

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 1999

SPEECH OF

HON. FLOYD SPENCE

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 21, 1998

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 3616) to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 1999 for military personnel strengths for fiscal year 1999, and for other purposes:

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Chairman, during the colloquy between Mr. HANSEN and myself during today's consideration of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1999 a statement was inadvertently made in error. In the colloquy, which concerned the development of fiber optic sensor technology in the Navy's anti-submarine warfare program, I stated that the committee fully funded the Navy's budget request for the development of fiber optic technology, including \$11.3 million to complete the development of the All Optical Deployable System. The reference to the budget request "including \$11.3 million to complete the development of the All Optical Deployable System" was incorrect. Accordingly, I would like to clarify that the committee has fully funded the Navy's budget request for anti-submarine warfare research and development and the increased emphasis in that program on the development of fiber optic sensor technology for submarine, surface ship, and surveillance system sonar and other applications.

HONORING ROBERTA AND
ORVILLE TONSING

HON. BOB SCHAFFER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 11, 1998

Mr. BOB SCHAFFER of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Orville and Roberta Tonsing, owners of Holyoke Cleaners, for their business excellence and commitment to public service. Holyoke Cleaners has been operating successfully in Holyoke, Colorado for many years, and been a genuine asset to the community.

In addition to running their business, the Tonsings have donated many dollars and countless hours to their community. Roberta has served on the City Council since 1985, and also lent her time to several town boards including the Variance Board, Cemetery Board, Housing Authority Board, Tree Board and Library Board. Orville, too, has been active, serving on the Holyoke Volunteer Fire Department and the Rural Fire Board. In addition, Orville also heads up "BeCause," a group of residents helping other residents in times of need.

It is for these reasons I happily rise today to honor Orville and Roberta Tonsing, and hold

them up in the House, and to all Americans, as a shining example of the best of America's businesses. They exemplify the industrious spirit, can-do attitude, and community involvement that made America great.

IN HONOR OF DR. XIE XIDE

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 11, 1998

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor Dr. Xie Xide for receiving a Doctor of Humane Letters from Cleveland State University.

Dr. Xide is a distinguished physicist, educator and internationalist. She has served as Professor and Director of Modern Physics at Fudan University, Adjunct Director of the Shanghai Institute of Technical Physics, and Vice President of the Chinese Physical Society. She is also a member of the Presidium of the Chinese Academy of Sciences and Chair of the Twenty-first International Conference of Semiconductor Physics. Dr. Xide has published seventy-six papers in prestigious international scientific journals. She was inducted as a Fellow of the American Physical Society and the Third World Academy of Sciences. Dr. Xide was also elected as an honorary member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and the American Physical Society. In addition, she has also served as both Vice President and President of Fudan University.

Dr. Xide's efforts to foster international dialogue have been recognized by twelve universities in Canada, England, Hong Kong, Japan and the United States which have awarded her honorary degrees. Currently, as Adviser to Cleveland State University and Director of its American Studies Center, Dr. Xide promotes the international exchange of scholars and students. She has developed Fudan's present faculty exchange program with Cleveland State University's Cleveland-Marshall College of Law. Dr. Xide has made many outstanding contributions to scientific research, education and international understanding.

My fellow colleagues, please join me in congratulating Dr. Xide on receiving the Doctor of Humane Letters from Cleveland State University.

INTRODUCTION OF A HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION FOOD QUALITY PROTECTION ACT (FQPA)

HON. RAY LAHOOD

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 11, 1998

Mr. LAHOOD. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a House Concurrent Resolution calling for heightened Congressional oversight over the implementation of the Food Quality Protec-

tion Act (FQPA). As you know, Mr. Speaker, FQPA was unanimously enacted in the 104th Congress with bipartisan support. By its enactment, Congress intended to ensure the use of sound science in federal regulation of pesticides, replace the "Delaney Clause" with a unified standard, and institute workable protections of infants and children. FQPA's enactment was hailed, by Republicans and Democrats alike, as a remarkable bipartisan effort, after more than a decade of effort. The implementation of FQPA's goal ensures that the proper use of safe pesticides is a critical element in protecting public health and making for a safe, abundant, and affordable supply of food. Conclusively, FQPA provided the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) with wide latitude to adapt its regulatory system to incorporate constantly improving scientific information as it becomes available.

Unfortunately, Mr. Speaker, EPA's interpretation of Congressional intent has many in production agriculture calling for increased oversight of EPA actions. Congress never intended nor expected FQPA to result in major disruptions to U.S. agriculture or other activities which require pest control tools. EPA's actions have also led many to conclude that EPA was proceeding with unilateral cancellations of some pesticides which could harm the production of certain crops on millions of acres of U.S. cropland.

As grower concerns heightened, the Administration responded with a Memorandum to both the EPA and the USDA. The "Memo" outlined four principals which would guide EPA and USDA as they work together on FQPA implementation. The four principals are: Sound Science in Protecting Public Health; Transparency; Reasonable Transition for Agriculture; and Consultation with the Public and Other Agencies.

While the effort is laudable and has produced new dialogue, Mr. Speaker, it is time, once again, for Congress to make its wishes known on this truly historic legislative achievement. Consequently, I am introducing a House Concurrent Resolution (H. Con. Res.) incorporating the goals of the "Memo", along with other guiding principals. The Resolution is meant to re-affirm Congress' commitment to a fair FQPA implementation. Mr. Speaker, I ask for the support of my colleagues and for its eventual adoption.

HONORING JOHN CHATWORTHY
AND CHATWORTHY MOTORS

HON. BOB SCHAFFER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 11, 1998

Mr. BOB SCHAFFER of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, Fort Morgan, Colorado is a city rich with tradition and history. Set on the plains of Eastern Colorado, it is a symbol of the West.

• 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.

The spirit of this town is embodied in a business that can proudly claim to be the oldest existing business in Fort Morgan—this business is Clatworthy Motors. I rise today to honor Clatworthy Motors, and its owner John Clatworthy, for business excellence and a commitment to public service.

John Clatworthy, owner of Clatworthy Motors, is a man who carries on his family tradition of upholding commendable business practices as well as extensive community involvement. John recognizes the importance of youth as our future and donates his time to supporting 4-H and Future Farmers of America. His community involvement is not limited to any one area, and he is also an active member of the Cattleman's Association, the Chamber of Commerce, and the Colorado Automobile Dealers Association. Further, Clatworthy Motors has been recognized as Colorado's only automobile dealer nominated for Time Magazine's "Dealer of the Year".

John Clatworthy is a man who embodies the western tradition of giving back to the community. It is for these reasons I happily rise today to honor Mr. Clatworthy. I hold him up to the House, and to all Americans, as a shining example of the best of America's businesses. He exemplifies the industrious spirit, can-do attitude, and community involvement that made America great.

IN MEMORY OF JOSEPHINE
VOINOVICH

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 11, 1998

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the memory of Josephine Voinovich, a very special woman who, in her own words, endeavored to live life as "an adventure, not an assignment." Josephine's adventure cast her in a number of different roles as a social worker, librarian, scout leader, and mother of six, but was always marked by her untiring service towards others.

A graduate of Collinwood High School and the College for Women of Western Reserve University, Josephine intended on a career in education. However, with teaching positions scarce during the Great Depression, she became a social worker. Josephine would later become a volunteer librarian at Saint Aloysius Elementary School. In 1993, the school honored Josephine's eighteen years of service in this capacity by naming the library after her.

As a wife and mother of six, Josephine's daily adventures didn't stop at home. Initially serving as a den leader for her son's and daughter's scout troops, Josephine would go on to work with the Girl Scouts for 36 years, a span in which she acted as an adult trainer, day-camp director, and president of the Lake Erie Girl Scout Council. Josephine's dedicated service as part of the council garnered her the coveted "Thanks Badge." In 1993, she was named the council's Woman of Distinction.

A 1992 inductee of the Ohio Senior Citizens Hall of Fame and recipient of the Margarine Ireland Award from the Cleveland Women's City Club, Josephine's proud legacy is one of compassion and caring. Always offering a helping hand to those in need and guidance to individuals looking for a role model, she never

sought recognition or respite from her labors, saying simply, "I'm going because I'm needed."

My fellow colleagues, let us recognize the adventure of Josephine Voinovich. That the adventure is now over only reinforces how much we all needed her.

TRIBUTE TO THE U.S. ARMY ON
ITS 221ST BIRTHDAY

HON. CHET EDWARDS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 11, 1998

Mr. EDWARDS. Mr. Speaker, on June 14, 1775, the Second Continental Congress, representing the citizens of the thirteen American colonies, authorized the establishment of a Continental Army with the expressed purpose of providing for the defense of a fledgling democracy and its bedrock principles and values. The next day, Congressman George Washington became General George Washington and prepared to take command of the new Army. The collective expression of the pursuit of personal freedoms that caused the authorization and organization of the United States Army, subsequently led to our Nation's Declaration of Independence and the codification of our bedrock principles and values in the Constitution of the United States. The birth and growth of that Army led to the birth of our great Nation. Today we celebrate the birthday of the United States Army, in recognition of 221 years of continuous, selfless, and valorous service to the citizens, principles, and values of the United States of America.

For 221 years, our Army's central purpose has been to fight and win our Nation's wars. In years past, those wars have typically been fought and won on distant, foreign battlefields, while at home, the Army has provided for the security of a growing population. The Army's contributions include the development of our Nation's rail and water transportation networks, and innumerable medical and scientific achievements that have markedly improved the quality of life of our citizenry. Whatever the mission, the Nation turns to its Army for decisive victory, regardless of whether those victories are measured in the defeat of foreign armed forces or the timely delivery of humanitarian assistance at home or abroad. The 172 battle streamers carried on the Army flag are testaments to the valor, commitment, and sacrifice of those who have served and fought under its banner. Valley Forge, New Orleans, Mexico City, Gettysburg, Verdun, Bataan, Normandy, Pusan, Ia Drang Valley, Grenada, Panama, and Kuwait are but a handful of the places where American soldiers have won extraordinary distinction and respect for our Nation and our Army.

Soldiers of character are today, as they have been throughout the Army's glorious history, the heart and soul of our Army. "Duty, Honor, Country" are more than mere words—they are the creed by which the American soldier lives and serves. Today's Army is without equal, not in terms of its size, but in the quality and dedication of the young men and women who have chosen to selflessly serve the Nation, at home and abroad, in peace and war, to accomplish the tasks directed by the Nation's leaders. Our young men and

women—who receive tough, realistic training and are equipped with the finest equipment—are the envy of the world's nations. The Army's strength always has been, and always will be, the American soldier. Intelligent, physically fit, highly motivated and educated, and well trained and supported, soldiers are our Army's capital asset. While no one can predict the cause, location, or magnitude of future battles, there is one certainty—American soldiers of character, selflessly serving the Nation, will continue to be the credentials of our Army.

The Army is prepared to answer the Nation's call, and such calls have been increasing in number and disparity in recent years. These wide-ranging missions highlight the complex global security environment our Nation faces today. The threats are less distinct and less predictable than in the past, but more complex and just as real and dangerous. Rising sophistication among terrorists and rogue states, the standing armed forces of potential adversaries, and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction portend increasing challenges for the future. Our Army will continue to serve the central role in the Nation's response to these challenges.

Our Army—the world's most capable and respected ground force—is in the midst of an unparalleled transformation as it prepares for the new challenges of the next century and a different world. The Information Age is already bringing rapid changes in the conduct of warfare. Future forces will be prepared to conduct quick, decisive, highly sophisticated operations anywhere, anytime. America's 21st Century Army will integrate emerging information technologies with sound doctrine, flexible organizations, and soldiers of character and commitment to make out Nation's land force more versatile, deployable, lethal, and survivable.

Our Army was ready at Lexington and our Army is ready today. Our Army will be ready to fight and win our Nation's call to service at home and abroad. Whenever the time, whenever the place, whatever the mission, America can count on her Army.

HONORING ORIN LAGREE AND THE
BRUSH MARKET

HON. BOB SCHAFFER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 11, 1998

Mr. BOB SCHAFFER of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Orin LaGree, owner of the Brush Market, for business excellence and a commitment to public service. Most Brush residents would agree that Orin LaGree is a strong supporter of the community. But many of those people are not truly aware of the extent of his generosity because much of his giving is done anonymously. Sometimes his gift is the gift of survival. he gives to people down on their luck who need food to carry them through a tough time. Brush Market also donates food to S.H.A.R.E., a local shelter for victims of domestic violence.

Brush youth have also benefited significantly from Orin's generosity. He regularly supplies recipe ingredients to the school's cooking classes. In fact, last Thanksgiving, his staff cooked and delivered turkey dinners to needy families as part of a high school cooking class

project. Through his generosity, the young residents of Brush learned that it is better to give than to receive.

Orin LaGree's business boosts the local economy, but its true measure is found in the great lengths of generosity and community support it provides. Brush Market is truly a prized asset of the Brush community. I hold Mr. LaGree up to the House, and to all Americans, as a shining example of the best of America's businesses. He exemplifies the industrious spirit, can-do attitude, and community involvement that made America great.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO FATHER
JOHN P. KLEIN

HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 11, 1998

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a man who has dedicated more than 20 years to making our community a better place. On June 13, 1998, the family of Saint Agnes Parish will host a mass and dinner honoring Father John P. Klein, Pastor of Saint Agnes Parish as he follows the Lord's calling to serve at St. Gerard's Parish in Lansing.

Father John was ordained in 1978 and began his illustrious career as Associate Pastor at St. Robert's Parish in Flushing then at Good Shepard in Montrose. He was then called to serve as the Administrator of St. Michael's Parish in Flint in 1980. In 1984, he was named Pastor of St. Agnes Parish. Father John additionally heads the Flint Catholic Ministry which operates the Dukette Catholic School.

Since his assignment in 1984, Father John has been such an effective advocate for low income and minority individuals. He has promoted several programs designed to provide a safe environment for our young people. Father Klein has also graciously shared the facilities of St. Agnes with many of its neighbors regardless of religious affiliations. Parish-sponsored programs like The Food Pantry serve between 150–200 families per month. Cornerstone, a nonprofit organization, leases the former Middle School in order to provide programs for adults with severe disabilities. The Genesee Intermediate School district utilizes the former convent to serve students with special needs.

During the last 14 years, Father John has been influential in the renovation of the church, the convent, and the rectory. The landscaping and ground beautification programs that were overseen by Father John were recognized with several "Civic Pride" awards from the City of Flint and the Flint Board of Education. Father John is also responsible for implementing energy conservation programs which have saved thousands of dollars.

Mr. Speaker, I am very proud to acknowledge the fine work of Father John P. Klein. His dedication to providing food, clothing, shelter, education and transportation to anyone, at any time, without hesitation or discrimination serves as a fine example for us all. I respectfully request my colleagues in the 105th Congress to join me in wishing Father John well at his new post. While we may be losing a

dear friend, we know that Father John has left a legacy that we can all be proud of.

IN COMMEMORATION OF THE 65TH
ANNIVERSARY OF GLORIA DEI
LUTHERAN CHURCH

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 11, 1998

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise to commemorate the 65th anniversary of Gloria Dei Lutheran Church of Cleveland, Ohio.

Gloria Dei Lutheran Church was founded by a dedicated group of people on June 25, 1933. Pastors Herbert Blickensderfer, Otto Herring, James Eckert and Shari Ayers have blessed Gloria Dei Lutheran Church over the past 65 years with commitment and inspiration.

During the past 65 years, Gloria Dei Lutheran Church has served the community with open arms through organizations such as the Boys Scouts of America, The Martha Society, TOPS, AA, Habitat for Humanity, Vacation Bible School, Sunday School, Job Search and Career Transitions.

The following is the mission statement of Gloria Dei Lutheran Church:

In the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-eight (1998), we the people of Gloria Dei Lutheran Church "Empowered by God's Spirit as forgiven sinners" we seek to be:

A witness to the Gospel of Jesus Christ we celebrate in word and Sacrament.

A haven for believers and non-believers.

A servant to our community, and

A catalyst of hope and faith for new possibilities.

Gloria Dei Lutheran Church has been an integral institution in the city of Cleveland from its very beginnings. Parishoners and Cleveland area residents can look forward to the many great contributions to the community that Gloria Dei Lutheran Church will make into the next millennium.

HONORING CHUCK AND RUTH
LYNCH

HON. BOB SCHAFFER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 11, 1998

Mr. BOB SCHAFFER of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend two of my constituents for their business excellence and a commitment to public service. Lifetime residents of Logan County, Colorado, Chuck and Ruth Lynch believe in their hometown of Sterling. After serving 36½ years as Field Superintendent of the North Sterling Irrigation District, and as former President of the Four States Irrigation Council, Chuck "retired."

Today, and for the past 5½ years, the Lynch's have owned and operated the only dry cleaning establishment in Sterling, New Method Cleaners, and are very involved community members. Both Chuck and Ruth have been Co-commanders of the Berean Church's International Awana Youth Program for twelve years. Ruth is also a medical technician for two ophthalmologists in town. They are both

proud members of the community who believe that small businesses strengthen small communities.

It is for these reasons I happily rise today to honor Chuck and Ruth Lynch. I hold them up to the House, and to all Americans, as a shining examples of the best of America's businesses. They exemplify the industrious spirit, can-do attitude, and community involvement that made America great.

HONORING ROBIN FULLER, DIANE
HEGWOOD, MIRANDA HOYLE AND
TRACY POTTER

HON. RAY LAHOOD

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 11, 1998

Mr. LAHOOD. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to salute a group of outstanding young women from my district who have been honored with the Girl Scouts of the USA Gold Award by the Kickapoo Council of Girl Scouts in Peoria, Illinois. The following four girls received this award: Robin Fuller of Troop 438; Diane Hegwood of Troop 1000; and Miranda Hoyle and Tracy Potter, both individuals of the council.

The Gold Award is the highest achievement award in the Girl Scouts. It symbolizes outstanding accomplishments in the areas of leadership, community service, career planning, and personal development. The Girl Scout Award can be earned by girls age 14–17 or by girls in grades 9–12.

Girl Scouts of the U.S.A., an organization serving over 2.5 million girls, has awarded more than 20,000 Girl Scouts Gold Awards to Senior Girl Scouts since the inception of the program in 1980. To receive the award, a Girl Scout must fulfill the following requirements: (1) earn four interest project patches; (2) earn the Career Exploration Pin; (3) earn the Senior Girl Scout Leadership Award; and (4) design and implement a Girl Scout Gold Award project. A plan for fulfilling the requirements of the award is created by the Senior Girl Scout and is carried out through close cooperation between the girl and an adult Girl Scout volunteer.

Robin Fuller began work on her Girl Scout Gold Award in 1996. She completed her project by training the local library staff on how to use the Internet. The remainder of her project was to train patrons of the library with the skills needed to use the Internet.

