were goals that led Nat to develop a program to restore winter run chinook salmon at a time when there was little awareness of what their loss in the wild might mean. Many times, I've heard Nat use the phrase: ''This is a biological insurance program.''

Nat was a bridge across troubled waters. He confronted forceful opposition in his work and he always responded with grace, goodwill and solid science to support his positions. His ability to bring harmony out of discord was well known. Anyone who is aware of the Pacific Coast salmon decline also realizes that there are no simple solutions to the complex problems facing a number of salmon species in our region. Nat always had a way of emphasizing the positive and seeking solutions that would nurture and sustain the resource he devoted his life to protecting.

We will always remember Nat—the sight of his tall figure entering the office—completely relaxed and always with a smile, and his indefatigable nature and lasting commitment to protecting Pacific Coast fisheries. My condolences to Nat's family—his son, Eli, and his daughter, Jalena—and to Nat's many good friends—Zeke Grader, Norman deVall, members of the Fleet—and scores of others who knew, respected and loved Nat Bingham.

In the tradition of his family, Nat was an explorer; his great grandfather, Hiram Bingham, discovered Machu Picchu. We were fortunate to have been on the same journey with this special man. Our best memorial to Nat will be realized in following through with his initiatives to encourage sustainable fishing and to restore Pacific Coast fisheries. It is up to us now to continue Nat's voyage and to bring success to his efforts.

A SPECIAL TRIBUTE TO KEVIN F. BURNS ON HIS OFFER TO ATTEND THE U.S. AIR FORCE ACADEMY IN COLORADO SPRINGS, CO

HON. PAUL E. GILLMOR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 22, 1998

Mr. GILLMOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay special tribute to a truly outstanding young man from Ohio's Fifth Congressional District, Kevin F. Burns. Kevin was recently offered an appointment to attend the United States Air Force Academy in Colorado Springs, Colorado.

Very soon, Kevin, who is from Sandusky, Ohio will be graduating from St. Mary's Central Catholic High School, and preparing for one of the most challenging, educational, and rewarding experiences of his life: his four-year commitment at the Air Force Academy.

During his high school career at St. Mary's Central Catholic, Kevin excelled very well both academically and athletically. Through Kevin's dedicated efforts in the classroom, he attained a 3.3 grade point average. Kevin in a National Merit Scholar and has been placed in Who's Who Among American High School Students.

Kevin is also a very fine student-athlete. While at St. Mary's Kevin performed well on the fields of competition as a member of the Varsity Football Team and the Varsity Wrestling Team. Kevin has also made a strong commitment to community service with his participation in the St. Mary's Key Club.

Mr. Speaker, each year, I have the opportunity to nominate young men and women from my district to America's military academies. I am pleased that Kevin was among those offered appointments to join the United States Air Force Academy's Class of 2002. He is a gifted student and a fine young man. I would urge my colleagues to stand and join me in paying special tribute to Kevin Burns, and in wishing him well in the future.

INTRODUCTION OF THE DRUG-FREE PORTS ACT

HON. E. CLAY SHAW, JR.

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 22, 1998

Mr. SHAW. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation entitled the ''Drug-Free Ports Act.'' This bill allows local and state governments the ability to access Department of Justice information for the purpose of doing criminal background checks on port employees or applicants. I am introducing this bill at the formal request of the Broward County (Florida) Commission.

I am introducing this bill because of the high incidence of collusion between drug traffickers and port employees. These ''internal conspiracies'' are becoming a major avenue for bringing illegal drugs into the United States. To lessen the chance of future internal conspiracies, my bill would allow the local governing body the option to require port employees or applicants have clean records. The subject of this bill was discussed at length at a House National Security, International Affairs and Criminal Justice subcommittee hearing last July which I attended as an ex-officio member.

''Internal conspirators'' are clever in the ways they help smugglers. They have been known to ''innocently'' swing a container in front of a surveillance camera in order to allow another container filled with drugs to pass through undetected. They also have been known to tip off smugglers regarding the routines of Customs officials to maximize the chance of success in bringing in contraband.

According to James Milford, a former head of the DEA in Miami, ''Longshoremen are a source of frustration for us, particularly in South Florida. One of the things that concerns us is the ability of longshoremen to be utilized successfully in pulling cocaine shipments out of cargo and moving it out of the port with impunity.''

In response to reports about internal conspiracies at Florida ports in the press, I requested that the Customs Service do a random sample of the arrest records of longshoremen at the Port of Miami and Port Everglades. The results were disturbing. Of a random sample of 50 Port of Miami longshoremen, 36 had arrest records. Of these 36 persons, they had a total of 213 arrests, including 68 drug arrests.

