

unique individual and personal friend for her exemplary service to my home State of Missouri at the time of her retirement. Betty Gregoire, has lived in Kansas City, Missouri for the past 24 years during which she has been a wife and mother, a volunteer and a public servant. Betty has shown the kind of lifelong devotion to her State that make it an honor to commend her for her many years of civic contribution.

After receiving a B.S. Degree from State University of New York, she taught in Long Island Elementary Schools and in Rochester, New York High School System. Betty came to Weatherby Lake, a community near Kansas City, in 1973 and by 1980 had established a position as Manager of the Prosecuting Attorney's office. Later she became the Administrative Assistant to the County Commission.

In addition to her service on the Weatherby Lake Improvement Board, as secretary, Legislative Committee, Missouri Assessor's Association, she was appointed by Governor John Ashcroft to fill the term of Assessor in 1985 and continued to serve for three terms.

Now part of the Finance Committee of St. Teresa Catholic church in Parkville, Betty is also a member of the Mid American Regional Council (MARC) Board and has held the position of Treasurer and 2nd Vice-President.

Betty was appointed by the Governor in 1986 to the Missouri Job & Employment Council then reappointed in 1992, and was District 3 Director of Missouri Association of Counties from 1991-94.

As an active member of several other civic organizations, Betty is an example for her fellow Missourians. I commend Betty for her many years of service and I am glad to say that the State of Missouri is enriched with her wisdom and leadership.●

THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE INDEPENDENCE OF PAKISTAN

● Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I rise today to honor the people of Pakistan on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of their independence. In August of 1947, Pakistan gained its independence from the British Empire. For the past fifty years, the people of Pakistan have shared with the people of the United States a common interest in the establishment of democracy. In recent years, Pakistan has reasserted its commitment to democratic government and is deserving of both our recognition and our support.

The friendship between the United States and Pakistan goes back many years. In the mid-1950's, Pakistan and the United States joined together in a security agreement to resist Soviet expansion in South Asia. In late 1955, Pakistan joined the South East Asia Treaty Organization and the Central Treaty Organization, demonstrating Pakistan's commitment to the Free World. This commitment proved invaluable during the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan, as our two nations

united in opposition to Soviet aggression. Without a doubt, a close, constructive friendship between the United States and Pakistan has been essential to the security of both nations.

Beyond the affairs of state, there are the economic and cultural exchanges which spur growth and development and enrich the lives of our nations. In 1996, the total value of U.S. trade with Pakistan was \$1.3 billion. Pakistan has recently embarked on an ambitious economic reform program to jumpstart the economy of Pakistan and provide the necessary foundation for free and fair trade. The United States should support these efforts, as Pakistan has the potential to one day become a model for the newly independent states of West and Central Asia.

Pakistani-Americans are a vibrant part of American cultural and economic life. Across the nation, Pakistani-Americans share their knowledge and heritage with other Americans, contribute to our economy, and create homes and neighborhoods which are a vital contribution to the American dream.

And so, on this the fiftieth anniversary of the independence of Pakistan, I rise to honor the people of Pakistan and their commitment to forge a free and democratic society. I look forward to many years of continued friendship between the people of Pakistan and the United States.●

INCREASING INCOME FOR THE DISABLED

● Mr. ABRAHAM. Mr. President, I rise today as a cosponsor of S. 1054. This legislation, introduced by Senator COCHRAN, gives greater opportunity to disabled workers.

In a nation professing to honor and reward hard work, I find it distressing that individuals able and, more importantly, willing to work do not receive all the benefits they are entitled to. Presently, disabled individuals can maintain Social Security benefits only if they do not earn a substantial amount. For the disabled, this amount is \$500 per month, or \$6000 per year. Blind individuals, however, are able to earn nearly twice as much without diminished benefits; nearly \$12,000 per year. This discrepancy is wrong.

During the 104th Congress, the Senate acted on legislation expanding senior citizens ability to work. The Senate passed the "Senior Citizens' Right to Work Act of 1996" by unanimous consent. This legislation, which I was proud to support, allows seniors to retain more of their Social Security benefits even if they continue to work. By the year 2002, seniors will be able to earn up to \$30,000 in outside income without penalty. I see no reason why the Senate can extend the earnings limit to seniors and the blind, but does not extend the ability for greater income to the disabled. I urge my colleagues to support this legislation and correct this outstanding deficiency.●

SPECIAL COORDINATOR FOR U.S. POLICY TOWARD TIBET

● Mr. MOYNIHAN. Mr. President, today the New York Times reports an important advance in United States diplomacy. Secretary of State Albright has agreed to appoint a special coordinator to oversee American policy toward Tibet. This brings to fruition the vision of our beloved former chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, Senator Pell, who introduced a bill (S. 2554) at the end of the 103d Congress to establish a position in the Department of State to coordinate United States policy on Tibet.

