of Trustees of the Old First United Methodist Church. He has served as Director of the West Long Branch Little League and as Treasurer of the Public School PTA. He has been a Webelos Leader of the Cub Scouts of America, and President of the Shore Regional High School Quarterback Club. He was a Manager/Coach of the first championship season of the West Long Branch Lions of the Seaboard Bigger League in 1971. Mr. De Bruin has also served as Musical Director of the Asbury Park and Red Bank Area Chapters of the Society for the Preservation and Encouragement of Barbershop Quartet Singing in America.

Tom De Bruin resides in West Long Branch with his wife Louise. They have two adult sons, Brian and Dominick, and a daughter-in-law.

Mr. Speaker, the Office of the Public Defender will be much the poorer with Mr. De Bruin's departure. But I am confident that Monmouth County will continue to benefit from his commitment to service and dedication to our community for many years to come.

TRIBUTE TO MR. GEORGE B. SALTER

HON. BOBBY L. RUSH

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 1999

Mr. RUSH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to one of Chicago's unsung heroes, the late George B. Salter. His untimely death on October 24, 1999 will truly leave a deep void in our community.

Mr. George B. Salter was born in Hickory, Mississippi on October 13, 1916 to the union of Sallie Johnson Salter and Frank Salter. Mr. George B. Salter would later marry his high school sweetheart Louise Lucille Stroter. To this union two daughters were born, Brenda Yvonne Salter and Henrietta Louise Salter.

A Navy veteran, Mr. George B. Salter committed part of his life to protect the freedom of Americans and to further fight for the freedom of others around the world. While in the Navy Mr. George B. Salter was a member of the prestigious Navy band playing the trumpet while stationed in Earl, New Jersey.

Mr. George B. Salter was employed for over 40 years by the Chicago Burlington and Quincy Railroad (presently Burlington Northern

Santa Fe Railroad) where he rose in the ranks and became the first African-American to be appointed to the position of crew supervisor. Mr. George B. Salter was a steadfast believer that with the proper amount of work anything was possible.

Mr. George B. Salter took an active part in his community. This was seen in his utmost consecration to his vocation as God's faithful servant. As a Senior Usher in charge of the Balcony at Liberty Baptist Church, George B. Salter enjoyed helping Liberty's official greeters bring their children upstairs. Mr. Salter brought hope and optimism to ordinary folks whose lives he touched so deeply never holding anyone at arm's length.

Mr. George B. Salter was a relentless community builder, a loving father, and a doting grandfather, completely unselfish in all of his endeavors. Mr. Salter leaves behind his devoted wife of 58 years Louise, his daughter Brenda Salter Jones married to James Jones Sr., Henrietta Salter Leak married to Spencer Leak Sr., and four beautiful grandsons James Jones Jr., Spencer Leak Jr., Stephen L. Leak and Stacy R. Leak. The man they called ''Papa'' will surely be missed.

My fellow colleagues please join me in honoring the memory of Mr. George B. Salter, a true beacon of the Chicago community.

HONORING JACK A. BROWN III

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 1999

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I want to recognize the achievements of Jack A. Brown III.

Jack is a native New Yorker who was born and raised on the lower east side of Manhattan. He currently resides, in my district, in the Clinton Hill section of Brooklyn. Jack has had a distinguished 7-year career with the Correctional Services Corporation (CSC). The Corporation is a private company contracted by local, State and Federal Corrections Department to provide concrete services to the inmate population. As the vice president of Correctional Services Corporation Community Services Division, Mr. Brown maintains overall responsibility for the day to day operations of the five New York programs. These programs, three for the Federal Bureau of Prisons and two for the New York State Department of Corrections, are designed to provide inmates with the tools necessary to successfully reintegrate back into their prospective communities as self-sufficient, responsible, law abiding citizens.

Prior to his employment with CSC, Jack served as an officer in the United States Army's Air Defense Artillery Division for 4 years. He is a graduate of the State University of New York at Buffalo with a Bachelor's degree in Human Services, with a concentration in mental health, and Biology. During his academic years, he gained invaluable experience in the field of human services holding positions as Physiatrics Counselor, Chemical Dependency Counselor and Youth Counselor. In December, Jack expects to earn a double Masters degree, an MBA and a Master of Science and Economic Development, from the University of new Hampshire.

I wish Jack Brown success in his future endeavors and I commend his achievements to my colleagues' attention.

INDIA PROTESTS POPE'S VISIT

HON. DAN BURTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 1999

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I was disturbed to learn of the organized protests against Pope John Paul II in anticipation of his recent visit to India. In fact, many would tell you that there was more reason to worry about his safety on this trip than when he traveled to communist Poland under martial law. Although the Pope left the country safely, I cannot forget the ghastly image printed by the media of Hindu activists burning an effigy of Pope John Paul II in New Delhi before his visit.

Mr. Speaker, these protests were led by a violent faction of Hindu fundamentalists that are closely aligned with the Hindu nationalist government. They have carried out a wave of brutal attacks on Christians within the past year. Since Christmas Day of 1998, they have burned down Christian churches, prayer halls, and schools. Also, four priests have been murdered, and earlier this year Australian missionary Graham Staines and his two young sons were burned alive.

How much more of this must we witness? Already 200,000 Christians, 250,000 Sikhs, 65,000 Muslims, and tens of thousands of others have fallen at the hands of either the Indian government or those closely related to the government since the subcontinent's independence a half-century ago.

Mr. Speaker, I submit the articles from India Abroad and the New York Post into the RECORD regarding this disturbing issue.

[From the New York Post, Oct. 28, 1999]

POPE'S PASSAGE TO INDIA MAY BE MOST PERILOUS YET

(By Rod 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 marital 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 brownshirts.

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 an 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.

[From India Abroad, Oct. 29, 1999]

PROTEST MARCH LAUNCHED AGAINST THE POPE'S VISIT

(By Frederick Noronha)

PANAJI, GOA.—Hindu right-wing groups flagged off a Goa-to-Delhi protest march on Oct. 21 that could fuel the controversy surrounding Pope John Paul II's visit to India, scheduled for early November.

The campaigners are protesting what they call large-scale conversions to Christianity in India and want the Pope to say that all religions are equal.

The protest march, which is scheduled to end in Delhi around the time of the Pope's visit, is being called a ''Dharma Jagran Abhiyan.'' It was flagged off from Divar, an island off Old Goa, once a center for Catholic evangelization.

''This awareness march is for people of all religions. Christians are brothers of the same blood,'' said Subhash Velingkar, one of the organizers of the march.

Velingkar lashed out at the English language media for voicing concern that the march could ignite anti-Christian feelings.

At the same time, however, Velingkar condemned religious conversions saying that they changed ''not just the religion of people, but also their culture and traditions.''

He criticized Delhi Archbishop Alan de Lastic for ''sending an SOS message to the Vatican'' complaining about the situation in India. ''Why should people from India complain to the Vatican?'' he asked.

Velingkar reiterated the demand voiced by the Vishwa Hindu Parishad (VHP), the right-wing affiliate of the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) which leads the coalition government at the Center, that the Pope should make an admission in his public address at Delhi that all the religions are the same and all lead to salvation.

The VHP last week once again welcomed the Pope's visit, stating that it was not against Christianity, but was opposed to ''Churchainity.''

A VHP affiliate, the Sanskriti Raksha Manch, has already demanded an apology from the Pope for the atrocities committed during Inquisition in Portuguese-ruled Goa in the 16th century.

From Goa, the march passes through Belgaum, Nipani, Mumbai, Kolhapur and Nashik in Karnataka and Maharashtra, before entering Gujarat, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh and then onward to Delhi, covering the 1,300-mile route in about a fortnight. It will reach Delhi by the time of the Pope's visit on Nov. 5.

Newspaper reports quoted Manohar Parrikar, the BJP Leader of the Opposition in the Goa Assembly, as saying that his party was neither opposing nor supporting the march.

He said the movement's leadership was not under the control of the BJP and while individual members of the party were free to join it, the party could not be held responsible for any untoward incident arising from the march.

IN HONOR OF MARGE WILK, RECIPIENT OF THE ''VOLUNTEER OF THE YEAR'' AWARD FROM THE BAYONNE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, INC.

HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 1999

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Mrs. Marge Wilk, a life-long resident of Bayonne, New Jersey, for her dedicated service to the Bayonne Historical Society, and for being named this year's ''Volunteer of the Year.''

Mrs. Wilk began her remarkable career in volunteerism with the Bayonne Historical Society, an organization of residents dedicated to preserving the history of this great city. Serving as a trustee for this organization for many years, Mrs. Wilk worked to foster the growth of the Society.

In addition to her work with the Bayonne Historical Society, Mrs. Wilk became an active member of numerous civic and educational organizations, playing a vital role in their growth. She served as recording secretary of Marist High School PTA, president of Holy Family Academy Mothers Club, and president of the Holy Family Academy Alumni Mothers Club for eight years.

A graduate of Bayonne High School and the Horace Mann School, Mrs. Wilk is currently a trustee on the Board of the Bayonne Economic Opportunity Foundation and is the recording secretary of the Colgate Retirees Association. She is also a volunteer member of the Communications Committee of B21C, Bayonne in the Twenty-First Century.

Mrs. Wilk, wife of the late Henry Wilk, has worked as an advertising representative at the Bayonne Community News for the past 15 years and in the business office of the Bayonne Times for the past 19 years. She is the mother of four children and the grandmother of Evan and Nicolas.

Mrs. Wilk exemplifies what we appreciate most in the human spirit and provides a living example of what we all should strive for in our everyday lives. For her service to the residents of Bayonne, and for her hard work for the Bayonne Historical Society, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring Mrs. Marge Wilk as ''Volunteer of the Year.''