Diana Hegwood began to work on her Girl Scout Gold Award in 1995. She completed her project by creating a story time for young children at the public library. The goal of the project is to encourage literacy by reading to the children. In addition to reading, Diana also created fun and educational activities for children.

Miranda Hoyle and Tracy Potter began working on their Gold Scout Gold Award in 1996. Miranda and Tracy completed their project by creating a video about all aspects of Girl Scouting. This video will be used as a recruitment tool to present the world of Girl Scouting to girls who are currently not involved.

The earning of the Girl Scout Gold Award is a major accomplishment for all of these young women, and I believe they should all receive

the public recognition due to them for their service to the community and to the country.

CASTRO INSULTS JEWS WITH HIS RHETORIC

HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 11, 1998

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, Fidel Castro is no friend of the Jewish community or the State of Israel.

Castro's labeling of the U.S. policy as a measure akin to the Nazi Holocaust is demonstrative of his senseless rhetoric and glosses over the fact that prior to 1959 there was a vibrant Jewish community in Cuba, which has been largely destroyed by the Castro regime. Castro is no friend of the Jewish community or the State of Israel. Few remember his deployment of a Cuban brigade on the Syrian front in 1973—that was long ago, but even today, Castro continues to court Israel's declared enemies, including Libyan leader Moammar Gadhafi, Iraqi leader Saddam Hussein and the Iranian regime in Tehran.

I would like to include in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a letter by Frank Calzon, the Executive Director of the Center for a Free Cuba published in the Wall Street Journal on May 15, 1998 on this subject.

[From the Wall Street Journal, May 15, 1998]

CASTRO INSULTS JEWS WITH HIS RHETORIC

The World-Wide column April 28 reported that Castro said U.S. sanctions have been a "holocaust" for Cuba, "and urged war-crime trials of U.S. officials." Castro's reference to the Holocaust is an example of his overheated rhetoric and an insult to the Jewish people in Cuba and elsewhere.

The vibrant Cuban Jewish community numbered about 12,000 on the eve of Castro's victory in 1959. There was no significant anti-Semitism in Cuba. Instead, there were Jewish schools, publications, radio programs and various clubs and associations. After Castro destroyed Cuba's civil society, Jewish institutions were confiscated. Not surprisingly, there are less than 1,000 Jews remaining on the island.

Castro's attitude toward Israel has been dismal. For many years, he took the lead at the United Nations and elsewhere in support of violent anti-Israeli groups. He supported terrorists such as the notorious Carlos, who was involved in the planning of terrorist acts against prominent European Jews.

Castro suffers from a simple case of psychological projection. He sees his own behavior in others. Almost 40 years after he established a Marxist regime in Cuba, the Cuban economy is as bankrupt as the communist economies were in Europe.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO DR. CHARLIE NELMS

HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 11, 1998

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the Chancellor of the University of Michigan-Flint, Dr. Charlie Nelms. Dr. Nelms is leaving his post at the University of

Michigan-Flint to take a similar position with Indiana University. He is being honored by his colleagues at a reception on June 17 at the campus of the University of Michigan-Flint.

Charlie Nelms has had a long, illustrious career educating the future leaders of our country. He has devoted his life to providing all persons the opportunity of a better life through education. Dr. Nelms brought his vision to the University of Michigan-Flint in 1994 and the University has benefited greatly from the association. During his tenure as Chancellor, Dr. Nelms has expanded the scholarship program, and opened new instructional centers in Port Huron, Owosso, Lapeer, Fenton, and Pontiac. He has increased the master's degree program by adding degrees in education, nursing and health education. Over \$60 million in gifts, grants, and land have been given to the University in the last four years.

His commitment to the community has been remarkable. Dr. Nelms has worked diligently to partner businesses and nonprofits with the educational resources of the University. This partnership has proved advantageous to all entities. Students have gained practical experience, and the community has acquired the technical expertise of the University.

In addition, Dr. Nelms has been personally involved in the Genesee Area Focus Council, the Hurley Hospital Cancer Center Advisory Board and the Mott Children's Health Center Board. He is a lifetime member of the NAACP. He has spent numerous hours speaking to youth groups about the importance of education.

Dr. Nelms' personal philosophy is that every person has a responsibility to contribute. He practices that philosophy daily. The Flint community is losing a compassionate, committed leader in Chancellor Nelms. Mr. Speaker, I ask the House of Representatives to join me in wishing Dr. Nelms and his wife, Jeanetta, all the best as they embark on this new phase of their lives with Indiana University.

HONORING DON COBLE AND BRIGHTON PHARMACY

HON. BOB SCHAFFER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 11, 1998

Mr. BOB SCHAFFER of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, in Adams County, Colorado, there is a business that maintains small town values despite burgeoning growth that is always challenging its resources. I rise today to honor Don Coble, owner and pharmacist of the Brighton Pharmacy, for business excellence and commitment to public service.

Brighton Pharmacy is a shining example of outstanding customer service and true concern for the people they serve. Mr. Coble is an exemplary role model for the community not only in his role at Brighton Pharmacy, but as a major contributor and fund raiser for the Community Hospital Fund.

Don Coble is one of only four pharmacists in the entire State of Colorado certified as a Diabetic Educator. He uses his knowledge to provide the community with much needed education on this disease. In addition, the Brighton Pharmacy provides diabetic supplies and medicine to the community members who otherwise could not afford them.

It is for these reasons I happily rise today to honor Mr. Coble and his staff at Brighton Pharmacy. I hold them up to the House, and to all Americans, as a shining example of the best of America's businesses. They exemplify the industrious spirit, can-do attitude, and community involvement that made America great.

IN COMMEMORATION OF THE 40TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE SOCIETY OF DANUBE SWABIANS OF GREATER CLEVELAND

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 11, 1998

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise to commemorate the 40th anniversary of the Society of Danube Swabians of Greater Cleveland.

The Society of Danube Swabians of Greater Cleveland was originally founded as a member organization of the Banater Club in 1958. The organization has grown enormously over the years. The ladies' group was established on July 28, 1959, and on January 30, 1960 the German Weekend School opened its doors. In 1966, both the German Youth Choir and the "Fleitmatgruppe", a group for young married couples, were created. The organization has developed manifold connections with civic organizations in Germany and Austria. In 1986 they celebrated the dedication of their new building, the Danube Swabian.

In order to achieve the welfare and the long term goals of the Society of Danube Swabians of Greater Cleveland, a large number of dedicated men and women have worked with tireless energy since the founding of the organization. Because of their enormous contributions, the Society of Danube Swabians of Greater Cleveland has become one of the most active ethnic organizations of Greater Cleveland.

My fellow colleagues, please join me in congratulating the Society of Danube Swabians of Greater Cleveland on its 40th Anniversary.

RECONNECTING WITH OUR CHILDREN AND KEEPING THEM SAFE

HON. CAROLYN MCCARTHY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 11, 1998

Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I want to share with my colleagues the very thoughtful and powerful speech that Education Secretary Richard Riley delivered on June 9th to the Safe and Drug Free Schools Conference in Washington.

Secretary Riley spoke eloquently about what we can do in Congress and across the nation to protect young people from violence. After the recent incidents in Springfield, Jonesboro, West Paducah and Pearl, the Secretary's message is more important than ever. Next week, I will introduce the Children's Gun Violence Prevention Act. Many of the provisions of my bill will address the issues that Secretary Riley raised, including making sure that children cannot get access to guns and helping schools prevent violence. As Secretary

Riley says, we need to send the message to our children that "violence is not the solution to any problems that you may have."

RECONNECTING WITH OUR CHILDREN AND
KEEPING THEM SAFE

I want to thank all of you for coming to this important conference and for your personal commitment to the children of America. I know that each and every one of you is making a sacrifice to do the jobs you do. That, to my way of thinking, is the very essence of patriotism and what it means to be a good American.

Yesterday, I went to New York at the request of the President and joined Attorney General Reno, General McCaffrey and several other cabinet members as the President gave a very important anti-drug speech at the United Nations. The essence of his message was very simple—the United States will remain unrelenting in its efforts to stem the use and abuse of drugs. It is a message that needs to be heard again and again.

There is another message that our young people need to hear again and again and that is this—please, young Americans, please listen to me—violence is not the solution to any problem that you may have.

The recent wave of terrible killings in Springfield, Oregon; Edinboro, Pennsylvania; Jonesboro, Arkansas; West Paducah, Kentucky; Pearl, Mississippi, and other places have struck a nerve and sent a shudder of doubt throughout our great country.

Yet, I know that America's schools are among the safest places to be on a day-to-day basis because of your good work. Ninety percent of our schools are free of serious violent crime. We have millions of young people who are healthy and happy and want to learn.

I've met them and so have you. There are so many good kids all over America who really are the hope of the future. They are energetic, smart, creative, and they truly seek a moral dimension to their lives.

But as long as this society continues to glorify violence, continues to make it easy for young people to get guns—and as long as we continue to hide our heads in the sand or fail to reach out when a young person is truly troubled—we will have to confront tragedies like Springfield and Jonesboro.

So we need to stop and think hard about what we can do to help our children grow up safely and learn to reject violence.

I am troubled by the fact—and this is something that I have said again and again—that so many young people in America are growing up disconnected. They are growing up almost alone. And then we wonder why some adults fear our own children. Last year a Public Agenda report stated that over 60 percent of American adults view young people in the negative.

This is a rather extraordinary finding but there it is—another sign that there is a disconnection here that we need to address. So where do we start? At the turn of the century, the American philosopher, Henry Adams in writing his autobiography, defined what he called the "Law of acceleration." He wondered whether people would have the capacity to keep up with what he called the "velocity of change" in the 20th century.

Here at the end of the century, I have my own concern. I wonder if, in our haste to keep up with the velocity of change, we are forgetting those things that are most essential to our children: giving them that deep, abiding sense of trust, guidance and security that tells them that they are truly loved, cared about and respected.

In countless conversations, Americans are wondering what is going on with our children. My answer to them is that our children reflect who we are as a people. We seem to

have a love affair with violence and it will take a sea change in our culture to move away from this thinking.

When 6,000 young people are killed every year with a gun, when 5,000 young people commit suicide every year, when over a million young people run away from home every year, when almost a half million young people drop out of school every year, and when hundreds of thousands of young people get into drugs and alcohol and tobacco and just mess up their lives, can we truly say we are a child-centered society, that we are giving all due attention and concern to their upbringing?

When we see children killing children, can we say that we have listened to them with all due care? Violence is a language, a sound that always captures our attention but always too late. This is why "connectedness" is so important.

RECONNECTING WITH OUR CHILDREN

Last year, the Journal of the American Medical Association published the results of a survey of 90,000 young people concerning high risk behavior that included face-to-face interviews with more than 12,000 teenagers in their homes. This survey was one of the most comprehensive that has ever been done and it went to great lengths to reach young people on sensitive subjects such as drug use, sexuality, violence and suicide, even allowing the young people to key their answers into a laptop computer to protect their confidentiality. The results were remarkable in their simplicity and depth.

The survey indicated that young people who felt connected to their parents and schools were less likely to engage in high risk behavior. As Doctor Robert Blum, the survey director, stated, "kids who feel connected to school are more likely to feel connected at home, and kids who perform better in school are the same ones who are told at home that school is important."

This is why every school in the nation has to actively engage and encourage parents and do everything possible to mitigate the time crunch of daily life so parents stay connected to their children. We need to urge parents to slow down their lives and as educators we must slow down our lives as well.

We must commit ourselves to one very basic idea: that every child in America in a school has a positive and caring relationship with at least one adult. This simply has to be the new standard we set for our nation's schools and communities. This is something that Paul Schwarz, our principal-in-residence, talked to you about yesterday.

Yes, there are innumerable obstacles to reaching this goal. And, yes, many seasoned educators will immediately say that there is no time, that teachers and administrators are already stretched too thin. But the goal of having every child in a school be connected to some caring adult is not unrealistic.

I have visited mega-schools that have become schools-within-schools. I have visited charter schools, career academies, and schools that have created family units within larger schools. I have visited schools that actively involve parents and senior citizens. And I have visited schools in drug-infested neighborhoods where the entire community makes sure that children come and go to school safely.

The secret of success at all of these schools is the willingness of teachers, parents and the entire community to go to great lengths to make sure that every child and every family feels connected and valued.

CONGRESS MUST ACT

This is why the many programs that President Clinton has sent to the Congress—from reducing class size to school construction to

expanding after-school programs—need to be seen as a direct help to those of you on the front line. Congress needs to stop worrying about politics and start passing legislation that will make a difference in the lives of our children.

Our prisons are full of high school dropouts who cannot read and that is one reason why funding the America Reads Challenge is so important. Yet, Congress continues to dilly dally and dawdle. And just think about how many young people we might help and get on the right track if they were connected to a young college student mentor as part of our High Hopes program that would link middle schools to colleges. I urge the Congress to act on all of these important pieces of legislation.

I single out for special attention the President's proposal to fund 1,300 drug and violence prevention coordinators to serve 6,500 of our nation's middle schools. When Congress goes home in October, this piece of legislation—indeed all the pieces of legislation that I have just mentioned—needs to be on the President's desk for his signature.

And I will tell you why. I visit 60 to 70 schools a year. I see the best schools and the most run down schools and all kinds of schools in between. I see them all. I talk to teachers and principals, the counselors and the parents. I try to be a good listener. I know that when I come for a visit, the school staff wants to tell me two things: what they are accomplishing and what truly worries them.

As I make my visits, I detect a growing sense of urgency. The message I hear again and again is that schools are being asked to "detox" young people from the glorification of violence and an easy acceptance of drugs, and to sensitize children about the value of life itself. Schools are being asked to pick up the pieces.

Schools are being asked to teach young people basic coping and social skills from anger management to cooperation, and sometimes educators are finding themselves at their wits' end.

A few days ago, I read a small news item about how a teacher had been attacked by four girls at a school who demanded that the teacher turn on the tasteless "Jerry Springer Show" in lieu of a documentary. Have we come to that?

My friends, we need to recognize that ending the violence and drug abuse is not simply a family nor a school problem. As PTA president Lois Jean White said last week, "it is America's problem." And, I would add, it is every community's problem as well. This is why we cannot let this summer slip by without planning ahead for the next school year. Now is the time to build community support for our nation's schools.

This is why this speech will be the first in a series of events that I will participate in to suggest some practical and urgent steps we can take to help in your work. To that end, I am announcing a series of action steps that the Administration will begin to take this summer to encourage a public dialogue and to help you make our schools even safer places to learn.

LISTEN TO OUR CHILDREN

First, the Attorney General and I will meet this summer and during the next school year with young people to talk directly with them regarding violence and drugs. We can't begin to end the violence unless we reach out to our young people, truly listen to their voices, and tune in to what they are really trying to say. And we must make them part of the solution.

Again and again in the aftermath of the tragedies like Springfield and Jonesboro we are told that other children thought trouble

was coming. So we need to stop and listen to our young people and build those levels of trust that allow them to talk to us when they are worried and fearful.

EFFECTIVE PROGRAMS

We can't begin to talk about improving the safety of our nation's schools unless we tighten up our own programs to make sure that they are research-based and have met the highest standards. This is why we are putting into place Principles of Effectiveness to re-direct our own Safe and Drug Free School Program.

We have to do a much better job of making sure that what we are doing is effective. There is a science of prevention and we need to use it. This is why Congress should act with dispatch and approve the President's request to target \$125 million to communities with strong prevention initiatives.

We also need to recognize that teaching young people coping and social skills that allow them to turn away from violence and drugs can take many forms. Many of you are familiar with the wonderful work of Dr. James Comer at Yale University, whose program connects schools and communities. Dr. Gil Botvin of Cornell University Medical College has a Life Skills Program that has proved effective. I also know that many schools are using character education, peer mediation, conflict resolution, and the establishment of student run religious clubs as ways to help and encourage young people through turbulent times.

SHIFTING MORE RESOURCES TO PREVENTION

Third, we need to rethink and redirect how and where we spend our resources. When it comes to preventing violence, we need to shift some of our resources from the back end to the front end.

About a month ago, I met with school security chiefs from the 30 major cities. Some of these school chiefs looked like former football linebackers. Yet their message was anything but punishing. To a person, they spoke about the need to stop school overcrowding, to shift more resources to elementary school, and to hire more counselors.

They urged me as I urge you today to develop prevention strategies at the elementary school level. As one security chief told me, "every third grade teacher can tell you which child is already in trouble and headed down the wrong road." This is clearly true if they are teaching only 15 to 18 children in a class and can give some individual attention to each child.

This is why I join Attorney General Reno in saying that it is a "serious mistake" for both the House and the Senate to be developing juvenile justice legislation that sets aside no real funding for delinquency prevention, for truancy prevention, for after-school programs and for mentoring programs. These are the very programs that you and I know can be so effective in stopping violence from occurring in the first place.

EARLY WARNING

Fourth, the Department of Education and the Department of Justice, working with the National Association of School Psychologists and other experts, will develop a framework to help teachers and principals understand early on when a child is truly troubled and the steps they can take to get help. The early warning guide, which will include important ways to prevent violence and deal with aggressive behavior, will be ready in the early fall.

Now, we need to be very cautious about the idea of sorting out our children and labeling them. In my opinion, too many young people are already being sorted out in our schools and too often this approach to education has been harmful to minority youth.

At the same time, however, we need to recognize that research does exist that can help teachers, principals, and parents understand those early warning signs that define those few young people who are truly troubled. It takes great courage for a teacher or a parent or a preacher or a coach to confront a troubled child. But this is something that we must do in a responsible manner.

This is why my Department will work with the Surgeon General to explore ways to develop a stronger link between schools and community mental health facilities as well as to increase the number of school counselors and other staff who can reach out to children and families. Many states, including California, are moving in this direction.

The principal at Thurston High School, in Springfield, Oregon, acknowledged in the aftermath of that tragedy that he had only four counselors for 1,700 students. We simply aren't going to connect with our young people as individuals when the average counselor in an American school is responsible for over 500 children.

We want to make sure that important support staff in our nation's schools—the social workers, counselors and school psychologists—are not solely focused on testing and evaluation but also are directing their expertise to preventing violence. The 1997 revisions of IDEA will give school psychologists a greater opportunity to actively work with you, the safe and drug-free school coordinators.

We also need to look outside of the schoolhouse to find new resources and bring them into the school environment. Teachers cannot be policemen, social workers or psychiatrists. Teachers may be the first to know a child well enough to see that the child is troubled, but then they need to know that there is a support team available to them. I want to point out that 5 percent of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act is available for these types of collaborative and coordinate services.

CRISIS MANAGEMENT

We also have to realize that the type of tragic incidents such as those in Springfield and Jonesboro can happen any time and at any school. This is why the Department of Education and the Department of Justice will develop a model for "crisis management" that can be used by schools to develop their own plans. This may be particularly helpful for smaller school districts.

