

million in federal funding for summer youth employment programs.

How, I ask, do my colleagues on the other side of the aisle expect our young people to develop an appreciation of the value and importance of education and work, if all they see is Congress appropriating money to build more prison cells, but not to air condition schools or provide summer jobs?

Mr. Speaker, when, and if, anyone has an answer to my question, I, along with the thousands of young people in my district, would love to hear it.

A TRIBUTE TO THE BARBER FAMILY ON THE BARBER FAMILY REUNION AND THE IMPORTANCE OF STRONG AMERICAN FAMILIES

**HON. JIM RAMSTAD**

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 16, 1998*

Mr. RAMSTAD. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to salute a strong American family from throughout our great nation which will be holding an especially loud and joyous reunion in Minneapolis from July 30th to August 2nd.

The Barber Family will be celebrating the "Power of Family." Nothing could be more right on target. I want to wish the Barber Family, and Barber Family Reunion State Chairperson Marion Barber, the very best for a most successful family gathering.

Mr. Speaker, I salute all American families for the miracles they perform every day. Together, America's families are what our nation is all about: The freedom to love, the freedom to work, the freedom from crime and hatred, the freedom to pursue our dreams.

If you want to gauge the value of family in America today, you should show up at the Barber Family Reunion, which has chosen as its reunion theme "Linking the Past, Present and the Future."

Mr. Speaker, as Congress considers actions in its day-to-day routine, I urge every member to keep families like the Barbers in mind.

As Marion Barber wrote in a letter to me, "Family and family ties are the most important elements that make up the core and fabric of the true American family. What the family does and the values it practices have a great impact on our society. Families need to stay together, pray together and help each other."

Mr. Speaker, it's families like the Barbers—staying together, looking out for each other, helping each other—that provide our great nation with its real strength. Our families know how to overcome challenges and difficulties—and survive and flourish.

The Barber Family's history is the story of our nation. Jim Barber, a slave, more than a century and a half ago, was brought down from Virginia to Georgia and sold to John Reynolds. There, he met Elizabeth Reynolds, another slave. They married and had seven children.

And in a few days, the descendants of Jim and Elizabeth Barber will be celebrating their blessings and their love for each other in Minneapolis. Their struggles have not divided them, just as our great nation's struggles have not divided America.

Mr. Speaker, the Barber Family represents the American Dream and today I wish all the

members of the Barber Family the very best. I thank them for doing their part to make America the greatest country on earth.

STATEMENT REGARDING  
NORTHERN IRELAND

**HON. PATRICK J. KENNEDY**

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 16, 1998*

Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island. Mr. Speaker, I am sure that all Members of this House and Americans everywhere who long to see Northern Ireland enter a period of peace, social justice and economic reconstruction have viewed with great dismay events these past few days in Northern Ireland. What is particularly troublesome and in some ways painfully symbolic of the conflicts that continue to plague the people on that troubled piece of earth, was the murder over the weekend of three innocent young Catholic boys, Richard-11, Mark-10 and Jason Quinn-9, who were burned to death early Sunday morning by a fire bomb reportedly thrown by practitioners of the worst kind of religious bigotry and hatred.

Hopefully the tragic deaths of these three innocent boys will mark a watershed in the long and sad history of Northern Ireland's religious strife and men and women of good will who are committed to peace and reconciliation throughout Northern Ireland will work together to reinforce the fragile peace process underway in Northern Ireland. Those efforts should receive the strong endorsement and support from those of us in the United States who share that objective.

Mr. Speaker, a growing number of my constituents are taking a closer look and a keener interest in events in Northern Ireland and this process is assisted by such statements as the enclosed editorial *Trying to Get Beyond the Boyne* published in the July 12 *Providence Sunday Journal* which I request to be inserted in the RECORD at this point. In my view, this editorial contains thoughtful observations on a very difficult and complex situation and makes the significant point that Northern Ireland must move past the anachronisms of the past and into a more enlightened and reasoned future if the peace process is to survive and prosper and I am confident that it can and will.