Since 1959, the Tibetans have suffered the liberation of their country by the Communist Chinese. Tibet is a remote land. Tibetans at that time had no interest in relations with other countries. No interest in joining the newly formed United Nations. Perhaps if Tibet had, we would have paid more attention when it was invaded.

Now it's time to pay attention. Most importantly, we must focus on efforts to bring the Tibetans and the Chinese to the negotiating table to resolve their differences. The situation requires far more attention within the administration and a special coordinator can provide appropriate attention. While the Dalai Lama has stated repeatedly his willingness to begin negotiations, the Chinese continue to issue denials. As my daughter Maura wrote in a Washington Post article in April:

Most policy makers do not realize that the Dalai Lama is not seeking territorial sovereignty for his captive nation; nor is he asking to be reinstated as the head of the theocratic government that ruled Tibet prior to the Chinese invasion. In an address to the European Parliament in 1988 in Strasbourg, France, the Dalai Lama offered the Chinese control of Tibet's military and diplomatic affairs if they would allow the Tibetan people a measure of self-governance and non-interference in religion and culture.

That is certainly a magnanimous offer. The response from the Chinese? Silence.

In creating this new position, we make clear that we have heard this reasonable offer and intend to pursue it. As Lodi Gyari, the able diplomat who represents the Dalai Lama in Washington, is quoted in the New York Times today:

If the United States is consistent and sincere and vigorous in trying to persuade the Chinese Government to come to a settlement, I strongly believe it will happen.

The new post will also allow closer scrutiny of human rights abuses in Tibet, which continue at an appalling level. I would note, as the author of the provision which resulted in a separate Tibet report in the State Department's annual Country Reports on Human Rights Practices, that the Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights and Labor, led by Assistant Secretary Shattuck, has done a superb job in documenting

the situation in Tibet. The excellent information the Bureau collects will be more readily acted upon by an officer focused solely on Tibet.

For too long, Tibet has fallen between the cracks of United States foreign policy. Such neglect has led Abe Rosenthal to wonder if Tibetans are not "Endangered Species," as he asked in the *New York Times* on May 21, 1994:

Is anybody protecting, please, another of God's endangered species, which happens to be human, the Tibetans? Not yet. Neither the Republic nor the Empire nor any other nation, great or small, does anything about the Tibetans, except India, which gives them refuge when they can escape their cage.

Would it help to say that just as there are laws against slaughtering hawksbill turtles, there are international laws against genocide—the elimination of nations and cultures? Probably not.

This is a rather somber note on which to end, yet the situation in Tibet is grave. I am pleased that the Secretary has decided to appoint a new special coordinator for Tibet and both Congress and the Administration can devote more attention to this "Endangered Species."

Mr. President, I ask that the article on the position be printed in the RECORD.

The article follows:

[From the *New York Times*, July 30, 1997]

ALBRIGHT TO NAME SPECIAL AIDE ON U.S.

POLICY TOWARD TIBET

(By Steven Lee Myers)

WASHINGTON, JULY 29.—Secretary of State Madeline K. Albright told Congressional leaders today that she would appoint a new "special coordinator" to oversee American policy toward Tibet.

The announcement, which came in response to Democratic and Republican pressure in Congress, could create new diplomatic strains with China.

The United States has never had diplomatic relations with Tibet, which it regards as part of China, but the creation of the new position would significantly raise the profile of Tibetan affairs within the Government, according to Administration and Congressional officials familiar with the plan.

"We are prepared to have someone working in the State Department to see that the religious freedom of Tibetans is promoted and that their ethnicity is respected," a senior Administration official said, speaking on condition of anonymity.

The new coordinator, however, would not have the rank of ambassador, with the diplomatic credentials to act on behalf of the United States, nor would the appointment bestow any diplomatic recognition on Tibet. In that sense the idea would fall short of recent proposals in both the House and the Senate, which the Administration has opposed.

But the appointment is likely to rankle China, which has repeatedly accused other nations of interfering with internal matters by raising concerns over Tibet.

President Clinton met in April with the Dalai Lama, Tibet's exiled spiritual leader, and promised to raise Tibet as a prominent issue when he meets President Jiang Zemin of China in the fall. The meeting with the Dalai Lama, a so-called drop by during the Tibetan's session with Vice President Al Gore that stopped short of an official visit, prompted protests from Beijing.