A FOND FAREWELL TO I. MICHAEL HEYMAN

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 1999

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to my good friend I. Michael Heyman. As his friends and colleagues gather to honor his retirement from the Smithsonian Institute and his years of service to the University of California Berkeley, I would like to share with the House some of the highlights of Secretary Heyman's distinguished career.

I. Michael Heyman became the 10th secretary of the Smithsonian Institution on Sept. 19, 1994. He heads a complex of 16 museums and galleries and the National Zoological Park, as well as scientific and cultural research facilities in 10 states and the Republic of Panama.

Secretary Heyman served as chancellor of the University of California at Berkeley from 1980 to 1990. He began his career at Berkeley in 1959 as an acting professor of law and became a full professor in 1961. His distinguished teaching career has included service as a visiting professor of law at Yale (1963–1964) and at Stanford (1971–1972).

A strong leader and active fundraiser, he strengthened Berkeley's biosciences departments and successfully promoted ethnic diversification of the undergraduate student body while maintaining high academic standards. The university maintains several large museums and, as chancellor, he actively participated in their supervision.

His distinguished career includes serving as counselor to Secretary of the Interior Bruce Babbit and as deputy assistant secretary for policy at the Department of the Interior from 1993 to 1994. He is also a member of the state bars of California and New York.

Born on May 30, 1930, in New York City, I. Michael Heyman was educated at Dartmouth College, earning a bachelor's degree in government in 1951. After a year in Washington as a legislative assistant to Senator Irving M. Ives of New York, he served in the United States Marines as a first lieutenant on active duty from 1951 to 1953, and as a captain in the reserves from 1953 to 1958.

Secretary Heyman received his juris doctor in 1956 from Yale University Law School, where he was editor of the Yale Law Journal. He was an associate with the firm of Carter, Ledyard and Milburn in New York City from 1956 to 1957. He was chief law clerk to Chief Justice Earl Warren from 1958 to 1959.

Over the years, Secretary Heyman has served on and chaired numerous boards and commissions, including almost four years as a member of the Smithsonian's Board of Regents (1990–1994). He has dedicated more than a decade of service to Dartmouth, his alma mater, as a member of its board of trustees from 1982 to 1993 and as chairman of the board from 1991 to 1993. Heyman has also been a member of the board of trustees of the Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights under Law since 1977.

He is married to Therese Thau Heyman, senior curator on leave from the Oakland Museum in California. Their son, James, is a physicist and teacher.

I join my California colleagues in gratitude and appreciation for Secretary Heyman's contributions to education, law, culture, and above all, public service. His is a career we can only hope others will emulate. We congratulate him on a successful and fulfilling professional life, and we wish him well.

TRIBUTE TO WORCESTER ACADEMY COACH TOM BLACKBURN

HON. JAMES P. McGOVERN

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 1999

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a great coach and a tremendous athletic director, Tom Blackburn. Tom will be the recipient of a much-deserved ''Banner Celebration'' on November 21 at Worcester Academy's Daniels Gymnasium. Tom Blackburn came to Worcester Academy in the Fall of 1973 and retired this past spring. He holds the best coaching record in the school's basketball history, including 7 New England Class A Prep School Championships. As a graduate of Worcester Academy, I am proud to have this opportunity to congratulate Tom Blackburn on his achievements.

Mr. Speaker, I know my colleagues join me in paying tribute to Tom Blackburn for his dedication to his players, his school and his community. He is a treasured friend, and I wish him a happy and healthy retirement.

At this point, Mr. Speaker, I include for the RECORD an article on Tom Blackburn from Worcester Academy's alumni magazine, The Hilltopper.

THE BLACKBURN ERA COMES TO AN END

Late in the afternoon of February 27, Tom Blackburn made his final substitutions against Bridgton at the last home game of the season as his twenty-six year career as athletic director and coach at Worcester Academy drew to a close. Though Tom would have greatly preferred a different outcome (Bridgton won 73–64), the game itself was merely a prelude to an afternoon of moving tributes from former colleagues, players, current faculty, family and friends. Of these

it was Dee Rowe '47 who seemed to capture the essence of Tom Blackburn: ''I will always be grateful to Tom for distinguished service to Worcester Academy. He is an outstanding educator and a man of great honor and integrity.''

As part of the celebration, a banner was hoisted commemorating Blackburn's coaching record at the Academy. It is a lofty record indeed. In addition to being the basketball coach with the most wins in the Academy's history (he has been at the helm for 395 of the 895 wins Worcester Academy has posted since 1917), coach Blackburn's team have also made impressive showings in the New England Class A Tournament Championships. Twenty-four of his twenty-six squads qualified for post-season play with eleven reaching the finals and seven earning championships. That's one championship team for every three-and-a-half years of coaching.

Tom Blackburn has also nurtured some great players over his quarter-century career. Former Boston Celtic player and current Indiana Pacers Assistant Coach Rick Carlisle '79, ex-LA Clipper Jeff Cross '80 and University of Maryland Center Obinna Ekezie '95 [as of fall '99, now of the NBA's Vancouver Grizzlies] come immediately to mind.

Morgan ''Mo'' Cassara '93, Tom's successor as basketball coach, commented, ''My post-graduate year at WA was the greatest experience of my life athletically. Tom's discipline and style of coaching inspired me to become a coach too.''

In 1995 Tom Blackburn was inducted into the Academy's Hall of Fame, evidence of his long-term impact and positive influence on its students and on the Academy as a whole.

Headmaster Dexter Morse reflected that, ''Tom has been more than just a head coach and athletic director. He has been a wonderful representative of our school both in the Worcester community and in the greater independent school arena. He will always be known for his strong character, his dedication to teaching and his love for his family and his school. He is without question an inspiration to us all.''

TRIBUTE TO RETIRED NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE CENTRAL REGION DIRECTOR RICHARD P. AUGULIS

HON. KAREN McCARTHY

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 1999

Ms. McCARTHY of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Richard P. Augulis on the occasion of his retirement as Director of the National Weather Service Central Region headquartered in my Congressional District.

A 35-year employee of the National Weather Service, part of the Department of Commerce's National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Mr. Augulis has always held public safety as the first priority in his career, whether as a forecaster or as an office and regional manager. He recently retired after 12 years as Director of the 14-state Central Region and is currently enjoying his retirement in Las Vegas, where he relocated to be near his family.

Mr. Augulis joined the National Weather Service in August 1961 as a Weather Bureau Student Trainee at WBAS Midway Airport in Chicago while attending St. Louis University. He earned his Bachelor of Science in Meteorology in 1963 and added a Masters Degree in 1967. His distinguished career included a variety of forecasting and management positions with the National Weather Service in Salt Lake City, Utah; to Anchorage and Fairbanks, Alaska; Garden City, New York; and finally, to Kansas City.

As meteorologist in charge of the new Fairbanks Weather Forecast Office beginning in 1974, Mr. Augulis presided over a staff that operated service programs during the exciting and challenging times of the Trans-Alaska Pipeline construction.

Mr. Augulis' leadership was invaluable to employees during the mid 1970s transition from teletype machines to computers as the Automation of Field Operations (AFOS) communications network was implemented by the National Weather Service.

Mr. Augulus' last decade with the National Weather Service included the largest modernization and reorganization ever undertaken by the agency. He helped guide his Region through the introduction and implementation of sate-of-the-art Doppler radar, computer-enhanced weather modeling and forecasting, and restructuring from more than 300 offices of varying sizes and capabilities to an efficient network of 123 Twenty-First Century Weather Forecast Offices across the United States.

Mr. Augulis served proudly as an employee and a manager of the National Weather Service. He is a distinguished executive branch employee whose accomplishments reflect credit on himself, the National Weather Service, and the United States of America.

Mr. Speaker, on this occasion, please join with me, his family, friends, and colleagues as we honor Richard P. Augulis on his retirement from the National Weather Service and on his outstanding contributions to our region.

A TRIBUTE TO AN AMERICAN VETERAN—MR. JESSE CONTRERAS

HON. ROBERT A. UNDERWOOD

OF GUAM

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 1999

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, last week on the last Veterans Day of this century, President Clinton recalled the honor, duty and sacrifice of those soldiers, sailors and airmen who did not make it back home to America. He articulated a point that is worth quoting, for it poignantly captures a notion that is often not realized.

President Clinton's impassioned address stated that:

[T]he young men and women who have died in defense of our country gave up not only the life they were living, but also the life they would have lived—their chance to be parents; their chance to grow old with their grandchildren. Too often when we speak of sacrifice, we speak in generalities about the larger sweep of history, and the sum total of our nation's experience. But it is very important to remember that every single veteran's life we honor today was just that—a life—just like yours and mine. A life with family and friends, and love and hopes and dreams, and ups and downs; a life that should have been able to play its full course.

Taking the President's words to heart and remembering our fallen heroes, I would like to describe the life of a very special man who bravely fought for this nation, was wounded in combat, survived the ardors of war, and came home to live a long life as a husband, a father, and a grandfather.

Private, First Class (PFC) Jesse Contreras, a California native, was drafted into the United States Army as an infantryman during the Second World War. As a Mexican-American during the 1940s, he may not have been completely accepted by his country and may have been seen by some as a second-class citizen. Jesse Contreras held no grudges, however, and when his country called upon him to defend the very freedoms and rights that may not have been fully extended to him or his family, Jesse did not hesitate. After basic training, PFC Contreras was bound for Europe as part of the 104th Timberwolf Infantry Division, 413th Infantry Brigade, 3rd Battalion, Company ''I'', under the brilliant command of Major General Terry de la Mesa Allen, himself an Hispanic-American.

The Timberwolves entered the war in the Autumn of 1944 and had quickly become legendary for the ferocious fighting that took place and because the men quickly proved themselves as agile combatants against the deeply entrenched and veteran units of the German Wehrmacht in France. The Division was engaged in sustained combat for approximately 195 days across Northern France towards the German frontier. The Allies were methodically driving the German forces from France. It would be only a matter of time before the Allies would be fighting on German soil on the way to Berlin. As the vice closed in on Germany, Hitler and the German General Staff planned for one last offensive against the Allies.