ALTERNATIVE SCHOOLS

As we reach out to our young people, we must send them a strong and consistent message that they must be held accountable for their actions. They need to understand that there are very real consequences to breaking the rules. This is why we must continue to be tough minded about expelling young people who bring guns and other weapons to school.

But we simply cannot expel young people into the streets. A child who brings a weapon to school needs to be properly evaluated and a plan of action has to be developed to turn this young person's life around. I remain very concerned by the finding that only 56 percent of the students expelled under the Gun Free Schools Act were placed in alternative settings. This is why the Department of Education will undertake a major new study of alternative schools and examine other ways that will enable us to make sure that these young people in trouble get their lives turned around.

GUNS AND CHILDREN

Finally, a last important point: Unsupervised gun use and children do not mix. I will say that again. Unsupervised gun use and children do not mix. If Charlton Heston and

the NRA want to come into the "mainstream of American political debate" then they need to stop defining themselves as "victims of media manipulation" and help keep our children from becoming the victims of gun violence in our schools, in our homes and in our streets. I challenge the NRA to direct its attention to getting guns out of the hands of unsupervised children. The link between guns in a house and children being injured or killed in an accidental shooting or committing suicide is well established and alarming.

Last year, at the request of the President and the Attorney General, eight major gun manufacturers agreed to put trigger locks on all new guns now being manufactured. But there are still over 200 million guns in America that need to be locked up as well.

This is why I ask every adult to get serious about gun safety in America. If you have guns in your house, please take the responsibility for making sure that every gun has a child safety lock on it. It's not enough to say it was a mistake because a gun got left in an unlocked drawer or on the nightstand by the bed and a child got killed. Unsupervised gun use and children—do not mix.

The action steps that I have just outlined are comprehensive because this is the only way we are going to help our young people. America's young people are resilient. They will have a bright future if we help them turn away from the culture of violence and drugs that this society tolerates all too easily.

There is another way for America. That is to have a total commitment to reconnecting with America's young people and to help each school become a place of hope, learning and opportunity. When communities come together—parents, senior citizens, faith communities, business leaders and just plain folk—when we rally around our schools and when we reconnect with our children, good things happen.

I want to end now by telling you about my visit to Jonesboro, Arkansas. The President was in Africa, so he asked the Attorney General and me to represent him at the memorial service. We had the opportunity to visit with the families of the victims and to listen to a community come together in the aftermath of a terrible act of violence.

One of the most powerful speakers that night—a real heroine to the community—was Karen Curtner, the very fine principal of Westside Middle School. I shall never forget her words.

She said that our hearts have four physical parts and four emotional parts—sorrow, compassion, forgiveness and hope. She urged us—and these are her words—to start a chain of love that would change the world, one helping hand at a time, whether it's checking on a neighbor, reading an extra bedtime story to a child, or simply saying thank you more often. Her message is my message—a message of reconnection and hope.

Thank you.

PRAISING THE PASSAGE OF H.R. 1635, THE NATIONAL UNDERGROUND RAILROAD NETWORK TO FREEDOM ACT OF 1998

HON. JULIA CARSON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 11, 1998

Ms. CARSON. Mr. Speaker, on Tuesday, June 9, 1998, my colleagues and I passed H.R. 1635, the National Underground Railroad Network to Freedom Act of 1998, by an overwhelming vote—415 yeas to 2 nays. This legislation will establish within the United States

National Park Service the National Underground Railroad Network to Freedom program to facilitate partnerships among Federal, state and local governments and the private sector to identify and commemorate the Underground Railroad. Commemorating the Underground Railroad Network is well-deserved and will help every American understand what the Underground Railroad was and how it helped thousands of slaves to secure their freedom and their place in history. Through the program, structures, routes and sites which were significant to the Underground Railroad will be identified. The National Park Service will create a logo to identify these sites and distribute interpretive information for visitors to understand the use of the Railroad.

The Underground Railroad stretched for thousands of miles from Kentucky and Virginia across Ohio and Indiana. The Underground Railroad movement was responsible for helping approximately 70,000 slaves escape and journey safely to freedom. Attempts made through the Underground Railroad were made at tremendous risk for those fleeing slavery and anyone who helped along the way.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud that the people of Indiana were an important part of the national effort to help slaves attain their freedom. Indiana contained several routes and stopping points of the Underground Railroad. The Bethel African Methodist Episcopal Church, in Indianapolis, founded in 1836 by William Paul Quinn and Augustus Turner, became active in the antislavery movement, often harboring fugitive slaves en route to Canada. Their promotion of the abolitionist movement and their activities in the Underground Railroad were not well received by some members of the local community. Promoters of slavery are believed to be the culprit behind the fire that destroyed this church in 1862.

The town of Westfield, directly north of Indianapolis, was known as the "North-Central Station of the Underground Railroad." This town was the last hope for slave hunters to recapture a slave. Once a fugitive slave traveled this far north, he or she was considered safe.

The home of Levi and Catherine Coffin in Fountain City was referred to as "The Grand Central Station of the Underground Railroad." Three main lines of the Underground Railroad from Cincinnati, Ohio, and in Indiana, Madison and Jeffersonville, converged at Fountain City and the Coffin's home. They helped more than 2,000 runaway slaves escape to freedom, using their home as a principal depot. A Kentucky slave owner was the originator of the name "Underground Railroad" when he referred to the Coffin's home and said, "they must have an underground railroad running hereabouts, and Levi Coffin must be the President of it." Simeon and Rachel Halliday, characters in *Uncle Tom's Cabin* are based on the Coffins. Its heroine, Eliza Harris, also stayed with the Coffins as a fugitive for several days.

Eleutherian College classroom and chapel building, located on State Route 250—just east of Lancaster, Indiana, constructed between 1854 and 1856, was the first college in Indiana to admit students without regard to race or gender. Three of the college's trustees, Samuel Tibbetts, Lyman Hoyt, and James Nelson, were among the most active participants in the Underground Railroad in and around Lancaster. Lancaster was a known stop for fugitive slaves traveling from Madison, Indiana to Indianapolis. Eleutherian

College embodied its founders antislavery sentiments, and the school's location, atop the highest hill in the area, was a physical and symbolic statement of the community's beliefs.

Near West Franklin in Posey County, runaway slaves were helped across the Ohio River. Lake, Porter, and LaPorte counties all had places where slaves could be hidden until they could be smuggled on boats and carried farther north on the Underground Railroad network.

Evansville was another place where the slaves crossed the Ohio River. The Indiana city was the home of many freed slaves, who provided places for the runaways to hide. Another crossing of the Ohio River was between Owensboro in Kentucky, and Rockport in Indiana. Rockport has a regular crossing at the mouth of the Indiana Creek.

I would like to praise the individuals on the following list of names of Underground Railroad Operators from Indiana, divided by county: Bartholomew—John Hall, Willis Newsom, Parker, Willis Parks, John Thomas, Wears; Bond—James Douglass, Anthony Hill, Robert McFarland, John A. McLain, James Rosbrough, James Wafer; Boone—Samuel Johns; Carroll—Robert Montgomery; Cass—J.E. Crain, Dr. Ruel Faber, Jim Hill, Barton R. Keep, William M. Kreider, W.T.S. Manly, Joseph Patterson, Jephtha Powell, Josiah O. Powell, Lemuel Powell, Lyourgus Powell, William Powell, Thomas T. Tomlinson, Turner, Capt. Vigus, Batley White; Dearborn—John Collier, Ralph Collier, John Hansell, Thomas Smith; Decatur—Cady, Capen, Luther Donnell, A.W. Knapp, Taylor; Delaware—Swain; Elkhart—Dr. Matchett; Gibson—Rev. McCormack; Grant—Charles Baldwin, Nathan Coggeshall, Aaron Hill, David Jay, John Ratliff, John Shugart; Hendricks—Harlan Harvey, Dr. T.B. Harvey, Dr. William F. Harvey, Elisha Hobbs; Henry—Isaac Adamson, John Bales, Jonathan Bond, Charles Burley, William Charuness, Jr., Roger Edgerton, Seth Hinshaw, Dr. Iddings, Jesse Jessup, Tidaman Jessup, Enoch Macy, Jonathan Macy, Lilburne Macy, Phebe Macy, William Macy, Alpheus Saint, W.D. Schooley, Mrs. Jane Small, Caleb Wickersham; Howard—Daniel Jones; Jackson—Richard Cox, Willis Parks; Jefferson—James Baxter, John Carr, Robert Elliott, Louis Hickland, Judge Stephens, Rev. Robert Stephenson, Isaac Waggner, Jacob Wagner; Jay—Baird, Brown family, Thomas Gray, Haines Family, Hopkins family, Jonah Ira, Enos Lewis, Mendenhall family, Joshus Puxon, Williams family, Wright family; Jennings—Bland, Aaron Deney, Thomas Deney, Jacob Hale, Felix Hicklen, James Hicklen, Dr. John Hicklen, Louis Hicklen, Thomas Hicklen, Marshall, Eli Stanley, James Stott, Samuel Stott; Kosciuko—Gordon, Thomas Harpers, Chauncy Hurlburts; LaPorte—Dr. George M. Dakin, Harper, Rev., W.B. Williams; Montgomery—Samuel Clarke, Fisher Doherty, Elmers, Emmons, John Speed; Morgan—Williams; Nobel—Waterhouse, Stutely Whitford; Parke—Alfred Hadley, W.P. Stanley; Putnam—Parker S. Browder, "Singing" Joe Hillis; Randolph—Alexanders, Amos Bond, John H. Bond, John Clayton, Willis Crane, Bury Diggs, Jr., Daniel Jones, John A. Moorman, Solomon Rinard, Samuel Smith, Lemuel Wiggins, A. Worth, Solomon Wright, Zimri; Ripley—James Bland, Dr. A.P. Cady, Dautherd, Francis Holton, Henry Hughes, Walter Hulse, Henry King, Duncan McDowell, Washington L. McDowell, F.M. Merrell, Willett

Neil, George Passmore, Joseph Passmore, Ervin Queer, Hiram Smith, John S. Van Cleave, Jared Van Cleave, Henry Waddle, James Waggoner; Rush—Tristan Cogeshall, John H. Frazee, Johathan I. Gray, Henry Henley, Milton Hill, Sidiman Jessop, Henry Macy, Robert Patterson, Zachareal Small, Abraham Small, Elisha B. White; Steuben—Lewis Barnard, Capt. Butler Barry, Henry Butler, M.B. Butler, S. Seymour, S.W. Clark, Allen Fox, Denison Fox, J.A. Fox, Judge Gale, Hendry, Samuel Jackson, Augustus Kimball, S. McGowan, Nelson Newton, Rev. E.R. Spear, Waterhouse; Tippecanoe—Lewis Falley, Moses Hockett, Benjamin Hollingsworth, John Hollingsworth, John Robinson; Union—William Beard, Dr. Casterline, J.P. Elliott, Edwin Gardner, Joel Hayworth, William Huddleson, John Maxwell, Gabriel Smith; Vermilion—William Beard; Wabash—Avery Brace, William Hayward, Maurice Placo; Washington—James L. Thompson; William Penn Trueblood; Wayne—William John Charnness Charles, Daniel Clark, John Coe, Levi Coffin, Gogshalls, George DeBaptiste, Thomas Edgerton, Thomas Frazier, Reuben Goems, Jonath Haddleson, Harris, James Hayworth, Daniel Hill, William Hough, Daniel Huff, Zimri Huff, Dr. Johnson, Lewis, Malsbys, Mareys, Maxwell family, Samuel Moore, Samuel Nixon, Overman, Daniel Puckett, Able Roberts, Dr. Benjamin Stanton, Ira Stanley, Luke Thomas, Lewis Thornburg, Jonathan Unthank, Dr. Henry Way, John Whippo, David Wilcuts, John F. Williams, Martha Wooton; White—James Lawrie; Miscellaneous—Honorable Isaac Brandt, Maxwell, Dr. A.J. Smith, and Talberts.

The Underground Railroad Network to Freedom Program will provide an educational program dedicated to preserving, displaying and distributing the history of the Underground Railroad, and therefore allowing Americans of all walks of life to understand the important contribution to the history of the Underground Railroad. The Underground Railroad is a story of great courage and determination and the struggle for freedom in this country. It teaches us the important lessons about liberty, understanding, cooperation and reconciliation.

HONORING PETE MORRELL AND
MORRELL AND ASSOCIATES

HON. BOB SCHAFFER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 11, 1998

Mr. BOB SCHAFFER of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call attention to a company that is proven old mine of wealth for the city of Greeley, Colorado. This wealth is not only monetary, but is also includes a sense of pride and spirit inspired by Pete Morrell, founder of Morrell and Associates. I rise today to honor Mr. Morrell and his associates for business excellence and a commitment to public service.

Morrell and Associates offers the business community much needed guidance on effective management techniques. Founded by Pete after several years of public service with the City of Greeley, Morrell and Associates is giving back to the community at every turn. Pete Morrell is a leader in the Chamber of Commerce, and has served on the Board of the Greeley Philharmonic Orchestra. He is

well known in the community as a leader and role model for others.

It is for these reasons I happily rise today to honor Mr. Morrell and his staff at Morrell and Associates. I hold them up to the House, and to all Americans, as a shining example of the best of America's businesses. They exemplify the industrious spirit, can-do attitude, and community involvement that made America great.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON
THE BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR
1999

SPEECH OF

HON. LOIS CAPP

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 4, 1998

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res 284) revising the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 1998, establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 1999, and setting forth appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2000, 2001, 2002, and 2003:

Mrs. CAPP. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to this budget resolution. I am deeply disappointed in this proposal especially in light of the bipartisan agreement that this Congress was able to reach last year. That agreement encouraged education, prolonged the life of Medicare, cut the death tax and capital gains rates—all while balancing the budget for the first time in 30 years.

The budget proposal before us today threatens Social Security and Medicare, and would require cuts to a wide variety of critical areas, including education, environmental protection, NASA and research and development funding.

The proposal would allow using the budget surplus to begin privatizing Social Security. This is the wrong approach. Instead, I favor reserving that surplus to ensure the long term viability of this most critical program for America's seniors. And, up until last night, this proposal has called for cutting yet another \$10 billion from Medicare—on top of the \$115 billion in Medicare cuts that Congress passed last year. I cannot support any budget that will continue to weaken the historic protection we afford our senior citizens.

While the proposal before us makes very few specific recommendations on how to reach the \$100 billion in cuts called for, earlier versions of the budget have spelled out where the cuts would come from. This budget would mean severe cuts in environmental protection, housing and education. It would mean a five year "freeze"—which is really a cut—for Head Start, Veterans' medical care, Section 8 housing and the Women and Infant Children's nutrition program. And if that's not bad enough, this budget would freeze almost all Federal law enforcement funding, including the FBI, DEA and programs covered by the Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund.

Mr. Chairman, I am a member of the Committee on Science. Also on the list of "suggested cuts" that originally accompanied the budget resolution, NASA's aeronautics and technology program would be cut nearly \$600

million over the next five years and the agency would be targeted for another \$500 million in unspecified cuts. And funding for the National Science Foundation would be frozen, instead of receiving the 10% increase called for in the President's budget.

Many of the supporters of this resolution claim that these draconian cuts are necessary to fix the marriage penalty. I am a cosponsor of legislation to ensure that married couples don't pay higher taxes than similarly situated singles, and am fighting to ensure that this Congress addresses this issue. But this budget proposal goes way beyond what is necessary to fix the marriage penalty and by mirroring the issue in controversy may make it less likely to achieve this necessary reform this year. That is a shame because our working families deserve relief from this onerous and unfair burden.

I urge my colleagues to vote down this resolution and support a fair, balanced budget resolution.

A TRIBUTE TO DOUGLAS C.
HOLBROOK

HON. WILLIAM (BILL) CLAY

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 11, 1998

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, I want to take this opportunity to pay tribute to one of our nation's outstanding postal employees, Mr. Douglas C. Holbrook, on the occasion of his retirement. As the former chairman of the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee, I came to know Douglas Holbrook and to witness his deep commitment and tireless service to all who work for the United States Postal Service.

In 1981, Douglas Holbrook was appointed to service as Secretary-Treasurer of the American Postal Workers Union which represents 330,000 postal workers in every city in the United States. He was elected to that office in 1983 and has been reelected in every subsequent national APWU election. Holbrook's fifth term of office will conclude this Fall.

Holbrook began his career with the U.S. Postal Service in 1956 as a part-time clerk. He later founded SOAR—Save Our Annuity Retirement—a coalition of 40,000 active and retired federal and postal employees in Michigan. He was also elected Chairman of the APWU Local Presidents' Conference in 1980–81, and went on to serve on numerous national union committees.

Before he arrived in Washington, Holbrook was President of the Detroit District Area Local of the American Postal Workers Union and its predecessor, the Detroit Local of the National Postal Union.

Douglas Holbrook has also served as a member of the Board of the Metropolitan Detroit AFL-CIO. He was elected to the Fitzgerald Board of Education in Warren, Michigan from 1971 to 1980, serving three years as President and two years as Vice President. In 1990 he was appointed by Governor Wilder of Virginia to serve the Department of Children, State of Virginia. He also served on the Board of Directors, Security Bank of Maryland. In March 1997 he was elected to serve as the Vice President for the Union Lable & Service Trades Department, AFL-CIO. This month

Holbrook will begin his term of office on the Board of Directors for the American Association of Retired Persons (AARP).

In addition to his work in behalf of postal employees, Douglas Holbrook is a champion in the crusade to find a cure for diabetes. He has worked with the Juvenile Diabetes Foundation for many years and served as its Labor Chairman in 1995. Since 1996, under Holbrook's guidance, APWU has been actively involved with the American Diabetes Association (ADA). Holbrook is currently the Labor Chairperson for ADA's Walktoberfest. He also serves on the National Joint Task Force for Child Care and Dependent Care and APWU's Safety and Violence Committee.

Douglas Holbrook has demonstrated the deepest dedication to his work and to his community. He is a distinguished citizen who has earned the highest respect of his peers. It is my privilege to offer Douglas Holbrook my sincerest congratulations as he retires from the American Postal Workers Union. I wish him and his family many years of health, happiness and prosperity.

THE KING OF THE ROAD FOR ALMOST A CENTURY: THE HARLEY-DAVIDSON MOTOR COMPANY CELEBRATES 95 YEARS OF UNPARALLELED EXCELLENCE

HON. WILLIAM F. GOODLING

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 11, 1998

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, Saturday, June 13 marks the 95th birthday of one of the most unique and remarkable manufacturing companies in the United States. Founded in 1903 in a small shed with borrowed tools and a grand vision, The Harley-Davidson Motor Company's enduring image has emerged as an America icon.

As the only major American-based motorcycle manufacturer, the Harley-Davidson Motor Company has endured significant triumphs and failures that epitomize the American experience. But through the ups and downs, Harley-Davidson has remained the hallmark of the world's motorcycle industry.