"I see this as a step in the right direction," said Lodi Gyari, president of the Inter-

national Campaign for Tibet and a former aide to the Dalai Lama. "I hope this is the beginning of a trend. If the United States is consistent and sincere and vigorous in trying to persuade the Chinese Government to come to a settlement, I strongly believe it will happen."

Ms. Albright, visiting Singapore today, discussed the appointment in a telephone call with leaders of the Senate's Committee on Foreign Relations and the House's Committee on International Relations, which are considering new legislation to force the appointment of an envoy with ambassadorial rank, a move the Administration opposes.

The details of the position—including the scope of the duties and resources—were not disclosed.

After the meeting, an aide to a Senate Republican said, "We want to make sure this is not one guy sitting in the bowels of the State Department with no influence over policy in Tibet."

The special coordinator would have a broad mandate to orchestrate the Administration's policies internally and also to meet with Tibetan officials, including the exiled leaders based in India, officials said. The officials said the coordinator would also act as a mediator between Chinese and Tibetan officials, trying to restart contacts.

China seized Tibet in 1950.

U.S. TO PRESS FOR POL POT TRIAL

(By the *New York Times*)

SINGAPORE, JULY 29.—Ms. Albright said today that the United States would continue to press for an international war crimes trial for Pol Pot, the former Cambodian leader.

"What we do think is very important is that Pol Pot be tried," she said in a briefing for journalists traveling with her to Asia. "We consider him a war criminal." She added that the United States sought to have him tried "by some procedure that is internationally accepted."

She acknowledged that earlier explorations into using Canadian or Dutch law had run into complications, but said American officials were continuing to search for the right site and method for a trial.

TRIBUTE TO GARY HURT

• Mr. BOND. Mr. President, I rise to pay tribute to a friend and outstanding member of the Missouri Highway Patrol, who is retiring after many years of dedicated service.

You have heard the expression, "you can bet your life on it." That was more than an expression for me during the 8 years my family and I depended on the Governor's security team. We literally bet our lives on Gary Hurt and his colleagues, just as all Missourians bet their lives on other members of the highway patrol every day.

Gary Hurt has devoted 28 years of service to the Missouri State Highway Patrol. Of this tenure, 18 years has been spent on the Governor's security division, where Gary has served as assistant director for 14 years. He learned his craft in the time-honored way, as a road trooper for a full decade.

Gary fought back several years ago from an injury that threatened to end his career with the patrol. An injury to his "gun arm" required two operations, extensive physical rehabilitation and tremendous grit to overcome but overcome it he did.

As Governor, I became very close to my security team members sharing every event and most waking hours. I am particularly grateful for their patience during the endless hours that, while driving to events, I read bedtime stories into a tape recorder for my son, Sam, for those nights I could not be home in time to read to him in person. Gary and I have shared floods, tornadoes, prison riots, hangings in effigy, election night victories and defeats, births, deaths, weddings, budget crises, and fiscal triumph. As an aside, one of the weddings we most recently shared occurred when Gary's son married a caseworker in my office of constituent services.

I regret that Missouri will no longer have Gary Hurt among its law enforcement members, but I am counting on him to continue to share his humor, insight, and experience through different avenues. Thank you, Gary, and best of luck in your retirement. You have earned the chance to do things you want to do for a change. ●

INDIAN GAMING REGULATORY ACT AMENDMENTS OF 1997

• Mr. McCAIN. Mr. President, there is an error in the statement that I submitted for the RECORD in introducing S. 1077, a bill to amend the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act. The portion of the statement alluding to a new process for the negotiation of gaming compacts was inadvertently included. There is no section concerning compacting in the bill I introduced. ●

100 YEARS OF THE FORWARD

• Mr. MOYNIHAN. Mr. President, on July 22, 1997, the *Washington Post* contained a moving tribute to the Forward, a New York City journalistic tradition currently celebrating its centennial year.

The Members of the Senate are probably aware of the Forward's magnificent history; this daily Yiddish newspaper once enjoyed a daily circulation of over 250,000. It did its job of helping new arrivals assimilate and become Americans so very well, that its original readers' descendants can now enjoy the newspaper's superb English language edition, while a wave of new immigrants are being introduced to the nuances of American life by the newspaper's Russian edition.

The Forward's legacy lives on, not only in its three current editions, but with the tens of thousands of families whose ancestors learned about this country in the pages of Abraham Cahan's remarkable publication. On May 22, New York Mayor Giuliani hosted a reception at Gracie Mansion to mark the one-hundredth anniversary of the Daily Vorwaert's first issue. I sent a message to this reception which was reprinted in the Forward's Yiddish, English and Russian editions:

I have long believed that the Forward renders an invaluable contribution to American