

# EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

TRIBUTE TO THE HONORABLE  
CLARENCE J. BROWN IN CELE-  
BRATION OF HIS 70TH BIRTHDAY

**HON. DAVID L. HOBSON**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 18, 1997*

Mr. HOBSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Clarence J. Brown on the celebration of his 70th birthday. Bud Brown proudly served as a member of this body from the Seventh District of Ohio from 1965 to 1983. He was preceded by his father, Clarence J. Brown, Sr., who served for 27 years.

During his tenure in the U.S. House of Representatives, Bud Brown served as the ranking Republican member of the Energy and Commerce Committee and the Joint Economic Committee. He also served on the Government Affairs Committee and was the ranking member of three major subcommittees.

Following his departure from Congress, Bud Brown served in the Reagan administration as Deputy Secretary and as Acting Secretary of the Department of Commerce after the death of Malcolm Baldrige. In 1992, he was named president and chief executive officer of the U.S. Capitol Historical Society where he works to fulfill the Society's mission to preserve and share the Capitol's historical importance.

As a Member of Congress, Bud Brown followed his father's footsteps with a strong focus on constituent service, a focus which served as an example for those members who followed. As he stated in his final newsletter to his constituents, his greatest reward from service came not from recognition for his legislative efforts, but in the satisfaction of helping individuals solve problems. Bud Brown summarized this when he said: "There is clearly a role for Government, but it is to serve, assist and protect—not to coerce, dominate, or abuse."

Today, as we honor Bud Brown on his birthday, I am pleased to join with his friends and colleagues, his wife, Joyce Eldridge Brown, his children, Clancy, Cate, and Roy, and his granddaughter, Rose Beth, in wishing him all the best in the years to come and to thank him for his years of service to the Seventh District of Ohio, the Buckeye State, and to our Nation.

In honor of that service, we are planting a Buckeye tree on the grounds of the U.S. Capitol that Bud so dearly loves and has dedicated so much energy to preserving. It is a fitting tribute to a man whose life and work have been spent advancing the ideals embodied in the great monument to democracy and freedom which is our Capitol.

A TRIBUTE TO DR. HAROLD  
BORING

**HON. JERRY LEWIS**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 18, 1997*

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to your attention the fine work and outstanding public service of my dear friend, Dr. Harold Boring, the assistant superintendent of the San Bernardino City Unified School District. Hal is retiring after a highly distinguished career and will be recognized for his many years of service to education and our community at an event in his honor later this month.

Hal Boring began his career with the San Bernardino City Unified School District in 1963 as an elementary school principal in Highland at Cypress Elementary School. In 1966, he became the instructional materials consultant and in 1971 Hal was promoted to serve as the district wide director for instrumental materials. Two years later, he became the director of instructional and business resources and served in that capacity until 1977 when he became the assistant superintendent for administrative services.

Over the years, Hal has been active in a number of educational, civic, and political activities benefiting a great many people in our community. He has served as a member of the San Bernardino County Republican Central Committee, the State Republican Central Committee, the International Council for Friendship and Goodwill, and as a member of the Board of Directors of the Highland Chamber of Commerce.

In addition, he has developed meaningful and productive relationships that have led to legislation resulting in many positive changes to our educational system. He is particularly well known throughout California for his knowledge of legislation and the legislative process. His work with the Association of California School Administrators [ACSA] for over 20 years has helped make ACSA a vital voice in the educational process across the State.

Hal and I first became friends while attending San Bernardino High School several years ago. Since that time, our friendship has continued to grow and I have been privileged to work with Hal on many occasions. To say the least, Hal's interest in and commitment to education and public affairs has made a tremendous difference to the many lives he has touched. He has always had a special gift for assisting others and a willingness to listen and lend a hand whenever possible.

Mr. Speaker, Hal Boring provides an example of leadership that is deeply respected and admired by his professional colleagues and our community at large. I ask that you join me, our colleagues, and Dr. Boring's many admirers in thanking him for his remarkable public service over the years and wishing he and Gloria the very best in the years ahead.

STATEMENTS BY JESSA BLACK,  
CURTIS WHITE, AND EVAN  
PAPPAS REGARDING FEDERAL  
AID TO HIGHER EDUCATION

**HON. BERNARD SANDERS**

OF VERMONT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 18, 1997*

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. Speaker, for the benefit of my colleagues I would like to have printed in the RECORD these statements by high school students from Vermont, who were speaking at my recent town meeting on issues facing young people.

Mr. WHITE. The state government is not providing sufficient funding for higher education and the federal government is not providing the incentive for states to increase that funding; especially in Vermont, the state with the lowest provision for funding of higher education this has a profoundly negative impact. The students from Vermont leave the state as the out-of-state tuition at many other state universities is less expensive than the in-state tuition of that of the University of Vermont which is \$7200 a year. The tuition at SUNY Stony Brook, U.C. Berkeley, North Adams State, U. Mass. at Amherst and almost all midwestern universities is lower for an-out-of-state student than that of UVM. This causes a drain of the best of the best students in Vermont essentially.

With the best students leaving the state, industry does not want to come with so few educated workers for hire. With no industry there is no incentive for people to move to the state who would then bring in revenue. With less revenue the state has less money to pay for higher education, and it is quite frankly a vicious cycle that needs to be broken.

Mr. PAPPAS. The federal proposals to offer help in paying for higher education do not remedy this problem. The 105th Congress law, HR 318 provides for federal income tax credit for tuition. There's a proposal of a \$10,000 Hope scholarship tax deduction and one that would bring Pell Grant increases. Bill HR 2050 from the 104th Congress would restore the deduction for interest on higher education loans and permit penalty-free deductions from retirement plans. All of these proposals would bring relief if families are already saving or if they qualify for the grants that would help. However, all these bring individual relief only. They do not bring any state initiative to fund higher education.

Ms. BLACK. We propose that when states fund higher education above a certain minimum percentage, the federal government will provide matching funds. These funds can be drawn from the federal income tax. This small, relatively small drain would have numerous benefits. This will allow for lower tuition costs making higher education available to more people in the State of Vermont as well as the rest of the nation. When you create a more educated work force, you bring in more industry, increase the economy and raise property values and with more funding of education, the more participation there is in the democratic process, and this would help.

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

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

Mr. WHITE. A loss of industry or a lack of industry rather because you want to come and set up business in a place with no educated work force. It's not good for industry, it's not good for business and it's not good for the economy of Vermont.

Ms. BLACK. There there's the cycle that if industry doesn't come because there's not an educated work force, we don't have any incentive for out-of-state families to move in because they realize there's not a future for their children here and then there are even less people in which case there is less of a tax base to help pay for the higher education and less people that will stay.

Mr. WHITE. The University of Vermont, for example, even for an in-state student, as we said, charges more than SUNY at Stonybrook or any of the—U.C. Berkeley. It's very expensive for a Vermont student if they want to stay in state or go to UVM or Castleton or any of the number of state schools. It's just far too expensive, \$7200 in tuition.

Ms. BLACK. In state and for students in the southern area of Vermont, North Adams State is almost closer than the University of Vermont and it's almost \$2,000 less expensive for an out-of-stater from Vermont than in state—in Vermont, so why would they stay?

Mr. WHITE. We're exporting basically our best and brightest out of state. In Europe, at least in Germany, they have a system where you can go for free but the only—the only—the drawback to that is you have to be in the top of the top of the top. Not everybody gets an opportunity to go on to university in some European countries.

Ms. BLACK. In the midwestern states there's both state and federal funding. Well, in every state there's both state and federal funding to public higher education, but in Vermont it's a lot lower. And if we had the process where the federal government would match state funds, it would give smaller states like Vermont more of an initiative to fund the higher education.

Anybody who has the ability should be able to go to their state university. I mean, not everybody could get into the top schools, but everybody should have the chance to go to a school for higher education because it's getting harder and harder to get a decent job where you can make any sort of a living without a college education.

Mr. LAFARGE. More and more people are going to college every year, but even people that get say a four-year degree aren't even going to make as high a wage as would be expected, so people who just go to high school are going to be left behind and may be stuck to factory jobs or, you know, just—

Mr. WHITE. The numbers, in fact, show the disparity between even a master's degree—a person with a master's and a person with a four-year degree and a person with a high school degree. It shows the disparity, the numbers which I don't have obviously, but there's a great disparity between the amount of money that each of those people would make.

Twenty percent of our budget is spent on defense. Well, it seems to me that since there are no real wars going on, and not to parrot what everyone else has said, but it seems as though really defense should—should and could be cut.

Ms. BLACK. I think that even if it would mean raising income taxes and I know people are complaining that taxes are too high and that education is too expensive, but you've got to—you know, the public needs to understand the long-range effect of having education accessible because if they were willing to put up with a small increase in the income tax or the taxes that this money could be drawn from, then if people could go to col-

lege, they would—they could make more money and the economy would be increased as a whole and the property values would go up as a whole and in the long term that small increase would not seem as large.

Mr. WHITE. Plus it's cheaper to educate people and to have them get jobs than to support them on welfare or to support them in other ways when they can't find jobs down the line. It's a lot cheaper, it's a better investment.

Ms. BLACK. I think in fact that—I think taxes are high for everybody now and I think hopefully what this raising the taxes would do would be to give aid to the people who couldn't normally attend college and you'd—although I know people who don't have as high incomes don't feel like they want to be paying taxes, it seems as if it would benefit them the most if they could help—if everybody had their taxes raised a small amount, it would benefit them as well.

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#### HONORING THE NORTH CENTRAL REGION, UNITED PARCEL SERVICE

##### HON. JERRY WELLER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 18, 1997*

Mr. WELLER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the work and dedication of the North Central Region of United Parcel Service in appreciation for their efforts to assist people in moving off of welfare and into positive work experiences.

United Parcel Service has demonstrated outstanding leadership as a private employer who seeks to employ and train individuals who need critical job skills to compete in today's job market.

United Parcel Service is one of the largest users of the Federal Work Opportunity Tax Credit program [WOTC]. The WOTC encourages private companies to seek and train individuals who are making the transition from welfare to work. In fact, for the 1997 year, UPS is on target to hire 861 employees in Illinois who qualify for the Federal program.

United Parcel Service's commitment and impact on the community is not only deserving of congressional recognition, but should serve as a model for others to follow.

At a time when our Nation's leaders are asking the people of this country to make serving their community a core value of citizenship, honoring United Parcel Service is both timely and appropriate.

I urge this body to identify and recognize other private employers in their communities who could also participate in the Work Opportunity Tax Credit Program as United Parcel Service has.

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#### ELIMINATING THE NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS

##### HON. RON PACKARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 18, 1997*

Mr. PACKARD. Mr. Speaker, for years certain National Endowment for the Arts [NEA] projects have attracted a great deal of controversy. Americans have been inundated with reports of grotesque live performances, blas-

phemous art exhibits, and obscene publications—all supported by taxpayer money. Regardless of the reforms Congress has tried to impose on the NEA, taxpayer money continues to filter down and fund controversial art. Now more than ever, we need to put an end to this inefficient cycle by admitting that the Federal Government has no business funding the arts and eliminate the NEA.

I support the arts and recognize their importance to our society. However, I believe it is our responsibility as citizens to keep it thriving on the local level. Yesterday, the House Interior Appropriations Subcommittee voted to terminate the NEA. I believe that it is time to place a priority on balancing the budget and relieve the American family's crushing tax burden by eliminating the NEA and other inefficient Federal Programs.

Mr. Speaker, I have no doubt that the arts will continue to thrive without the existence of the NEA. Last year, more than \$9 billion was spent on the arts in America by the private sector. The fiscal year 1997 NEA budget of \$99.5 million represents only 1 percent of these private sector contributions.

Interestingly enough, despite a 40-percent cut in Federal funds over the last 2 years, the arts industry is booming—attendance rates are up, employment in the arts is up, total receipts from performing arts is up. Yet American families, already overtaxed and threatened by looming Federal debt, were forced to pony up \$99 million last year for the NEA.