The strong German offensive, launched the morning of December 16, 1944 became known as the ''Ardennes Offensive'' or ''Battle of the Bulge'' and the 104th was directed to prepare an all-out defense of its sector. This delayed the planned crossing of the Roer river until 3:30 a.m., February 23, 1945 when the major offensive action to reach Cologne was begun. The Rhine was reached on March 7, 1945 whereupon Time Magazine reported, ''The Germans fought for the Roer River, between Aachen and Cologne, as if it were the Meuse, the Marne, and the Somme of the last war all rolled into one.'' It was in this final German offensive that PFC Contreras's story comes to light.

The 104th Division had been engaged in fierce combat from the Roer River to the Rhine in an attempt to repulse the German onslaught. During one particularly fierce fire fight, PFC Contreras was wounded from a German grenade. The wound was not too serious to prevent PFC Contreras from continuing to fight but he quickly found that Company ''I'' had become overrun by the Germans. Captured, he and his fellow Timberwolves found themselves face to face with the treacherous Nazi soldiers.

The head German officer ordered that all the Americans line up. The Nazi officer, who spoke English but with a thick German accent, went down the line of his American prisoners one by one to demand information from them. With submachine guns pointed at the men of Company ''I'', the German officer who held a lead pipe in hand began barking orders and interrogating his captors.

PFC Contreras as a Mexican-American spoke both English and Spanish but since

Spanish was his first language, he had trouble understanding the commands of the German officer. Believing that PFC Contreras was making fun of him or just being recalcitrant, the German officer struck him in the skull with the lead pipe, knocking him out. Before PFC Contreras and his fellow P.O.W.'s were moved to a German Camp, they were liberated by an advancing column of G.I.'s pushing back the Germans.

PFC Contreras was then transferred to a military hospital in England and eventually sent to recover in Ft. Houston, Texas. It was during his recovery that Germany had surrendered. PFC Contreras was soon discharged in September 1945 where upon he became Jesse Contreras, a civilian once again. For his wounds sustained through action with the enemy, PFC Contreras won the Purple Heart medal.

After the war, Jesse Contreras returned home to his wife and began raising his family. In 1998 Jesse passed away having lived a long and fruitful life full of stories, a beautiful wife and a big family that included 6 children, 16 grandchildren and 31 great-grandchildren. Jesse's legacy of service was passed along to subsequent generations of the Contreras family. His son Alfred Contreras became a U.S. Marine during the Vietnam War. And currently two of Jesse's grandchildren are in the Marine Corps while one other grandchild is about to become a Marine.

The life of this remarkable man was meaningful to me because as a little boy, he and his family lived across the street from us when my own family lived for a time, in Norwalk, California. His wife, Mary, and their family became especially close to us and they have always been helpful to us. In many ways I was a member of their family as well.

Jesse Contreras would entertain us for hours with many stories of his exploits during World War II. While he did not win the Congressional Medal of Honor he served his country selflessly and with honor like so many millions of other veterans. He was an average 24-year-old who was asked to do incredible things in the face of enemy fire and even risk his life for his country. It is all the more remarkable when you consider that like most men of his generation he was simply doing what was expected of him. In the years after the war, he remained in close contact with those survivors of Company ''I'' and attended many reunions of the 104th Timberwolves Association with his wife Mary.

Jesse was the typical veteran of World War II in that he fought for his country and asked little in return. He became a great family man whose influence extended to his neighbors like me. It was because of his experience as a wounded veteran struggling to keep a family afloat that helped make him strong of character and a role model for me. His sacrifice was part of a proud tradition of Mexican-Americans who fought with valor and patriotism during all of America's wars.

Mr. Speaker, this was one story about one life, among millions from that greatest of generations. It was a story about a regular family man who as a result of simply doing his duty shed his blood for his country. It was a story about a man who faced the incredible horrors of armed conflict and came home to raise a wonderful family. The United States was built by people like Jesse Contreras and is in many ways the land of the free because it is the home of the brave.

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank Mr. Contreras for his service to his country and for the kindness he showed me as a little boy. I want to also thank his wife Mary and her children who continue to be an inspiration for me for the strength and love of family that they continue to share to this very day. The world is a safer place because of the likes of Jesse Contreras and the millions of other American veterans. It was an honor to have known him and to have learned from him. May God bless his family and God bless the United States of America. Thank you.

TRIBUTE TO CARLOS BELTRÁN

HON. JOSÉ E. SERRANO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 1999

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Mr. Carlos Beltrán, an outstanding Puerto Rican athlete and a very successful baseball player. On November 10, 1999, Carlos was selected as the 1999 American League Rookie of the Year by the Baseball Writers Association of America. Carlos previously was honored as the league's top rookie by Baseball America, the Sporting News, and Baseball Digest.

Born in Manati, P.R., Carlos turned in Rookie of the Year numbers, hitting at a .293 clip with 112 runs scored, 22 home runs and 108 RBIs. He became the first American League rookie to collect 100 RBIs in a season since Mark McGwire in 1987 (118) and the first big league rookie with 100 RBIs since Los Angeles' Mike Piazza in 1993 (112).

Mr. Speaker, Carlos was the Royals' 2nd-round pick in the 1995 June Free Agent Draft. He has never played a game at the Triple-A level, as he made the jump from Double-A Wichita to Kansas City in September of last season. The 22-year-old was second in the American League with 663 at-bats, tied for third with 16 outfield assists and was seventh with 194 hits. He led A.L. rookies in runs, hits, home runs, RBIs, multi-hit games (54), total bases (301), stolen bases (27) and on-base percentage (.337).

Carlos Beltrán established numerous Royals rookie records in 1999, as he produced one of the best all-around seasons of any player in club history with 22 homers, 27 stolen bases, 108 RBIs, 112 runs and 16 outfield assists.

Through his dedication, discipline, and success in baseball, Mr. Beltrán serves as a role model for millions of youngsters in the United States and Puerto Rico who dream of succeeding, like him, in the world of baseball.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating Mr. Carlos Beltrán for his contributions and dedication to baseball, as well as for serving as a role model for the youth of Puerto Rico and the U.S.A.

AFRICAN-AMERICAN INITIATIVE FOR MALE HEALTH IMPROVEMENT

HON. CAROLYN C. KILPATRICK

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 1999

Ms. KILPATRICK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to call attention to a tragic health care crisis that currently exists among African-American men in my state of Michigan, as well as across the nation, with regard to undiagnosed and undertreated chronic disease. Research has established that African-Americans exhibit a greater prevalence of chronic diseases than the general population—including diabetes, hypertension, eye disease and stroke. And African-American men often suffer disproportionately.

For example, diabetes is the leading cause of morbidity and mortality in African-American men. Persons affected by diabetes suffer higher rates (often double) of serious preventable complications, including blindness, lower extremity amputation and end-stage renal disease. Poorly controlled diabetes is also a ''gateway'' condition in that it leads to cardiovascular disease (including hypertension), accounting for more than two-thirds of diabetes-related deaths. These unnecessary deaths are due to underlying atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease and result in heart attacks.

Uncontrolled diabetes progressively leads to deterioration in health status, poorer quality of life, and ultimately, premature mortality. It is increasingly clear that serious measures must be implemented in the short-term to address the chronic disease health crisis affecting African-American men in Michigan and to turn these troubling statistics around for the longer term.

Scientific studies show that these complications are preventable, and measures to implement prevention plans must be taken now. As the Federal Government evaluates the investment it should make in this particularly important area of minority and community health, I would strongly encourage cultivating partnerships with integrated health systems in the private sector who have years of substantive experience in designing highly effective community-based health programs.

I have recently become aware of the successful efforts of the Henry Ford Health System in Detroit, MI, to address the crisis through the establishment of the African-American Initiative for Male Health Improvement (AIM–HI). AIM–HI is reaching out with screening and assistance for people who suffer prevalent chronic diseases. AIM–HI provides test results, patient education and participant referrals, monitoring appointment compliance and providing assistance with finding treatment for underinsured participants who test positive. The locus of AIM–HI program services is in the Metropolitan Detroit area, where 75 percent of the Michigan target population resides. In order to reach the largest number of people in the African-American male population, AIM–HI provides program services throughout the community at churches, community centers, senior centers, parks, barber shops, union halls, and fraternal organization halls.

In addition to screening, educational, and treatment access services, AIM–HI is also developing a tool to evaluate the quality of health care delivered to African-American men with diabetes and other chronic diseases. This ''report card'' assesses health care quality and effectiveness across a set of performance indicators that have been developed jointly by a panel of experts and community representatives. This initiative, sponsored by the Henry Ford Health System, is now in an embryonic stage and has had to confine itself to a narrow target population and program scope due to limited resources. Yet, it is resoundingly clear

that this particular model has the potential to make a significant impact in affecting positive outcomes and health status improvement for African-American males.

I would hope that as the Department of Health and Human Services develops its budget for Fiscal Year 2001, strong consideration will be given to investing federal resources in collaborative partnerships with integrated health systems in urban settings that have the expertise to develop innovative models for minority health improvements.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank the Chairman of the Labor, HHS, Education Appropriations Subcommittee, Mr. PORTER, and the ranking minority member, Mr. OBEY, for their clear commitment to improving the quality of health care for all Americans in Fiscal Year 2000. I look forward to working with the Subcommittee in the next session of Congress to increase support for critically needed minority health initiatives.

RECOGNIZING THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF SONOSITE, INC.

HON. JAY INSLEE

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 1999

Mr. INSLEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize SonoSite, Inc., a company located in my home State of Washington. SonoSite, is a spin-off from ATL Ultrasound, has revolutionized the quality and portability of ultrasound equipment by using advanced technology to provide for ultrasound delivery through a hand-held device. Physicians and their patients around the country will benefit from this new high-tech, ultra-portable diagnostic tool that is expected to expand the use of ultrasound in medical care.