From its early days when Harley-Davidson produced only three motorcycles, to today's production of more than 105,000 motorcycles, their innovative manufacturing and management philosophies have always driven the company. In its first twenty-five years of existence, the fledgling venture constantly reinvented the motorcycle by creating innovative improvement after innovative improvement—the Teardrop fuel tank, the twin-cam, and the front brake, to name a few. Many of these improvements are now fundamental designs of all motorcycles being manufactured today.

By 1920, Harley-Davidson's leadership in the industry enabled it to become the largest motorcycle company in the world, with dealers in 67 countries. Clearly, Harley-Davidson was King of the Road. But their premiere stature did not last long. Sales plummeted after the October 1929 Stock Market crash, slowing their sales to only 3,700 motorcycles in 1933.

Harley-Davidson bounced back just in time for their 50th Anniversary, in large part because of their continuing ability to improve motorcycles, and also because their quality products did not go unnoticed by the United States

Armed Forces. By the end of World War II, Harley-Davidson was back on track, having produced more than 90,000 motorcycles for military use.

From the Knucklehead engine, to the Panhead, to the Shovelhead engine, their innovative engine designs succeeded in capturing a large portion of the market share, leading to their buy out by the American Machine and Foundry (AMF) Company in 1969. By 1974, with production soaring to more than 75,000 motorcycles, Harley-Davidson expanded their manufacturing and assembly facilities into York, PA.

Unsatisfied with the direction of the company and its plummeting sales (dropping to 41,500 motorcycles in less than seven years under AMF), 13 senior Harley-Davidson executives purchased the company and reinvigorated the spirit originally instilled by the company's founding fathers. Unfortunately, the new stewards of the company encountered another roadblock.

With the advent of the early 1980's, foreign manufacturers assaulted Harley-Davidson's share of the market by dumping their products into the United States. As a result, the Harley-Davidson Motor Company suffered an economic downturn and almost went bankrupt.

Harley-Davidson's new owners fought back by developing new products and employing cutting-edge management techniques that refocused the company's efforts on product quality. As a result of these changes, and with the return of AMF's "bomb line" in the York plant—which temporarily helped the company with their cash flow problem—the Harley-Davidson Motor Company turned around and recaptured the top slot in the industry. Harley-Davidson has been running on all cylinders ever since—the company reached record production in 1995 with more than 105,000 motorcycles.

Today, Harley-Davidson continues to stay ahead of the competition by constantly looking into the future and using 21st Century management techniques. In early 1994, the company adopted the "Plan 2003," a visionary blueprint which was designed to carry Harley-Davidson into the new millennium as the leader of the industry.

One of the techniques included in this plan involves the "partnering" between management and employees when making decisions that affect the direction of the company. This joint leadership used by Harley-Davidson has enabled the company to continue to effectively compete in the global marketplace by cooperatively meeting the economic challenges before them.

The Harley-Davidson Motor Company should serve as a model for other companies, because Harley-Davidson recognizes that the best workplaces for employees, and the most productive workplaces for employers, are the ones where labor and management work together, hand in glove.

Today, the Harley-Davidson Motor Company boasts one of the most recognized and respected brand names in the world. While they have fought long and hard to overcome obstacles that have confronted them in the past, I trust they will continue to successfully address the hurdles they face in the future. By relying on their heritage and focusing on their future, the Harley-Davidson Motor Company will continue to define the American experience.

In recognition of the Harley-Davidson Motor Company's 95th Anniversary, I want to pay

tribute not only for what Harley-Davidson has done for our nation's economy and culture, but also for the benefits it has bestowed upon our local community in York, PA. Please join me with the rest of the country in wishing a Happy Anniversary to the "King of the Road."

HONORING THE REVEREND
CHARLES SCHAUM

HON. MAURICE D. HINCHEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 11, 1998

Mr. HINCHEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise to congratulate the Reverend Charles Schaum upon his retirement and to praise his work of the last thirty-one years at the Union Presbyterian Church in Newburgh, New York. Reverend Schaum's contributions to the community will be celebrated this Sunday at a party in his honor and I want to join his family, friends, and neighbors and the entire community in thanking him for his many contributions—leading the way in creating a nursery school, a counseling service, a food bank for the poor, reading programs, and so much more. Reverend Schaum also served as the President of McQuade Children's Services which provides important educational and housing services to troubled children. He encouraged friends and parishioners to do God's work in the community by helping others, especially those in need, and becoming one of God's "coworkers." Mr. Speaker, today I want to join all of the Reverend Schaum's "coworkers" in thanking him for his years of service to the community and wishing him the very best this Sunday, and in the future.

TRIBUTE TO QUILLA TALMADGE

HON. DONALD M. PAYNE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 11, 1998

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, today I would like my colleagues here in the United States House of Representatives to join me in honoring a dedicated public servant and a very special person, Ms. Quilla Talmadge, who is retiring from the Essex County Department of Parks and Recreation after 28 years.

We in Essex County have been very fortunate to have a person of Ms. Talmadge's talent and outstanding abilities working in our behalf. In addition to her many achievements at the Department of Parks and Recreation, Ms. Talmadge also distinguished herself as a hardworking elected official. She has served on the County Committee, as a New Jersey Assemblywoman, and as an East Orange Councilwoman.

On Friday, June 12, friends, family and colleagues of Ms. Talmadge will gather to honor her for her many contributions to Essex County. Mr. Speaker, let us join in congratulating Ms. Talmadge and wishing her all the best as she leaves public service and pursues new challenges.

HONORING REV. GEORGE
PAPAIONNOU ON HIS APPOINTMENT TO THE RANKS OF BISHOP

HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 11, 1998

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, it is my great pleasure to congratulate my constituent, Father George Papaionnou, on his appointment to the ranks of Bishop, the highest office in the Greek Orthodox Church. Father George of St. George Greek Orthodox Church in Bethesda, Maryland honors not only the Greek-Americans and native Greeks in Montgomery County, Maryland, but all of our community members. The Eighth District of Maryland celebrates his twenty-seven years of leadership at St. George's Church, a parish known throughout the Archdiocese for its unique services to Greek adults and children with severe medical problems. Under Father George's supportive direction, St. George's has initiated community projects such as the construction of a school building, a gymnasium, and other buildings. Montgomery County is truly in his debt.

The legacy of caring which Bishop-Elect Papaionnou established propelled him into the Church's higher ranks as the first married Bishop of the Greek Orthodox Church in America. Married priests compose the overwhelming majority of parish priests, but are usually restricted from the ranks of Bishop. "While it [the appointment of married priests] has been accepted in theory for centuries, it was rarely put into practice," Father George said. However, the death of Father George's wife, Maria, in 1993 made the Bishop technically eligible to ascend the Church's hierarchy. Montgomery County is especially proud of Father George's promotion because it marks such a historic event.

Father George joined St. George's in Bethesda after serving the Church of the Presentation of the Virgin Mary in Istanbul; St. Demetrios in Hamilton, Ontario; and St. George in Manchester, New Hampshire. He will be consecrated into the Episcopate at St. George's in Bethesda on Saturday. The Bishop-Elect will initially serve as an auxiliary Bishop while he awaits formal assignment to a diocese or other responsibility. Father George will be known officially as Bishop George of Komanon, the place in Armenia where St. John Chrysostom, one of the most revered patriarchs of Constantinople, died. The Eighth District of Maryland joins the nation in celebrating George Papaionnou's achievements. I wish Father George all the best as he assumes these new challenges.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. HAROLD ROGERS

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 11, 1998

Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Speaker, on Roll Call Vote 192, on May 22, 1998 I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present I would have voted aye.

TRIBUTE TO DANIEL BOONE
FARNSWORTH

HON. JAMES E. CLYBURN

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 11, 1998

Mr. CLYBURN. Mr. Speaker, as we enter the month of June in which we celebrate Father's Day, I rise today to pay tribute to Mr. Daniel Boone Farnsworth of Greenville, South Carolina, a pillar of the community who served his church and family tirelessly. Mr. Farnsworth died on August 24, 1994 but his three daughters continue to celebrate his life each Father's Day.

Mr. Farnsworth moved to Greenville in 1914 with his family. He gained his experience in the furniture building from his father, a furniture merchant. He worked in the furniture business for 77 years of his life, selling from a number of locations and operating a store in Gastonia, N.C. for 11 years. After his retirement, he continued to work with his sister at the Greenville Furniture Exchange helping customers and sharing stories of the past for over two decades. He felt, "the best thing about working . . . is working with people, I love people, I love people and always have."

Mr. Farnsworth was very devoted to his family. He had two sons from his first marriage in 1914 to Lizzie Farnsworth (deceased), and three daughters from his second marriage to Betty Farnsworth (deceased). At the time of his death, he was survived by a son, Jack F. Farnsworth, and his three daughters, Nellie Elizabeth Farnsworth, Emma Nance Farnsworth and Julianne Farnsworth (Mrs. Douglass A.) Snyder. He had four grandchildren, eight great-grandchildren, and two great-great-grandchildren. Also a devout church member, in October 1992, Mr. Farnsworth was recognized and honored by Central Baptist Church as the oldest deacon in the church and over sixty years of service.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you to join me today in honoring Daniel Boone Farnsworth for his outstanding work as a devoted father and community member. During his life, he was a role model of commitment to community service and parenting, and he will be greatly missed by his three daughters on Father's Day this year.

A TRIBUTE TO MIDWOOD HIGH
SCHOOL AT BROOKLYN COLLEGE

HON. CHARLES E. SCHUMER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 11, 1998

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take a few minutes to recognize the parents, students, and faculty of Midwood High School for outstanding academic achievement. On May 22 of this year Midwood was awarded the Blue Ribbon by the United States Department of Education; one of only 166 secondary schools to receive the award nationwide. The students and faculty have distinguished themselves and the Borough of Brooklyn through hard work and dedication.

Midwood High School has maintained a consistently strong academic program for several years. The United States Department of

Education named Midwood a School of Excellence for the 1986-87 school year. The College Board Advanced Placement Program rated Midwood one of the 50 best high schools in America and The National Council of Teachers presented a Midwood student with the writing achievement award for the tenth consecutive year.

The multi-ethnic, multi-racial student body at Midwood High School is committed to the school's exceptional academic standards. The number of students who pursue higher education bears testimony to the success of the school. As much as ninety-eight percent of Midwood's 1997 graduates went on to college. This year two Midwood seniors were selected as National Merit finalists. In 1997, Midwood students were awarded \$28 million in scholarships.

I commend the faculties of Midwood High School and Brooklyn College for affording Midwood students opportunities to enrich their education. The faculties of these institutions provide students with programs, designed to broaden students' academic experience. Students are encouraged to use the Brooklyn College library and other college facilities. Students are also encouraged to participate in academic competitions by the Midwood faculty. At the annual Midwood Student Congress students are exposed to legislative processes by debating issues and casting votes.

I hope that my colleagues will join me in recognizing Midwood High School as one of the finest secondary schools in America. The success of Midwood is an inspiration to urban school systems throughout the nation. I congratulate Principal Lewis Frohlich and all the teachers and students of Midwood High School.

FLAG DAY 1998

HON. RON PACKARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 11, 1998

Mr. PACKARD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to extend birthday wishes to our nation's flag. June 14th marks flag day, and the 221st birthday of "Old Glory." My colleagues may find it interesting to note that Flag Day was first celebrated in 1877, on the centennial of the U.S. flag's existence. In 1949, President Harry Truman signed legislation making Flag Day a day of national observance.

In 1777, the Continental Congress adopted the Stars and Stripes pattern for the national flag. These stars and stripes represent more than just the original colonies and the number of states in this nation, they represent freedom and independence for Americans. In times of war, young soldiers die to ensure it will continue to stand for a symbol of freedom. They will rush to the front of the battle line to keep it waving strongly above the heads of their fellow soldiers.

Mr. Speaker, the next time we rise to pledge our allegiance to our flag, let us also be reminded of our responsibility as elected officials to defend the constitution, and to keep this nation one, where liberty and justice can be enjoyed by all.

TRIBUTE TO REVEREND CHARLES
DOYLE

HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 11, 1998

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Speaker, it is my great pleasure to congratulate a prominent humanitarian activist, the Reverend Charles Doyle, of Beverly Shores, Indiana, for his lifetime of service, compassion, and leadership in Northwest Indiana. After forty-five years of service with the Catholic Church, Father Doyle is retiring. On Sunday, June 28, 1998, a celebration will be held in Father Doyle's honor at St. Ann's Church, where he has served as pastor for the last thirty years.

Father Doyle has never believed that his work as a priest was limited to Sunday mornings. Even though he is extremely dedicated to the people of his parish, Father Doyle has never restricted his humanitarian activities to only his parishioners. Instead, he aids as many people as he can, no matter their situation. Indeed, Father Doyle's activism spans four decades and includes service as Chaplain at the Indiana State Prison, Chaplain of the Beatty Memorial Hospital in Westville, Indiana, priest for seven different parishes, Public Defender in LaPorte County, Indiana, and a member of the Indiana State Bar, with a specialization in criminal defense. In addition, Father Doyle has served as a board member of the National Institute Against Prejudice and Violence, the Calumet Chapter of the Indiana Civil Liberties Union, the Indiana Coalition Against the Death Penalty, and the Northwest Indiana Open Housing Center. He was also Counsel to the Michigan City Human Rights Commission, the Chairperson of the Indiana Chapter to the Citizens United for Rehabilitation of Errants, and a founding member of the Northwest Indiana Coalition to Abolish Control Unit Prisons. Father Doyle has been honored as an Honorary Chaplain for the Indiana House of Representatives. He has also received numerous awards including: the Whitlock Award, from the Indiana Civil Liberties Union; the Artisan Award, from the Academy of Fine Arts and Friends; and the Life Achievement Award, from the Indiana Public Defender Council.

Born in Nappanee, Indiana in 1927, Father Doyle is a lifelong Hoosier. As a young man, he chose to serve God and graduated from St. Meinrad College and Seminary, with a Bachelor of Arts in philosophy, followed by his ordination. In 1962, Father Doyle continued his education by earning a Master degree in counseling from Loyola University. After marching with Martin Luther King, Jr., from Selma to Montgomery, Alabama in 1965, Father Doyle decided to turn to law as another way to further his ministry and to aid people. Turning this dream into reality, he graduated from Valparaiso University's Law School in 1974 and soon passed the bar examination.

One of the true activists of the region, Father Doyle may be leaving the pulpit, but he will never abandon his work for social justice and prison reform. He plans to work for the goals of prison reform, abolition of the death penalty, and an end to the spirit of vengeance that pervades our society. Toward these ends, Father Doyle plans to write articles and lecture in high school and college classrooms to raise

awareness and educate people about the true conditions in prison as well as on death row.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you and my other distinguished colleagues join me in commending the Reverend Charles Doyle for his lifetime of service and dedication to the people of Northwest Indiana and the citizens of the United States. Father Doyle's unceasing service has left an indelible mark on Indiana's First Congressional District and serves as a shining example for activists all over the world.

IN HONOR OF RICHARD ALBERT
McCULLOCK

HON. LORETTA SANCHEZ

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 11, 1998

Ms. SANCHEZ. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to pay tribute to an outstanding citizen of the United States of America, Richard Albert McCullock.

Mr. McCullock was born in Bloomington, Illinois, on July 26, 1924. At the age of eighteen he joined the Army in the Infantry and later was transferred to the Engineers, 3rd division. It was the beginning of World War II and Richard was sent to the European theater where he fought during the D-Day Invasion of Normandy.

When he returned to the United States he met Marilyn Hedrick and was married on June 7, 1947. The McCullocks have recently celebrated their 51st wedding anniversary. They have five children and twelve grandchildren.

The McCullocks have lived in Garden Grove, California, in the 46th district, for forty-four years. During that time, Mr. McCullock has devoted his energies to some very important causes and issues. As a member of the Elks Lodge he began a clown program to entertain at charitable events. He also originated a program on Americanism.

Mr. McCullock's love for his country and for the American flag is one of his primary issues. He is responsible for having a row of flags on both sides of Main Street in downtown Garden Grove. The Garden Grove City Council just approved the flags in June, 1998. This is all due to Mr. McCullock's persistence and emphasis on the beauty and meaning of the flag.

He comes into my office quite often, always to order flags for Eagle Scouts or for special occasions. He updates my staff on the correct flag protocol and taught my staff a great deal about the history of the flags. In a sense, he is the keeper of the flags, and oversees that the flag is flown outside for all to admire. Mr. McCullock is well-known in my office and in Garden Grove. We are always very pleased to see him.

I ask you all to join me today to salute this fine American, who has served his country during its darkest hours, who has protected and upheld the flag and its symbolic value, who has given to his community many hours of commitment and devotion.

TRIBUTE TO CADA

HON. VIC FAZIO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 11, 1998

Mr. FAZIO of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to note a community achievement which gives me a great sense of personal satisfaction. Twenty years ago, while I was a member of the California State legislature, many of us in the Sacramento area were concerned about what was happening to the downtown area. As was the case with many cities, areas of hardship and urban decay existed, and the 42 square blocks that make up the Capitol Area were in serious decline.

I sponsored legislation to allow the State of California and the city of Sacramento to create a capitol area development authority [CADA], a new independent joint powers agency. CADA was to serve as the primary entity to implement the residential and commercial components of the state's Capitol Area Plan. This was a unique concept that has since served as a model of civic responsibility.

CADA has managed to dramatically improve the downtown area in its 20 years of existence. The agency has been successful at providing stability and promoting positive change within the area where it invests and partners with private sectors. Right now, CADA is expecting to close deals that will bring 128 new housing units into the district. There are currently two building sites for which CADA already has pre-development plans. While all this activity goes forward, CADA's basic task of managing the apartments, parking, and retail/commercial space it leases from the State continues. CADA maintains buildings, serves tenants, and makes 176 units of low-income housing available all without a subsidy by any governmental agency.

This concept of an independent, self-sustaining public agency no doubt contributes to CADA's success. CADA has been adept at performing at a pace to fit the market and the needs of its parent entities, which has assured its vivid survival for these past 20 years. The result has been the successful rekindling of a community that is safe and economically sound.

It is therefore with great pride and satisfaction that I extend hearty congratulations to the city of Sacramento, the State of California, and the board of directors and staff on the capitol area development authority for the superb job of revitalizing the Capitol Area, and for improving the quality of life for the many residents of Sacramento who live there.

IN CELEBRATION OF THE BICENTENNIAL OF THE EATON'S NECK LIGHTHOUSE

HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 11, 1998

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of the Eaton's Neck Lighthouse Bicentennial on June 13, 1998. This historical landmark sits atop a bluff overlooking Long Island Sound, providing guidance to the thousands of commercial and recreational boaters on the Sound.