Mr. Speaker, during its time of tight budgetary constraints, I encourage all of my colleagues to make a serious attempt to distinguish between essential and nonessential Government programs. The Federal Government should not be in the business of supporting the arts. The time to eliminate the NEA is now.

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#### REPUBLICAN CHICKEN LITTLES

##### HON. BARNEY FRANK

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 18, 1997*

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, people talk frequently in this House about the need for accountability, but it is too often a case of Members here demanding that others be held accountable. A little self-accountability would go a very long way in this institution, and the recent article by Mark Shields on the minimum wage in the Saturday, June 14 issue of the Washington Post does a good deal to hold Members of Congress accountable for things they have said.

As Mr. Shields points out, when we debated the minimum wage in the previous Congress, many Republican Members predicted that an increase in the minimum wage would be an economic and social disaster. They could hardly have been more wrong. As Mr. Shields shows, while most Republicans opposed the increase in minimum wage and many of the Republican leaders predicted that increasing it would be disastrous, Republicans were wrong.

As Mr. Shields notes, directly contrary to the Republican predictions, which apparently grew organically out of their view of economic reality, today, with the increased minimum wage in effect for 8½ months, we see "no adverse effect on the employment of young workers

\* \* \* bigger paychecks and \* \* \* a healthier national economy \* \* \*." Of course the minimum wage did not cause all of this to happen, although it has played a significant role in the bigger paycheck part of this for people at the low end of the wage scale. But the fact that we are enjoying this continued economic boom, with increased employment at the lowest end of the wage scale, directly contradicts what the Republican Party made its official doctrine during the debate on the minimum wage, and Mr. Shields is right to document the glaring disparity between what they said and reality.

THE GOP'S CHICKEN LITTLES  
(By Mark Shields)

When it comes to economic forecasting, conservative Republicans on Capitol Hill give a new respectability to astrology.

Consider the matter of the federal minimum wage. Last summer Congress voted to increase the minimum wage, effective last Oct. 1, from \$4.25 an hour to \$4.75 (it will rise again next Sept. 1 to \$5.15 an hour). Democrats almost unanimously favored the increase, and Republicans almost unanimously opposed it.

But many Republicans did more than merely oppose the hike, they were prophets of doom and gloom: Chicken Little and Gloomy Gus rolled up into a single morose caucus.

House Republican Whip Tom DeLay (R-Tex.) was his usual direct self in panning the increase: "The Democrat party is to job creation what Dr. Kevorkian is to health care; a job-killer cloaked in kindness." A little less restrained was Rep. Jack Kingston (R-Ga.), who accused House Democrats, whom he referred to in floor debate as the "comrades on the other side," of failing to understand that a minimum-wage increase would destroy jobs, adding, "The folks over there are simply economically ignorant."

But the Cassandra award belongs to Rep. John Shadegg (R-Ariz.), who declared: "Raising the minimum wage will put one out of every four minority workers between the ages of 17 and 24 who are out of school and working out of work."

What was being voted on then was a modest proposal that simply would guarantee that a worker in America who labors 40 hours a week, 52 weeks a year, would earn about what a member of Congress is paid every three weeks.

Republicans were wrong. The economy, almost eight months after the minimum-wage increase became law, is much better, not worse. The nation's unemployment is at its lowest point in 24 years. The proportion of the population with jobs is the highest in American history. The stock market continues to set new altitude records.

But what about the dire GOP predictions concerning lost jobs? Minimum-wage opponents emphasized that job losses would be heavy in the eating and drinking industry, where nearly one out of three private-sector minimum-wage earners is employed. In the first four months after the minimum wage was raised, employment in eating and drinking businesses grew at a rate four times faster than it had in the year before the increase.

And wait, there is still more good news for the workers this hike was intended to help. Teenage unemployment is measurably lower than where it stood just last September, before the wage increase. In a soon-to-be-released study, the Economic Policy Institute finds that not only has unemployment for teenagers and young adults not been adversely affected in the first eight months following the wage increase but that the bene-

fits have primarily gone to low-income working families.

Minimum-wage workers, contradicting the myths spun by foes of the federal wage law, are not typically the spoiled stepson of the investment banker just picking up gas money for his BMW convertible. Instead, 35 percent of the workers who benefited from the increase are the sole breadwinners in their families. Three out of five of them are women. Seven out of 10 are 20 or older.

That's why it's encouraging to learn that the increase has had its biggest impact upon the earnings of black and Hispanic teens. The benefits of the wage increase have gone overwhelmingly to low-income working families. Nearly 56 percent of the families that have benefited from the wage increase are in the bottom 40 percent of American income.

With no adverse effect on the employment of young workers, with bigger paychecks and with a healthier national economy, about all that's left to say to those pessimistic, it's five-minutes-to-midnight conservatives is, "Cheer up, fellas, eventually things will get worse."

GEORGE PATRICK MACRIS—  
GUAM'S SMALL BUSINESS PER-  
SON OF THE YEAR

**HON. ROBERT A. UNDERWOOD**

OF GUAM

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 18, 1997*

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize the accomplishments of Dr. George Patrick Macris, recipient of the State Small Business Person of the Year Award. He was recently honored for his work as president of the Harmon Doctor's Clinic at a luncheon hosted by the U.S. Small Business Administration on June 3, 1997.

Dr. Macris holds a degree in zoology from Rutgers University and a medical degree from Rutgers University Medical School and New Jersey Medical School. He also served as a medical officer in the U.S. Naval Reserve for several years before settling down to private practice in Anchorage, AK.

Since 1991, Mr. Macris has been practicing in Harmon, Guam, where he operates the Harmon Doctor's Clinic, serves as commander in the Naval Reserve, and sits in numerous hospital committees. Moreover, he has been an advocate of health care reform and is currently the Governor appointed and elected chairman of the Guam Health Coordinating Council and a staff member at Guam Memorial Hospital and the U.S. Naval Hospital, Guam.

The Harmon Doctors' Clinic, for which Dr. Macris received his award, is a unique health care facility which provides comprehensive services to both health care professionals and patients. In 1996, it became a designated Immigration and Naturalization Service [INS] Civil Surgeon Center and received Communicable Disease Control [CDC] vaccine approval—travel clinic. Currently, the clinic offers medical/health care services in general/internal medicine, diving/hyperbaric medicine, school physical, vaccination and travel clinic, cardiopulmonary diseases, urgent care, x-ray, OSHA/preventative medicine physical and laboratory. Moreover, Dr. Macris intends to expand services to include the only privately owned and operated decompression chamber and cancer treatment center. He has already

received positive responses from the American Cancer Institute in establishing a cancer treatment center on Guam.

The clinic has also been successful administratively. It generated revenues in excess of \$900,000 and anticipates a 12-percent growth in 1997. The patient base has also grown from 30 to over 11,000 member patients. The clinic employs 17 persons under the direction of Dr. Macris.

Again, I congratulate Dr. Macris for his outstanding leadership in the medical field. His exemplary service and innovative thinking are certainly assets to Guam. Not only have they garnered him recognition from the Small Business Administration, they have also won him Guam's respect and admiration.

FORMER MEMBERS OF CONGRESS  
TO CHINA

**HON. LEE H. HAMILTON**

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 18, 1997*

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, a few days from now, Members will be asked to vote on one of the toughest issues they will face this year—whether to renew China's most-favored-nation trade status.

I recently had sent to me a copy of a report of a study tour to China by a delegation of former Members of Congress.

I am taking the liberty of reprinting the summary section of this report in the RECORD, in the hope that it may be of some use to Members as they consider the issues involved in the MFN debate in the days ahead.

REPORT OF STUDY TOUR TO CHINA

A delegation of members of the U.S. Association of Former Members of Congress traveled to China during the period September 1-10, 1996 at the invitation of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the National People's Congress. The trip included meetings in Beijing, Xian, Shanghai and Guilin. The delegation was led by the President of the Association, former Representative Louis Frey, Jr. (R-FL) and included: former Senator Daniel B. Brewster (D-MD); former Representatives John N. Erlenborn (R-IL), who is Treasurer of the Association; Beverly B. Byron (D-MD); Lawrence J. Hogan (R-MD); Elizabeth Holtzman (D-NY); John W. Jenrette, Jr. (D-SC); Philip E. Ruppe (R-MI); Richard T. Schulze (R-PA); Carlton R. Sickles (D-MD); and the Executive Director of the Association, Linda A. Reed. Also on the trip were: Marcia Frey; Judy Brewster; Kirk Walsh, husband of Beverly B. Bryon; Mary and Elizabeth Ruppe, daughters of Philip E. Ruppe; Nancy Schulze; and H. Thomas Collins, husband of Linda A. Reed. The members of the delegation paid their own international transportation costs; all expenses in China were covered by the Foreign Affairs Committee.

Prior to the trip, members of the delegation received briefings from personnel in the Office of Chinese and Mongolian Affairs at the Department of State and staff of the House International Relations Committee, and had the opportunity to review hundreds of pages of background material on China prepared by the State Department, the Congressional Research Service and the National Committee on U.S.-China Relations.

In Beijing, the delegation was given a welcoming banquet by the Foreign Affairs Committee of the National People's Congress,

hosted by the Chairman, Mr. Zhu Liang. Meetings were held with Mr. Qiao Shi, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, in the Great Hall of the People, and with Mr. Qian Qichen, Vice Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs, at the Diaoyutai State Guesthouse. Others with whom discussions were held in Beijing included: Mr. Yang Zhenya, Member of the Standing Committee and Vice Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee; Mr. Jiang Shunxue, Member of the Standing Committee and Member of the Foreign Affairs Committee; Ms. Zhao Jie, Deputy Office Director of the Foreign Affairs Committee; Mr. Lin Hu, Deputy to the National People's Congress and Member of the Foreign Affairs Committee; Professor Wang Fosong, Member of the Standing Committee and Vice Chairman of the Chemistry Division of the Chinese Academy of Sciences; Mr. Wang Fe Song, Mr. Zhang Ting, Mr. Lin Shangyuang and Mr. Lin Hu, Members of the Foreign Affairs Committee; Mr. Li Zhong Ying, Advisor to the Foreign Affairs Committee; Mr. Shi Zong Ben, Advisor to the Foreign Affairs Committee who also traveled with the delegation throughout China; Ms. an Xiaoru, Division Chief of the Foreign Affairs Committee; Hon. James R. Sasser, U.S. Ambassador to China; Mr. William C. McCahill, Jr., Deputy Chief of Mission, U.S. Embassy; Mr. William Stanton, Political Counselor, U.S. Embassy; Mr. Robert Goldberg, First Secretary (Economics), U.S. Embassy; and Ms. Sylvia Reed Curran, Second Secretary (Political), U.S. Embassy.

In each of the provincial capitals visited, the delegation had a welcoming banquet and other meetings. In Xian, Mr. Zhang Boxing, Member of the Central Committee of the CPC, Deputy to the National People's Congress and Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Shaanxi Provincial People's Congress, was host to the delegation along with Mr. Chen Fushen, Secretary-General of the Standing Committee of the Shaanxi Provincial People's Congress. In Shanghai, Mr. Sha Lin, Vice Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Shanghai Municipal People's Congress, was host to the delegation along with Dr. Wang Dao Min, Member of the Standing Committee of the Shanghai Municipal People's Congress and Deputy Director of the Education, Science, Culture and Public Health Committee. In addition, the delegation toured the Jinqiao Export Processing Zone and visited the offices of Rosemount Shanghai Co., Ltd. In Guilin, Mr. Hong Puzhou, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Guilin Municipal People's Congress, hosted the delegation along with Mr. Zheo Ke, Director of the Foreign Affairs Office of the Guilin Municipal People's Congress.