Originally designed for the military under ATL Ultrasound, SonoSite's ultrasound system pioneers an advanced high performance, miniaturized all-digital broadband technology platform in a compact, lightweight system. This allows the simultaneous acquisition and interpretation of images, and provides the ability to diagnose conditions in any clinical or field setting. This advancement promises to alter current paradigms in routine patient care—at the patient's bedside, an imaging facility, or even a remote location.

Initially available for use in obstetrics, gynecology, and emergency medicine, this ultrasound technology will enable trained physicians to significantly expand the routine use of ultrasound for faster, more accurate patient evaluations anytime, anywhere, resulting in better patient care. Patients may benefit by avoiding ''waiting trauma,'' the anxiety felt by both patients and physicians when a problem is indicated but diagnostic answers are not available at the point of care.

I recognize the work being done by the Agency for Health Care Policy and Research (AHCPR) to complete outcome-based studies assessing routine use of ultrasound in the assessment of abnormal uterine bleeding. I urge the continued partnership between the Agency and SonoSite to best meet the needs of patients and physicians.

The SonoSite ultrasound system is a highly accessible advance in medical technology—both in terms of portability and cost. The low cost of the new system can result in improved healthcare delivery at a time when health clinics and hospitals are facing additional cuts in their day to day financial operations. The portability of this new technology can allow physicians to expand the use of ultrasound in practice by adding an ultrasound machine to every exam room or otherwise supplementing current stationary ultrasound equipment.

I recognize SonoSite, Inc. for its efforts to maximize the use of innovative technology to advance the heavily-utilized ultrasound system as we move into the 21st century. Their efforts in partnership with the AHCPR, will result in quality, portable, and affordable medical care that will have a positive effect on my constituents in the State of Washington, and to others across the country.

In a State known for medical innovation and technological ingenuity, SonoSite deserves recognition for its pioneering technology.

INTRODUCTION OF STB MODERNIZATION BILL STATEMENT

HON. JERROLD NADLER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 1999

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, today, I am introducing the Surface Transportation Board (STB) Modernization Act. Our rail freight system is an integral part of the distribution of goods across the Nation. The safe and efficient movement of rail freight in this country is an important, though at times unnoticed, part of the economy and the lives of everyday citizens. We take for granted that this system is working properly until goods do not arrive on supermarket shelves or the cost of heating our homes skyrockets due to costs caused by shipping delays.

The trend of carriers to consolidate has left the Nation with only six major railroads. As a result of these mergers, new problems and issues have been created that were not addressed in the Interstate Commerce Commission Termination Act, the law that created the STB. This bill attempts to address those issues and would improve the efficiency of the Nation's rail system and address many of the concerns of labor, shippers, and communities.

First, this bill would provide necessary protection to rail workers by ending ''cram down.'' Cram down occurs when merging railroads override collective bargaining agreements with workers and ''cram down'' new terms on the workers to realize merger benefits. The STB has approved this practice for far too long. Under this bill, a collective bargaining agreement could be modified only if both the rail carriers and affected laborers agree. In addition, the existing minimum level of labor protection would be codified.

Second, this bill would improve the efficiency of shipping in several ways. It would bring an end to ''bottlenecks'' along rail lines. In bottlenecks, the STB allowed one rail carrier to prevent or discourage a shipper from interchanging with another rail carrier for more direct service by refusing to quote a rate or quoting an excessive rate along its portion of a line. In addition, this bill would broaden the STB's authority to transfer or direct the operations of a line and ease the ability of a carrier to gain access to terminal facilities; and narrow the exemption from antitrust laws that railroads currently enjoy.

Third, the bill contains several miscellaneous provisions that would address problems faced by rail carriers, shippers, and the public. The bill would reduce fees for bringing disputes before the STB, provide tax relief for carriers that invest in their rail yards, and codify the STB's decision to eliminate the requirement that shippers show an absence of product and geographic competition in rate cases.

Fourth, this bill would create a Federal Railroad Advisory Committee to study, among other things, the efficiency, maintenance, operation, and physical condition of the Nation's rail system. After 2 years, the Committee would make recommendations for improving the system to Congress and the President.

Overall, the STB Reauthorization Act of 1999 would guarantee that our Nation's rail system will be competitive, efficient, and safe as we enter the 21st century.

REMARKS OF DR. RUTH MERCEDES-SMITH

HON. DONALD A. MANZULLO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 1999

Mr. MANZULLO. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to take this opportunity to commend this speech given by Dr. Ruth Mercedes-Smith, President of Highland Community College on Freeport, Illinois, to my colleagues and other readers of the RECORD.

LEARNING BEGINS AT HOME

My topic today is ''Learning begins at home.'' But let me be up-front about this topic. While learning does begin at home, we live, unfortunately, in a time when homes are not prepared to meet this challenge. Therefore, people like you and institutions like Highland Community College must join hands and help parents and families prepare themselves to make it happen.

Did you know that 50% of intellectual development takes place between birth and four years of age? That means that parents are important teachers. They provide the foundation for a child's learning skills at home. But, as I said earlier, many parents are not prepared to develop a learning environment. Consider the following statistics: According to a 1992 National Adult Literacy Survey, approximately 22% of America's adults have difficulty using certain reading, writing, and computational skills considered necessary for functioning in daily life. These adults, in general, are operating below the 5th grade level. Of the over 40 million adults with literacy needs, only 10% are enrolled in programs to assist them in improving their skills. Forty-three percent of adults at the lowest literacy level live in poverty. This contrasts with only 6% of those at the two highest literacy levels. Individuals with low literacy skills are at risk of not being able to understand materials distributed by health care providers. Adults with strong basic skills are more likely to ensure good health for themselves and their children. Teen pregnancy rates are higher among those with lower literacy skills.

Seventy-five percent of food stamp recipients performed in the two lowest literacy levels. In addition, 70% of prisoners performed in the two lowest levels. In a 1995 comparison of literacy among seven countries, the United States ranked next to last,

when measured against Canada, Germany, Netherlands, Poland, Sweden, and Switzerland. Clearly a large percentage of our parents are adults at-risk. The question is, ''What will our communities do to help them?'' As a result of the lack of learning that takes place in the home due to parents who do not have the necessary educational skills we also find that we have large numbers of children who face major barriers as they grow toward adulthood.

Let me tell you about these children: Children who don't have the basic readiness skills when they enter school are 3 or 4 times more likely to drop out in later years. Children's chances for success in school are greatly affected by the educational attainment of their parents. A parent's education level is the single best indicator of a child's success in school. Parents who have books in the home and read to their children have children who are better readers and better students. When parents are involved in helping their school-age children with their schoolwork, social class drops out as a factor in poor performance.

Yes, large numbers of our children are at-risk. Again, I ask the question, ''What will our communities do to help them?'' An ancient saying from Africa sums it up well: ''It takes an entire village to raise a child.'' I know Hillary Clinton used this as a book title, but I had used these words long before she made them famous. Think about that for a moment. It takes an entire village to raise a child. It seems to me that Freeport is a village in one sense of that word and that Freeport is of a size that could manage this type of challenge. The same applies to Lena, Stockton, Mt. Carroll, Forreston, and other towns in our region. You see, I have a vision. You are among the first to hear it. My vision is that every town in our community college district will become engaged in this educational challenge and that every town will decide that by the year 2010 every person in that town will have the skills they need to become self-sufficient—whatever the age. Does that sound plausible to You? Do you think it would be too difficult to accomplish? Well, I know we can do it. And I'll tell you why.

First of all, we have several programs from the college that lay the groundwork for such an initiative. One set of services is run by our Adult Education program. Their classes meet across Highland's district. This includes basic skills. GED prep, JobSmart, English-as-a-Second-Language or ESL, and short-term training. Last year these programs served 898 adults. Classrooms are aided by volunteer tutors who meet with students at these sites or at the homes of the tutors or the students. As you can see, this is a very flexible program designed for easy access for students. So here is the first challenge to you. How about becoming a tutor and helping an adult improve reading, writing or math skills? That adult, in turn, will help his or her children and thus we will break the cycle of unpreparedness. Tutors must take 12 hours of training, which is provided at all of our sites on selected evenings or Saturdays. During the last year, the Adult Education program taught 200 students in GED prep and 148 students obtained their GED diploma. I wish you could attend one of those graduations because you would be impressed. Families, including children, attend and celebrate with the graduates. Each year several of them are selected to speak to the group. Once one of the speakers told how her husband had lost his job and could not find another. They both decided to earn their diplomas and not only did they graduate together but he found two jobs. Now that is success! The year before that tears were shed when an 80 year old grandmother, who had conquered cancer, spoke about her desire to have a diploma to show her grandchildren that education was important.

A second program at HCC was developed several years ago when two Highland Foundation members became concerned about the cycle they were seeing in their little community of Mt. Morris. Parents who had not succeeded in school were raising children who seemed to be starting the cycle again. They came to the college to try to determine what types of services might help. They decided to begin a Parents as Teachers program. We worked with them and managed to find some seed money to start them on their way. This program served both parents and children. In the parent segment they created an activity in class that reinforced or taught school readiness; for example, shapes, numbers, and the alphabet. They learned how to work with their children in doing these activities at home. There was also a ''parenting'' component of the class where they shared concerns about family life and discussed solutions. The children attended separate classes, at the same time, with professional childcare workers. Their program goals were primarily physical, social and emotional rather than academic. Ages ranged from 3 to 5. Free transportation was provided for parents and children. This was a key ingredient. In addition, childcare reimbursement was available for children under 2. Recruitment was done through agency referrals such as the Department for Human Services and Head Start.