I agree, too, with the editorial's observation that the President should move swiftly to name a successor to the recently departed Ambassador Jean Kennedy Smith and that my good friend Paul Quinn, who is well experienced in Irish-American affairs makes an excellent candidate for this assignment. Mr. Quinn enjoys wide-spread bi-partisan support from my colleagues in the Congress and from governmental, political and community business leaders throughout Ireland and those in the United States who share our commitment to a more peaceful and prosperous day on the island of Ireland. He has made substantial contributions to relations between the United States and the Republic of Ireland and the North for more than 35 years and I know he will continue to do so for many years to come whatever the President's decision is regarding the next Ambassador.

TRYING TO GET BEYOND BOYNE

William Trevor's *After Rain* is the tale of a boy—son and grandson of proud Unionists

in an Ulster village—who brings calumny upon himself by refusing to march. We are given to understand that the boy may be prey to a religious hallucination of some sort, that he must pay for his intransigence with his life, that his brother in the paramilitaries must properly have a hand in his killing. Thus does Mr. Trevor, the masterful Anglo-Irish short-story writer, draw us into the insanity of "the Troubles" in Northern Ireland.

The good burghers are pious and temperate Presbyterian townsmen who once a year don the bowler and the orange sash to commemorate their ancestors' defeat of the Catholic forces at the Battle of the Boyne.

The crazy person is the one who refuses to join in the Protestant marching to fife and drum through the Catholic neighborhoods—a ritualized rubbing of salt into the worlds of the subjugated people's descendants.

Thoughts of the fictional strife come to mind because today is the 308th anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne, in which the Protestant monarch of England, William III, of the Dutch House of Orange, vanquished the Catholic King James II. In the all-too-real life of Northern Ireland this past week, the peaceful promise of the Good Friday accords has been imperiled by violence in the buildup to this climax of "marching season."

Orange Order Protestants tasted defeat this spring when Irish voters north and south—including a narrow majority of Protestants—endorsed the peace process at referendum and followed up last month by electing a veto-proof majority of peace-accord supporters to a new self-rule assembly.

A bitter pill for the hardliners is that the new first minister of Northern Ireland, chosen under a peace process he helped to create, is one of their own, David Trimble.

Trimble, head of the Protestant Ulster Unionists Party, built his base in the Orange Order but came to believe that growing numbers of his constituents and co-religionists had wearied of the conflict that has wasted three decades and more than 3,400 lives in the North. This marching season, having helped to forge the shaky peace, Mr. Trimble has stayed on the sidelines as the order demanded the right to march its traditional route from the town or Portadown, west of Belfast, to the Anglican church in Drumcree and back. Since the British government's decree that they shall not march through a Catholic neighborhood in Portadown, Orangemen have camped in a nearby pasture.

Incidents of violence and rioting have ensued in the British-ruled province in recent days, as Prime Minister Tony Blair, Mr. Trimble and other moderates have sought a peaceful way out of the impasse. Orange leaders have threaten a general strike that could, they assert, paralyze Northern Ireland. Well, perhaps not. Not if enough Protestant citizens boycott the strike.

The Clinton administration played an important role in getting all sides through the negotiations that produced the accord but has little policy role now except to cheer and pay as the peacemakers face their first tough test in the streets.

(In an indirect way, however, President Clinton could contribute modestly to the long-term prospects for Irish peace by swiftly naming a successor to the recently departed ambassador to Ireland, Jean Kennedy Smith. Paul Quinn, the Pawtucket-born Washington lobbyist, has the experience in Irish-American affairs to make him as good a candidate as any.)

The hope for peace in Northern Ireland is with a new generation that, like Mr. Trevor's fictional youth, resists its inherited duty of hatred. Let us hope that its quiet force—which has won two historic votes for the pace-seekers since Good Friday—will

carry the day against the bowler-topped anachronisms on this bloody anniversary.