It was obvious from the beginning that the Chinese had rolled out the red carpet for the delegation. There was very little sightseeing, with the emphasis being on talks with Chinese officials. There were no ground rules regarding the talks, and issues discussed included such varied topics as human rights, Taiwan, the problems with Pakistan, trade, Hong Kong and how to run a free enterprise system under a communist government.

Many of the members of the delegation had visited China before and one, Congressman Carlton Sickles, had been stationed there during World War II. All the delegation members were impressed with the enormity of the dramatic changes taking place. The task of increasing the standard of living of a population of over 1.2 billion people is such a large proposition that one would tend to think it impossible to achieve. However, the sights and sounds of a dynamic China, especially in the large cities and along the eastern coast, are convincing proof that this

task is being successfully fulfilled in part of the country and that the growth potential for the remaining areas is of staggering proportions. Unfortunately, the positive changes in the cities and coastal areas are in sharp contrast to the rural areas, which are lagging far behind.

This report includes overall general comments, followed by a more detailed description of the major meetings that took place. The following comments are not in any particular order.

1. The economy of China is still largely government controlled, although it is moving toward a free-enterprise system. One major problem is that over half of the government-owned industries are losing money. This problem is compounded further by the fact that these industries have borrowed substantial sums from Chinese banks, which adds to the negative effect on China's economy.

2. The Chinese people are clearly industrious and capable of assimilating knowledge in the new information age. People in the large cities are animated, well-dressed, cheerful, consumer-oriented and constantly in motion. Whether the middle class is 100 million or 300 million, it still represents an enormous and growing market.

3. The current Chinese leadership appears to have a near fixation about Taiwan and Hong Kong. They consider these territories to be integral parts of China; what happens to them is an internal Chinese matter. The Chinese government was embarrassed by the United States granting a visa to the President of Taiwan to return for his Dartmouth College reunion. The fixation on the return of Hong Kong is exemplified by a large clock in Tiananmen Square, which counts down the days, hours, minutes and seconds until Hong Kong is returned to China.

4. The Chinese do not understand how the American political system functions. They fail to understand the concept of a loyal opposition in a democratic system and are perplexed over statements issued by Members of Congress which seem counter to the position of the U.S. President and their understanding of U.S. foreign policy. The concept of checks and balances and a separate and independent legislative branch is something they neither understand (nor want to understand) nor probably are capable of comprehending in the immediate future.

5. The Chinese have been out-lobbied by some other nations. Apparently, they believe they do not need to have paid lobbyists in Washington to represent their views. When asked about setting up an active exchange program between Members of the U.S. Congress and the National People's Congress of China, interest was evident, as long as they are not solely responsible for the finances of the exchange.

6. The Chinese wish to be recognized as one of the world's great nations. However, at present, they do not feel compelled to play by the same rules. Everything something was mentioned about any subject that was controversial, be it human rights, Taiwan, Hong Kong or Tiananmen Square, their answer was that these are internal matters that are the sole province of the Chinese government. Unfortunately, as a country with a population of over 1.2 billion people, China is going to be scrutinized by other nations and are the world press and can't hide behind the rubric of calling these internal problems. The Chinese either choose not to or fail to recognize this reality.

7. There is some recent evidence of anti-American feeling exemplified by a book written by a young Chinese whose thesis is that the United States is trying to apply to China the policy that is similar to that which was applied to Russia during the Cold War, i.e.,

containment. The thinking of some Chinese is that some nations would like to see the present People's Republic of China split into various subdivisions, thus reducing its national power.

8. China still lacks a free press as Americans know it. The government is able to focus attention in areas that it feels are important and to present a one-sided view of issues. Just after the delegation left China, the government unveiled a major public ethics campaign that seeks to impose sterner controls over the media and culture. The Central Committee issued a statement that said, "Some government departments and leaders had neglected ethics and ideology while being quite strong in promoting material progress." This emphasizes the dilemma of attempting to maintain an authoritarian government while simultaneously developing a free market economy and a more open political system.

9. Despite recent militant statements by the Chinese government regarding Taiwan, it appears that, in the long run, increasing economic cooperation between the two will ease the problem. The Chinese indicated that they were opening new air and maritime routes and postal service and are encouraging investment and commerce with Taiwan. At present, Taiwanese investments in China exceed those of any other nation. As commerce increases, followed by travel, tensions probably will be reduced.

10. The Chinese recognize that the world will be watching the transfer of power in Hong Kong. Most people in China and Hong Kong seem to believe that, during the first three or four years, the Chinese will allow "two systems of government within one country." Hong Kong, apparently, will be given more freedom and leeway than exists now on the mainland. It remains a question as to how much freedom will be allowed and how long it will last. If China continues to develop an expanding free-enterprise system, with the inevitable erosion of the central governmental controls, Hong Kong may be able to avoid total control from Beijing.

11. Great progress has been made in some areas of the infrastructure. For instance, some commercial aircraft are modern, mostly U.S., and many airports have been updated in the major cities. Highways in and around the major cities also have been improved greatly. There are major environmental and power problems, however. Infrastructure in rural areas needs to be improved greatly or rebuilt completely.

12. It appears, at least on the surface, that the question of succession has been amicably settled. The age and physical condition of Deng are such that, as a practical matter, he rules in spirit only. The public statement of the Chinese leaders is that the succession has taken place and that the policies, especially economic policies, will not change significantly. While it is recognized that China can do a 180 degree turn on a moment's notice, e.g., the Cultural Revolution, the development of a free-enterprise system and relative economic prosperity among many Chinese have made such an impact that it would be extremely difficult. It would necessitate the use of military force to return China, i.e., to turn back the clock, to a communist economy.

13. The Chinese still are a long way from a rule of law and also have major human rights problems. In this regard, they are not unlike many other nations in the world. The United States must decide whether it would be more effective to use the carrot or the stick in its approach to China. It appears obvious that the better the economy, the more foreign investment and trade, the further the free-enterprise system develops, the better the chances are for a rule of law and improvements in human rights. There probably

is a middle ground where the United States can point out firmly, strongly and, hopefully, politely that problems exist without diluting those principles that underlie our democratic tradition while working with China in a positive manner to bring about economic progress.

14. The Chinese must understand that when the United States acts, it is acting in its own self-interest, but it is in the United States' best interest to work cooperatively with an economically strong and politically sound China. It would appear that a strong China can bring stability to Asia, help the world with problem nations, e.g., North Korea, contribute to the solution of world ecological problems and present American businesses with new opportunities.

15. It is the delegation's opinion that there should be increased bilateral meetings and governmental exchange programs. A lack of understanding regarding key issues now exists on both the part of the Chinese and the Americans. The United States has a great opportunity in China. There is no deep feeling of hostility. The Chinese seek respect as a major player in world affairs. They are moving, albeit slowly, in the right direction. It is in our interest to help them continue this forward trend.

16. It would appear that the Chinese are looking for a statement from the United States as to where the relationship is going. In the past few years, both nations have reacted and, in some cases, over-reacted to problems such as Taiwan, Pakistan and trade issues, including transshipping and violations of copyright laws. Tension between the United States and China has been increased by the debate over the most favored nation status. Statements from various Members of Congress, many of which are aimed more at appeasing their own political constituents rather than for foreign consumption, are upsetting to the Chinese. After the U.S. Presidential election, more U.S. attention should be directed to China, working perhaps toward a summit sometime in late 1997 or early 1998.

#### A TRIBUTE TO JIM CONNELLY

### HON. JERRY LEWIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 18, 1997*

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to your attention the fine work and outstanding public service of my dear friend, Jim Connelly. Jim is retiring after a highly distinguished public relations career and will be recognized for his many years of service an event in his honor on June 27.

Jim was born in Youngstown, OH on April 2, 1992 as the fourth child of Cora and Martin Connelly. He served in the U.S. Army from 1942 to 1945 with the Military Railway Service and the Armed Forces Radio Service in China, Burma, and India. Upon leaving the service in 1945, he served as public relations director for Edward J. DeBartolo, the shopping center king. He later served as public relations director for the Kenley Theater Summer Stock Co. where he was charged with securing publicity for celebrities including Mickey Rooney, Alan Jones, Burt Wheeler, and others.

Jim moved to California in 1959 and embarked upon a newspaper career. He worked for a number of area papers including the Rialto Record, Bloomington News, and the San Bernardino Independent Press. At this time,

he also handled public relations for Bob Hope including many of the Bob Hope Desert Classic Golf Tournaments and the many USO shows overseas conducted to entertain our American troops. In a recent note, Bob Hope said he was unable to attend Jim's retirement party because he was running in a 100-mile marathon.

To say the least, Jim has had a most remarkable life and career. He worked on behalf of the Presidential campaigns of both John F. Kennedy and Robert Kennedy. He served as the director of public relations for the State of California Veterans of Foreign Wars. He also directed public relations for the grand opening of the Jerry L. Pettis Memorial Veterans Hospital in Loma Linda. Over the years, he has served many, many worthy organizations with his time, energy, and talent.

Mr. Speaker, Jim Connelly provides an example of community outreach and leadership that is deeply respected and admired by his professional colleagues and our community at large. I ask that you join me, our colleagues, and Jim's many admirers in thanking him for his remarkable public service over the years and in wishing him and Rose the very best in the years ahead.

STATEMENT BY MARYANN  
SCHRUPP REGARDING CHILD  
LABOR

### HON. BERNARD SANDERS

OF VERMONT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 18, 1997*

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. Speaker, for the benefit of my colleagues I would like to have printed in the RECORD this statement by a high school student from Vermont, who was speaking at my recent town meeting on issues facing young people.

Ms. SCHRUPP. It is estimated that between 100 million and 200 million children of the world under the age of 15 work. The concern is for children exposed to hazardous working conditions, for those who are exploited and endangered mentally and physically. These children make barely or under subsistence level wages and work without any proper benefits or hope of receiving an education. This education can lift them out of their present state of living and this is the education that is not available to them.

This is not a new phenomena, one that has recently become a priority for global consideration and global course of action. Unicef's 1997 report on the state of the world's children has focused specifically on the problem of hazardous child labor. Western media has started informing Americans of the conditions of soccer ball workers, soccer ball assemblers in Asia, rug makers in Pakistan, glass makers in India and textile workers in Asia and Central America. These workers are children hired for their low cost and expendable nature, their small fingers, and their inability to organize or question.

The fact that some of these children are working for American-based transnational companies has put the pressure on these companies to discontinue condoning the practice of child labor. According to the U.S. Department of Labor's report on the apparel industry and codes of conduct, corporate codes of conduct under business guidelines prohibiting the use of child labor are becoming more common as consumers as well as religious, labor and human rights groups are

increasingly calling upon companies to take responsibility for the conditions under which the goods they sell are being manufactured.

Codes of conduct for American industries such as sports equipment and textile manufacturers are essential to stopping the importation of goods made by child labor either correctly or indirectly. Huge and popular names like Disney, Gap, Nike, Getz, Arizona, Eddie Bauer, and Gitano have been directly linked to overseas and in some cases national sweatshops where they can take advantage of the cheap and hard working supplies of local labor.

The most obvious examples of overseas sweatshops owned by American-based companies are the Maquiladoras of Central America where textiles are manufactured. 15-year-old girls who work in the Maquilas of Honduras tell how they're forced to take birth control pills on a daily basis and are required to pay for an expensive abortion injection if they do become pregnant. These girls are not allowed to leave each day until they fill a production quota. If a rush order for clothes came in, observers would note these girls entering the Maquilas at 7:00 a.m. and not returning until sometimes as many as 23 hours later. That's a 23-hour workday.

In China, Indonesia, and Pakistan, sporting equipment used in the United States is manufactured by child laborers. Jonathan Silvers wrote the following report in the Atlantic Monthly on soccer ball factories in Pakistan. No amount of preparation could have lessened the shock and revulsion I felt on entering the sporting goods factory in the town of Sialkot where scores of children, most of them aged five to ten, produce soccer balls by hand for about a dollar and 20 cents a day. The children work 80 hours a week in near total darkness and total silence. A partial list of infractions for which they may be punished is tacked to a wall near the entrance. It's a document of dubious utility. The children are illiterate. Punishments are doled out in a storage closet at the rear of the factory. There children are hung upside down by their knees, starved, caned or lashed. The punishment room is a standard feature of a Pakistani factory, as common as a lunchroom at a Detroit assembly plant.