As the needs of the community have evolved, so has the program. The next iteration was the JobSmart program, which prepared parents for employment while simultaneously working on their parenting skills. Next, an ESL family literacy program was added to address the language needs of a growing Hispanic population in Mt. Morris. Currently, the community is working with us to establish a short-term training program. It has become clear to employees and employers alike that basic computer skills and an introduction to a range of employment possibilities are important for Mt. Morris. Those classes will begin next week.

Here's my point. The citizens of Mt. Morris have worked hard to stay in touch with the needs of their changing community. As they discovered issues, they worked with our staff to create services to address them. So, here comes my second challenge. Think about the Mt. Morris approach to literacy and self-sufficiency. When you identify a need in your community, think of us as a potential partner. We can sit down and talk about a plan, and by sharing our resources, we can make some things happen. A third program initiated by the college is workplace literacy. This service is provided to college district companies. It includes both assessment of worker math and reading skills as well as classroom instruction. Courses are taught at the business or nearby. To date the major sites have been Galena, Warren and Freeport. I have talked with some of these workers and am impressed by their dedication to learning. It is not easy, when one is an adult, to find out that your reading and/or math skills do not meet current workforce needs. Fortunately, all assessments are confidential and employers are only given group data. That allows the workers to feel safe and encourages them to take up the challenge of learning that may have been neglected when they were children. Well, you guessed it. Here comes challenge number three. Why not encourage more local employers to prepare for global competition by upgrading the skills of their workforce?

Yes, learning does begin at home. Unfortunately some homes today are not ready to encourage their children to learn. So people like you, community colleges like HCC, and villages like ours must join in the task. Together we can make it happen. And, if we do it right, the job will be done by the year 2010 and learning will truly begin in the home again—at least in northwestern Illinois. In addition to volunteers, community college programs and community leader dedication, I must tell you that these initiatives also need extra funding. While everyone talks about the literacy problem including governors, senators and the president, the funding is very limited. We are indeed fortunate to have a computer lab for Adult Ed. students at all of our locations. The equipment is there due to grants and the generosity of our HCC Foundation and area businesses. Earlier I mentioned workforce literacy and I'm sure you can see the connection to my theme, ''Learning Begins at Home''. Let me tell you more about our workforce:

We know that 80% of the jobs in the new millennium will require a 2-year college education. In looking to the future, it will take three workers to support each retiree. Where will they come from if 1/3 of the nation is undereducated? In a 1990 national school enrollment study, it was reported that between the 9th and 12th grades, 24% of the students had dropped out. An additional 5%, who started 12th grade did not finish, which means 29% of this cohort did not complete a high school education. Today's dropouts are tomorrow's parents: 1 in 6 babies in the U.S. has a teenage mother; and 1 in 4 is born out of wedlock. As you can see, not only are our villages in trouble, but also our nation. We must work together for the following reasons:

1st: Each generation has a relationship to future generations. Justiz calls it ''reciprocal dependency'' because what one generation does affects what other generations can and will do.

2nd: We are, right now, in the midst of a short window of opportunity. A third world is developing within our nation. The gulf between the haves and the have nots is growing larger.

3rd: Our country is at risk. Our once unchallenged, preeminence in commerce, industry, science and technological innovation is being overtaken by competitors from across the world.

4th: Children who feel failure are beginning to decide that if they can't have total success their next best bet is to have total failure. they see incompetence as an advantage because it reduces expectations.

5th, and most importantly our children have no one to read to them. Remember your parents reading to you? Remember the times you climbed in bed and mom or dad picked up your favorite book? Can you recall the magic of those moments? And now imagine what your life would have been like without those moments. Not a pleasant thought, is it? So I share with you my final challenge—read to a child today!

I close with a quote from the report, *A Nation at Risk*;

''It is . . . the America of all of us that is at risk . . . It is by our willingness to take up the challenge, and our resolve to see it through, that America's place in the world will be either secured or fortified.''

Please read to a child today—it will bring joy to the child and to you. That one small act can begin to change the future of our country, which lies in the hands of all of our children. Yes, learning begins at home, but all of us must help. Here are my challenges to you—once again:

1. Become a tutor and help an adult improve reading, writing or math skills.

2. Identify your community's literacy and self-sufficiency needs and partner with HCC to find resources to address.

3. Encourage more local employers to prepare for global competition by upgrading the skills of their workforce.

4. Read to a child today.

Yes, learning begins at home and this place is home to all of us. Let us join hands and bring the joy of learning to everyone in our communities . . . then learning will truly begin at home once more.

THE JESUIT MARTYRS OF EL SALVADOR

HON. JAMES P. McGOVERN

OF MASSACHSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 1999

Mr. McGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I have just returned from three days in El Salvador where, at the invitation of the Jesuit-run University of Central America (UCA) in San Salvador and the Association of Jesuit Colleges and Universities, I participated in events surrounding the commemoration of the 10th Anniversary of the murders of the Jesuit leadership of the UCA. While this horrific event stunned that small nation and the international community, the unraveling of that case and the identification of who within the Salvadoran armed forces committed this crime contributed to a negotiated settlement of the 12-year civil war in which over 70,000 Salvadoran civilians lost their lives.

Along with Congressman MOAKLEY, I delivered an address at the University of Central America on November 12th. I walked to the site behind the Jesuits' campus residence, the very ground where ten years ago the bodies of my beloved friends were discovered. This hallowed ground is now a beautiful rose garden. Each day people from all over come to the garden to nourish their hope and renew their commitment, and it is used by faculty and students alike for meditation and repose. There is now a chapel where the six priests are buried. The university has also installed a small and emotionally compelling museum dedicated to the lives and deaths of the six Jesuit priests, their housekeeper and her daughter, who as witnesses were also murdered that night.

Mr. Speaker, the lives and deaths of these priests had a profound effect on my own life. I knew them in life, and I helped investigate and uncover who ordered and carried out their murders. I have remained involved and committed to peace, democracy, and development in El Salvador. I will never forget my friends, and I urge my colleagues to never forget our obligation to help El Salvador build a better future.

I would like to enter into the RECORD the address I made at the University of Central America and an article about the 10th Anniversary by Father Leo Donovan, the President of Georgetown University.

10TH ANNIVERSARY COMMEMORATION OF THE JESUIT MARTYRS, UNIVERSIDAD CENTROAMERICANA JOSE SIMEON CANAS, SAN SALVADOR, EL SALVADOR, NOVEMBER 12, 1999

I feel privileged to be here tonight, to be part of this company of speakers, to hear the words and memories of the families, and to honor and remember the lives of our friends—Ignacio Ellacuria, Segundo Montes, Ignacio, Martin-Baro, Amando Lopez, Juan Ramon Moreno, Joaquin Lopez y Lopez, Elba Julia Ramos and Celina Ramos. Congressman MOAKLEY and I are most associated with the investigation into their murders, but I was honored to know these priests for many years. I was honored to call them my friends. I learned from their insights, research and analysis. I laughed and sang songs with them. And I have been inspired by the lives they led.

The lives and deaths of my friends and my experiences in El Salvador have informed and influenced all other actions I have taken on human rights issues. they shape the way I tackle the challenges of social justice, fairness, and civil rights in my own country. And they are always in my thoughts as I think about the values and ideals I wish to pass along to my 18-month old son, Patrick George McGovern.

I believe with all my heart that the United States is a great country. That it is built upon the promotion and preservation of freedom, liberty and respect for the rights and dignity of every one of our citizens. The U.S. has fought to protect democracy, helped war-ravaged countries rebuild, and responded generously to natural disasters, like Hurricane Mitch. As someone who values a sense of history, I'm inspired by the principles enshrined in our founding documents.

The actions of my government, however, during the long years of the Salvadoran war, were a source of deep disappointment for me because U.S. policy did not reflect the values and ideals of America. Instead, that policy had more to do with our obsession with the Cold war than with the search for peace and justice in El Salvador.

The U.S. did not cause the war in El Salvador. But our policy did help prolong a war that cost tens of thousands of innocent lives—including the lives of the six men and two women were gather to honor tonight. Had we used our influence earlier to promote a negotiated settlement, perhaps our friends might be here celebrating with us.

We in the United States need to acknowledge that fact. In particular, our leaders need to acknowledge that fact.

There was an arrogance about U.S. policy that rationalized, explained away, and even condoned a level of violence against the Salvadoran people that would have been intolerable if perpetrated against our own citizens.

Presidents, Vice Presidents, Senators and Members of Congress have for years come to El Salvador to tell you what changes you must make in your nation. They—and I—have urged you to make institutional changes in El Salvador—in your military, your police, your judiciary, and your political institutions. And you have made changes, and you have made great progress in these areas.

To be frank, however, they and I have rarely talked about the institutional changes we need to make in the United States. But the fact is, we in the U.S. have a responsibility to change the culture and mindset of many of our own institutions.

I fear that we in the U.S. have institutions—namely our military and intelligence agencies—that have not fully learned the lessons of El Salvador. While there are examples where these agencies have performed admirably, we continue to make many of the same mistakes. Sadly, the U.S. continues to train, equip and aid repressive militaries around the world in the name of strategic interest—no matter the level of human rights abuses.

In late August, I traveled to East Timor. I was there nine days before the historic vote for independence. I spent a day out in the countryside with Catholic priests Hilario Madeira and Francisco Soares, who were protecting over 2,000 displaced people who had sought refuge from militia violence in the church courtyard. I had dinner in the home of Bishop Carlos Belo and heard him talk about the escalating violence against East Timorese people. And I thought about El Salvador, and the pastoral work of the Catholic Church, and my friends, the Jesuits, and the work of the UCA.

Two weeks after I returned to the United States, Father Hilario and Father Francisco were murdered, shot down on the steps of their church as they tried to protect their parishioners from massacre. Bishop Belo's house was burned to the ground, and he was forced to flee his country.

During the 24 years of Indonesian occupation of East Tmimor, the United States sent the Indonesian military over $1 billion in arms sales and over $500 million in direct aid and training. To the credit of the Clinton Administration, the U.S. severed military relations with Indonesia in September. But we should have done that sooner, and it was the Pentagon that was most reluctant to break relations with its military partners during the first critical weeks of violence that devastated the people of East Timor.