In a random sample of 38 Port Everglades longshoremen, 19 persons had arrest records. Of these 19 persons, they had a total of 73 arrests, including 14 drug arrests.

Consider the arrest records from the following three subjects:

Subject No. 1 from Port of Miami—arrested for robbery, assault and battery, carrying a concealed firearm, possession of a firearm by a convicted felon, aggravated assault, possession of heroin with intent to distribute, possession of cocaine with intent to sell, possession of heroin with intent to sell, grand theft, petty theft, uttering a forged instrument, forgery of a U.S. Treasury check, possession of cocaine, simple battery, aggravated battery, petty theft.

Subject No. 2 from Port of Miami—arrested for immigration violation, cocaine possession, marijuana possession, aggravated assault, battery, loitering and prowling, narcotic equipment possession, aggravated assault, possession of a firearm in the commission of a felony, resisting arrest, obstructing justice, aggravated battery, burglary, and cocaine possession within 1,000 feet of a school.

Subject No. 3 from Port Everglades—arrested for armed robbery, assault with intent to commit murder, breaking and entering, disorderly conduct, shoplifting, burglary, dealing in stolen property, possession of cocaine, sale of cocaine, domestic violence.

Mr. Speaker, since 1953, the Waterfront Commission of New York Harbor has been conducting criminal background checks on certain port employees, and their system has worked well. Considering the torrent of drugs and other contraband that moves in and out of our ports, I do not consider it unreasonable for a local government to require clean records for the people who work on the docks. For that reason, I urge my colleagues to support this needed legislation.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK CENTENNIAL

HON. NITA M. LOWEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 22, 1998

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Speaker, I hereby offer congratulations to the Columbia University School of Social Work, the oldest social work training program in the nation, on the occasion of its Centennial. From its beginnings as a summer program organized by the Charity Organization Society of New York, the School of Social Work has had a long and distinguished history of pioneering research, informed advocacy and exceptional professional training.

Social workers have played key roles in every major social reform movement that has taken place in our nation—from settlement houses to labor reform, to the New Deal, to civil rights and voter registration. Many of the laws we take for granted today—Social Security, child labor restrictions, the minimum wage, the 40-hour work week, Medicare—came about because social workers saw injustice and helped to inspire the country to take action.

Throughout the 20th century, Columbia's faculty, students and alumni have worked tirelessly to address both the causes and symptoms of our most pressing social problems. National movements, such as the White House Conference on Children and the National Urban League, have emerged from projects undertaken by the School's faculty and administration in cooperation with professional and community organizations. The entire nation has benefited from the work of people like Eveline Burns (Social Security); Mitchell I. Ginsberg (Head Start); Richard Cloward (welfare rights and voter registration); Alfred

Kahn and Sheila B. Kamerman (cross-national studies of social services) and David Fanshel (children in foster care).

As Columbia University School of Social Work, and the social work profession as a whole move into their second centuries, they will be challenged to respond to ongoing social changes and new social problems. Now more than ever, we will need well-trained and dedicated social workers to work with troubled children and families, organize communities for change, conduct cutting edge research, administer social programs, and alleviate society's most intractable problems.

It is with appreciation and admiration that I extend my best wishes to the Columbia University School of Social Work on its Centennial and look forward to its future achievements.

TRIBUTE TO SENATOR TERRY SANFORD

SPEECH OF

HON. MARTIN FROST

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 20, 1998

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, it was with great regret that I learned of the death of my friend, Terry Sanford. During his illustrious career, Terry Sanford served as Governor of the State of North Carolina, a U.S. Senator, and President of Duke University.

I was lucky to know Terry personally, and to be able to call him a friend. In 1989, Terry Sanford and I traveled together to Budapest as part of the Interparliamentary Union. There, we worked to bring the tools of democracy to the newly formed parliaments in Eastern Europe.

When Terry Sanford became Governor in 1961, he faced a difficult time of racial unrest in this country. Governor Sanford proudly stood up to those who called for turning back the clock on race relations, and instead blazed a new trail for his state, and this country, in his commitment to equal rights for all.

As Duke President, he created the University we know today as a world leader in medicine, the arts, political science and the humanities. During his 16 year tenure, he took what was once a small southern University, and transformed it into one of the Nation's top ten schools. And still, his public service wasn't done, because in 1986, he served with distinction as a U.S. Senator.

His tenure as a Senator was a continuation of all that he had worked for during his entire career, fighting for public education and the improvement of his Nation.

It was an honor and a privilege for me to know Terry Sanford. Clearly, Terry's hard work and dedication to public service have improved the lives of all Americans, and he will be sorely missed.