It was our nation's second president, John Adams, who authorized the Eaton's Neck Lighthouse in 1798. In the 200 years since, the lighthouse has served as both a literal and figurative beacon to those on the water, guiding sailors through the Sound and beckoning them to the shores of Long Island.

The United States Coast Guard has been the steward of the Lighthouse. From their base at Eaton's Neck, the Coast Guard responds to hundreds of emergency calls every year on the Long Island Sound. This site is a perfect strategic location for a quick response time to distress calls on the Sound. Small craft from Eaton's Neck were also used in the rescue missions after the tragic crash of TWA Flight 800 off the coast of Long Island in 1996.

This beautiful structure has played a key role in maintaining the safety of Long Island Sound. Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join with me today celebrating the bicentennial of the Eaton's Neck Lighthouse and in congratulating the Village of Asharoken, the Asharoken Board of Trustees, and the Mayor of Asharoken, William H. Kelly on this happy occasion.

WELDON RECOGNIZES CONSTITUENTS FOR COMMITMENT TO COMMUNITY SERVICE

HON. CURT WELDON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 11, 1998

Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring to my colleagues' attention the dedication of four of my constituents to their communities. This Wednesday, June 17, 1998, Mr. Wilbur C. Henderson, Mr. Lee Taliaferro, Jr., Mr. Lester J. Smith, Sr., and Ms. Carol Lecher will be honored by the Neighbor to Neighbor Community Development Corporation at their First Appreciation Dinner, which recognizes citizens committed to community service.

Wilbur Henderson, a leader in the business community for over fifty years, is Chairman of the Henderson Group, Inc., specializing in investment real estate. Currently he sits on the Board of Directors of the Greater Philadelphia First Corporation; the Board of Directors of the Renewal Counseling Service; the Board of Trustees of Drexel University as Trustee Emeritus; and the Board of Trustees of Florida Technical School. Aside from his obvious dedication to education, Wilbur serves Folcroft Union Church as a Senior Deacon and is a member of the St. Alban-Swain Masonic Lodge #529. Wilbur's generous contributions to his community have provided a hand-capped equipped van and mechanical wheelchair lift for the members of the First African Baptist Church of Sharon Hill, Pennsylvania. I wish to commend Wilbur Henderson for his outstanding service to the local community.

Throughout his life Lee Taliaferro has dedicated himself to his fellow citizens. In his thirty years at the Budd Company, Lee was elected to many positions including trustee and member of the executive board, as well as a national delegate of the United Auto Workers Union Local #13. After retiring from the Budd Company, Lee continued his life of civil service. A member of the Darby Township Volunteer Fire Company #4 for over thirty-five

years, Lee served as Fire Chief, President and Chairman of the Board of Directors, and Fire Marshall. Lee also held the positions of Judge of Elections and Township Commissioner. Lee has also served God as a loyal member and trustee of the First African Methodist Episcopal Church. I wish to congratulate Lee Taliaferro for receiving this award in honor of his timeless service to his community.

Lester Smith, owner of Smithy's Barber Shop in Darby Township, has served both his family and community faithfully. After serving in the Air Force for four years, Lester returned to his family and help his father raise his nine brothers and sisters. He joined his father in the family business after attending Tri-City Barber School. Today, Smithy's Barber Shop stands as a landmark in Darby Township, with players of the Philadelphia Eagles frequenting the shop. Lester has sponsored a softball team in his community and has served St. Barbara's as an usher and president of the Men's Club. For his dedication to his community and family, I recognize Mr. Lester Smith.

Carol Lecher has been an educator in the Southeast Delco School District for over thirty four years. But her educating has not stopped at the doors of Harris Elementary School. She has taught both Sunday School and Summer Vacation Bible School at the Media Presbyterian Church and has been instrumental in the development of the Neighbor to Neighbor Community Development Corporation After-School Tutorial Program. As an educator, Carol has touched the lives of many young people and continues to do so today. My deepest regards go out to Ms. Lecher for her selfless service.

In addition to these outstanding civil servants, I would like to thank Mr. Richard A. Dent and the entire Board of Directors and Advisory Board of Neighbor to Neighbor for sponsoring these awards in recognition of those individuals who seek to serve their communities. Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing all of these fine Americans.

COMMEMORATING 100 YEARS OF
RELATIONS BETWEEN PEOPLE
OF THE UNITED STATES AND
PEOPLE OF THE PHILIPPINES

SPEECH OF

HON. CHARLES F. BASS

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 9, 1998

Mr. BASS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to the Philippines Centennial Celebration. On June 12, 1998, the Philippines will celebrate the 100th Anniversary of their independence from Spanish rule.

Nearly a century ago, a revolution in the Philippines ended more than 300 years of Spanish domination in the area and established the first democratic republic in Asia. The makings of the revolution began in the late nineteenth century with the children of the elite business class. They had been educated in Europe and exposed to ideas of independence and revolution. Among these nationalists was Jose Rizal, whose novel "Noli Me Tangere" sparked the revolt against Spain.

Followers of Jose Rizal formed a secret group of reformists and radicals called the Katipunan. Eventually, in August 1896, tensions in the Philippines had raged to the point that the Katipunan's leader, Andres Bonifacio, declared complete severance from the colonial government and the revolution began.

The Philippine-Spanish Revolution began at the same time that the Spanish-American War was being fought halfway around the world. The Americans came to the aid of the Philippines, and on June 12, 1898, Emilio Aguinaldo, a leader of the Katipunans, declared victory over the Spanish colonial government and established the Philippine Republic.

The survival of the Philippine Republic over the last 100 years has not been without difficulty. The Philippines has survived American colonialism, a four year occupation by Japan during World War II, the complete wartime destruction of Manilla, Ferdinand Marco's martial law regime, and a devastating volcano called Pinatubo.

However, even with all of these struggles the Philippines is on the road to prosperity. It has been over a decade since the Peoples' Revolution ousted the Marcos regime and instituted the democracy that now exists. The Philippine economy has been rejuvenated and stands poised to join in the globalization of the East-West world market.

It is fitting that in the year of their centennial, the dictators are gone, the volcanoes are quiet, and the Philippines appear to have reached what Emilio Aguinaldo proclaimed nearly 100 years ago: that an independent Philippines, "today begins to have a life of its own."

HONORING JUNETEENTH

HON. KEN BENTSEN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 11, 1998

Mr. BENTSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize the upcoming Juneteenth celebrations honoring freedom and African-American history. Texas has honored Juneteenth as a state holiday for nearly twenty years, observing the day with joyous public celebrations. But outside of the Lone Star State, many do not understand the significance and meaning of Juneteenth in the lives of African-Americans past, present and future.

Juneteenth is a celebration of freedom for African-Americans. It honors the day that black slaves in Texas finally learned of their emancipation. Juneteenth honors a day that was far too long in coming. Although President Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation freeing slaves was signed on January 1, 1863, the proclamation did not bring immediate freedom for slaves. Only after the Civil War ended in 1865 was the Emancipation Proclamation enforced, using Union soldiers to finally free slaves in the South. On June 19, 1865, General Gordon Granger of the Union Army arrived in Galveston, Texas, to ensure the freedom of the slaves. Though news of the Emancipation Proclamation had been kept quiet throughout the war, the word had spread, and

when General Granger arrived in Galveston a large number of slaves turned out to greet him and his troops.

Legends abound of the origins of Juneteenth. One holds that word of emancipation spread through the Union Army via black soldiers who spread the news as the Army moved south. Another states that a messenger carrying the news was murdered on his way to Texas, while another claims that a black ex-Union soldier rode a mule from Washington, DC with a message given to him by Abraham Lincoln. But the origins are not as important as the purpose of the celebration itself.

Today, Juneteenth is widely known as Black Independence Day, as significant to many African-Americans as July 4th. It is a chance for all Americans to celebrate freedom and learn more about African American history. June 19, 1865 is the day when African-Americans in Texas began to enjoy their rights and realize their opportunities as free Americans. While the struggle continues, Juneteenth allows us to recognize how far our nation has come and celebrate the history, achievements and contributions African-Americans have made to our nation.

TRIBUTE IN MEMORY OF JIM
HUMMEL, FRIEND AND LEADER

HON. CIRO D. RODRIGUEZ

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 11, 1998

Mr. RODRIGUEZ. Mr. Speaker, it is my sad duty to report to the House of Representatives that a great friend and leader—Jim Hummel—has died. This man, perhaps the epitome of humility and service, always gave more than he took. A lifelong political activist, Jim served more than 35 years as a San Antonio firefighter. He retired with great honor just last year from Station 17.

I knew Jim personally. He visited me here in Washington only a couple of months ago. Despite his disease, he continued to fight for the cause that meant most to him: the rights of his fellow firefighters. A lifelong member of San Antonio Fire Fighters Local 624, Jim served as their vice-president and led their legislative committee for years. His concern for other workers led him into the leadership ranks of the San Antonio AFL-CIO Central Labor Council, where he served as Second Vice-President.

Jim began his life in 1937 and received his education in San Antonio before joining the United States Navy in 1954. He served for two years before becoming a firefighter. He was active in community and church, devoting time to the fight against muscular dystrophy and the Make-a-Wish Foundation. Jim was an active member of St. Gerard's Catholic Church and St. Joseph's Catholic Church.

We will miss Jim's humor, his warm smile, and his constant and extraordinary devotion to civic service. Jim Hummel stands as an example of what one person can do to relieve suffering and better the lives of those around him.

TRIBUTE TO DR. IAN
KIRKPATRICK

HON. FRANK RIGGS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 11, 1998

Mr. RIGGS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to applaud the distinguished career of Dr. Ian Kirkpatrick. On June 30, 1998, Dr. Kirkpatrick will be retiring from the Windsor Unified School District after 29 years of service to public education. During this time of service Dr. Kirkpatrick has had a tremendous positive impact as a social studies teacher, cross country, basketball and track coach, principal, and superintendent.

In 1993, Dr. Kirkpatrick took the reins as the first Superintendent of the newly formed Windsor Unified School District. As Superintendent, Dr. Kirkpatrick has seen the district grow from a K-8 district of 2,000 students to a district that now teaches 3,225 students, grades K-11. Through this growth there became a need for more school facilities. Working with the community, Dr. Kirkpatrick raised the money to build Windsor Middle School, a new kindergarten classroom, a multi-use building, and begin construction on the new Windsor High School which will be opening this Fall. Almost all of these projects were constructed while the State of California was in a budget crisis and many districts throughout the state were cutting back on classroom resources and facilities.

Civic duty appears to be something that has come natural to Dr. Kirkpatrick. Before entering the field of public education, he attended the Naval Officer Candidate School and became a Navy officer. He served four years as a destroyer officer and completed two tours of duty in Vietnam. After being discharged from active duty, he remained in the Naval Reserve until 1989, when he retired with the rank of Commander.

Throughout his career, Dr. Kirkpatrick has been supported by his wife, Diane and their two children, Ian and Deanna. Diane, an administrator with the Tamalpais High School District will also be retiring at the end of the year. The two plan to travel and spend time pursuing their hobbies, snow skiing and wind surfing.

Mr. Speaker, the efforts of Dr. Ian Kirkpatrick, as an educator and community leader, should be held up as a model for others. For it is hard working and dedicated individuals like him who make up the backbone of this nation. His leadership will be missed by many, both inside and outside the school district.

HONORING ALVIN COWANS

HON. BILL McCOLLUM

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 11, 1998

Mr. McCOLLUM. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to share a recent article from The Washingtonian that highlights the achievements of a constituent of mine, Alvin (A.C.) J. Cowans. I have had the pleasure of hosting Mr. Cowans in my office and it was a pleasant surprise to see such a glowing article in the magazine. I am submitting a copy of the article for my colleagues to review.

Not only was Mr. Cowans an All-SEC football player at my alma mater, the University of Florida, but he has played football in the NFL and is now the CEO of McCoy Federal Credit Union in Orlando, Florida. He serves the credit union industry as the Vice Chair of the National Association of Federal Credit Union's (NAFCU) Board of Directors. The members of the McCoy FCU and of NAFCU are fortunate to have Mr. Cowans working on their behalf.

Mr. Speaker, it is my hope that my colleagues will take the time to read The Washingtonian article. It is a fine tribute to one of my constituents.

[From the Washingtonian, June 1998]

Alvin Cowans can reel off his high-school football honors—Northern Virginia Player of the Year, All Regional, All State—as though he won them yesterday.

He went on to play for the University of Florida, where he was All Southeastern Conference, then for the Pittsburgh Steelers, and finally for the Redskins. But after high school, it was never the same—never again was all the cheering just for him.

"I really thought I was all that," Cowans says of his Groveton days. Which meant he had a hard time adjusting to life at the University of Florida, where "everybody else was also player of this and All American that."

If he'd gone to Alexandria's T.C. Williams High School, the athletic powerhouse in whose district he technically lived, life might have been different. Sure, he would have played on a team that won more championships, a team where he would have been one of a constellation of stars. But then maybe, compared to all the athletes at T.C. Williams, he wouldn't have looked quite as appealing to all the colleges that came knocking.

It doesn't matter now. But Cowans—who also played basketball and ran track—is fairly sure that if he'd gone to the then-majority-black T.C. Williams, he'd never be as at ease as he is today, one of about two dozen African-Americans among the CEO's of the nation's 11,000 federal credit unions.

"Groveton was very diverse, but it had just a handful of black students," says Cowans, who went to all-black schools through sixth grade. "Being the big-shot athlete sort of shielded me from the racism, because they saw me more as an athlete than as a black male."

His star status helped him "learn how to adjust and cope with that environment and not carry a chip on my shoulder or be uncomfortable."

Cowans has lived in Orlando since 1978, when a former UF football player recruited him for a management-training program. He head McCoy Federal Credit Union, one of central Florida's largest.

His interest in finance goes back to high school, too.

"I always liked to have money, and I always worked to get it," says Cowans, who spent high-school summers hauling bricks and blocks and mud to build the Redskins' training camp at Dulles, where he got to practice some six years later.

"It felt great," he says of all the cheers from his family and friends when he played for the Redskins. It sounded a lot like Groveton.

SALUTING THE 1998 ELLIS ISLAND
MEDAL OF HONOR AWARDS

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 11, 1998

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, on Saturday May 9th four of our distinguished colleagues together with more than 130 other outstanding Americans were awarded the 1998 Ellis Island Medal of Honor at a gala ceremony on Ellis Island. The ceremony and the medals are sponsored by the National Ethnic Coalition of Organizations, Inc. (NECO), the nation's largest ethnic organization, representing more than 5 million families and hundreds of organizations.

The Ellis Island Medals of Honor have been awarded in each of the past twelve years to those Americans who have made outstanding contributions to our nation's identity, while preserving the distinct values and heritage of their ancestors. This year I am especially proud to note that Reps. GARY ACKERMAN (Eastern Europe), CAROLYN MALONEY (English, Irish/French), ROBERT MENENDEZ (Cuban), and PATSY MINK (Japanese) were among the awardees.

I am proud to be a Medal recipient, as is President Clinton and five other United States Presidents. The Ellis Island Medal of Honor is aptly named, for the island is a symbol of the diversity of our nation's people—a people whose genius, culture, artistry and thought have joined to form a single mosaic of many cultures and ancestral backgrounds. It is from this diversity that the United States is still a beacon of hope for so many and the greatest democracy the world has ever known.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to pay a special tribute to the one man who is responsible for the Ellis Island Medals of Honor and someone who has dedicated his life to developing and strengthening bonds between people of all ethnic, racial, and religious backgrounds, William Denis Fugazy. At this point in the RECORD, I wish to include the entire list of the Ellis Island Medal of Honor recipients and congratulate each of them.

ELLIS ISLAND MEDAL OF HONOR AWARDS—1998
MEDALISTS

Anthony S. Abbate, President & CEO, Interchange State Bank, Saddle Brook, NJ—Italian; Gary L. Ackerman, Congressman, United States House of Representatives, Bayside, NY—Eastern European; William H. Adkins, President & CEO, Palanker Chevrolet Inc. West Babylon, NY—African; Antigone Agris, Publisher, Hellenic Chronicle, Framingham, MA—Hellenic; Ace (Armando) Alaga, Publisher, Italian Tribune News, Newark, NJ—Italian; John B. Alfieri, Esq. Senior Partner, Alfieri, Frohman & Primoff, LLP, New York, NY—Italian; John A. Allison IV, Chairman & CEO, BB&T Corporation, Winston-Salem, NC—Scottish/Irish; John A. Amos, President & CEO, Halley's Comet Company, Califon, NJ—African; Ernie Anastos, News Anchor, UPN 9/WWOR-TV, Secaucus, NJ—Hellenic; Thomas V. Angott, Chairman, C.F. Burger Creamery, Detroit, MI—Italian; Michael S. Ansari, Chairman & CEO, MIC Industries, Inc., Reston, VA—Iranian; Norman R. Augustine, Chairman of the Board, retired, Lockheed Martin Corporation, Bethesda, MD—German; William J. Avery, Chairman & CEO, Crown, Cork & Seal Company, Inc., Philadelphia, PA—Irish/Welsch; Farhad Azima, Chairman, Aviation Leasing Group, Kansas City, MO—Persian;

and Brian M. Barefoot, Executive Vice President, Paine Webber Inc. New York, NY—English/German.

Archbishop Khajag Barasmanian, Primate, Diocese of the American Church of Am., New York, NY—Armenian; George D. Behrakis, Judge, President & CEO, Muro Pharmaceuticals, Inc., Tewksbury, MA—Hellenic; Joseph W. Bellacosa, Judge, New York State Court of Appeals, Albany, NY—Italian; Francis X. Bellotti, Attorney, Mintz, Levin, Cohn, Ferris, Glovsky & Popeo, PC, Boston, MA—Italian; Eric A. Behamou, President, CEO & Chairman, 3 Com Corporation, Santa Clara, CA—French; Michael Berry, Esq., Attorney, Berry, Francis, Seifman, Salamey & Harris, Dearborn, MI—Lebanese; Albert C. Bersticker, Chairman & CEO, Ferro Corporation, Cleveland, OH—German; Elias Betzios, President, Continental Food Products, Inc, Flushing, NY—Hellenic; Frank J. Branchini, President, & CEO, Group Health Incorporated, New York, NY—Irish/Italian; John G. Breen, Chairman & CEO, The Sherwin-Williams Company, Cleveland, OH—Scottish/Irish; and Duncan A. Bruce, Author & Community Leader, New York, NY—Stottish.