The problem with the Indonesian military, like the Salvadoran military of the 1980s, is not a problem of a ''few bad apples.'' It is an institutional problem. And the U.S. approach to military aid, training and arms sales reflects an institutional problem within the U.S. military. Never again should the United States be in the position of training and equipping military personnel who cannot distinguish between civilian actors and armed combatants.

The U.S. has yet to sign the international treaty to ban antipersonnel landmines—a treaty the Government of El Salvador to its great credit has signed. You have seen the devastation of land mines—the tragedy of a young child missing a leg or an arm and maybe even missing a future. But why hasn't the U.S. yet signed the treaty? Because the institutional culture of the Pentagon rejects giving up any kind of weapon currently in its arsenal, no matter how deadly to innocent civilians. This must change.

Our military institutions should care as much about the lives and security of ordinary citizens as they do about strategic advantage and military relations. I have met many good men and women who serve in the Armed Forces, including many who serve in El Salvador. It is important that our institutions, like these individuals, realize that respecting human rights and safeguarding the lives of ordinary people is in the strategic and national interests of the United States.

And let me be clear, the U.S. Congress also must fulfill its responsibility and demand accountability of our military programs. All too often, Members of Congress simply don't want to know what our military and other programs abroad are doing.

We also must change the culture of secrecy and denial within our military and intelligence institutions

I have pushed my government hard to disclose all documents in its possession related to the case of the four U.S. churchwomen murdered in El Salvador in 1980. It's been 19 years—and the families of these murdered women still do not have the satisfaction of knowing all that their government knows.

I have also pushed my government to release all documents relating to the Pinochet case, including materials on the United States role in the overthrow of the government of Chile and its aftermath. The people of Chile have waited 26 years for justice. The action taken by Spanish Judge Garzon has broken new ground in international human rights law, making it clear that no one, no matter how high their office, who commits crimes against humanity, can escape the consequences of their actions.

I don't do this because I can't let go of the past. I do this because I want to ensure a better future. It is hard to change ''old ways''—

whether we are talking about institutions in the United States or in El Salvador. But we must change in order to protect the freedoms of tomorrow.

I believe the United States has a special obligation, given our past, to help El Salvador in its economic development, to assist the people of El Salvador in achieving their goals, and to support the rights of Salvadoran refugees still living in the United States. As a Member of the U.S. Congress, I believe it is my responsibility to fight for more resources to aid in the development of El Salvador; to help El Salvador confront the challenges of poverty and inequality that limit the futures of so many Salvadoran families; and to aid the people of this great country in pursuing their dreams and aspirations.

I'm proud of our current programs in El Salvador. I know our Ambassador and USAID director have made it a priority to reach out to the Salvadoran people, to encourage participation in the planning of United States development projects, and to forge a working relationship with communities throughout El Salvador—and I commend them for their fine work.

As a citizen of the United States, I want my country to be, in the words of my good friend and mentor, George McGovern, ''a witness to the world for what is just and noble in human affairs.'' This will require the citizens of my country to bring our nation to a higher standard—and we will do so with respect and a deep love for our country.

Over a decade ago, the Jesuits of the UCA taught me that a life committed to social justice, to protecting human rights, to seeking the truth is a life filled with meaning and purpose. I hope my life will be such a life. And if it is, it will be due to my long association with the Jesuits, the UCA, and the people of El Salvador. And for that, I thank you—all of you—you who are here tonight, and those who are with us every day in spirit. You are truly ''presente'' in my life.

[From the Washington Post, Nov. 16, 1999]

MARTYRS IN EL SALVADOR

(By Leo J. O'Donovan, S.J.)

Ten years ago in the early morning darkness of Nov. 16, army soldiers burst into the Jesuit residence at the University of Central America (UCA) in San Salvador and brutally killed six Jesuit priests, their housekeeper and her young daughter. It was not the first assassination of church leaders: 18 Catholic priests, including Father Rutilio Grande and Archbishop Oscar Romero, and four North American churchwomen have been killed in El Salvador since the late 1970s— more than in any other nation in the world. And the murder of priests and nuns continues to scar the history of other countries, including India, Guatemala and most recently East Timor.

While we still grieve their loss the 10th anniversary of the Jesuit assassinations offers an important opportunity to reflect on the enduring legacy of the martyrs.

Far from silencing those dedicated to promoting justice, peace and the alleviation of misery for all in the human family, the Jesuit murders spurred the people of El Salvador—and the world—to witness a higher truth. Shortly after the murders, a U.N. Truth Commission was formed to investigate the killings. Although the government initially claimed that FMLN guerrillas had committed the murders, the Truth Commission determined that the government had in fact ordered the killings.

In an appalling step five days after the report was released, the Salvadoran National Assembly gave amnesty to those convicted. But through the U.N. Truth Commission, an essential truth about state violence in EL Salvador was uncovered, as well as the deeply disturbing fact that 19 of the 26 Salvadoran officers involved in the slayings had been trained at the U.S. Army School of the Americas at Fort Benning, Ga.

The murders—and the unfolding truth about who committed them—helped significantly undermine the power and prestige of the armed forces and provided impetus for the peace process. Signed on Jan. 16, 1992, the peace accords ended a war that had cost the lives of 75,000 citizens and represent the triumph of another of the Jesuits' essential goals—peace through dialogue.

While still fragile, the peace in El Salvador has enabled some political and judicial reform and provides the critical foundation for future advances. Since the end of the civil war, there have been two open, democratic elections, featuring candidates from both the National Republican Alliance Party (ARENA) and the opposing National Liberation Party (FMLN).

The macroeconomic indictors show that inflation is at its lowest level in nearly three decades. Newly elected President Francisco Flores of the ARENA Party has promised continued economic improvement and a vitally needed reduction of poverty. But many grave challenges face him and the people of El Salvator.

Approximately 40 percent of Salvadorans live in dire poverty. More than a third of citizens lack safe drinking water and adequate housing. And more than half the population lacks adequate health care. Education for all, a fundamental goal shared by the slain Jesuits, also continues to elude the country—more than 30 percent of Salvadorans are illiterate.

Violence continues to be a national scourge. A joint U.N. commission in 1994 reported that while military death squads had ceased to operate after the peace accords, criminal gangs or illegal armed groups were committing summary executions, posing death threats and carrying out other acts of intimidation for political motives. The Washington Office on Latin America reports that violent crime continues to threaten the still tender democratic political order. Unless the government can address the problem of citizen security, while respecting human and civil rights, the country may slip back into a state of war. Continuing the work of the martyred Jesuits is more important than ever.

As we look ahead, the Jesuit martyrs offer us a lasting model of courageous service to humanity. At a time when torture, intimidation and death-squad executions of civilians were daily occurrences, my Jesuit brothers regularly endured threats to their safety and well-being. During the civil war, the UCA campus and the Jesuit residence were bombed at least 16 times. But the Jesuit's teaching and research, their pastoral work, and their advocacy of social reform continued despite all challenge. They knew and accepted the great personal risk their work entailed—the risk of their lives.

In the days prior to his death Father Ignacio Ellacuria, president of UCA, had refused the opportunity to remain in his home country, Spain, and wait out the period of unrest in El Salvador. Father Ignatio Martin-Baro, academic vice president was asked, ''Why don't you leave here, Father? It is dangerous.'' He responded: ''Because we have much to do; there is much work.'' The spirit and conviction of these men endures through the efforts of those who bravely stepped forward to take their places, including Father Charles Beirne, S.J., who took over Martin-Baro's position in the aftermath of the assassinations and Father Chema Tojeria, S.J., who now serves as Father Ellacuria's successor. Their spirit endures in the human rights volunteers from around the world—people from organizations such as Catholic Relief Services, Amnesty International and the Lawyers Committee for Human Rights—all active in El Salvador.

It lives in the Salvadoran people. And the spirit of the Jesuit martyrs endures as we in distant countries around the globe learn from their example of steadfast commitment to the poor, to education and to a future built on freedom and justice, not opposition and bloodshed.

TRIBUTE TO OUTSTANDING TEACHERS

HON. DONALD M. PAYNE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 1999

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute and to congratulate the outstanding accomplishments of ten distinguished teachers from New Jersey. These great individuals have dedicated over twenty years each to educating and uplifting New Jersey's brightest little stars: our youth. They have truly demonstrated a solid commitment to building strong foundations for their students; in and outside of the schoolrooms.

As a result of their diligent work towards promoting leadership in our children, these teachers will be honored by the Phi Chapter of Iota Phi Lambda Sorority, Inc. on November 20. Iota Phi Lambda Sorority, a national business women's sorority, is devoted to projecting the philosophy of the pursuit of excellence in all worthy endeavors among youth.

The teachers being honored during the Apple for the Teacher program, part of the National Education Week celebration, are: Carolyn S. Banks; Gloria J. Bartee; Henry B. Clark; Phyllis K. Donoghue; Victoria Gong; Mary Jo Grimm; Gail D. Lane; Robin C. Lewis; Simone Wilson; Kathleen Witche.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that all my colleagues join me in congratulating these superb teachers on their efforts to improve the community. When our teachers demonstrate such initiative, we as a nation prosper.

MIAMI CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 1999

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I proudly rise today to pay tribute to a place where children are second to none: Miami Children's Hospital, which will celebrate its 50th anniversary on March 21, 2000.

This world class children's hospital had its humble beginnings with a vision by our former Ambassador to the Vatican, David McLean Walters. After his granddaughter's sorrowful death from Leukemia, Ambassador Walters decidedly vowed to create a facility where South Florida's children could receive the best possible care, and where no child would lack excellent medical care. With his bold leadership, he worked tirelessly to raise funds through the Miami Children's Hospital Foundation, and what began as a humble idea twenty years ago is now commonly referred to as the Pinnacle of Pediatrics.