LIMITING JURISDICTION OF FEDERAL COURTS WITH RESPECT TO PRISON RELEASE ORDERS

SPEECH OF

HON. BART STUPAK

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 19, 1998

Mr. STUPAK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to oppose H.R. 3718, a bill to limit the authority of federal judges to remedy inhumane prison conditions.

Under this bill, no individual convicted of a felony could be released from prison—or not admitted to a prison—by a federal court solely on the basis of prison conditions. In many instances, this bill would keep women prisoners who are sexually abused in the inhumane prison condition or keep mentally ill patients who are physically abused in an inhumane prison situation. It also means that the court would be prohibited from remedying Constitutional violations in prisons, including prisons so overcrowded that they violate the Eighth Amendment ban on ''cruel and unusual punishment.''

Another flawed aspect of this bill is the provision which terminates all ongoing consent decrees in prison condition cases, even those which do not involve prisoner release orders. A consent decree is a voluntary contract between two parties to end the active phase of litigation. This bill does not close the case—it simply prevents the states from negotiating a resolution of the case. In many of these cases, however, the state or local government wants to remain under the consent decree rather than expend resources litigating over conditions that are clearly unconstitutional. This bill forces states to litigate cases they don't want to litigate, and is an incredible breach of states' rights.

One of the decrees that would be terminated under this bill is one in my home state of Michigan. A consent decree was entered in Michigan to protect mentally ill prisoners who were routinely confirmed in isolation without mental health care. Several inmates committed suicide and engaged in self-mutilation, including two prisoners who cut off their penises. This legislation would end the Michigan decree, and force the state to enter into costly litigation in order to address a problem that has been solved by the consent decree.

Congress has no business dictating to states how they should resolve litigation involving state institutions. If a state has decided that a consent decree best meets the state's needs, Congress should stay out of it.

Mr. Speaker, this bill overreaches the bounds of the Constitution and violates the basic tenets of states' rights. It also makes it difficult for the court to remedy inhumane prison conditions, and I urge my colleagues to vote to defeat this misguided provision.

A BILL TO ELIMINATE AN UNWARRANTED TAX BENEFIT

HON. BILL ARCHER

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 22, 1998

Mr. ARCHER. Mr. Speaker, today, in coordination with the Treasury Department, I am introducing H.R. 3947, a bill to eliminate an unwarranted tax benefit which involves the liquidation of a Regulated Investment Company (''RIC'') or Real Estate Investment Trust (''REIT''), where at least 80 percent of the liquidating RIC or REIT is owned by a single corporation. Identical legislation is being introduced in the Senate by Senator ROTH and Senator MOYNIHAN.

The RIC and REIT rules allow individual shareholders to invest in stock and securities (in the case of RICs) and real estate assets (in the case of REITs) with a single level of tax. The single level of tax is achieved by allowing RICs and REITs to deduct the dividends they pay to their shareholders.

Some corporations, however, have attempted to use the ''dividends paid deduction'' in combination with a separate rule that allows a corporate parent to receive property from an 80 percent subsidiary without tax when the subsidiary is liquidating. Taxpayers argue that the combination of these two rules permits income deducted by the RIC or REIT and paid to the parent corporation to be entirely tax-free during the period of liquidation of the RIC or REIT (which can extend over a period of years). The legislation is intended to eliminate this abusive application of these rules by requiring that amounts which are deductible dividends to the RIC or REIT are consistently treated as dividends by the corporate parent.

RICs and REITs are important investment vehicles, particularly for small investors. The RIC and REIT rules are designed to encourage investors to pool their resources and achieve the type of investment opportunities, subject to a single level of tax, that would otherwise be available only to a larger investor. This legislation will not affect the intended beneficiaries of the RIC and REIT rules.

The legislation applies to distributions on or after today. A technical explanation of the legislation is provided below.

The bill provides that any amount which a liquidating RIC or REIT may take as a deduction for dividends paid with respect to an otherwise tax-free distribution to an 80-percent corporate owner is includible in the income of the recipient corporation. The includible amount is treated as a dividend received from the RIC or REIT. The liquidating corporation may designate the amount treated as a dividend as a capital gain dividend or, in the case of a RIC, an exempt interest dividend or a dividend eligible for the 70-percent dividends received deduction, to the extent provided by the RIC or REIT provisions of the Code.

The bill does not otherwise change the tax treatment of the distribution under sections 332 or 337. Thus, for example, the liquidating corporation will not recognize gain (if any) on the liquidating distribution and the recipient corporation will hold the assets at a carryover basis.

The bill is effective for distributions on or after May 22, 1998, regardless of when the plan of liquidation was adopted.

No inference is intended regarding the treatment of such transactions under present law.