Michael G. Cantonis, President, Acme Sponge & Chamois Co., Inc., Tarpon Springs, FL—Hellenic; Louis J. Cappelli, Chairman, Sterling National Bank, New York, NY—Italian; Richard Conway Casey, United States District Court Judge, United States District Court, White Plains, NY—Irish; Robert B. Catell, Chairman, President & CEO, KeySpan Energy Company, Brooklyn, NY—Italian; William Cavanaugh III, President & CEO, Carolina Power & Light Co., Raleigh, NC—Irish; Jerry D. Choate, Chairman & CEO, Allstate Insurance, Northbrook, IL—English; Christopher Christodoulou, President, Creative Color Lithographers, Inc./Graphic Arts Laboratory/ELAS Travel, Garwood, NJ—Cypriot; Kenneth A. Ciongoli, President, Neurological Association of UT/NIAF, Burlington, VT—Italian; E. Virgil Conway, Chairman, Metropolitan Transportation Authority, New York, NY—Irish; Takey Crist, President and Medical Director; Honorary Consul, Crist Clinic for Women; Republic of Cyprus, Jacksonville, NC—Cypriot; and Karen Davis, President, Commonwealth Fund, New York, NY—Swiss/German.

Diane H. Dayson, Superintendent, Department of Interior—National Park Service, New York, NY—African; Theodore Deikel, Chairman & CEO, Fingerhut Companies, Inc., Minnetonka, MN—Russian; George J. Delaney, President, Summit Resources, Inc., Briarcliff Manor, NY—Irish; Gustave Diamond, United States District Judge, United States District Court, Pittsburgh, PA—Hellenic; Jim Donald, Chairman, President & CEO, Pathmark Stores Inc., Carteret, NJ—Irish; Lewis Robert Elias, MD, Cardiologist, Senior Member, South Florida Cardiology Associates, Bal Harbour, FL—Lebanese; Victor Elmaleh, Chairman, World-Wide Holdings Corporation, New York, NY—Moroccan; Pamela Fiori, Editor in Chief, Town and Country Magazine, New York, NY—Italian; Brian T. Gilson, President, Minnesota Diversified Industries, St. Paul, MN—Norwegian/German/Italian; Richard H. Girenti, Esq., Principal, KPMG Peat Marwick LLP, New York, NY—Italian; and Bernice Gottlieb, President, Hudson Shores Realtors, Irvington, NY—Austrian/Hungarian.

Charlie N. Hall, Sr., President, Local #108 R, W & D Store Union, Irvington, NJ—African; James F. Hardyman, Chairman & CEO, Textron, Inc., Providence, RI—English; Derek C. Hathaway, Chairman & CEO, Harsco, Camp Hill, PA—English; William Hetzler, President & Owner, Bill Hetzler Holding, Atlantic Beach Estates, NY—German; John A. Holy, President, Slovak American Publishing Co., Clifton, NJ—Slovak;

Vahak S. Hovnanian, Chairman & President, V.S. Hovnanian Group & Hovbilth—Armenian; Darrell Edward Issa, President & CEO, Directed Electronics, Inc., Vista, CA—Lebanese; Robert M. Johnson, Chairman & CEO, Bowne & Co., Inc., New York, NY—Swedish/English; Mitchell J. Joseph, Chairman & CEO, The Joseph Company, Laguna Niguel, CA—Italian; Thomas Peter Kazas, President, Hometown Coffee Company, Pittsburgh, PA—Hellenic; John F. Keenan, US District Judge, U.S. District Court, New York, NY—French Canadian/Irish; Andrew Sokchu Kim, President, LISA Page/Codwell Communications Inc., Roslyn, NY—Korean; A. Eugene Kohn, President, Kohn Pedersen Fox Associates, New York, NY—European; Alexander R. Koproski, CEO, Al Koproski Realty, Stamford, CT—Polish; Haralambos S. Kostakopoulos, Ph.D., President & CEO, First Savings Bank of Little Falls, Little Falls, NJ—Hellenic; and Thomas C. Kyrus, President, Kyrus Enterprises, Naples, FL—Cypriot.

Vincent V. LaBruna, DDS, President, Vincent V. LaBruna DDS, PC, New York, NY—Italian; Lee Liu, Chairman & CEO, IES Industries Inc., Cedar Rapids, IA—Chinese; Dr. Pamela Loren, Chairman & CEO, Loren Communications Intl., Ltd., New York, NY—Argentinean/English; William Losapio, President, Gregory's Restaurant, White Plains, NY—Italian; Alan Barry Lubin, Executive Vice President, NYS United Teachers, Albany, NY—Russian; Leon Machiz, Chairman & CEO, Avnet Inc., Great Neck, NY—English/Irish/French; Carolyn B. Maloney, Congresswoman, United States House of Representatives, New York, NY—English/Irish/French; Joseph L. Mancino, Chairman, President & CEO, The Roslyn Savings Bank, Roslyn, NY—Italian; Frank G. Mancuso, Chairman & CEO, Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Inc., Santa Monica, CA—Italian; John Willard Marriott Jr., Chairman & CEO, Marriott International, Inc., Washington, DC—English; Anthony A. Massaro, Chairman & CEO, The Lincoln Electric Company, Cleveland, OH—Italian; Fernando Mateo, Founder & Chairman, Goods for Guns Foundation, New York, NY—Hispanic; and Joseph M. Mattone, Esq., Chairman & CEO, Mattone Group, Ltd., College Point, NY—Italian

William Surlles McArthur, Jr., Colonel, NASA, Houston, TX—Scottish; Linda Eastman McCartney, (posthumously) Photographer, Animal Activist, Writer, Singer, Musician, AZ, CA, UK; Michael R. McCoy, Executive Vice President & COO, Geotek Communications Inc., Montvale, NJ—Irish; Bryan N. McGuire, General Manager, "21" Club, New York, NY—Irish; Josie Anderson McMillian, President, New York Metro Area Postal Union, New York, NY—African; James R. Mellor, Former Chairman & CEO, General Dynamics, Falls Church, VA—English; Robert Menendez, Congressman, House of Representatives, Washington, DC—Cuban; Arthur L. Mercante, Deputy Commissioner, Town of Hempstead, Garden City, NY—Italian; Lee Miglin, (posthumously) Former Chairman, Miglin-Beitler Company, Chicago, IL—Lithuanian; Alan B. Miller, President & Chairman, Universal Health Service, Inc., King of Prussia, PA—Russian; Patsy T. Mink, Congresswoman, United States House of Representatives, Washington, DC—Japanese; and Senator George Mitchell, Chairman, Peace Talks in Northern Ireland, Washington, DC—Lebanese/Irish.

Tita Scandalis Monti, President & Founder, Don Monti Memorial Research Foundation, Sands Point, NY—Hellenic; William D. Moses, President & CEO, Recovery Network, Santa Monica, CA—Syrian; Mary Murphy, Anchor and Correspondent, WPIX-TV New York, NY—Irish; Thomas J. Murphy, Chairman, NYS Dormitory Authority, Albany,

NY—Irish; John Francis, O'Brien, President & CEO, Allmerica Financial Corporation, Worcester, MA—Irish/Italian; Timothy Stuart O'Leary, USN, Director, United States Navy Office of Information, East, New York, NY—Irish/Croat; Harry J. Pappas, President & CEO, Pappas Telecasting Companies, Visalia, CA—Hellenic; Carl F. Pascarella, President & CEO, Visa, USA, San Francisco, CA—Italian; Nicholas Anthony Penachio, President, Nick Penachio Co., Inc., New York, NY—Italian; and James George Petheriotes, Co-Owner, Petheriotes Brothers Coffee Company, Houston, TX—Hellenic.

William G. Poist, President & CEO, Commonwealth Energy System, Cambridge, MA—German; Dith Pran, Photojournalist, The New York Times, Woodbridge, NJ—Cambodian; Leslie C. Quick, III, President, United States Clearing Corporation—Fleet Securities Inc., New York, NY—Irish; Bradford J. Race, Jr., Secretary to the Governor, State of New York, Albany, NY—Irish/English; John G. Rangos, Sr., USA Waste Services, Pittsburgh, PA—Hellenic; Michael T. Reddy, Chairman & CEO, EDS Global Securities Industry Group, New York, NY—Irish; Ronald K. Richey, Chairman, Torchmark Corporation, Birmingham, AL—Swedish/Scottish/Irish/German; P. Anthony Ridder, Chairman & CEO, Knight-Ridder, Miami, FL—German/French; John J. Rigas, Chairman, President & CEO, Adelpia Communications Corporation, Coudersport, PA—Hellenic; Eddie Robinson, Senior Advisor to the President for Institutional Advancement, Grambling State University, Grambling, LA—African; and Edward J. Robson, Chairman, Robson Communities, Sun Lakes, AZ—English.

Steven A. Rosenberg, MD, Ph.D., Chief of Surgery, National Cancer Institute, Bethesda, MD—Eastern European; Robert J. Rotatori, Esq., Attorney, Gold, Rotatori & Schwartz Co., Cleveland, OH—Italian; Dr. John W. Ryan, Chancellor, State University of New York, Albany, NY—Irish; Philip Adeb Salem, MD, Director of Cancer Research, St. Luke's Episcopal Hospital, Houston, TX—Lebanese; Joseph D. Sargent, CLU, President & CEO, Guardian Life Insurance Company of America, New York, NY—Irish/English; George D. Schwab, Ph.D., President, National Committee on American Foreign Policy, New York, NY—Latvian; Steven Seagal, President, Seagal-Nasso Productions, Inc., Los Angeles, CA—French Canadian/Italian; Tosano J. Simonetti, Vice President of Security, MacAndrews & Forbes, New York, NY—Italian; Richard Sklar, United States Representative for United Nations Management, United States Mission to the United Nations, New York, NY—Russian/Hungarian; Orin R. Smith, Chairman & CEO, Engelhard Corporation, Iselin, NJ—English; and Philip J. Smith, President, The Shubert Organization, Inc., New York, NY—Irish.

William S. Stavropoulos, President & CEO, The DOW Chemical Company, Midland, MI—Hellenic; Michael R. Steed, Senior Vice President ULLICO, Inc., Washington, DC—Irish, Pergrouhi (Najarian) Svajian, Ph.D., Professor Emerita, Brooklyn College, Brooklyn, NY—Armenian; Laszlo N. Vauber, M.D., F.A.C.S., F.I.C.S., Clinical Professor of Surgery, Chairman Emeritus of Surgery, Jefferson Memorial Hospital, Alexandria, VA—Hungarian; Nicholas Tsoucalas, Senior Judge, United States Court of International Trade, New York, NY—Hellenic; 1998 United States Olympic Women's Hockey Team, USA; and Vincent Viola, Owner & CEO, Pioneer Group, New York, NY—Italian.

Randi Weingarten, President, United Federation of Teachers, New York, NY—Russian/German; Melvyn I. Weiss, Esq., Senior Partner, Milberg, Weiss, Bershad, Hynes &

Lerach LLP, New York, NY—Russian/Hungarian; H. Daniel Wenstrup, President & CEO, CHEMCENTRAL Corporation, Bedford Park, IL—Danish; Siggie B. Wilzig, Chairman & CEO, The Trust Company of New Jersey, Jersey City, NJ—German/Prussian; Margaret W. Wong, Managing Partner, Margaret W. Wong & Associates Co., Cleveland, OH—Chinese; John B. Yasinsky, Chairman & CEO, GenCorp, Fairlawn, OH—Lithuanian; Zachariah P. Zachariah, MD, Director of Cardiology, Holy Cross Hospital, Fort Lauderdale, FL—Asian Indian; and Robert Thomas Zito, Senior Vice President of Communications, New York Stock Exchange, New York, NY—Italian.

HONORING RINGO'S SHOP'N SAVE

HON. BOB SCHAFFER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 11, 1998

Mr. BOB SCHAFFER of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Scott Monarco, owner and operator of Ringo's Shop'n Save, for business excellence and commitment to public service. Mr. Monarco is a man of impeccable character who is constantly giving back to the community, and I want to acknowledge his great contribution to my colleagues in Congress.

Scott, with his family, attends school functions and charitable events for a number of organizations in the La Junta area. He is always willing to go the extra mile and selflessly contributes his time and knowledge to others. This generous attitude exudes throughout Scott Monarco's life from his family to his business.

It is for these reasons I happily rise today to honor Mr. Monarco. I hold him up to the House, and to all Americans, as a shining example of the best of America's businesses. He exemplifies the industrious spirit, can-do attitude, and community involvement that made America great.

IN RECOGNITION OF NANCY Q. KEEFE

HON. NITA M. LOWEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 11, 1998

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to recognize an extraordinary journalist, Nancy Q. Keefe, who is retiring in July after 22 years with Gannett Suburban Newspapers. Ms. Keefe is being honored on June 18 by the American Jewish Committee Westchester Chapter with their Distinguished Community Relations Award for her work as a columnist and "community voice of conscience."

Nancy Q. Keefe was editorial page editor of the Gannett Suburban Newspapers from 1984–1989 and then became a columnist. She consistently wrote with unusual clarity and style about people, issues and events, often on topics that few others dared to tackle. During her stint as editorial page editor, she wrote editorials and columns favoring a program of transitional housing for homeless people. In appreciation, the WestHELP organization named its Mount Vernon housing complex, the first in Westchester County, for her.

As a Roman Catholic and member of an interfaith group, she traveled to Israel in the

spring of 1993 on a trip arranged through Project Interchange of the American Jewish Committee. She wrote about the experience for the newspapers.

She graduated from the College of New Rochelle in 1956 and received her master's degree from the Graduate School of Journalism in 1958. In 1981, the College of New Rochelle awarded her the Angela Merici Medal, its highest alumnae honor for service to college, church and community.

In 1991, Nancy Q. Keefe was named to the Westchester County/Avon Women's Hall of Fame, cited for being "the conscience of our community."

She was born in Pittsfield, Mass., Nov. 20, 1934, the daughter of John Gorman Quirk and Ann O'Laughlin Quirk. She began her newspaper career at The Berkshire Eagle in Pittsfield and then worked at the old World-Telegram & Sun in New York City.

She and her husband, Kevin Keefe, live in Larchmont, N.Y. They have three children and three grandchildren.

For her unflinching courage, commitment to the truth and dedication to improving the lives of all in our community, Nancy Q. Keefe deserves our heartfelt thanks and congratulations. We wish her good health and happiness in her retirement from Gannett, but hope that she will continue the writing that has informed, inspired and even incited us to action for so many years.

CONGRATULATING MR. CRAIG MEYER WINNER OF THE 1998 VOICE OF DEMOCRACY SCHOLARSHIP

HON. ASA HUTCHINSON

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 11, 1998

Mr. HUTCHINSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise to congratulate Mr. Craig Meyer of Bella Vista, Arkansas for his winning entry in the Veterans of Foreign Wars 1998 Voice of Democracy Broadcast Scriptwriting Contest. A senior at Bentonville High School, Mr. Meyer is already an active participant in our nation's democratic process—participating in the Political Science Club, the Speech and Debate Team, National Honor Society, and serving as the Co-Editor of Literary Magazine.

The Voice of Democracy Scholarship Program, which began 50 years ago, provides financial awards to students whose writing expresses the spirit of democratic principles. Mr. Meyer's entry exemplifies the patriotism and self-sacrifice of those who gave their lives for freedom's sake.

I congratulate Mr. Meyer on his thoughtful and moving essay. Mr. Speaker, I just might borrow it sometime!

I would also like to thank VFW Post 9063 and its Ladies Auxiliary in Bella Vista, Arkansas for sponsoring Mr. Meyer. This nation owes a debt of gratitude it can never repay to our veterans—those who served our country in times of crisis and who continue to serve our communities through programs such as this.

"MY VOICE IN OUR DEMOCRACY"

1997–98 VFW VOICE OF DEMOCRACY SCHOLARSHIP COMPETITION—ARKANSAS WINNER, CRAIG MEYER

It's the voice on the campaign trail, it's the voice on a soapbox in the employee wash-

room. It's the schoolteacher's voice educating the future. It's the reporter writing his morning column, it's the corporate Public Relations Ad executive writing his press release. It's the museum curator demonstrating Warhol, and the bag lady huddled over a heating grate. It's the smooth jazz sounding out, echoing over the city skyline.

The voices of our democracy come together, they form a chorus, form a symphony. From the soft prayer of childhood, to the savage battlefield roar of D-Day, to a suburban "honey, I'm home!", to the shriek of a fire engine on the fourth of July, to "New and improved—available in stores everywhere!", to the hush after a ghetto gunshot. It's PT Barnum putting his head into a lion's mouth. It's Joe McCarthy hunting down the communists.

IT'S AMERICA, IT'S DEMOCRACY

The real beauty of it all is that I get to find my own voice. My role isn't mapped out for me, I'm not locked into a channel. Democracy allows a person to be a citizen and not be a slave. We can not only participate in our government, but we also have the freedom to do what we want to do, to be what we want to be. Our nation allows people to think for themselves—which carries with it responsibility, carries with it the ability to be right and to be wrong. It's all about people having the freedom to decide on their own voices, the freedom to pursue their own destiny—to succeed or to fail. Democracy doesn't reside in a dollar sign or in a bomb, it lives in us. It's not just an ideology or a political theory, it's a way of life.

How do I spell out both my future and the future of my country? How do I find my voice in our democracy? Through education. Through learning about other's voices—learning from those who have been there, learning from those who experienced history firsthand. Talking to teachers, professors, auto mechanics, veterans—it's learning as much as I can about as many things as I can. I need to learn about both the issues that face our nation, and the issues that face me as a person.

With all this in mind, my own responsibility is clear—It's up to me to find a voice. It's up to me to see all sides of an issue, to question myself constantly "am I really seeing the whole picture?" It's up to me to narrow and define my voice—to not only blend into the chorus of our democracy, but also be able to do an occasional solo. But lets face it, I need to be willing to vote, to serve jury duty, to read that newspaper, to pick up a gun or a musical instrument—I need to be willing to take a stand for my beliefs.

And this is our democracy—all the glory and the gaudy, the legends (both living and dead) and the truth. The artistic and the autistic, the commerce and the commercialism, the existentialism and the exit sign—this is our America, this our democracy. It runs red through our blood. It rings in our bones, rings in our ears, and it rings in our hearts. We are a part of it, and it's a part of us.

RECOGNIZING MS. ELEANOR KOPLOVITZ FOR 50 YEARS OF SERVICE TO DAVID L. SILVER YESHIVA ACADEMY AND THE HARRISBURG COMMUNITY

HON. GEORGE W. GEKAS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 11, 1998

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to applaud Ms. Eleanor Koplovitz, who is being

honored this Sunday, June 14, 1998 upon her retirement from the David L. Silver Yeshiva Academy of Harrisburg, PA after fifty years of devoted service to that institution.

The Yeshiva Academy has been providing quality education to the children of Harrisburg and central Pennsylvania for over fifty years. Ms. Koplovitz received a Bachelor of Arts degree from Penn State University where she majored in education and speech therapy. During her distinguished career at the Yeshiva Academy, Ms. Koplovitz taught second and third grade classes (many alumni fondly remember her reading Pinocchio) and instructed the middle school grades in English, Latin, Spanish, history and geography.