Today, under the exceptional steering and superb guidance of its current President, Tom Rozek, Miami Children's Hospital continues to administer superior care to scores of infirm children not only in South Florida, but throughout the entire United States and, indeed the world.

Essential to the achievement of excellence has been the dedication of a talented medical staff administered with tender, loving care and the support of a caring South Florida community.

Our future can only be as good as our children, and with the strong commitment to their health and future that is permeated at Miami Children's Hospital, it is evident that our future will be blazing brightly.

THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FRATERNAL ORDER OF EAGLES AERIES #33 and #34

HON. BRUCE F. VENTO

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 1999

Mr. VENTO. Mr. Speaker, I want to note for the U.S. House of Representatives the 100th Anniversary of St. Paul, Minnesota's Fraternal Order of Eagles, Aerie #33 which was founded in 1899 and Minneapolis Aerie #34 which was founded the same year. These anniversaries are being celebrated this month with gatherings which reflect on the century of service and the positive impact upon families and communities as a result of the Fraternal Order of Eagles Aeries #33 and #34 in Minnesota.

The Minnesota chapters of the Eagles in 1998 alone raised $838,000 and nationally, the Fraternal Order of the Eagles (F.O.E.) donated $7 million to the Max Baer Heart Fund, $6 million for the Jimmy Durante Crippled Children and Cancer fund, $4 million for Alzheimer's research and $1.5 million to the Make a Wish Foundation.

These contributions speak for themselves as to the important role and spirit of care for those in need the F.O.E. has performed. Equally important are the local efforts and contributions of time and funds to youth and families in many local communities across the nation which has helped to sustain athletic and recreational activities and involvement that has enabled participation by many low and moderate income children and youth.

Even at a dinner celebrating their 100th anniversary in St. Paul, the volunteer athletic club of young men involved in boxing, and servers for the event were generously handed $200 in tips and the regular monthly support for their program monthly.

Certainly, as we emphasize the investment in families and communities and recognize anew today the importance of such private community based efforts, we should give a big thanks to the F.O.E. and especially recognize a century of service for St. Paul F.O.E. #33 and Minneapolis F.O.E. #34 in Minnesota. Their leadership and commitment to people has helped shape our cities, state and nation and certainly we hope that the F.O.E. will have positive success for the next century. They are an outstanding, quintessential example of the American spirit of generosity and grassroots non-profit self help that have well served our nation in the past, today and hopefully for the millenium.

A POINT-OF-LIGHT FOR ALL AMERICANS: THE BROOKLYN ALUMNAE CHAPTER OF DELTA SIGMA THETA SORORITY, INC.

HON. MAJOR R. OWENS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 1999

Mr. OWENS. Mr. Speaker, on Sunday, November 21, 1999 at the Bridge Street AME Church the Members of the Brooklyn Alumnae Chapter of Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, Inc. will celebrate 50 years of Public Service to the Brooklyn, New York Community. The achievements of this very dedicated group deserves recognition from the wider ''Caring Majority'' community.

In observing it's 50th Anniversary, the Brooklyn Chapter will celebrate a history that began with it's charter in November, 1949 as the Delta Gamma Sigma Chapter of Delta Sigma Theta Sorority. The first meeting was called by the late Soror Catherine Alexander. Other sorors in attendance were Pearl Butler Fulcher, Ann Fultz, Dorothy Funn, Rhoda Green, Mary Hairston, Willie Rivers, Vennie Howard, Llewelyn Lawrence, Arneida Lee, Agnes Levy, Fannie Mary, Dorothy Paige, Olive Robinson, Ruth Scott, Gwendolyn Simpson, Carrie Smith, Helen Snead, Frances Van Dunk, and Edith Mott Young.

These twenty dedicated and committed sorors set out to organize programs to enhance the education and cultural life in the Brooklyn Community.

As the years passed, the chapter membership grew as more and more sorors in the area began to take notice of the contributions being made by the Brooklyn Chapter. Today the chapter is comprised of over 200 women dedicated to fulfilling the aims of Delta's National Five Point Program. The activities of these dedicated women provide immediate benefits for local constituents. The example set by the Brooklyn Alumnae Chapter of Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, Inc. should be viewed as a ''POINT-OF-LIGHT'' for all Americans.

TRIBUTE TO BRIAN LANCE GUTLIEB

HON. ANTHONY D. WEINER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 1999

Mr. WEINER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize an upstanding member of our community who is being recognized by the Brighton-Atlantic Unit #1672 of B'nai Brith on the occasion of its 1999 Youth Services Award Breakfast.

Brian Lance Gotlieb has earned a well-deserved reputation as a tireless fighter on behalf of the youth in our community, and is rightfully honored for his achievements by B'nai Brith on this special occasion.

Gotlieb, who serves as the liaison to Intermediate School 303 and Public Schools 90, 100, 209 and 253, is currently working on different ways to protect our community's children. As a member of the District 21 School Board, he has initiated the process of identifying unsafe streets throughout District 21 to ensure the safety of all pedestrians. And, throughout this school year, Gotlieb will be hosting a series of Child Safety Programs that will provide parents with free copies of their children's fingerprints along with Polaroid pictures to present to law enforcement personnel in the event of an emergency.

Further, as my Deputy Chief of Staff, Brian Lance Gotlieb has served as my liaison to the Board of Education and School Construction Authority for the last three years. In addition, he is primarily responsible for the intake and resolution of constituent concerns in my Community Office located in the Sheepshead Bay section of Brooklyn.

Gotlieb, who credits his late mother, Myrna, with teaching him the importance of helping others and being active in the community, created the highly successful organization Shorefront Toys for Tots in 1995. Founded in his mother's memory, Shorefront Toys for Tots has helped bring Chanukah cheer to more than 7,500 underprivileged children in the Shorefront community.

As a student at the Rabbi Harry Halpern Day School and its Talmud Torah High School division, Gotlieb packed and delivered Passover packages to aid needy senior citizens. Gotlieb strengthened his bond with the Jewish community as an undergraduate and graduate student through his involvement with the Jewish Culture Foundation at New York University and B'nai B'rith Hillel at the University of Florida, where he served as a Reporter for the Jewish Student News.

Gotlieb is a member of Community Board 13 and serves on it's Education and Library and Youth Services committees. He also serves his neighbors as a member of the Board of Directors in Section 4 of Trump Village and as an Executive Board member of the 60th Precinct Community Council.

Mr. Speaker, I applaud the members of Brighton-Atlantic Unit #1672 of B'nai Brith for recognizing the achievements of Brian Lance Gotlieb, a tireless worker for the people of Brooklyn and Queens.

INTRODUCTION OF DICKINSON DAM BASCULE GATES SETTLEMENT ACT

HON. EARL POMEROY

OF NORTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 1999

Mr. POMEROY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce the Dickinson Dam Bascule Gates Settlement Act to bring closure to a longstanding issue between the city of Dickinson, North Dakota and the Bureau of Reclamation. The legislation would permit the Secretary of the Interior to accept a one-time lump sum payment of $300,000 from the city of Dickinson in lieu of annual payments required under the city's existing repayment contract for the construction of the bascule gates on the Dickinson Dam.

In 1950, a dam was constructed on the Heart River in North Dakota to provide a supply of water to the city of Dickinson. However, by the 1970s, the need for additional water in the area was identified. Early in the 1980s the bascule gates were constructed as a Bureau of Reclamation project to provide additional water storage capacity in Lake Patterson, the reservoir created by the Dickinson Dam. At

the time, the city expressed concern about the cost and viability of the gates. Prior to the placement of the gates in North Dakota, no testing on the gates had been conducted at any location in a northern climate. Unfortunately, this significant oversight proved fatal for the gates. In 1982, shortly after the start of operations of the bascule gates, a large block of ice caused excessive pressure on the hydraulic system causing it to fail. These damages added additional costs to the project and a financial burden on the city as modifications to the gate hydraulic system were made and a de-icing system installed.

Today, the city of Dickinson no longer benefits from the additional water capacity of Lake Patterson. The city of Dickinson now received their water through the Southwest Pipeline which was made possible through the Garrison Diversion Unit, another Bureau of Reclamation Project. The pipeline provides a high quality and more reliable water supply than the city's previous supply from Lake Patterson. To date, the city has repaid more than $1.2 million for the bascule gates despite the fact that they no longer provide any significant benefit to the city.

In addition to allowing a lump sum payment, the bill also requires the city of Dickinson to pay annual operation and maintenance costs for the bascule gates, up to a maximum of $15,000. Annual O&M costs to date have averaged about $9,000 over the past 10 years. Any annual O&M costs beyond $15,000 would be the responsibility of the federal government. Finally, the bill permits the Secretary of the Interior to enter into appropriate water service contracts with the city for any beneficial use of the water in Patterson Lake.

Mr. Speaker, I believe that the legislation represents a fair and appropriate resolution for the federal government and the city of Dickinson to this longstanding issue.

THE ALL AMERICAN CRUISE ACT OF 1999

HON. DUNCAN HUNTER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 1999

Mr. HUNTER. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a bill critical to the future of our domestic shipbuilding industry. This bill, aptly named the ''All American Cruise Act of 1999,'' takes steps that are long overdue to promote the construction of cruise ships by U.S. shipbuilders. My bill is a prime example of a ''Made in the USA'' initiative.

The United States is the largest cruise ship market in the world. In 1998, 120 foreign-built, foreign-registered cruise ships serviced the American market, which consists of nearly seven million passengers annually. Experts anticipate that by 2003 there will be 10 million passengers and 160 foreign-built and operated ships servicing North America. American shipbuilding firms have been placed at a decisive disadvantage in the global shipbuilding market due to U.S. tax laws and European subsidy policies. European builders of cruise ships receive numerous tax incentives and other assistance from their governments to reduce the price of their ships. Foreign cruise companies operating from U.S. ports pay no U.S. income tax, an immediate price advantage for the foreign competitor. For example, Carnival Cruise Lines, a Libyan registered company, is reported to have earned $652 million in tax-free income during 1998, yet 90 percent of their passengers are Americans.