TRIBUTE TO JAN MEYERS, RECIPIENT OF 1998 VOLUNTEER OF THE YEAR AWARD

**HON. KAREN MCCARTHY**

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 16, 1998*

Ms. MCCARTHY of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay special tribute to the Honorable Jan Meyers, a former U.S. Representative and a personal mentor, who is the recipient of the 1998 Volunteer of the Year award presented by the Volunteer Center of Johnson County, Kansas.

Ms. Meyers has spent her life volunteering for numerous projects aimed at benefiting our community. Her career as a public servant, both as an elected official and as a volunteer, has been focused on bettering her neighborhood, the nation, and the world.

Her career started by working on local charitable and civic affairs including being an active member of the Overland Park, Kansas, City Council for five years. As a pioneer in Bi-State cooperation, Ms. Meyers was selected as the first Chair for the Mid-America Regional Council (MARC), our bi-state metropolitan planning organization. She then was elected to the Kansas Senate where she served for six years. In 1984, State Senator Meyers ran for the U.S. House Kansas 3rd District and won in a decisive victory. Once her career as an elected official began, she championed legislation that was important to her district, region, and the nation.

Congresswoman Meyers succeeded to Chair the House Small Business Committee, the first Republican woman to chair a legislative committee in the House since 1954. Meyers also served with distinction on the International Relations Committee, Economic and Educational Opportunities Committee, and the Select Committee on Aging. In 1997, she retired from Congress after 13 years of distinguished service. Today, Ms. Meyers serves as a board member of the Metcalf Bank, the Johnson County Library Foundation, and the Johnson County Community College Foundation.

While in the House, Congresswoman Meyers fought successfully to achieve fiscal responsibility. The Concord Coalition rated her in the top 10 percent of House members for her votes to cut the budget deficit.

When I arrived in Congress in 1995, I had the honor of serving with Congresswoman Meyers on the Small Business Committee, where I looked to her as a mentor and friend for guidance of issues facing the Committee and the House. She remains a dedicated and respected public figure who continues to be a pioneer in business and community activities.

The business and civic community have honored her with the Golden Bulldog Award for her fiscal votes to cut the deficit and eliminate wasteful spending, the National Taxpayers' Friend Award for her votes to cut spending and her opposition to tax increases, the Guardian of Small Business, the Entrepreneur's Perfect Partner Award, and the Outstanding Services Award from the Kansas Library Association.

Before her career as elected official, Ms. Meyers was an original board member of the Johnson County Community College Foundation and the United Community Services. She also served as a member of the Board of the Johnson County Mental Health Association, and President of the Shawnee Mission League of Women Voters. Ms. Meyers was a key player in developing Overland Park's Legacy of Greenery Committee, and chaired the committee to expand and fund a system of streamway parks in Johnson County, Kansas.

Mr. Speaker, please join me in congratulating the Honorable Jan Meyers as the recipient of the Volunteer of the Year for 1998. It is an honor for me to recognize Jan for her hard work and dedication. I wish her well in her future endeavors and community activities.

PUBLIC UTILITIES IN A DEREGULATED MARKET

**HON. ZACH WAMP**

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 16, 1998*

Mr. WAMP. Mr. Speaker, as the Chairman of the bicameral and bipartisan Tennessee Valley Authority Caucus in the 105th Congress, I submit the following:

REMARKS BY CRAVEN CROWELL, CHAIRMAN, TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY, TO THE INSTITUTE OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS, EUROPEAN ELECTRICITY '98 CONFERENCE, JULY 7, 1998—BRUSSELS, BELGIUM

THE ROLE OF THE PUBLIC POWER COMPANY IN THE DEREGULATED 21ST CENTURY

Thank you for that very kind introduction, and good morning, ladies and gentleman. It is indeed a great pleasure and an honor to be here today and I'm grateful for this opportunity to discuss—from the American perspective—some of the issues surrounding deregulation with experts from Europe, and around the world. I'm going to want to talk about the role of public utilities in a deregulated economy—and I'll try to keep my remarks general—but I'm most familiar, of course, with the Tennessee Valley Authority, where I serve as Chairman. So I hope you'll forgive my spending a little time about about TVA.