In recent years, she served as the school's assistant principal. In addition, Ms. Koplovitz has made important contributions to the Harrisburg Jewish community as vice president of its community relations committee and of the Jewish Community Center, and as member of the board of Temple Beth El.

On behalf of the House of Representatives, I congratulate Eleanor Koplovitz for a lifetime dedicated to the education and nurturing of Pennsylvania children.

HONORING APPLEWAY MUSIC
CENTER COMPANY

HON. BOB SCHAFFER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 11, 1998

Mr. SCHAFFER of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Appleyway Music Center Company, owned and operated by Garland Appleyway II, for business excellence and commitment to public service. On the night of July 28, 1997, flood waters ravaged many of the small businesses located along College Avenue in Fort Collins, Colorado. Appleyway Music Center was especially hard hit by the disaster. The business received eight feet of water and mud in its basement and had an additional three feet of water on its main floor. The flooding caused over \$120,000 in damage to the building and its contents. With over 70 percent of Mr. Appleyway's business inventory lost, his building condemned, and himself near certain personal financial ruin, he never once considered going out of business.

Instead, he initiated a 30-day plan to get his business up and running. Only 28 days after the floods, Appleyway Music Center Company was back in business and not one employee had lost a paycheck during the time following the disaster.

Today, Appleyway stocks an outstanding selection of musical instruments and audio sound equipment. The business also serves as an information hub to the Fort Collins music scene and is a supporter of local artists and community functions.

It is for these reasons I happily rise today to honor Mr. Appleyway. I hold him up to the House, and to all Americans, as a shining example of the best of America's businesses. He exemplifies the industrious spirit, can-do attitude, and community involvement that made America great.

THE LEADERSHIP TRAINING
INSTITUTE

HON. J.C. WATTS, JR.

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 11, 1998

Mr. WATTS of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I insert the following regarding the Leadership Training Institute.

Mr. WATTS. Mr. President, it is commendable that the Leadership Training Institute (LTI) is committed to advancing patriotic values in America's youth and preparing them to lead authoritatively with a Biblical world view.

America has been blessed with forefathers of outstanding virtues, which has strengthened our contested role in the world. Decay of our National Leadership, though, will necessarily knock us out of a leading position. America's leaders must do more than simply "get the job" because they are the moral pace setters for both our great nation and our allies.

Programs that guide youth in setting the highest standards for their lives are essential to continuing morality in our culture.

The Leadership Training Institute originated in Arkansas and draws support across many states, including my home state of Oklahoma. LTI is committed to training youth in principles that have produced some of America's greatest leaders. Loyalty, integrity, and honesty are the cornerstone values of the LTI curriculum.

The activities and curricula of LTI are designed to familiarize today's youth with the moral underpinnings of America's founding fathers and equip them with the scientific reasoning that our society demands. The prominence of God's role in our Nation's foundation was recognized by General George Washington: "I am sure that [there] never was a people, who had more reason to recognize divine interposition in their affairs, than those of the United States; and I should be pained to believe that they have forgotten that agency, which was so often manifested during our Revolution."

I am proud of the young Oklahomans participating in this program, and it is with pleasure that I recognize the Leadership Training Institute as it challenges America's youth to strive to be leaders with American virtues at all cost.

I yield the floor.

INTRODUCTION OF TAX SIMPLIFICATION
LEGISLATION
STATEMENT OF MR. NEAL OF
MASSACHUSETTS

HON. RICHARD E. NEAL

OF MASSACHUSETTS

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 11, 1998

Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, Congressman RANGEL and I are introducing legislation to help taxpayers. In the next few months, both the House and Senate will vote on legislation to sunset the tax code by 2002. Instead of engaging in rhetoric and unrealistic solutions, I think we should be working on legislation that simplifies our intricate tax code. We should not be wasting time on an unworkable proposal to repeal the current system.

Today, we are introducing legislation which would make the calculation of individual taxes that require complicated calculations simpler. This legislation would replace two worksheet schedules with a total of 19 lines and replace with them with one line.

This legislation simplifies the individual income tax by repealing the adjusted gross income (AGI) limitations on itemized deductions and the personal exemption. Under current law, personal exemptions are reduced by 2 percent for each \$2,500 by which the AGI of the taxpayer exceeds \$181,000 for joint filers and \$121,200 for single filers. If an individual's adjusted gross income exceeds \$121,200, certain otherwise allowable deductions are reduced by the lesser of 3 percent of the excess of adjusted gross income over the applicable amount, or 80 percent of the itemized deductions otherwise allowable for the tax year.

This legislation repeals the complicated provisions described above and replaces them with an additional income tax of 1.59 percent. The bill simplifies the calculation of current phaseouts and removes the marriage penalty of these provisions.

In order to remove the marriage penalty the new additional income will affect individuals with lower AGI in order to remove the marriage penalty imposed by the provisions. The additional income tax of 1.59 percent applies to individual taxpayers with adjusted gross income of \$75,000 for individuals and \$150,000 for joint filers. These thresholds are indexed for inflation. This additional tax does not apply to estates or trusts. This legislation is effective for taxable years beginning after December 31, 1998.

This legislation is revenue neutral. The purpose of this legislation is to make it easier for individuals to compute their taxes and to remove unfair marriage penalties included in phaseout provisions.

I urge my colleagues to join us in sponsoring legislation to simplify the tax code. Instead of talking about strapping the tax code, we should be taking concrete steps to simplify it. This legislation builds upon other legislation offered by Democratic Members of the Committee on Ways and Means. These bills address complexity of the code in areas such as the individual AMA and capital gains.

I look forward to working together to reduce the complexities of our current code. I urge you to consider cosponsoring this legislation.

THE FIRST ASSEMBLY OF THE
WORLD COUNCIL OF WHALERS

HON. RICHARD W. POMBO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 11, 1998

Mr. POMBO. Mr. Speaker, from March Second to March Sixth 1998, the First General Assembly of the World Council of Whalers took place in Victoria, British Columbia, Canada. More than 125 representatives from twenty-three nations were in attendance including both government officials and non-government observers.

Over the course of the discussions, one of the main topics was the adverse impact of protectionist campaigns and associated governmental policies. These have affected traditional whaling, food security, nutrition, and religious and cultural identities of humankind from

the Arctic Ocean regions to nations in the Pacific Ocean, and from Scandinavia to the Caribbean.

The sustainable use of renewable marine and wildlife resources under proper management is a commitment the international community should recognize and support. And yet, we have witnessed that in many cases emotion and subjective philosophies have become national policy regarding certain species. If the scientific evidence supports consumptive use of a renewable resource that provides food, economic, cultural and religious benefit to people, it should be permitted regardless of whether the subject species is an elephant, a plant, a tree or a whale. This is a commitment the community of nations must make if true conservation of flora and fauna is to be successful on this planet.

At the conclusion of the General Assembly, a Resolution was passed that I suggest my colleagues review. Although the basic concept of the Resolution calls for the recognition of sustainable use of non-endangered whales, it is important to note that its application could apply to any species. This is a fundamental principle that should be recognized by governments when formulating policy on the international regulation of whaling.

THE WORLD COUNCIL OF WHALERS
FIRST GENERAL ASSEMBLY
MARCH 2-6, 1998
Resolution

Whereas, whaling and the sustainable use of whales by peoples around the world contribute significantly to community identity and integrity by satisfying socio-economic, cultural, religious and dietary needs;

Whereas, high seas whale resources are important natural resources for the benefit of all mankind;

Whereas, the current majority of members of the International Whaling Commission have failed to meet their legal obligations under the 1946 International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling by: (a) maintaining the moratorium on commercial whaling and adopting a sanctuary in the Antarctic Ocean without regard to "scientific findings" as required by the Convention and by (b) ignoring the requirement that regulations on whaling "take account of the interests of the consumers of whale products and the whaling industry"; and that these actions have, caused severe socio-economic and cultural distress to whaling communities.

The World Council of Whalers:

1. Affirms its conviction that the sustainable use of whales is essential for the food security, culture and health of peoples, and that commercial activities related to the sustainable use of whales are appropriate and as such, is acknowledged by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (Article 25) and the International Covenant of Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Article 11); and recognized by the Kyoto Declaration of 1995 regarding food security.

2. Emphasizes that, in accordance with Article 1 of the International Covenant of Civil and Political Rights and Article 1 of the International Covenant of Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, no people may be deprived of its own means of subsistence;

3. Underscores the consensus of the international community, as reflected in Agenda 21 and the Convention on Biological Diversity, that indigenous peoples and local communities should continue to be sustainable users and stewards of the living resources upon which they have traditionally depended for their livelihood;

4. Concludes that Regional organizations involving resource users are the most appro-

priate bodies to responsibly manage renewable marine resources and that the use of international institutions or the use or threat of unilateral trade measures to prevent resource users from harvesting whales in a sustainable manner is a violation of universally recognized human rights and fundamental freedoms, as well as a violation of the legal obligations of states under the above noted instruments.

Now therefore be it resolved:

1. That the World Council of Whalers is united in the cause of sustainable use and human rights to natural resource use and committed to continue their cooperation in furthering the objectives of the organization;

2. That the World Council of Whalers supports the aspirations of those, particularly, the Nuu-Chah-Nulth First Nations, Iceland and the small-type whaling communities in Japan, wishing to exercise their right to sustainably use whales;

3. That the World Council of Whalers recognizes the sovereign prerogatives of nations to utilize resources on a sustainable basis; and

4. That the World Council of Whalers encourages its members to ensure that national representation to appropriate international fora includes members of their communities involved in the sustainable use of whales.

And urges:

1. That the World Council of Whalers submit a copy of this Resolution to their respective legislative assembly and appropriate administrator of their government;

2. That the World Council of Whalers transmit a copy of this Resolution to each Commissioner of the International Whaling Commission, to the secretariats of the International Whaling Commission, the North Atlantic Marine Mammal Commission, the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, the Convention on Biological Diversity, the United Nations International Year of the Ocean, the United Nations Decade of Indigenous Peoples of the World, the United Nations Decade of Education in Human Rights and, other appropriate international organizations;

3. That the International Whaling Commission recognize and accept its legal obligations under the International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling;

4. That the Parties to CITES acknowledge their legal obligations under that Convention; and

5. That National Governments be responsive to the petitions from the rights of aboriginal and coastal peoples related to the sustainable use of renewable marine resources.

A TRIBUTE TO COLORADO SMALL BUSINESS

HON. BOB SCHAFFER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 11, 1998

Mr. BOB SCHAFFER of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the thousands of dedicated small business owners across my home state of Colorado. This growing group of innovative and hard-working entrepreneurs is the heart and soul of our thriving economy. It is an honor to commend the men and women of Colorado who play such a critical role in our nation's economy.

At the heart of every small business owner is the entrepreneurial spirit of our forefathers

who founded and shaped this great country. It is this unrivaled spirit that has blessed us with the largest and strongest economy in the world, and yet one that still continues to provide customers with friendly, traditional "service with a smile." And while major corporations continue to downsize across America, small businesses are growing and growing rapidly. Two-thirds of all new net jobs over the past 25 years have been created by small businesses, and the small business sector accounts for 99.7 percent of the nation's employers, employs 53 percent of the private work force, contributes 47 percent of all sales in the country, and is responsible for 50 percent of the private gross domestic product. This is especially impressive considering half of the small and independent business owners start their businesses with less than \$20,000, and that one in four of Inc. Magazine's 500 fastest-growing companies started with less than \$5,000.

Yet, an unnecessarily complex and unfair tax code, overly-burdensome and excessive government regulations, and decades of liberal tax and spend policies, are stifling the very economic force we ought to encourage. The unchecked, unimpeded growth of the federal government over the past 40 years has not only spawned the largest and costliest bureaucracy in history, but it has done so at the expense of American workers, taxpayers, consumers, and small business owners who are often forced to pick up the tab through expensive unfunded mandates on the private sector. These government costs are in addition to our nation's \$1.7 trillion federal budget and result in fewer jobs, reduced employee benefits, higher consumer prices, and declining goods and services. Small business is the ideal example of what is right with America, and what is right with the free-market economy. The more regulated and burdened this market becomes, the more small business owners are unable to do what they do best—create new jobs for others.

I am dedicated to champion legislation designed to encourage small business growth and prosperity, and committed to being one of its chief advocates. To that end, I have supported the issues that are important to small business. Last year, for example, Congress passed the Taxpayer Relief Act, which included significant tax relief for small business. The Act encourages economic growth by providing tax relief to our small, family, home-based, and self-employed entrepreneurs who are growing our communities and creating new jobs.

Some of the small business tax victories I helped enact during this Congress include the restoration of the home office deduction, an increase in the health insurance deduction for the self-employed, real death tax relief, a reduction in the capital gains tax, a minimizing of the alternative minimum tax, a moratorium on the stealth tax, and an extension on the electronic filing tax payment system requirements for small business.

But Mr. Speaker, much more remains to be done. We must ensure that the hard-working entrepreneurs who consistently demonstrate drive, initiative, imagination, and commitment, continue to have the ability to further serve their communities and strengthen our economy. It is a great privilege to recognize the small business owners throughout my state for their contributions to building a better Colorado and a stronger America.

THE NATIONAL UNDERGROUND
RAILROAD NETWORK TO FREE-
DOM ACT

HON. ALBERT RUSSELL WYNN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 11, 1998

Mr. WYNN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to commend a group of students in my district for their support of the National Underground Railroad Network to Freedom Act, which passed the House earlier this week. One hundred and eighteen students of the Law and Public Policy Program of Largo High School in Prince George's County, Maryland, fifty three students of the Law and Public Policy Program and African American History Classes at Potomac High School in Prince George's County, Maryland, and one hundred and twenty-six students of the Saturday Academy of the Rosa and Raymond Parks Institute for Self-Development signed onto petitions to show their support for S. 887, which is the Senate version of the National Underground Railroad Network to Freedom Act.

All three of these petitions advocate an affirmative vote for this legislation and express the following sentiment in support of this legislation:

This legislation would establish the National Underground Railroad Network to Freedom, a way to preserve and link Underground Railroad sites nationwide for the first time, under the auspices of the National Park Service. It will also allow the Park Service to enter into innovative public-private partnership's with local and privately held sites and interpretive centers. The purpose of the underground railroad is twofold: Our challenge is to first, educate all people concerning this important episode in American History; and second, to bring our country together by facing the lingering vestiges of our nation's dehumanizing past, so that we can find common ground and move forward as one people. More than ever these two endeavors are inseparable.

THE SOUTHSIDE SAVANNAH
RAIDERS

HON. JACK KINGSTON

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 11, 1998

Mr. KINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, I am submitting the following congratulatory resolutions for the Southside Savannah Raiders baseball team and I add my own congratulations.

A PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR OF THE
STATE OF GEORGIA

THE SOUTHSIDE SAVANNAH RAIDERS

Whereas: The Southside Savannah Raiders stand above the rest as the 1996 State Baseball Georgia Recreation and Parks State Champions; and

Whereas: The Southside Savannah Raiders had an overwhelming record of 53-3 in 1996, clinching the League, City, District 2 and Georgia Games titles; and

Whereas: The Southside Savannah Raiders claimed their impressive title by defeating Sandy Plains of Atlanta on August 4, 1996, in Valdosta, Georgia; and

Whereas: During the victorious season, each player and coach of the Southside Sa-

vannah Raiders devoted boundless energy and unlimited time to ensuring the success of the team; now

Therefore: I, Zell Miller, Governor of the State of Georgia, do hereby commend the "SOUTHSIDE SAVANNAH RAIDERS" and express congratulations to this great ball club for a job well done.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the Executive Department to be affixed. This 31st day of March 1997.

A RESOLUTION

Congratulating the Southside Savannah Raiders; and for other purposes.

Whereas, the Southside Savannah Raiders, a 12 and under youth baseball team, won the 1996 State Baseball Georgia Recreation and Parks State Championship, A division; and

Whereas, the victorious Raiders are sponsored by the Jenkins Boys Club, but all of Savannah shared in their victory over Sandy Plains of Atlanta on August 4, 1996, in Valdosta; and

Whereas, the Southside Savannah Raiders had an overall record of 53 wins and 3 losses during the 1996 season while clinching the League, City, District 2, and Georgia Games titles; and

Whereas, if not the first Georgia Recreation and Parks Association title to be brought to Savannah, it is the first in a long time and a truly wonderful and special victory to be savored by all who supported the team and all who support youth sports in Georgia; and

Whereas, the members of the 1996 raiders are Joey Boalen, Christopher Burnsed, Brian Crider, Bryan Donahue, Matthew Dotson, Kevin Finnegan, Kevin Edge, Mark Hamilton, Garrett Harvey, Bobby Keel, Adam Kitchen, and Daniel Willard. The coaches are Linn Burnsed, Danny Boalen, and Dana Edge.

Now therefore be it resolved by the House of Representatives, That the members of this body congratulate the Southside Savannah Raiders on their state championship and wish each member of the team all the success in the future.

Be it furthered resolved, That the Clerk of the House of Representatives is authorized and directed to transmit an appropriate copy of this resolution to each member and coach of the team.

A RESOLUTION

Commending the Southside Savannah Raiders Baseball Team; and for other purposes.

Whereas, the Southside Savannah Raiders finished their season triumphantly as the 1996 Division A Georgia Recreation and Parks State Champions, 12 and under youth division; and

Whereas, the Raiders compiled a record of 53 wins and 3 losses for the year, and took the League, City, District 2, and Georgia Games titles, as well as second place in the AAU State Tourney, on the way to their championship; and

Whereas, this championship was the result of extraordinary teamwork, hard work, determination, talent, and exuberance from the following members of the All Stars: Joey, Boalen, Christopher Burnsed, Brian Crider, Bryan Donahue, Matthew Dotson, Kevin Finnegan, Kevin Edge, Mark Hamilton, Garrett Harvey, Bobby Keel, Adam Kitchen, and Daniel Willard; and

Whereas, these champions were ably coached by Linn Burnsed, Danny Boalen and Dana Edge, who instilled a winning attitude and a sense of sportsmanship in these young athletes; and

Whereas, the team's accomplishments required the dedication and support of all the

members as well as that of countless numbers of parents and friends; and

Whereas, it is only fitting and proper that this body acknowledge this most remarkable accomplishment.

Now, therefore, be it resolved by the Senate, That its members congratulate and commend the 1996 Southside Savannah Raiders Baseball Team, the Georgia Recreation and Parks A Division Champions.

Be it further resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate is authorized and directed to transmit an appropriate copy of this resolution to each member and the coaches of the 1996 Southside Savannah Raiders.

POVERTY EQUALS DEATH: NOT
THE HEALTH POLICY OF A
MORAL NATION

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 11, 1998

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, as we seek to improve our health care system, it is important to include the concerns of all of our citizens—especially those in less fortunate financial circumstances. A recent study in the *Journal of the American Medical Association* found that low-income citizens "have a death rate as much as three times higher than that of other groups."