Eighty percent of the soccer balls sold in the United States are imported from Pakistan. These are the same soccer balls that were used in the 1996 summer Olympic games and all professional sporting events. The Fowl Ball Campaign, a campaign launched by a coalition of non-governmental organizations, cannot prove that any soccer balls manufactured in Pakistan are not made by children.

Still, these reports show only a fraction of the picture. Most cases of child labor do not involve western companies but occur in domestic households unseen and unregulated. The more sinister forms of child labor such as child prostitution and the virtual slavery of bonded labor are often far removed from western markets and influence. They remain a national issue for these developing companies, many of which protest sovereign rights to run their nation's factories as they see fit. Most of the time, however, the children are employed at ages ruled illegal even by their country's governments.

For this reason, the United States needs to take responsibility for more than direct involvement with child labor. Countries, companies, and non-governmental organizations around the world are working together to not only eliminate child labor but to create conditions in developing countries which will prevent the exploitation of children.

The Convention on the Rights of a Child was signed into international law by the United Nations in 1990. It is the most widely ratified treaty in history signed by all but

six members of the United Nations General Assembly. The Convention expresses the conviction that children have rights, the same full spectrum of rights as adults, civil and political, social, cultural and economic. The United States is one of the six countries that has not yet signed this Convention.

American taxpayers' dollars are used to fund free trade zones which contribute to an environment of poverty for the people of developing countries. It is this kind of environment that supports the exploitation of children by national, international companies. Often a free trade zone means no corporate taxes, no income taxes, no regulations and no unions. GAT and the World Trade Organization are influenced heavily by the U.S. and it is here that the United States must take some responsibility for the fact that they support organizations which do not recognize child labor as a relevant issue.

Other organizations which receive support from the United States are the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund. These organizations are responsible for massive government adjustment into developing countries. The structural adjustment programs primarily consist of spending cuts that hurt social and educational programs. These cuts hurt the lower classes of the country and make the cycle of child labor all the more difficult to break. It is a cycle, one perpetuated by poverty and employees willing to exploit the poor and the helpless.

The greatest setback for these children is their lack of education. Everyone agrees that the key to ending child labor is in mandatory education legislation. This is important because while many people express the need for economic sanctions and boycotts, large-scale sanctions cannot be imposed on developing countries until safe and productive alternatives are developed for the children who would lose their jobs.

What then is the solution to this problem? What can we do to ensure that children are not exploited throughout the world? There are many factors of influential power in the United States. The most important one is the power of the individual. The incredible accomplishments of NGOs, that's non-governmental organizations, across the world were all put into action by individuals who wanted to make a difference. The death of child activist Icbow McSee sparked the birth of Free the Children, an organization dedicated to children's rights.

Free the Children is run by students ages 8 through 18. The group of school children in Quincy, Massachusetts who raised \$144,000 to build schools and educational programs in Pakistan in order to help fulfill Icbow McSee's uncompleted dream is another example of this incredible power.

Even in the simple choices of the consumer, the individual can make a statement about what methods of production they will and will not support. Educating others about the situation is also an individual source of power. The media is a valuable tool in expressing individual opinion. Disney and Gap in particular received enough negative publicity to publicly embarrass the companies into amending their production methods.

Bob Herbert wrote recently in the New York Times that Nike is important because it epitomizes the triumph of monetary values over all others and the corresponding devaluation into peculiar interests and values we once thought of as human. Corporations do not like to create this kind of name for themselves.

Secondly, the pound of influence of the private sector should not be underestimated. Transnational companies like Reebok and Levi Strauss have been positive forces in using safe and non-exploitive methods of pro-

duction. All corporations should adopt such codes of conduct as an essential step towards eliminating child labor.

The government of the United States has the potential to be a powerful force in the fight against child labor yet presently the government does not seem to be taking the appropriate actions necessary. If corporations can be called on to adopt codes of conduct, the more (unclear) the government of our country. The United States must sign a convention on the rights of a child. The government must work to regulate our nation's companies to ensure that child abuse is not a human resource in our nation as well. The government must include the basic rights of children as part of their agenda when forming free trade zones and when interacting with organizations such as the World Bank.

I call on the U.S. Government to take a stance, to show us that hazardous child labor cannot be acceptable in any form for any reason. The exploitation of the world's children is an international crisis for democracy and justice and we need to do our part.

Companies will go to the third-world countries where they can hire and they want to hire children because they can work faster and their hand-eye coordination is actually better when they're, you know, aged between 12 and 15 and they don't have to pay them anything. These people are being paid piece wages about 12 cents a garment. If it's a choice between paying someone 12 cents to make a garment in a place where there are no environmental conditions, no social regulations, nothing like that outside of the United States regular like restrictions on companies, they don't need to follow any of these rules.

Bonded laborers—Icbow McSee is actually an example of one of these. Most of them are in Asia and China, Indonesia and Pakistan. If a parent needs to pay off debts, what they'll often do is they will sell their children to manufacturers who will collect these children around the ages of sometimes as young as four or five where they can never make any wages because they spend their entire lives paying off the debt of their parents, and often these children are made, forced to stay in their factories by being chained to looms, especially in the oriental rug market.

IN HONOR OF THE WESTERN  
QUEENS GAZETTE

**HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 18, 1997*

Mrs. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring to the attention of my colleagues the valuable contributions the Western Queens Gazette has made to the city of New York. Today, the Gazette celebrates its 15th anniversary of serving as an essential voice for the community.

The Gazette was inaugurated in 1982 by a group of enthusiastic community activists, few of whom had any previous journalism experience. This group, which included the paper's original publishers—George Stamatiades, Roger LaGhezza, and Judy Jackson—developed the first newspaper in a makeshift office erected in one of their basements. Just 19 days after they had the initial idea to publish a newspaper in the Queens community, the first issue of the paper went to press. Since that time, the Gazette has been published regularly. At a time when the print media has been consolidating, the Western Queens Ga-

zette has found a home in a community that is hungry for news.

In 1983, John Toscano and Buster Celestino purchased the paper; they continued to publish it until 1990 when Tony Barsamian, the Gazette's current publisher, took over. Under Mr. Barsamian's leadership, the Gazette has increasingly become the leading source of local news and information for the community.

For 15 years, the Western Queens Gazette has served as an outstanding journalistic vehicle through which the Queens community can express itself. Mr. Speaker, I ask that my colleagues join me in paying tribute to the Western Queens Gazette on the occasion of its 15th anniversary.

CONGRESSMAN TOM CAMPBELL'S  
RELATIONSHIP WITH THE UNI-  
VERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AT  
BERKELEY

**HON. TOM CAMPBELL**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 18, 1997*

Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. Speaker, 2 years ago, the Haas School of Business at the University of California at Berkeley received a grant from the U.S. Information Agency [USIA] for work connected with the Haas School's efforts to open a business school in St. Petersburg, Russia. My wife, Susanne Campbell, is the Executive Director of that program. She has reapplied to the USIA for this same grant this year.

In December 1995, I won election to Congress. I am currently a member of the International Relations Committee. This committee has jurisdiction authorizing moneys for the USIA. I have informed the Committee on the Standards of Official Conduct of my wife's involvement with UC-Berkeley and the USIA, and sought counsel as to what conduct would be appropriate.

I have been advised by the committee that under clause 3 of the House Rule 43 of the Code of Official Conduct, a Member "shall receive no compensation \* \* \* to accrue to his beneficial interest from any source, the receipt of which would occur by virtue of influence improperly exerted from his position in the Congress." In addition, clause 5 of the Code of Ethics for Government Service reiterates clause 3 of House Rule 43, by providing that a Federal official should "never accept for himself or his family, favors or benefits under circumstances which might be construed by reasonable persons as influencing the performance of his governmental duties." Additionally, Federal officials should "[n]ever discriminate unfairly by the dispensing of special favors or privileges to anyone, whether for remuneration or not."

The committee informs me that, under these rules, there is no question that my wife may seek USIA funding for her program while I am a Member of Congress. Since the USIA grant does not include her salary, the committee has advised that no legal threshold is reached that would require a further ethics discussion.

As to my official conduct, House Rule 8 of the Code of Official Conduct states that, "[e]very Member \* \* \* shall vote on each question put, unless he has a direct personnel

or pecuniary interest in the event of such question." The Ethics Manual cites numerous House precedents which tend to encourage voting, and provides hypotheticals for guidance. In my particular situation, the committee recommends that I recuse myself from debating, commenting upon and voting on USIA funding for my wife's specific program. I will follow this advice, and additionally refrain from communicating with any agency or person on matters related to this USIA Program. A vote on her program by itself is, of course, extremely unlikely.

I have prepared this statement to make public, and also to deliver to any agency or person when appropriate in connection with my work as a Member of Congress so that, should a matter of my congressional business involve USIA funding or the University of California at Berkeley, the recipient can weigh my advice or opinion knowing of the interest that I may have. However, I do assure any such recipient, and my constituents, that I have never, and will never, decide a matter of public policy differently because of my wife's relationship with the University of California at Berkeley.

#### A BILL DESIGNED TO HELP

### HON. JACK QUINN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 18, 1997*

Mr. QUINN. Mr. Speaker, today, I am introducing H.R. 1877, a bill to improve the opportunities for veterans to obtain part-time employment while using their VA education benefits.

The cost of a college education continues to grow faster than the general rate of inflation. This means that in times of tight Federal budgets, it is difficult for us to provide the increases necessary for VA education benefits to keep pace with inflation. Clearly, a veteran, especially a married veteran, cannot go to school without an additional source of income. For most, that means a part-time job. But, for many veteran students, part-time jobs are difficult to find or do not fit well with class schedules. For example, veterans attending school at a large university located in small towns find part-time jobs nonexistent.

Under current law, work study positions are limited to colleges, the Department of Veterans Affairs, the Department of Labor, and the Department of Defense. These positions involve veteran-related work and are compensated at the minimum wage level.

H.R. 1877 will expand the types of organizations which may apply for approval of work study positions. Federal agencies, schools, and community service organizations will be able to avail themselves of a dedicated, drug-free and proven work force at no cost through this bill. For example, a community-based nonprofit whose mission is to provide services to homeless veterans would be eligible to apply for positions to be filled by work study participants. As a result, veteran students will find it easier to get part-time jobs and homeless veterans will see an improvement in the quality of their lives.

Mr. Speaker, this bill provides opportunities for people who want to work and improves services to veterans at almost no additional

cost to the Government. This is the type of program that rewards energetic young veterans who need assistance in finishing their education and is good for America. I urge all my colleagues to support H.R. 1877.

HONORING BRIG. GEN. JAMES  
DOWNS LATHAM

### HON. KAREN MCCARTHY

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 18, 1997*

Ms. MCCARTHY of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, my colleague, Mr. SNOWBARGER, and I, rise today to pay tribute to the life of a man who has given much to his country. Brig. Gen. James Downs Latham is being honored Friday, June 20 for his retirement from the Air Force after a distinguished career of service.

A native of the Kansas city area, General Latham started his Air Force career in pilot training at Vance Air Force Base in Oklahoma after receiving a B.S. degree in psychology from Kansas State University in 1969. An accomplished swimmer, he attended the university on a swimming scholarship where he was a member of Sigma Phi Epsilon fraternity. He served as president of the Intrafraternity Council at KSU. He went on to become a command pilot with more than 5,000 hours, including 383 combat missions in Southeast and Southwest Asia. His commands have included a tactical fighter squadron, two fighter wings, a composite wing, Squadron Officer School, and the Air Force Reserve Officer Training Corps.