I'm certain that many of you are already familiar with the Tennessee Valley Authority but for those of you who are not, let me offer just a brief sketch of TVA's history—or at least that part of our history that's relevant to the issues we're discussing today. We are a public utility—100 percent government owned—and we're the largest supplier of electricity in the United States. We're also a major employer, with over 14,000 employees. We were created by the United States Congress in 1933 under the administration of President Franklin Delano Roosevelt. In fact, TVA was created just 37 days after FDR took office, so I think it's clear that the mission of TVA had a high priority for the newly elected president.

FDR said that the Tennessee Valley Authority was to be "a corporation clothed with the power of government but possessed of the flexibility and initiative of a private enterprise." So you can see, from the start, that TVA had something of a dual identity—public ownership and public responsibilities, but the expectation that the company was to be fast on its feet, nimble and flexible, like a private corporation. TVA was created at a time when America and much of the world faced enormous hardships. The Great Depres-

sion—remember, this was 1933—was challenging whatever optimism remained after the tragedy of the Great War. But leaders like FDR believed that human will, properly channeled, and organized on a grand scale, could conquer hardship and adversity. Human will, harnessed by large-scale government works programs could—the "New Dealers" believed—reclaim the land, rebuild the shattered economy, and restore hope.

These bureaucrats—I guess that's what we'd call them today—believed that a public corporation like TVA could save the poor and the destitute of the Tennessee Valley. So TVA was not created principally to provide electric power to the Appalachian farmers who lived in the remote hills of the Tennessee Valley—in fact, electric power was not even part of its original mission. TVA was created to rebuild a broken society, and that's exactly what it did. Farmers needed to rebuild a broken society, and that's exactly what it did. Farmers needed to learn new methods of conservation so they could restore fertility to their barren farmland. Agricultural experts from TVA taught them. The rivers, prone to flooding and hazardous to navigate, needed to be tamed so they could serve the people who lived in their valleys.

Engineers from TVA tamed the rivers. TVA trained tens of thousands of poor farmers and gave them new skills. They built huge hydroelectric dams and sent electric power lines into parts of America that had never seen an electric light or used an electric appliance, and when electricity became a part of everyday life, experts from TVA helped teach energy conservation to the consumers of the power TVA produced.

Think about that. Long before conservation became fashionable, TVA was teaching people how to use less of what we make—not exactly part of a standard commercial business plan, but part of what we see as our public responsibility. Back in the '30s, TVA served the public good in thousands of ways and, most people would agree, helped break the stranglehold of the Great Depression.

I like to think that TVA played a significant part in creating the modern economy of the United States and the prosperity we've enjoyed in the second half of this century. But what about the next century? What will be the role of a public utility like TVA and public power companies in general in the deregulated 21st century? Public power now supplies 24.4 percent of the kilowatt-hours consumed by individuals and industries in the US. Will we continue to supply a quarter of the nation's electricity under deregulation? And what about rates? The cost of electricity in the United States can vary between 4 cents per kilowatt-hour in Kentucky, to nearly 12 cents in New Hampshire. The political pressure to level the national rate structure will be enormous. What role should public utilities play in that debate?

As we wrestle with all of these questions, I believe the challenge for the public utilities will be to continue to embrace the dual identity Franklin Roosevelt envisioned sixty-five years ago. Public in fact, private in behavior—solid and responsible, yet creative and competitive. In this way TVA, and public utilities like ours, will set a standard for public responsibility against which private companies can be measured . . . even as we continue to provide our core product—wholesale electric power—at competitive prices.

What will this mean in practice? Well, if we've learned anything in the United States in this last decade it is that deregulation does not automatically mean consumer benefit. We deregulated our telecommunications industry and, while we'd hoped to see new competition result in lower rates, the results—so far at least—have been mixed.