The study found that, "Americans with income below \$10,000 a year had a death rate of 3.22 times that of people making \$30,000 or more." Even after taking into account the riskier health behavior that is often attributed to the poor, "the death rate among the poor was still 2.77 times higher." This clearly shows that many Americans are dying early simply because they are poor. A policy that results in the less fortunate dying for no other reason than their financial status cannot possibly be one that is working to the best interest of the American people.

One thing we can do to improve this unfortunate situations is to provide better access to health care for the underprivileged. Tom Burke, a specialist in risk sciences at the Johns Hopkins School of Public Health, said: "A big part of being poor is lack of access to medical care or perhaps not feeling culturally comfortable with the medical care providers, so things that are little health problems become bigger health problems, and you have people presenting themselves at a much more advanced state of disease."

We can prevent many early deaths simply by treating health problems in the early stages. To do this we need to ensure that our health care system is accessible to all Americans irrespective of financial status.

It is also important to remember that this situation carries far-reaching psychological implications. Children learn from their parents. And what will low-income children learn from their parents? They will learn, "that the world is frightening and hostile place." Attitudes like these contribute to stress, poor choices, and early death. We cannot allow our health system to be ignorant of the needs of the economically disadvantaged.

THE REGULATORY FAIR WARNING
ACT**HON. GEORGE W. GEKAS**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 11, 1998

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Regulatory Fair Warning Act along with fourteen cosponsors. This legislation codifies principles of due process, fair warning, and common sense that were always intended to be required by the Administrative Procedure Act (APA). The bill would require that an agency give the regulated community adequate notice of its interpretation of an ambiguous rule. Agencies and courts would be barred from imposing penalties based on rules or policies that are not clearly known to the regulated community. They would consequently be encouraged to make known what is required or prohibited by their rules.

Specifically, the Regulatory Fair Warning Act would prohibit a civil or criminal sanction from being imposed by an agency or court if: a rule or regulation is not available to the public or known to the regulated community; a rule or regulation does not give fair warning of what is prohibited or required; or officials have been misleading about what a rule prohibits or requires.

I am pleased to introduce this simple, yet necessary measure. Without its fundamental protections, individuals and businesses must live in an atmosphere of uncertainty as to whether they are in compliance with an agency's most recent interpretation or reinterpretation of its regulations. If and when the day arrives that an agency chooses to enforce a new interpretation against a regulated party, that party has two alternatives: (1) roll the dice on expensive, protracted administrative processes and litigation, or (2) pay the penalty, regardless of culpability.

Nothing in this measure is intended to weaken the enforcement powers of federal agencies. In fact, by requiring rules to be clear, the Regulatory Fair Warning Act would promote compliance and make violators easier to catch, because the lines dividing right and wrong would be more clear. This moderate measure would provide a minimum of security and predictability to regulated individuals and businesses. It would surely improve the relationship between federal agencies and the American public.

I originally introduced a version of this legislation in the 104th Congress as H.R. 3307. That bill had strong, bipartisan support and it was favorably reported by the Judiciary Committee. Many of the same Members who cosponsored that bill are cosponsors of this one, and I thank them for their support and their work on ensuring fairness in the regulatory process.

There is wide consensus that the government and all its agencies should provide citizens with fair warning of what the law and regulations require. Likewise, citizens should be able to rely on information received from the government and its agencies. Though these principles are embodied in the Due Process Clause of the Fifth Amendment to the United States Constitution, legislation to codify and enforce them in the regulatory context would help ensure that members of the public—in addition to having due process rights—are actually treated fairly.

INDIA CONSIDERS SANCTIONS A
BLESSING—INDIAN VILLAGERS
REPORT SIDE-EFFECTS FROM
NUCLEAR TESTS**HON. DAN BURTON**

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 11, 1998

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I want to commend two recent news articles for all Members' immediate personal review, and I want to thank the President of the Council of Khalistan, Dr. Gurmit Singh Aulakh, for bringing them to my attention. The first article is from the May 30, 1998 edition of the India Tribune in which it actually says that U.S. economic sanctions on India could prove to be a blessing in disguise, and that India should "push ahead with determination" in developing its nuclear arsenal. The second article was a report by the Reuters news service on May 17, 1998, in which residents of a village near where the Indian government conducted its recent nuclear tests have been complaining about "nose bleeds, skin and eye irritation, vomiting and loose bowels."

These developments should be very disturbing to any Member who wants peace between India and Pakistan, and in the entire South Asian region. The fact that India is willing to subject its own citizens to nuclear fallout in the name of developing its nuclear arsenal speaks volumes about their real warring intentions. Indeed, the India Tribune encourages its country to not "panic in the face of international furor but stay firm and continue to build up its nuclear weapons capability."

Can there be any further doubt that India will have the capability of raining nuclear missiles down upon Pakistan soon? I think if my colleagues read these recent articles carefully, they will reach the same conclusion. India will soon have, if they do not have it already, that very capability even at the expense of harming its own citizens.

Mr. Speaker, we must be very diligent that this region does not become the epicenter of a World War III-type nuclear conflict. The stakes could not be higher.

I would like to enter the India Tribune and Reuters articles into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, and I strongly urge my colleagues to read them with the utmost gravity they deserve. Especially in light of the Rand Corporation's recent prediction that within a few years there will be a war between India and Pakistan. If so, that war could now include nuclear weapons.

[From the India Tribune, May 30, 1998]

BETWEEN THE LINES—INDIA SHOULD PUSH
AHEAD WITH DETERMINATION
(By Brahma Chellaney)

The 24th Anniversary of the first nuclear test at Pokhran would have been another occasion to reflect on India's nuclear indecision. But exactly one week before the anniversary, the country shed its chronic ambivalence and consummated its long-held nuclear option. India unleashed its action with a vengeance, carrying out five nuclear tests in two days, unequivocally demonstrating its capability to manufacture the most modern nuclear weapons—thermonuclear, boosted fission and low-yield types. The nation has shown it has compact missile-deliverable nuclear warheads.

Jawaharlal Nehru laid the foundation of India's nuclear programme. The Nehru Gov-

ernment set up the Atomic Energy Commission in 1948 to produce "all the basic materials" because of nuclear power's "strategic nature". Nehru had said even before assuming office that as long as the world was constituted on nuclear might, "every country will have to develop and use the latest scientific devices for its protection". By the mid-1950s, India had built Asia's first atomic research reactor, Apsara, and set in motion a broad-based nuclear programme.

After the Cirus reactor started up in 1960, Nehru declared, "We are approaching a stage when it is possible for us . . . to make atomic weapons." That stage was reached unquestionably in 1964, when India completed a facility at Trombay to reprocess the Cirus spent fuel, making it the fifth country to be able to produce plutonium. When the Chinese conducted their first nuclear test in 1964—four months after Nehru's death—Homi Bhabha declared that India, if it decided, could build a nuclear bomb within 18 months.

China's first nuclear test, barely two years after its invading forces inflicted a crushing defeat on India, sharply heightened this country's insecurity. The following year, Pakistan, taking advantage of India's security travails, infiltrated its men into Jammu and Kashmir, triggering a full-scale war.

It was Lal Bahadur Shastri who initiated the Indian nuclear explosives programme in 1965. But a series of events put a brake on that programme. These included the passing away of Shastri, Bhabha's own death in a mysterious plane crash in Europe, and the political instability triggered by an initially weak government under Indira Gandhi.

When India eventually conducted a nuclear detonation in 1974, it astounded the world. U.S. intelligence was caught unawares, even though Indira Gandhi had told Parliament in 1972 that her Government was "studying situations under which peaceful nuclear explosions carried out underground can be of economic benefit to India without causing environmental hazards". Earlier in 1970, India had rejected a U.S. demarche against conducting any nuclear explosion.

By conducting the 1974 test, Indira Gandhi gave India a tangible nuclear option. The country broke no legal commitment and had the sovereign right to continue the testing programme. As Henry Kissinger told U.S. Congress after the Pokhran test, "We objected strongly, but since there was no violation of U.S. agreements involved, we had no specific leverage on which to bring our objections to bear". The test shook the 1968-designed NPT regime to its very foundation.

Had India continued to test, this regime probably would have disintegrated or been seriously damaged. Instead, the U.S.-led regime emerged stronger and with fangs because India, to the great surprise of the rest of the world and its own public, did not go beyond that one single test. It will remain a riddle of history why Indira Gandhi did not carry out another test.

One key constraint on India going overtly nuclear was its lack of missile capability. Indira Gandhi sought to remedy this by formally instituting a programme in 1983 to develop ballistic missiles. The essence of deterrence is the ability to retaliate with devastating might after surviving a first strike by an aggressor. Any nuclear deterrent force thus is centered on missiles, not bomber-aircraft, which in India's case cannot reach even the heartland of its leading security concern, China.

India's nuclear option really opened up in an operational sense only after the Agni was flight-tested in February 1994, completing its triumphant three-test developmental phase.

The first Agni test in 1989 was carried out despite, in the words of Rajiv Gandhi, "ambassadors of certain foreign powers" threatening punitive sanctions. "I told them clearly that India would carry out the launch and we would not change our decision under pressure", the then Prime Minister said.

All three generations of Nehrus who served as Prime Ministers played an important role in building a concrete nuclear option. India's security planning, however, entered its darkest phase under P.V. Narasimha Rao, whose government slashed defence spending, squeezed strategic programmes, deviated from the traditional disarmament policy and delayed the flight-tests of even the short-range Prithvi missile. Rao showed that India did not need any enemy—it could be its own worst enemy.

Rao declined to take follow-up action on the Agni, putting the programme in deep hibernation. As Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam said in 1994, the Agni needs no further experimental flight-tests but only "random batch tests" once its production begins. With the advance of simulation technology, longer-range missiles are entering production after one to four flight-tests. The Agni comprises two stages, each tested many times; Its solid-fuelled first stage is the SLV-3 space launcher, while its liquid-fuelled second stage is the Prithvi.

Agni-type missiles make strategic sense only if they carry a nuclear weapon. While India had demonstrated its delivery capability, it had not demonstrated its ability to build a nuclear warhead for the Agni. A reliable warhead could never have emerged without testing. In fact, without the testing option, India would have had no nuclear option worth the name.

As the only nuclear-threshold state not to receive tested warhead designs from external sources, India had to forcefully oppose the CTBT and safeguard its testing right.

Through its nuclear indecision, India had also been undermining its international role, severely cramping its diplomacy and literally inviting the imposition of additional technology controls on it. While the threat of sanctions was being cleverly employed to rein in India, the country had over the years fallen victim to increasing technology sanctions for merely retaining an open nuclear option. Every cost-benefit analysis was showing that India was bleeding its interests, incurring the liabilities of maintaining an open option but not making the security gains.

India's turning point came when an openly pro-nuclear government took office in March 1998. The new coalition elected to power pledged, in the words of A.B. Vajpayee, to "exercise all options, including the nuclear option". No prime minister has assumed office with such a categorical commitment.

The Vajpayee government was determined not to miss India's closing opportunity to break out of its self-created constraints. The Indian nuclear option had come under increasing siege in the 1990s with the five declared nuclear powers joining hands for the first time to enforce nonproliferation as a global norm. After legitimising their nuclear hegemony through the NPT's permanent extensions, these powers had begun targeting India through the CTBT and the proposed FMCT.

It was this pressure that prompted two previous Indian governments to order a nuclear test, although they retreated from their plan at the eleventh hour. The first test decision was taken by Narasimha Rao in late 1995, but the pusillanimous Rao scrapped the plan after the US government began breathing down his neck. US officials also leaked the test plan to an American newspaper. The newspaper report cited satellite reconnais-

sance as showing the Indians preparing to test, but since there was no drilling or other activity at Pokhran that a satellite could pick up, the tipoff to Washington most likely came from a high-level source in the Rao government.

The second test move was initiated by Vajpayee immediately after taking over as Prime Minister in May 1996. The plan, however, had to be aborted as his government ran out of time after the Lok Sabha secretariat advanced the vote of confidence by two days. The H.D. Deve Gowda and I.K. Gujral governments also seriously considered nuclear testing, but did not order any detonation in the absence of support from their Leftist constituents.

When Vajpayee became Prime Minister for the second time, he knew that continued inaction would bring India under stepped-up pressure from next year, with the 1999 CTBT entry-into-force conference to be followed by the NPT review conference in 2000. He also realised that any testing plan would get leaked to the Americans unless it was confined to a handful of decision-makers. That is the reason why even the Defence Minister George Fernandes was not in the loop from the beginning, but was brought into the picture later before the first series of three detonations. Had Fernandes known the plan from the outset, he would not have gone around saying that a nuclear decision would have to await a strategic posture review.

So when Vajpayee announced that India had conducted three nuclear tests within minutes of each other, he stunned the world and exposed one of America's biggest intelligence failures. The intelligence bungle was compounded by the subsequent Indian tests of two highly sophisticated devices with yields less than one kiloton. Those two blasts showed India can do advanced hydronuclear tests, which are limited to sub-critical or slightly supercritical neutron multiplication and release negligible amounts of fission energy.

It was inevitable that India would come under tremendous pressure once it resumed nuclear testing after a gap of almost a quarter century. But the decisionmakers recognised that the costs of inaction outweighed the costs of action. India had been paying a heavy price for its 1974 test as that step was not linked to a nuclear-deterrent blueprint. The rising tide of technology sanctions since 1974 sought to damn India whether it restrained itself or exercised the nuclear option. The nation decided ultimately to adopt the latter course and get out of a self-injurious situation.

Having taken the toughest and boldest step necessary to embark on a nuclear-weapons programme, India has to determinedly push ahead without resting on its oars. Any vacillation will bring it under greater external pressure. The more determination it shows, the greater its leverage and ability to beat back sanctions. It cannot panic in the face of the international furore but stay firm and continue to build up its nuclear-weapons capability. When the world sees a resolute India pushing ahead, the present reaction will begin to taper off.

[From the India Tribune,—May 30, 1998]

SANCTIONS—A BLESSING

(By J.V. Lakshmana Rao)

Sanctions are not new to India. When former Prime Minister Indira Gandhi conducted the first nuclear test in 1974, the country came under the grip of a wrath from the US and other countries.

The supply to nuclear fuel from the US and other countries to India was stopped. At that time, many thought that India's nuclear power projects—of course they were not

many—would be crippled by the non-availability of the much-needed fuel.

But India's nuclear scientists quickly responded and came to the rescue of the country. While they developed their own technique to reprocess spent fuel, they also started indigenous production of nuclear fuel. The Indian government strengthened the nuclear fuel complex in Hyderabad, the uranium mill at Jaduguda in Bihar, uranium mines in Jaduguda and Bhatim in Bihar, the rare earth facilities in Manavalakurchi in Tamil Nadu, Chavara in Kerala and Chhattarpur in Orissa. The working of heavy water plants in Baroda in Gujarat, Talcher in Orissa, Tuticorin in Tamil Nadu, and Thai in Maharashtra were strengthened to boost production. A few more research and development wings were added to the Bhabha Atomic Research Center in Trombay and other institutions in the country. Though the power generation in nuclear power plants suffered briefly, they quickly recovered.

India also had to face some sort of sanctions because of its missile-development programmes, like Agni and Prithvi. Every successful test at Chandipur-on-Sea sent shock waves in the US. The US refused to supply the super-computer to India. The US feared that India might use the super-computer for defence purposes. The latest indications are that Indian electronics engineers have developed a more sophisticated super-computer system than the one now available in the US.

Even the present nuclear technology, with which the five nuclear tests were conducted at Pokhran, is fully indigenous.

As the adage goes that "necessity is the mother of invention," only under pressure, does India develop its resources. Therefore, the present sanctions from the US and other nations should prove to be a "blessing in disguise" for India.

As it is, the US aid to India amounts only a few million dollars out of the grant of about \$3 billion annually. The sanctions will surely slow down investments by the multinationals, some of which have taken up huge projects in India. Definitely these multinationals will persuade the US to relax some of the restrictive provisions, so that their interest do not suffer. To make things clear to the world, Prime Minister Atal Behari Vajpayee has announced that India would not slow down the economic reforms.

Though India's foreign reserves position is comfortable, sanctions, can deplete them. There are several ways India can overcome the problem. As a retaliatory measure, India should restrict imports from countries that have imposed sanctions. India should review its import policy and ensure that it imports only very essential items.

The Non-Resident Indians (NRIs), who have overwhelmingly supported Prime Minister Atal Behari Vajpayee's coalition government for the nuclear tests, must show their support in action by investing substantially in India. They should act immediately before their enthusiasm dies down.

There is a lot of misreporting in the US newspapers about India. The country is projected as a "sinner." A Chicago-based mainstream newspaper calls India a "defiant" country and publishes a picture, whose caption says that "Hindus" burn the flag of a neighboring country. India is a secular country, and it is not understandable how the newspaper could identify the crowd as only Hindus. It has become fashionable for some newspapers to describe the Vajpayee government as the "Hindu fundamentalist."

The usage of words like "defiant" and "Hindus" is highly objectionable and provocative. The local Indian Consulate turns a blind eye to it, but calls for a press conference of journalists of Indian ethnic newspapers to "brief" them on India's nuclear

tests. Instead, the Indian Consulate will do well to address a press conference of mainstream newspapers, and let them know that India is ruled by a secular democratic government, and the Indian Constitution has not been amended to call its people only "Hindus."

Indian Consul General in Chicago J.C. Sharma did a commendable job as a participant of a panel discussion on Channel 11 last week.

[From the Reuters News Service, May 17, 1998]

INDIAN VILLAGERS CLAIM N-TEST SIDE EFFECTS

NEW DELHI, INDIA.—Several residents of a village near India's nuclear-testing site have complained of nose-bleeds, skin and eye irri-

tation, vomiting and loose bowels since last week's underground blasts, a report said on Sunday.

The government has said that no radio-activity was released into the atmosphere over the Thar desert, in the western state of Rajasthan, as a result of its five tests.

But The Sunday Statesman said that more than a dozen people from the village of Khetolai experienced symptoms of contamination by radiation immediately after the last two of the five devices were exploded on Wednesday.

"The residents approached us, gave a list of affected persons," the paper quoted a district official as saying. "Most of them have complained of nose-bleeding, loss of appetite, irritation in skin and eyes."

"We will soon send a team of doctors to examine the affected villagers. Only then can

we come to a conclusion. It could also be due to the rise in temperature," he said.

The paper said the people of Khetolai were convinced that the complaints were due to radiation exposure and quoted one man as saying he was suffering nose-bleeds for the first time in his life.

Another man was worried about his 12-year-old daughter. "She has been vomiting, bleeding through the nose and feeling restless for two days after the second explosion," the paper quoted the girl's father as saying. "First we ignored it but when the number of victims rose we brought it to the notice of district and army officers."

Khetolai is one of seven villages dotted around the Alpha Firing range of the area called Pokhran.