The All American Cruise Act is designed to bring this industry back to our shores through tax parity desperately needed to encourage our domestic industry. My bill, among other recommended changes, would implement the following: tax credits to U.S. builders of cruise ships of 20,000 gross tons and greater; U.S. cruise ship owners will be exempt from paying U.S. corporate income tax; cruise ship owners will be able to depreciate their ships over a five-year period rather than the current 10-year period; the current $2,500 business tax deduction limit for a convention on a cruise ship would be repealed to give the same unlimited tax deductions for business conventions held at shore-side hotels; and a 20 percent tax credit will be granted to U.S. companies which operate ships using environmentally clean burning engines manufactured in the United States.

While some of these tax provisions may at first glance seem costly to the U.S. Treasury, it should be noted that, since cruise chips are not presently built domestically nor operated as U.S. companies, current tax revenues will not be impacted. In fact, when this bill is passed, hundreds of thousands of high technology and high skill manufacturing jobs will be created. Although my bill has not yet been scored by the Joint Tax Committee or the Congressional Budget Office, I am confident that it will actually contribute to the U.S. Treasury as well as to the U.S. manufacturing base.

In addition, the All American Cruise Act has national security implications. At this time there are only six private-sector shipyards in the United States. These shipyards are located in California, Connecticut and Rhode Island, Louisiana, Maine, Mississippi, and Virginia. Taking legislative action to ensure a robust domestic ship building industry will ensure that U.S. taxpayers have access to competitive prices, technology, and a ready supply of ships and labor in time of conflict. A recent Congressional Research Service Report (RL 30251) stated, ''. . . competition in defense acquisition can generate benefits for the government and taxpayers by restraining acquisition costs, improving product quality, encouraging adherence to scheduled delivery dates, and promoting innovation.'' Further, ''achieving effective competition in Navy ship construction has become more difficult in recent years due to the relatively low rate of Navy ship procurement . . .'' It is in our best interest as a nation to do all we can to ensure that there is a viable and productive United States shipbuilding industry that will meet our national security, cargo and recreational needs long into the future.

The All American Cruise Act will also stimulate revenue for our nation's ports. With U.S. built and operated cruise ships in operation, American cruise lines will be able to dock at more than one U.S. port per trip. This will ultimately benefit both passengers and local ports.

It is also important to emphasize that ships built in the United States and operated by Americans adhere to the highest construction, labor, and environmental standards, unlike ships that are neither built nor operated to America's high safety standards. Our citizens deserve better. My bill will give American tourists the safety they deserve when vacationing at sea.

The All American Cruise Act is supported by both industry and labor. In fact, I am submitting letters in support of this legislation from the following organizations: the American Shipbuilding Association, the International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Ship Builders, Blacksmiths, Forgers and Helpers, the American Maritime Officers, and the American Maritime Officers Service.

I urge all of my colleagues to join me in sponsoring this legislation. Throughout our history, seafaring vessels have played a critical role in our military, cargo movement and entertainment. The time has come to bring the cruise industry back to America's shores. Support the All American Cruise Act of 1999.

AMERICAN SHIPBUILDING ASSOCIATION

November 9, 1999.

Hon. DUNCAN HUNTER,

Rayburn House Office Building, Washington, DC.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN HUNTER: On behalf of the shipbuilding industry, the American Shipbuilding Association (ASA) would like to express to you its strong support of your legislation, entitled the ''All American Cruise Act of 1999''. This bill will provide American shipbuilders, owners, and crews with tax parity with foreign builders and owners of cruise ships that operate almost exclusively from U.S. ports and derive over 90 percent of their income from U.S. citizens.

As you have recognized, American shipbuilders, ship owners, and crews have been placed at a severe competitive disadvantage in the American cruise ship market because of the U.S. tax code that rewards companies that build and register their ships in foreign countries while penalizing American companies who wish to build and register their ships in the United States. For example, the 120 cruise ships that serve the North American market depart U.S. ports with vacation tours bought by U.S. citizens. These ships, however, are built in foreign countries where governments provide tax credits and other assistance that equates to as much as a 50 percent reduction in the price of these ships. The ships in turn are operated by companies that register them in foreign countries to avoid U.S. corporate income tax. By building and operating these ships foreign, these companies avoid America's high environmental, labor, and safety standards in the construction and operation of their ships, and jeopardize the lives of American tourists.

Some in Congress would propose that the United States just surrender the U.S. cruise ship market to these foreign entities by repealing the American Passenger Vessel Services Act, which requires ships carrying passengers between two U.S. ports to be U.S.-built, owned, and crewed. Our industry believes there is a better way—your way—which would create an All American industry built by Americans for Americans. Your legislation would retain U.S. high safety standards in the construction and operation of cruise ships, while providing American builders and owners tax parity with foreign builders and owners of cruise ships that operate from U.S. shores.

Your bill would create hundreds of thousands of high technology, high skilled manufacturing and seagoing jobs for Americans; strengthen the American defense shipbuilding industrial base; and ignite a powerful engine that would propel all segments of the U.S. economy toward strong growth and prosperity into the 21st Century. Furthermore, American tourists would be assured

that they would be vacationing on the safest constructed and operated ships in the world.

The American Shipbuilding Association commends you for your legislation and urges your colleagues to support the All American Cruise Act of 1999.

Sincerely,

CYNTHIA L. BROWN,
President.

AMERICAN MARITIME OFFICERS SERVICE,
Washington, DC, November 9, 1999.

Hon. DUNCAN HUNTER,
U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN HUNTER: We understand that you are considering introducing legislation to address the inequities facing the creation of a domestic U.S.-flag, U.S.-built cruise industry. We have reviewed the draft bill and on behalf of the American Maritime Officers Service, we would like to express our strong support for your effort.

As you know, the United States is the largest cruise ship market in the world and represents one of the largest growth markets. Yet all of the large oceangoing cruise ships serving the American market are built and operated by foreign companies to avoid U.S. tax laws. This anomaly has created a market barrier to U.S. companies are to have an opportunity to develop an American cruise industry to serve our market. Your legislation will provide American companies tax parity with their foreign competitors and create hundreds of thousands of high technology jobs, highly skilled manufacturing and seagoing jobs. In addition, your legislation will increase port revenues in the United States.

Again, we wish to commend you for your efforts and urge you to introduce the ''All-American Cruise Act of 1999'' at the earliest possible date. Please do not hesitate to call me if I can be of any assistance in gaining support for your efforts.

Sincerely,

GORDON W. SPENCER,
Legislative Director.

AMERICAN MARITIME OFFICERS, A NATIONAL UNION CELEBRATING 50 YEARS,
Washington, DC, November 9, 1999.

Hon. DUNCAN HUNTER,
U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN HUNTER: We understand that you are considering introducing legislation to address the inequities facing the creation of a domestic U.S. flag, U.S. built cruise industry. On behalf of the American Maritime Officers, the largest seagoing officer's union in the United States, we want to take this opportunity to commend you for your efforts. This proposed legislation is critical if Americans are to reenter a market currently being dominated by foreign built and foreign-crewed ships.

The United States is the largest cruise ship market in the world and represents one of the largest growth markets. All of the large oceangoing cruise ships serving the American market are built and operated by foreign companies to avoid U.S. tax law. This anomaly has created a market barrier to U.S. companies which pay U.S. taxes.

Tax parity must be provided if U.S. companies are to have an opportunity to develop an American cruise industry. Your legislation will provide tax parity in a number of very critical ways including tax credits to U.S. builders of cruise ships over 20,000 tons, accelerated depreciation for ships build in U.S. shipyards, elimination of the current $2,500 limit for the cost of conventions on cruise ships, and exemption from U.S. corporate income tax for U.S. cruise operators. Changes such as these are critical if Americans are to enter a market now dominated by foreign companies that pay no taxes.

Again we wish to commend you for your efforts and urge you to introduce the ''All-American Cruise Act of 1999'' at the earliest possible date. Please do not hesitate to call me if I can be of any assistance in gaining the support for your effort.

CHARLES T. CRANGLE,
Executive Director,
Congressional and Legislative Affairs
American Maritime Officers.

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF BOILERMAKERS, IRON SHIP BUILDERS, BLACKSMITHS, FORGERS & HELPERS,
November 8, 1999.

HON. DUNCAN HUNTER,
U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN HUNTER: We understand that you are considering introducing legislation to address the inequities facing the creation of a domestic U.S. flag, U.S. built cruise industry. We have reviewed the draft bill and on behalf of the International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Ship Builders, Blacksmiths, Forgers, and Helpers, we would like to express our strong support for your effort.

As you know the United States is the largest cruise ship market in the world and represents one of the largest growth markets. Yet all of the large oceangoing cruise ships serving the American market are built and operated by foreign companies to avoid U.S. tax law. This is a huge market—120 foreign-built cruise ships serve the American market today. The number is expected to grow to 160 by 2003. Unless U.S. tax laws are amended to allow the entry of American companies into this market, these ships will continue to be built by European shipyards and be owned and operated by foreign companies. Your legislation will provide American companies the needed tax parity with their foreign competitors and create hundreds of thousands of highly skilled manufacturing jobs in the United States. It is a given that European builders of cruise ships receive numerous tax incentives and other assistance from their governments to reduce the price of their cruise ships. It is only fair that our shipyards and our skilled workers be given the same breaks as those provided to our competitors.

Again we wish to commend you for your efforts and urge you to introduce the ''All-American Cruise Act of 1999'' at the earliest possible date. Please do not hesitate to call me if I can be of any assistance in gaining the support for your effort.

Sincerely,

ANDE M. ABBOTT,
Assistant to the International President.