General Latham's courage and bravery were exemplified by his voluntary assignment as a high speed forward Air Controller—(Wolf Fac.) during the Vietnam conflict. It was on such a mission that his F4 phantom jet fighter was shot down over North Vietnam in October, 1972. He was immediately captured and detained in the southern panhandle of North Vietnam. In what has become known as a daring and legendary escape, he evaded his captors through the jungle and out into the South China Sea only to be recaptured and imprisoned in Hanoi until his release in the Spring of 1973.

Known throughout the entire Air Force as the best of the best aviators, he was selected as commander/leader of the Thunderbirds, the Air Force's elite demonstration team. He was the first major to lead this prestigious group of aviators.

He has received numerous awards and decorations. His decorations include the Silver Star with oak leaf cluster and the Purple Heart with oak leaf cluster. General Latham was awarded the Silver Star for gallantry and devotion to duty while flying against opposing armed forces in Southeast Asia and facing certain torture and probable death while a prisoner of war. His Purple Heart was awarded for the wounds incurred as a direct result of the Vietnam conflict.

General Latham's many awards are a testimony to his qualities as a leader and to his abilities as a team builder in the finest tradition of the Air Force. Whether flying fighter aircraft, commanding fellow servicemen, or working in the Pentagon, General Jim Latham has shown courage throughout his career. Our Nation can be proud of this fine citizen whose dedication to his country make him truly a great American.

Mr. Speaker, please join us in extending congratulations to General Latham and his wife, Sue, his daughters, Minde, Kendra, and Brecke and his parents, Dr. and Mrs. Raymond Latham.

STATEMENT BY DANIEL LUZOR  
REGARDING GUN CONTROL

### HON. BERNARD SANDERS

OF VERMONT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 18, 1997*

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. Speaker, for the benefit of my colleagues I would like to have printed in the RECORD this statement by a high school student from Vermont, who was speaking at my recent town meeting on issues facing young people.

A well-regulated militia, being necessary to the security of a free state. The right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed. That is the Second Amendment in its entirety.

The Second Amendment was one of the first amendments to be ratified being part of the Bill of Rights and is also the shortest and arguably the vaguest of all amendments in the constitution. Despite all of the discussions surrounding the issue, it is still not clear precisely what the amendment means.

The Second Amendment grew out of a law passed by British Parliament during the latter period of the Colonial era. The law effectively prohibited any colonist from possessing a firearm of any kind so as to prevent any possibility of rebellion. Eventually, of course, the colonists disregarded that law, overthrew the British and set up their own nation. Later once the Revolutionary War had been won and the United States was relatively secure in its status as an independent country, the founding fathers decided that it was necessary to formally allow the people a means of defense against the government.

One of the founding principles of the Revolution had been that the people had the right to overthrow the government if they believed it to be unworthy. One of the most effective means to overthrow the government was, of course, with firearms and so the Second Amendment was born.

Since the Second Amendment mentions the militia specifically, one would assume that the right to keep and bear arms relates specifically to the militia and that the intended meaning of the Second Amendment was that the people have the right to use arms as members of the militia in order to protect themselves from tyrannical governments.

On the other hand, if one considers the state of the world in 1791 when the Second Amendment was ratified, the notion of the founding fathers allowing exclusively members of state militias to bear arms seemed ridiculous. Most people in the 18th Century needed firearms in order to survive because most food needed to be hunted. Personal firearms were a necessity for survival and yet in today's society with cheap hamburger in every supermarket and good steak in every expensive restaurant, firearms are no longer necessary for survival. Therefore, one of the original reasons for the Second Amendment has perhaps been outlived.

What then is the use of the Second Amendment? I believe that the Second Amendment's relevance in today's world pertains to the militia. It is essential for the survival of American ideals that Americans have the right to overthrow corrupt government. That was one of the main principles behind

the Second Amendment, that Americans should be allowed to possess firearms in order to defend themselves as members of state militias.

Regardless of the intentions of the Second Amendment, the wording itself is rather vague. It does not specifically state in the Bill of Rights the extent to which firearms should be allowed. Therefore, it seems that simply from reading the Bill of Rights and without accounting for other factors, the possession of firearms can be limited although not prohibited altogether.

It is also important to remember that the Constitution was written with the awareness that it would be changed, that as the world progressed, new issues would become important and old issues would become less important.

We have repealed an amendment before and while I do not necessarily advocate repealing the Second Amendment, the amendments to the Constitution are not set in stone and if times change, the Constitution ought to change with it. Perhaps it is time to rethink the issue of gun freedom. Is the possession of a firearm a general necessity? Is the private possession of a handgun ever necessary? And, most importantly, do the risks of gun freedom outweigh the benefits?

IN CELEBRATION OF LAWRENCE  
MEINWALD'S 83D BIRTHDAY

**HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 18, 1997*

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in order to call to the attention of our colleagues the birthday of an outstanding American and a resident of the town of Goshen in Orange County, NY, Mr. Lawrence Meinwald. On June 18, 1997, Mr. Meinwald will be celebrating his 83d birthday.

Mr. Meinwald was an immigrant from Warsaw, Poland, who came to the United States in 1920, when he was just a young boy. Mr. Meinwald spent 10 days on Ellis Island, being forced to remain there until our Government decided if the young immigrant should be permitted to stay. Luckily for him and for us, they allowed Mr. Meinwald permanent entry into the United States, where he has remained ever since.

Fourteen years ago, Mr. Meinwald and his wife, Carolyn, took a trip to Goshen, NY, looking for a haven from the hectic atmosphere of city life. They fell in love with the quaintness and historic character of the Goshen area and decided to make this country retreat their new home.

Shortly thereafter, Mr. Meinwald and his wife set out to restore and revitalize their new community. The couple chose selected buildings in the village of Goshen which, although long neglected, had much promise for enhancement due to their architectural excellence and historic beauty.

Eight commercial buildings have been completely restored since Mr. Meinwald's arrival in 1983. Mr. Meinwald has installed elevators in all eight of the buildings, as well as creating other structural mechanisms designed to preserve the historical nature of the area. The most recent is an office building at 1 Railroad Avenue, so called due to its close proximity to the old Erie Railroad train station.

In celebrating Mr. Meinwald's 83d birthday, it is important to note that he has been a tre-

mendous asset to the Goshen community and to our entire region. In his restoration of the eight historic buildings in the village, he has provided both a great service to his community or his home and at the same time has found the small-town atmosphere that he was looking for.

Mr. Speaker, I invite our colleagues to join with me in extending birthday greetings to an outstanding citizen of our community, Lawrence Meinwald of Goshen, NY.

TRIBUTE TO THE GIRL SCOUTS OF  
AMERICA

**MICHAEL P. FORBES**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 18, 1997*

Mr. FORBES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the Girl Scouts of America on the occasion of their 85 years of service to our Nation's girls and young ladies.

Girl Scouts of the United States of America was founded in 1912 by Ms. Juliette Gordon Low, with 18 girls in Savannah, GA. Three years later the first group was established in Suffolk County, LI. In 1930, a noted environmentalist from Bellport, LI, Birdsall Otis Edney, became the first, and remains the only, Long Islander to be president of the Girl Scouts USA.

The mission of the Girl Scouts is to help all girls reach their full potential. To that end they teach girls to set and reach goals, improve their decisionmaking skills, appreciate the diversity of others, and to become leaders. Under the able leadership of its executive director, Marilyn Proios, and 8,360 adult volunteers, the Suffolk County Council provides this benefit to one of every four girls in Suffolk County, LI.

Next January, the Suffolk County Girl Scout Council will celebrate the 30th anniversary of its founding in Smithtown, LI. Since 1968, the Suffolk County Council has grown into the largest Girl Scout Council in New York State; serving 31,000 girls in Suffolk County. The Suffolk County Girl Scout Council is the largest youth-serving agency in all of Suffolk County.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating the Girl Scouts of America for 85 years of outstanding service to the young women of the United States of America.

THANK YOU, FATHER DONALD  
LOUIS SHIRODA

**HON. BART STUPAK**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 18, 1997*

Mr. STUPAK. Mr. Speaker, it is an honor for me to bring to the attention of the House of Representatives and the American public the retirement of a man who many residents of Michigan's Upper Peninsula think of as one of God's greatest blessings. Father Donald Louis Shiroda will retire from the priesthood at the end of this month after 37 years of dedicated service to the people and the communities of the Upper Peninsula.

After high school, Father Shiroda served his country in the U.S. Marine Corps, where he

made the decision to become a Catholic priest. In 1950, he began seminary in Kitchner, Ontario at St. Jerome's, moving to Milwaukee's St. Francis Seminary 2 years later to study philosophy and finishing his theological training at St. John's in Plymouth in 1959. Father Shiroda then began his career as a priest serving as assistant pastor for St. Gregory Church in Newberry, MI.

Father Don has served numerous parishes and communities throughout the Upper Peninsula, subsequently administering to St. Thomas in Escanaba, St. Agnes in Iron River, St. Albert the Great in Houghton, Marquette's St. Christopher, Calumet's St. Paul the Apostle, Immaculate Conception in Iron Mountain, and the Sacred Heart Parish in L'Anse. In 1986, Father Shiroda was appointed pastor of St. Joseph Church in Sault Ste. Marie. He has been an example and leader of faith, human kindness, and the active living of God's love in the Sault area for the last 11 years. The people of the Sault have had the opportunity to know Father Shiroda's talents in many settings. Along with his service as Dean of the Sault Ste. Marie Deanery and Episcopal Vicar of the Eastern Region, he has also held terms as Sacramental Minister to Catholic Campus Ministry at Lake Superior State University and regularly performs mass at the Hiawatha Correctional Facility.

As Father Don recently stated about his community, "I love the people of the Sault, not only the Catholics, but everyone. I have just as many non-Catholic friends as I do Catholic. I'm a people person. I also greatly enjoy my work with children and working up in long-term care. I really enjoy those people. I wasn't any place longer than 5 years until I came here." The people of the Sault, and all across the Upper Peninsula love and enjoy Father Shiroda and it will be with a heavy heart that they witness the end of his distinguished pastoral career.

Father Don's last Sunday Mass will be said June 29, 1997, 37 years and 3 weeks after his first Mass was held in Newberry. Fortunately, he will not be saying goodbye to the area, but plans on continuing his ministry. "I'm going to reside in the Sault and help where help is needed," he has said. "People of the Sault are all people of God regardless of their denomination."

Mr. Speaker, Father Don Shiroda truly has been a blessing for the people of the Upper Peninsula and the Sault Ste. Marie area. As a practicing Catholic, I know the importance and value of priestly leadership and direction. Father Don is an example to all of us, Catholic and non-Catholic, because of his compassion and concern for the community and the people who surround him. Not only is he a spiritual model, but also a model American citizen and for this he deserves our recognition and praise.

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of all the residents of Michigan's First Congressional District, I would like to extend my heartfelt congratulations to Father Donald Louis Shiroda on his retirement, thank him for his dedicated service, and wish him well in his endeavors yet to come.

## TRIBUTE TO ROBERTS, IL

**HON. GLENN POSHARD**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 18, 1997*

Mr. POSHARD. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following Resolution for printing in the RECORD:

A RESOLUTION RECOGNIZING AND CONGRATULATING THE VILLAGE OF ROBERTS, ILLINOIS, ON THE 125TH ANNIVERSARY OF ITS FOUNDING

Whereas 125 years ago, in 1872, a small village was established in central Illinois by Francis Alonzo Roberts, along the lines of the Illinois Central Railroad; and

Whereas this village, known as Roberts, has maintained a tight yet diverse community throughout its 125-year history, including a variety of religious denominations and ethnic backgrounds; and

Whereas the residents of this agricultural community have displayed great service not only to their village, but also to one another, first when they rebuilt their village after a fire in 1873, and recently, when the citizens renovated their school gymnasium to serve as a public activity center; and

Whereas this treasured example of small-town America has maintained over the past 125 years the values and ethics that the village founders cherished, caring for each other and building a sense of community that stands as a model for others to emulate:

Now, Therefore, Be It Resolved That, the House of Representatives congratulates the Village of Roberts, Illinois, on the 125th anniversary of its birth, and on its growth into a village that has been, in the words of its citizens, "a good place to live," and will continue to be so in the future. Our country stands in grateful recognition of the contribution the residents of Roberts have made to the improvement of our great nation.

