

the Bay County Juvenile Home nearly twenty-four years ago as a youth development worker. She became Team Leader after five years, supervising other child care workers, and served as Interim Director of the Juvenile Facility until a new Director was hired. She most deservedly was named in 1982 as the Child Care Worker of the Year for the State of Michigan by the Michigan Juvenile Association.

Her care for children extends beyond her professional tasks. She has served a two-year term on the Youth Board Ministry for Immanuel Lutheran Church, two terms on the Compensation Board for the City, and as volunteer coordinator for the annual Christmas Dinner for the residents of the Bay Medical Care Facility and their families.

Evie has three children, Larry, Bob, and Brenda, a daughter-in-law Julia, and several grandchildren, Adam, LaSelle, Robbie, Julia, Vanessa, and Jared. They have learned valuable lessons about the need to support young people from Evie, and we are all better for it.

As Evie Foster leaves the Office of the Bay County Prosecutor to have more free time for golf, fishing, and other matters of significance to her, I ask you, Mr. Speaker, and all of our colleagues to join me in thanking her for the important and vital work she has done, and the example she has set. May her retirement be as satisfying as her years of devotion to her community.

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#### PERSONAL EXPLANATION

### HON. CHARLIE NORWOOD

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 22, 1998*

Mr. NORWOOD. Mr. Speaker, on July 21, 1998, I was unavoidably detained during the vote on the Johnson amendment (Roll No. 312) to H.R. 4193—FY 1999 Interior Appropriations Act to restore the National Endowment for the Arts (NEA) funding to its previous level of \$98 million. Had I been in attendance, I would have voted "No."

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#### LEGISLATION TO OPEN PARTICIPATION IN PRESIDENTIAL DEBATES

### HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 22, 1998*

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to open participation in presidential debates to all qualified candidates. I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

My bill amends the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to organizations staging a presidential debate to invite all candidates that meet the following criteria: the candidate must meet all Constitutional requirements for being President (e.g., at least 35 years of age, born in the United States), the candidate must have qualified for the ballot in enough states such that the candidate has a mathematical chance of receiving the minimum number of electoral votes necessary for election, and the candidate must qualify to be eligible for matching

payments from the Presidential Election Campaign Fund.

This legislation will ensure that in a presidential election campaign the American people get an opportunity to see and hear from all of the qualified candidates for president. Staging organizations should not be given the subjective authority to bar a qualified candidate from participation in a presidential debate simply because a subjective judgment has been made that the candidate does not have a reasonable chance of winning the election.

The American people should be given the opportunity to decide for themselves whether or not a candidate has a chance to be elected president. So much is at stake in a presidential election. A presidential election isn't just a contest between individual candidates. It is a contest between different ideas, policies and ideologies. At a time when our country is facing many complex problems, the American people should have the opportunity to be exposed to as many ideas, policies and proposals as possible in a presidential election campaign.

My bill will ensure that this happens. It will give the American people an opportunity to hear new and different ideas and proposals on how to address the problems facing our nation. I have confidence that the American people are wise enough to make a sound decision.

Some of the basic principles America was founded on was freedom of speech and freedom of ideas. I was deeply disappointed that in the 1996 presidential campaign, the ideas of qualified candidates for president were not allowed to be heard by the American people during the presidential debates. It is my hope that Congress will pass my legislation and ensure that the un-American practice of silencing qualified for candidates for president is permanently put to a stop.

Once again, I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

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#### TRIBUTE TO THE LATE ADMIRAL ALAN SHEPARD

### HON. GEORGE E. BROWN, JR.

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 22, 1998*

Mr. BROWN of California. Mr. Speaker, it is with a sense of sadness that I note the passing today of Alan Shepard, an authentic American hero. Admiral Shepard will always be remembered for having the "right stuff". He was one of the original seven Mercury astronauts, and he won an enduring place in history by being the first American in space. His 15-minute suborbital flight in the Freedom-7 capsule on top of a Redstone rocket on May 5, 1961 provided a badly needed boost to the American psyche, coming less than a month after the Soviets had launched Yuri Gagarin into orbit. Admiral Shepard's successful mission cleared the way for President Kennedy to announce the goal of landing a man on the moon by the end of the 1960s.

Alan Shepard was the consummate professional as an astronaut. Even after being sidelined for several years by a medical condition, he kept himself trained and fit in case it proved possible to return to flight status. His perseverance was rewarded when he eventu-

ally was returned to flight status as the Commander of the Apollo 14 mission to the moon. The Apollo 14 crew made the third successful manned landing on the moon on February 5, 1971, and they restored our confidence in America's lunar exploration program—confidence that had been shaken in the wake of the ill-fated Apollo 13 mission.

Mr. Speaker, the nation's space program has made great progress since those early days in 1961. We have landed 12 human beings on the moon. We have sent probes to every planet in the solar system save one. We have satellites that probe the mysteries of the universe and that help us to better understand our own planet Earth. We also have spacecraft that help us better forecast the weather and communicate around the world. We now send both men and women into space in an almost routine manner, and we are engaged in a cooperative project with 15 other nations to build a space station in Earth orbit. We have indeed come far in space since 1961. However, we should never forget the individuals who have helped bring us to this point. Alan Shepard was one of the most distinguished of those individuals.

I know that I speak for all Members when I say that we send our deepest condolences to his family.

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#### DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1999

SPEECH OF

### HON. NANCY PELOSI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 21, 1998*

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 4193) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1999, and for other purposes:

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the Furse amendment to reduce funding for the federal timber sales program and to reallocate the funds for better use within the U.S. Forest Service.

There is a very basic fact associated with our federal timber sales program: It is intended to produce revenue and it does not. It not only fails to fulfill this promise to the taxpayer, timber sales actually result in added costs to the taxpayer. Why would we engage in such a financial relationship when we know that it is a big loser?

Who pays? Not the private corporations doing the logging. The taxpayer pays. It simply does not make good management sense to conduct a federal program in such a financially inefficient manner. Look at the numbers: According to the General Accounting Office, the Forest Service's federal timber program cost taxpayers almost \$1 billion from 1992-94—more than \$330 million on average for each year. Last year, the loss was \$88.6 million, by Forest Service reports.

The cry for government reform should include reforming the way the U.S. Forest Service loses hundreds of millions of tax dollars in logging and unnecessary logging road construction in our national forests. The proposed