## GOP WELFARE PLAN

**HON. WILLIAM (BILL) CLAY**

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 18, 1997*

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to your attention an important editorial that appeared in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, Monday, June 16, 1997. It brings to light the harsh reality of a GOP plan that deprives welfare participants of minimum wage.

[From the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, June 16, 1997]

## GOP WELFARE PLAN INSULTS THE POOR

Just when GOP leaders were promising to put a compassionate face on their social-reform initiatives, they show us their ugly side. Witness the party's unconscionable opposition to paying the minimum wage to some welfare recipients. The GOP's anti-family plan is an insult to human decency and fair-labor laws. This idea is the party's response to President Bill Clinton's recent order that the minimum wage apply to workfare participants employed by public agencies and nonprofit groups, just as it would apply to private-sector jobs.

Rep. William L. Clay of St. Louis says the GOP's proposal "reminds me of slavery's cruel exploitation of human labor." GOP Rep. James Talent of St. Louis County responds that job earnings of welfare participants would be boosted beyond the minimum wage through other benefits—Medicaid, child care, housing subsidies and food stamps.

That's like saying middle-income workers don't deserve pay raises because their incomes are indirectly inflated by subsidized health insurance, subsidized housing in the form of mortgage deductions and other benefits. Perhaps GOP leaders should go further and recommend pay cuts for federal lawmakers because of the innumerable subsidies—we call them perks—that come with their jobs.

Maybe Republicans don't realize that workfare participants need the income. A single mother on welfare with two children must earn at least \$12,590 just to stay above the poverty line. If she earned \$19,370, she would be earning just 55 percent of the U.S. median income for a three-person family.

It's misleading for Mr. Talent and others to suggest that subsidies, such as those for child care, compensate for a lower-than-minimum wage. In all likelihood, these working mothers will have to pay part of the cost of their child care. Also, there's no guarantee the mothers will continue qualifying for Medicaid once they take jobs. And let's not forget such incidentals as work-related transportation costs.

If the GOP is serious about workfare being a declaration of independence for poor women, then the party must make the work financially viable. Stigmatizing welfare mothers by paying them sub-minimum wages is hardly an incentive for them to take jobs.

## TRIBUTE TO ROBERT "BUD" SPILLANE

**HON. JAMES P. MORAN**

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 18, 1997*

Mr. MORAN of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today with Representatives TOM DAVIS and FRANK WOLF to pay tribute to Dr. Robert "Bud" Spillane, a distinguished educator and retiring superintendent of Fairfax County public schools. Dr. Spillane has managed, with great proficiency, the Nation's 12th largest school system, which encompasses 150,000 students, 25,000 employees, 225 facilities, and a \$41.2 million budget.

During his 12 years with Fairfax County, Dr. Spillane has fostered and improved the school system's national reputation for excellence while the county has experienced growing student diversity. Ninety percent of all seniors take college entrance exams. Scores are well above national averages and dropout rates are low. Dr. Spillane has instituted rigorous academic standards and established high expectations for all students, lengthened the school day for secondary students, and focused on improving programs for early primary children.

Dr. Spillane developed a teacher performance evaluation system, encouraged sitebased management initiatives and greater accountability measures. He cultivated strong support for education in the business community, which has led to expanded school partnerships. He launched an internationally recognized high school for science and technology.

During a period of budgetary austerity in 1991, Dr. Spillane substantially reduced the number of central office personnel while improving organizational efficiency. More recently, he increased public school choice by fostering increased focus on magnet schools

at the elementary level and other special programs in secondary schools.

Dr. Spillane is the author of many papers and professional articles and a frequent speaker on educational issues. He has won many prestigious awards, including the 1995 Virginia Superintendent of the Year Award and the 1995 National Superintendent of the Year Award. He is currently in the process of writing a book tentatively titled, "The School Superintendent of the Future," for Aspen Publishers.

Mr. Speaker, parents, teachers, and former students wish Dr. Spillane the very best in all his future endeavors and share my appreciation for his dedication and service to the people of Fairfax County.

## A CONCURRENT RESOLUTION EXPRESSING CONCERN OVER RECENT EVENTS IN SIERRA LEONE IN THE WAKE OF THE RECENT MILITARY COUP D'ETAT OUSTING THAT COUNTRY'S FIRST DEMOCRATICALLY ELECTED PRESIDENT

**HON. TONY P. HALL**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 18, 1997*

Mr. HALL of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join my Africa subcommittee colleagues in introducing this resolution, expressing the United States concern for the plight of Sierra Leone's people in the face of the May 25, 1997, coup that ousted the country's democratically elected government. A year ago, I stood with my good friend Congressman HOUGHTON to congratulate the people of Sierra Leone on holding elections that we all prayed would consolidate the peace and usher in a new era of stability, economic progress, and human and social development for the war torn country.

Sadly, we now come together to deplore the coup of May 25, 1997 and express the United States' contempt for the actions of those who would subvert Sierra Leone's fragile recovery from years of bloody civil conflict, and plunge the country back into chaos, suffering, and ruin. In introducing this resolution, we add our voices to those of the Organization of African Unity, the United Nations Security Council, and the European Union in strongly urging Major Johnny Paul Koroma and his supporters to step down and peacefully restore power to the democratically elected government of President Kabbah.

The ties between Sierra Leone and Ohio's third district go way back. Nearly 100 years ago, Daytonians were among the first missionaries to Sierra Leone, and today our district is enriched by a small but vibrant community of Sierra Leonean immigrants. A Dayton company, Nord Resources, has long operated the Sierra Rutile mine, which is the nation's largest private employer, taxpayer, and foreign exchange earner. Prior to the coup, the company was in the final stages of re-opening the mine site, with the assistance of a laboriously negotiated loan package. The coup effectively suspended the Sierra Rutile project, jeopardizing 2,000 badly needed jobs for Sierra Leoneans, along with the prospects for the country's overall economic recovery.

For the sake of Sierra Leone's people and the country's future, it is my fervent hope that

the political crisis will be swiftly and peacefully resolved, the popularly elected government reinstated, and humanitarian needs of vulnerable groups met. Sierra Leone's people have suffered immeasurable through years of civil strife, and the United States also has moral obligation to help prevent an escalation of the current situation into a humanitarian crisis of even graver proportions. To this end, it is essential that the United States remain engaged in Sierra Leone, and continue to bring a full range of diplomatic resources to bear on a peaceful resolution of the current crisis, in coordination with the OAU and the international community as a whole. The future stability of the sub-region as a whole is at stake, since political and humanitarian problems in Sierra Leone spill over into Liberia and other neighboring countries.

Finally, our special recognition and gratitude should go to the many brave Americans and Sierra Leoneans whose heroic efforts made possible the safe evacuation of 2,509 people, 500 of the Americans, who were caught in the crossfire in the harrowing days following the May 25 coup. Their courageousness and exemplary performance in preparing and executing the dramatic rescue operation was nothing short of miraculous. Special mention should go to Ms. Ann Wright, the Charge D'Affairs at the U.S. Embassy in Freetown at the time of the coup. At serious risk to her own life, Ms. Wright helped negotiate a cease-fire between rebel forces and Nigerian ECOMOG troops, and secure assurances that civilians would not be fired upon during the evacuation. She worked with the U.S. Marines landing team to organize the safe and orderly transfer of civilians from Freetown to the U.S. carrier *Kearsarge* stationed 12 miles off the coast. Many others deserve credit, but special thanks goes to *Kearsarge* officers Captain Ertel and Captain Wittkamp, and the 22 U.S. Marines led by Lt. Col. Sam Helland for their exemplary courage, efficiency, and professionalism in carrying out the evacuation.

CONGRATULATIONS TO THE ILLINOIS WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY MEN'S BASKETBALL TEAM

**HON. THOMAS W. EWING**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 18, 1997*

Mr. EWING. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the people of the 15th Congressional District of Illinois, I would like to extend my congratulations to Coach Dennis Bridges and Illinois Wesleyan University men's basketball team for advancing to the Final Four and winning their first ever NCAA Division III national title.

After 110 years in intercollegiate athletic competition, Illinois Wesleyan University has finally won a national title when it defeated Nebraska Wesleyan University 89 to 86. I recognize and congratulate Coach Dennis Bridges, the winningest active Division III coach, for being named "Division III Coach of the Year" and Bryan Crabtree, for being named Final Four MVP and "Division III Player of the Year."

During their historic season, Wesleyan amassed a school record of 29 wins and only 2 losses, a CCIW championship, and now an unprecedented national title. The accomplish-

ments of this team are truly remarkable in that Illinois Wesleyan University was picked to finish third in the CCIW conference in the coaches' preseason poll. Apparently, the coaches underestimated the emerging Wesleyan dynasty which had the year prior finished third in the Nation.

In recognition of their historic season, I will now list the names of the coaches and players for the 1997 Division III men's basketball national champions: Head coach Dennis Bridges; assistant coaches: Dennis Martel and David Steinbrueck; players: Tony Pacetti, Seth Zeller, Corey Coon, Jason Osborn, Nathan Hubbard, Brent Neibrugge, Kyle Tudeen, Mike Pope, Buck Condill, Bryan Crabtree, Jerry Happ, Andrew Boyden, Matt Hoder, Matt Mann, and John Baines.

In addition to Illinois Wesleyan University's athletic achievements, I would be remiss if I did not point out that Illinois Wesleyan University is fast becoming one of the Nation's most prestigious and selective liberal arts schools. Illinois Wesleyan University is an outstanding example of how higher education can successfully blend a quality academic program with a top-notch athletic program. This point is driven home by the fact that Illinois Wesleyan University ranks third nationally with 82 student-athletes being named to the GTE Academic All-American Team since the program first began in 1970.

Once again, I salute and congratulate Coach Dennis Bridges and the Illinois Wesleyan University men's basketball team, as well as the administration and faculty of this fine institution.

A TRIBUTE TO CHIEF BEN SURPRISE

**HON. JOHN W. OLVER**

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 18, 1997*

Mr. OLVER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Ben Surprise, a man who has faithfully and dutifully served his fellow citizens of Westfield, MA for the past 37 years as a member of the Police Department.

Beginning as a reserve officer in October, 1960, Ben officially retired as chief on May 31, 1997. During that period he moved from reserve officer, to patrolman, sergeant, lieutenant, and captain. His record is unblemished.

But Ben's service to others was not limited to the range of his cruiser. In 1950 he became a member of the U.S. Air Force and in 1957 joined the Air National Guard being stationed in France during the Berlin crisis. In 1983 he was named NCO of the year, and in 1989 he retired after 39 years.

Among his many citations as a police officer he includes a certificate of appreciation from the Drug Enforcement Administration.

Chief Surprise has been married for 37 years and is the proud father of six children, and grandfather of three.

I am happy today to bring to my colleagues and the Nation recognition of Chief Surprise's life-long service to his community and his country.

He has earned an honorable and long retirement.

TRIBUTE TO SEBRINA PALMER

**HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON**

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 18, 1997*

Mr. THOMPSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Ms. Sebrina Rene Palmer. Ms. Palmer is the recently crowned Miss Alcorn State University for the 1997-98 school year. She is a junior elementary education major from my hometown of Bolton, MS.

Sebrina is actively involved in her community. She is a member of the National Association for the Advancement for Colored People, Alpha Kappa Mu Honor Society, Alcorn State University Ambassadors, a student recruitment organization, and the Student National Educators Association. She has championed the St. Jude Annual Walkathon and Bike-A-Thon as well as the community clean up project and a homeless prevention project.

Sebrina's platform for Miss Alcorn State University was AIDS awareness. She campaigned on the necessity among young people to not forget this devastating and fatal disease. Her goal is to become an elementary school teacher because she believes in giving back to her community.

Sebrina is also a member of the County Line Baptist Church in Pocohontas, MS. She serves as the Sunday school pianist, member of the choir, the usher board, and the Home Mission Institute. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter L. Palmer also of Bolton.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you to join me in honoring Ms. Sebrina Rene Palmer, Miss Alcorn State University, 1997-98 school year.

ON THE 25TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BROOKLYN HEIGHTS VILLAGE SENIORS CLUB

**HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 18, 1997*

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor the dedication and achievement of the many diligent workers of the Brooklyn Heights Village Seniors Club in Brooklyn, OH, on their 25th anniversary.

More than 60 members have assisted the community with a multitude of volunteer work including visiting the sick at hospitals and organizing and running the annual Red Cross blood bank for the village of Brooklyn. In addition to these projects, they have contributed a portion of their earnings to children in little league sports.

The Brooklyn Heights Village Seniors Club volunteers give themselves, and in doing that, they make the Cleveland area a better place. I would like to congratulate this club on 25 years of hard work.

CELEBRATING THE END OF  
SLAVERY IN THE UNITED STATES

SPEECH OF

**HON. LOUIS STOKES**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, June 17, 1997*

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of House Joint Resolution 56, which celebrates the end of slavery in the United States. I want to thank Congressmen ELIJAH CUMMINGS and J.C. WATTS for bringing this resolution to the House floor today.

As we begin a national dialog on race, I think it is appropriate that we begin with the recognition of the end of slavery. Every year for more than 130 years, African-Americans have celebrated the end of slavery in a day of freedom known as Juneteenth.

Two years after President Abraham Lincoln signed the Emancipation Proclamation, many of the 200,000 slaves who were in Texas when the Civil War began were still among the plantations and farms along the coastal plain, many of them around Galveston. Word of the Proclamation and Robert E. Lee's surrender were slow in arriving in the Western States, so it was not known for some time that the slaves were actually free.

Maj. Gen. Gordon Granger of the Union Army landed at the port of Galveston with 1,800 soldiers to take command of the military district of Texas. His first action after landing, on June 19, 1865, was to go from his headquarters into the street and read general order No. 3, which stated:

The people of Texas are informed that in accordance with a Proclamation from the Executive of the United States, all slaves are free. This involves an absolute equality of personal rights and rights of property between former masters and slaves. \* \* \*

In many States, former slaves made up a significant portion of the population. Naturally, the end of slavery was cause for celebration, so beginning in 1866, every June 19th became known as Juneteenth. This tradition has remained strong into the 20th century, and I am proud to recognize it in the House of Representatives today.

Mr. Speaker, Juneteenth is a fitting celebration for the memory of the countless men and women who were forcibly brought to this country and forced to suffer the hardship and cruelty of enslavement. But Juneteenth is also a celebration of optimism for the future of an American society that recognizes the worth and value of all citizens and seeks social, economic, and political equality. I thank my colleagues for bringing House Joint Resolution 56 to the House floor today, and I strongly urge its passage.

TRIBUTE TO THE MEN OF THE  
U.S.S. *LIBERTY*

**HON. BOB FRANKS**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 18, 1997*

Mr. FRANKS of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the 34 men who gave their lives in the defense of the U.S.S. *Liberty* 30 years ago.

On June 8, 1967, the American intelligence ship U.S.S. *Liberty* was attacked during a grueling 75 minute strike in the Mediterranean Sea. The unarmed ship was defended with great honor and valor during the onslaught. The entire crew battled to keep the ship afloat after rocket attacks and a torpedo hit. Despite these debilitating attacks, the crew managed to save the ship and guide her safely to port. However, 34 American men lost their lives due to enemy fire and in attempts to save the ship.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this moment to pay tribute to the men who gave their lives in defense of the U.S.S. *Liberty*. This selfless act reminds us of the commitment that our servicemen and women demonstrate every day and the extreme dangers inherent in the defense of the U.S. Congress and the citizens of our country should be mindful of their sacrifice and valor.

This memorial shall serve as a tribute to the men of the U.S.S. *Liberty* who served their country so faithfully. I urge my colleagues to join me and applaud the actions of these men and their families and friends who keep their memory alive.

THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF  
CHINA

**HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 18, 1997*

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, there were two excellent articles in two separate newspapers this morning. There is a common thread between them, and that is the People's Republic of China.

A Bill Gertz article in the *Washington Times* describes the extent to which China is upgrading the capacity of Iran to sink American ships and kill American sailors. Gertz said the disclosures of Iran-China missile cooperation raises new questions about Clinton administration claims that China has been heeding United States warnings about curbing trade with Iran and other rogue nations on missile and weapons technology.

But that's not all China has been doing, Mr. Speaker. They have been trying to influence American elections, and in this endeavor they seem to have gotten the cooperation of individuals serving in the Clinton administration. Which brings us to the second article, that of James Risen and Alan A. Miller in the *Los Angeles Times* about the security clearances of John Huang, who became a high Commerce Department official and campaign fundraiser, apparently while retaining his loyalty to the Lippo Group of Indonesia.

I would urge all Members to read and re-read both articles, and I place them both in today's RECORD.

CHINA JOINS FORCES WITH IRAN ON SHORT-RANGE MISSILE

(By Bill Gertz)

Iran is developing a new short-range ballistic missile as part of a joint program with China involving rocket motors and test equipment. The *Washington Times* has learned.

Iranian missile technicians traveled to China early last month to watch a ground test of a 450mm-diameter rocket motor to be used in the NP-110 solid-fuel missile, accord-

ing to a Pentagon intelligence report labeled "top secret."

The missile, which would have a range of 105 miles, would be capable of hitting targets as far away as Baghdad and the United Arab Emirates, while keeping the missile launchers away from coasts, where they are vulnerable to counterattack, said Kenneth Timmerman, director of the Middle East Data Project, which tracks weapons programs in Iran.

The joint missile program also involves Iran's use or acquisition of Chinese X-ray equipment, which is used for studying missile casings and for checking whether solid fuel is in proper condition.

Disclosure of the Iran-China missile cooperation raises new questions about Clinton administration claims that China has been heeding U.S. warnings about curbing trade with Iran and other rogue states on missile and weapons technology.

John Holm, director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, told reporters in November, after a visit to China, that U.S.-China collaboration on arms control and proliferation issues was "very constructive," and said Chinese progress on restricting destabilizing arms sales was "dramatic."

A classified CIA report in October said China had provided Iran with missile guidance components and technology.

"This is a new [category] of missiles," Mr. Timmerman said of the NP-110. "It shows the Iranians have a very advanced and multifaceted capability to produce solid-fuel propellants."

In written statements to Congress made public last week, Secretary of State Madeleine Albright said, "Iran's ballistic program poses a serious threat to American servicemen and women."

"Iran's ballistic missile program also poses a threat to America's friends and allies in the region," she said in response to questions by Rep. Gerald B.H. Solomon, New York Republican.

The administration has been "reviewing carefully" reports of missile- and weapons-technology transfers from China to Iran but has not decided whether the sales meet legal thresholds for triggering sanctions, she said.

Iran is known to have two types of Soviet-designed Scud missiles, including systems acquired from North Korea or developed in Iran.

Less is known about its shorter-range missile programs, including systems identified variously by military experts as the Iran-130, the Mushak 120 and the Nazeat.

According to Mrs. Albright, the Iranians are "assembling" Scud-B missiles with a range of 186 miles that carry payloads of up to 2,200 pounds.

"Iran is working to produce Scud-C missiles with a range of 500 kilometers [310 miles] and a smaller payload than the Scud-B," she told Mr. Solomon. "We also believe Iran is interested in developing even longer-range missiles."

The secretary said that "given Iran's persistent efforts to develop a nuclear, chemical and biological capability, we are concerned that Iran may use this capability to develop weapons-of-mass-destruction warheads."

The China Precision Engineering Institute New Technology Corp. reached agreement with an arm of Iran's Defense Industries Organization to sell gyroscopes, accelerometers and test equipment—all elements used to build and test missile-guidance systems, the CIA report said.

Other military equipment was delivered in July 1996 as part of a program to modify Iran's Chinese-made HY-2 anti-ship missiles.

Iran currently has about 200 Scud-B and Scud-C mobile missiles. The Scud-B has a

range of about 186 miles and the Scud-C can hit targets about 310 miles away.

Iran also is believed by U.S. intelligence officials to be interested in buying 620-mile-range No Dong missiles from North Korea. The No Dong is said to be close to deployment.

A U.S. intelligence report last month also revealed that three Russian entities have signed contracts with Iran to help produce liquid-fueled ballistic missiles. The Russian contracts include projects for wind tunnels used in missile design, model missile manufacture and development of computer software.

[From the Los Angeles Times, June 17, 1997]  
HUANG'S SECURITY STATUS RAISES NEW  
QUESTIONS

(By James Risen and Alan C. Miller)

WASHINGTON.—In John Huang's strange odyssey into the heart of the Clinton administration and the Democratic Party, few things remain so shrouded in intrigue as the handling of his coveted security clearances and his access to U.S. government secrets.

The former Commerce Department official and Democratic fundraiser has played a leading role in the campaign finance controversy since it erupted last fall. But now federal investigators are looking into more serious questions about whether Huang also, as a House committee chairman has charged, "committed economic espionage."

If Huang was supplying sensitive U.S. government information to his Indonesia-based former employers or, more troubling, the Chinese government, then the Commerce Department may have been the perfect place for him to get it—because of the casual manner in which the department handled his access to top-secret materials and classified CIA briefings, according to Commerce Department records and extensive interviews.

Commerce Department officials have described Huang as a midlevel functionary cut off from policy action on Asia. But they are unable to explain why he had almost weekly one-on-one briefings from a CIA officer on the latest intelligence concerning China, Taiwan and Vietnam.

What's more, a series of stunning security breaches at the Commerce Department allowed Huang to get and maintain a top-secret clearance for 18 months, both before and after he became a government employee—a period longer than the time he actually served.

Huang's security status was of keen interest to at least one high-level Commerce Department official. Huang's boss tried to ensure that Huang maintained his top-secret clearance even after he left the department for the Democratic National Committee.

But when Huang—in a marked departure from previous department practice—turned down an offer from his boss to be upgraded to the government's highest security clearance, Commerce Department officials showed strangely little curiosity. An upgrade from "top secret" to "sensitive compartmented information," or "codeword" clearance, which his two immediate predecessors had, would have required Huang to undergo a much more detailed investigation of his ties to foreign nationals, including his former employer, the Jakarta-based Lippo Group.

Former department officials and others now agree that Huang's apparent reluctance to subject himself to the intense scrutiny required for code-word clearance should have raised questions.

"The ability to have access to information is the dividing line between being an insider and outsider, the dividing line between having informed judgment and not," said a former senior Commerce Department offi-

cial. "So for somebody to decline it would have been a red flag."

Huang, who was let go by the Democratic National Committee late last year after allegations surfaced about his involvement in the campaign finance controversy, was unavailable for comment. The Glendale resident's Washington attorneys have said they "have no doubt that he comported himself honestly at the Commerce Department."

One of the lawyers, Ty Cobb, declined to comment on most questions concerning Huang's security clearances and the classified information he received at the Commerce Department. Regarding the top-secret briefs, Cobb said: "We look forward, when circumstances permit, to clearing up the confusion created on this issue by earlier press reports but we aren't in a position to discuss it at this time."

#### NO CRIMINAL CHARGES FILED

Huang, a naturalized U.S. citizen, has not been charged with any crime. And the Justice Department task force investigating the campaign finance controversy and the alleged covert scheme by the Chinese government to buy political influence in the United States has not publicly discussed its investigation of Huang.

But the congressional committees investigating fund-raising abuses are looking into how the Commerce Department handled Huang's security clearances and his access to intelligence—and whether Huang exploited vulnerabilities in the government's security-clearance procedures.

The content of the intelligence briefings Huang received on Taiwan, China and Vietnam could not be learned. But, in general, he was in a position to glean internal government information about U.S. trade practices, the business practices of foreign competitors, links between foreign governments and the private sector and corrupt business practices in those countries. Such information could have been of value to companies and individuals doing business in or wanting to invest in the region, including Lippo, Huang's previous employer.

From the beginning, Commerce Department officials considered Huang a "White House hire" steered to the department because of his political connections. His former bosses at Lippo—founder Mochtar Riady and his son, James—told acquaintances that they placed Huang at the department. The Riadys, once part-owners of a bank in Little Rock, Ark., had developed close ties to President Clinton when he was governor of Arkansas.

In January 1994, Huang was approved for the job of principal deputy assistant secretary of commerce in the international economic policy office.

Although Huang did not plan to start until that July, the department awarded him an "interim top-secret" security clearance on Jan. 31, after a cursory one-day background check by the Office of Personnel Management. Security checks for permanent "top-secret" clearances normally take a month or more.

Commerce Department officials have defended Huang's interim clearance, saying that he was expected to start his new job quickly. But Huang's Feb. 28 personnel form indicated that his start date was set for July 18, 1994.

Officials stress that there is no evidence Huang attempted to use his security clearance while he was still working for Lippo in Los Angeles. They contend that his clearance remained inactive until he arrived at the Commerce Department.

But several former senior department officials said they found this troubling.

"That sort of stuns me," one said. "At a minimum, it sounds to me that [this is] a flaw in the process."

After Huang started work, the Commerce Department asked the Office of Personnel Management to conduct a full-field investigation of his background for a permanent top-secret clearance.

Personnel management officials said that they began the background check in August 1994, looking at 10 years of Huang's educational, professional and military records and interviewing neighbors in cities where he had lived during the previous five years. Finding no problems, final approval was granted in October.

But personnel management officials conceded that they did not conduct an overseas investigation of Huang—even though he had served in the Taiwan air force and spent much of his career working for overseas-based employers. The regulations did not require it, officials emphasized.

After Huang began work at Commerce, his boss—Charles Meissner, assistant secretary for international economic policy—sought to have him upgraded to code-word clearance. This would have given Huang access to the most sensitive materials the U.S. government has on matters such as trade negotiations with China, Taiwan and the rest of Asia.

Meissner told John Dickerson, an intelligence liaison officer at Commerce, that Huang needed the security upgrade to do his job properly. Dickerson then told Huang he would have to meet with the department's Office of Security, fill out new paperwork and undergo additional scrutiny.

Dickerson said through a Commerce Department spokeswoman that he never heard from Huang again on the matter.

Later, Meissner approached Robert Gallagher, Dickerson's boss, and asked about the status of Huang's application for code-word clearance. Gallagher said through the spokeswoman. Gallagher said through the spokeswoman. Gallagher in turn asked Huang if he had applied.

Huang said he had not and again asked Gallagher what was involved. When Gallagher told him it was more extensive process than had been required for top-secret approval, Huang declined to apply, Gallagher said.

#### INTERVIEWS WITH FOREIGNERS REQUIRED

Significantly, if Huang had applied, personnel management officials would have interviewed foreign nationals with whom he had been in business. Moreover, the entire background investigation would have been sent to the CIA's Office of Security, which could have demanded a more detailed background check, agency officials said.

"The code-word application would have triggered a higher level of scrutiny of any of his connections overseas, including business ties with foreign nationals," said a personnel management official.

The security issues become starker given that Huang, who had hoped to help shape the administration's international economic policy, found himself largely cut out of the action on Asia almost as soon as he arrived at the department.

Part of the problem was that, before either Huang or his boss arrived, Jeffrey E. Garten, chief of the International Trade Administration, already had assigned others to handle China and other large emerging markets. Garten also quickly determined that Huang was not up to speed for such work.

"Garten had an A Team, and Huang wasn't even on the B Team," said a Commerce Department official.

As a result, Taiwan was the only Asian country Huang had in his portfolio, and he accompanied Meissner there twice.

Nevertheless, he became an active consumer of U.S. intelligence on Asia. He received from a CIA officer 37 one-on-one, top-

secret, Asia-related briefings—most concerning Taiwan or the People's Republic of China—and he attended 109 meetings at which classified intelligence information may have been discussed, the Commerce Department acknowledges.

Huang also received at least one previously undisclosed CIA briefing on Vietnam that a senior Commerce official said he could not explain because Huang "had no policy role on Vietnam at all." Huang did not have to inform anyone about the intelligence he got from the CIA, officials added.

But Huang also had other access to classified materials. In 1994 and 1995, he attended 109 meetings at which classified information may have been discussed. He also may have received classified intelligence information at interagency meetings at the White House, Commerce Department officials said.

Huang visited the White House 93 times during Clinton's first term, Secret Service records show, seeing the president 15 times.

Meanwhile, Huang maintained contact with his former employer. According to his phone logs, he called Lippo Bank in Los Angeles 70 times during his 17 months at Commerce. He also placed 49 calls to C. Joseph Giroir, a Little Rock attorney who works closely with the Riady family, records show.

On at least one occasion, Huang called Lippo the day he received classified documents. The Lippo Group has extensive financial interests in China and minor holdings in Taiwan, and it has sought business opportunities in Vietnam.

By mid-1995, a frustrated Huang wanted to leave the Commerce Department. That Sept. 13, accompanied by James Riady and Giroir,

Huang told Clinton during an Oval Office visit that he wanted to move to the Democratic National Committee to raise money for the president's reelection effort.

Also present was senior White House advisor Bruce R. Lindsay, who subsequently met with Huang before sending him to Harold M. Ickes, the top White House aide overseeing the campaign. Ickes notes show that they discussed whether the administration might "retain [Huang] as an unpaid consultant" when he moved to the national committee.

Knowledgeable sources said that Huang requested the consultant post but did not mention his desire to retain a security clearance. Lanny J. Davis, a White House special counsel, said that, "as far as Bruce Lindsay recalls, the issue of Huang's consulting status or security clearance did not come up in the White House and was not discussed between him and anybody else at Commerce."

Nonetheless, by December 1995, as Huang was about to move to his party job, Meissner tried to help him obtain a consultant position. But Tim Hauser, a deputy undersecretary for administration, rejected the request because he thought it improper for a Democratic Party fund-raiser to be Commerce consultant, department officials said.

Meissner persisted, sources said, and tried to make an "end run" by raising the issue with William Ginsberg, chief of staff for then-Commerce Secretary Ronald H. Brown. Ginsberg agreed with Hauser that the idea was "politically insensitive" and asked Meissner why Huang wanted to remain a Commerce consultant while working for the party, sources familiar with the conversa-

tion said. One reason, Meissner said, was so Huang could retain his security clearance.

#### HUANG KEPT HIS SECURITY CLEARANCE

Meissner failed to get Huang a consulting contract. But, in one of the saga's most curious chapters, Huang did get the same top-secret security clearance given to the department's contractors after Meissner had his secretary file the paperwork.

Without running a background check on Huang or confirming that he had a consulting contract, the Pentagon's Defense Industrial Security Clearance Office granted Huang a "consultant top-secret" clearance on Dec. 12, 1995, a spokeswoman for the office said. That was nine days after Huang left the Commerce Department and a week after he started at the national committee.

The clearance remained in effect for a year—while Huang raised millions of dollars for the Democratic Party—until Dec. 9, 1996, when embarrassed Commerce officials discovered it amid the fallout from the fund-raising controversy.

Commerce officials described the episode as a bureaucratic snafu and said they found no indications that Huang used his clearance after he left the department—or that he knew he had it.

But Meissner's interest in helping Huang obtain a contractor's security clearance remains a mystery. He died along with Brown and 32 others in a plane crash in Croatia in April 1996.

"Unfortunately, the people who were most involved in this are not here now," observed Commerce Department Press Secretary Maria Cardona.

## SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Sunday, June 1, 1997, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

## MEETINGS SCHEDULED

## JUNE 24

- 9:30 a.m.  
Energy and Natural Resources  
To meet to further discuss proposals to advance the goals of deregulation and competition in the electric power industry.  
SD-366
- Small Business  
To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for the Small Business Administration.  
SR-428A
- 10:00 a.m.  
Appropriations  
To hold hearings with the Committee on Governmental Affairs on the implementation of the Government Performance and Results Act.  
SD-192
- Governmental Affairs  
To hold hearings with the Committee on Appropriations on the implementation of the Government Performance and Results Act.  
SD-192
- Judiciary  
To hold hearings to examine the Rand report relating to punitive damages in financial injury cases.  
SD-226

## JUNE 25

- 9:30 a.m.  
Labor and Human Resources  
Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.  
SD-430
- Rules and Administration  
To hold hearings to examine campaign financing, focusing on whether political contributions are voluntary.  
SR-301

## Indian Affairs

To hold oversight hearings on the Administration's proposal to restructure Indian gaming fee assessments.  
SD-562

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations  
District of Columbia Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1998 for the District of Columbia.  
SD-192

## Judiciary

To hold hearings to examine encryption, key recovery, and privacy protection in the information age.  
SD-226

## JUNE 26

9:30 a.m.

Energy and Natural Resources  
Forests and Public Land Management Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on S. 783, to increase the accessibility of the Boundary Waters Canoe Area Wilderness.  
SD-366

Environment and Public Works  
Clean Air, Wetlands, Private Property, and Nuclear Safety Subcommittee  
To hold oversight hearings on recent administrative changes and judicial decisions relating to Section 404 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act.  
SD-406

Labor and Human Resources  
Children and Families Subcommittee  
To hold oversight hearings on the implementation of the Family and Medical Leave Act.  
SD-430

2:00 p.m.

Energy and Natural Resources  
National Parks, Historic Preservation, and Recreation Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on S. 308, to require the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a study concerning grazing use of certain land within and adjacent to Grand Teton National Park, Wyoming, and to extend temporarily certain grazing privileges, and S. 360, to require adoption of a management plan for the Hells Canyon National Recreation Area that allows appropriate use of motorized and nonmotorized river craft in the recreation area.  
SD-366

## Judiciary

Immigration Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposals to extend the Visa Waiver Pilot Program, including S. 290, to establish a visa waiver pilot program for nationals of Korea who are traveling in tour groups to the United States.  
SD-226

## JULY 10

2:00 p.m.

Energy and Natural Resources  
National Parks, Historic Preservation, and Recreation Subcommittee  
To hold oversight hearings to review the preliminary findings of the General Accounting Office concerning a study on the health, condition, and viability of

the range and wildlife populations in Yellowstone National Park.  
SD-366

## JULY 23

9:00 a.m.

Finance  
International Trade Subcommittee  
To hold hearings with the Caucus on International Narcotics Control on the threat to U.S. trade and finance from drug trafficking and international organized crime.  
SD-215

## JULY 30

9:00 a.m.

Finance  
International Trade Subcommittee  
To resume hearings with the Caucus on International Narcotics Control on the threat to U.S. trade and finance from drug trafficking and international organized crime.  
SD-215

## CANCELLATIONS

## JUNE 5

10:00 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation  
Science, Technology, and Space Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on NASA's international space station program.  
SR-253

## Judiciary

Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.  
SD-226

## POSTPONEMENTS

## JUNE 10

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations  
Defense Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1998 for the Department of Defense.  
SD-192

2:00 p.m.

Judiciary  
Technology, Terrorism, and Government Information Subcommittee  
To hold hearings to examine instances of gambling over the Internet.  
SD-226

## JUNE 12

9:30 a.m.

Environment and Public Works  
Clean Air, Wetlands, Private Property, and Nuclear Safety Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on recent administrative and judicial changes to Section 404 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act.  
SD-406