now, it's been sitting there and is pretty ugly, and nobody does anything with it. It is close enough to downtown where it would be, people who are downtown, hanging out, it is a safe option for people, yet it is not so far from the residential areas that it would be impossible to get to.

Our facility would have a movie room, pool tables, a skate park, and vending machines to help pay for these things. The reason for the skate park that I think is a really good idea is we have a lot of skaters in Burlington, and there is no skate parks in Vermont. I have a friend, josh, who was supposed to be here, but could not. He traveled to Montreal, travels like two and a half hours and pays $15 to $20 to go skating to ride a skateboard. And I think that, the town could charge $5, which would help cover maintenance costs and things like that. And we can cut costs also by being indoors. You might think that indoors is more expensive, but with an outdoor facility you have to store all the ramps. You can't just leave them out.

CONGRESSMAN SANDERS: Let me just jump in there. Damien, do you have something you wanted to add to that?

DAMIEN WYZGA: No.

CONGRESSMAN SANDERS: Okay. You are here for company.

EWING FOX: I think this would allow kids to have a safe place to be after school, even in the winter, because it goes all the way through. We also have some safety requirements like helmets and safety gear, and legal waivers.

It will be expensive though, it won't be cheap, and will require the town's support, and Damien has some ideas on how to finance it.

DAMIEN WYZGA: To finance this endeavor, we are going to draw upon the city skate park fund. As far as I know, I think there is about $60,000 in it. Once the center is open, we are going to maintain it with revenue from vending machines, video games, dollar movies, and a small entrance fee. We will also promote local skate shops in Burton. Burton has excelled in community outreach, programs, including its CHILL program, which I was in. This is a program designed to give youth the chance to snowboard.

We believe that, to begin this program, we will require about $100,000 to build the ramps, jumps and half pipes. This would also include the upkeep. We believe we will receive the support from the community at large, and companies like Burton, Original Sin. Cherry Bone, B Side, Snow School, Snow Board Attic, and the American Ski Corporation.

STATEMENT BY ABBY KRASNER REGARDING STUDENT ACTIVISM

ABBY KRASNER: I am presenting the need for government support for student activism and involvement in politics. This issue is of great importance, because we have the lowest voter turnout in any industrialized nation. Since the voting age is 18, the best time to start to engage people in our political system is in high school. Now, few 18-year-olds know enough about policy issues beyond the sex lives of their politicians.

Our involvement ensures a reversal in the trend of low voter turnout. If this generation started to be involved, our voter registration rates would increase as we got older. Soon almost everyone would have a sense of responsibility for the political and social state of our nation. Also, perhaps our idealism can counteract the cynicism of the older people, to put a positive slant on politics. If we become involved, the word ''politics'' might not just mean a spectator sport in which people are expected only to care about the winning and losing sides; it might become a word that connotes caring about other people and the condition of our society.

My experience shows that getting young people involved is much less difficult than is ordinarily supposed. I am the co-chair in Vermont for an organization called the International Student Activism Alliance, a nationwide group dedicated to helping students find a voice and express their concerns. In this role, I have discovered many students in the state and county who deeply care about the world around them. They simply lack the resources to connect with each other, and therefore often find it difficult to make a difference.

Since the student activism groups that exist have limited funding, they are unable to reach the number of students they would like to. I propose that state and/or national governments support activism through several methods, including funding. This student/congressional town meeting is a good first step. If every state could have a comparable meeting or conference put together by their Congressperson or other elected official, students around the country would have a forum to exchange their ideas.

The goal would be to involve as many students as possible. Local groups of students would meet more frequently to focus on what their involvement means to their community, state and country. The statewide coalition of groups created by the conference or meeting would communicate regularly. Delegates from the state group would come together in a national conference, where they would be able to share their opinions with people from around the country. Their lawmakers would be requested to meet with the group or with delegates privately, to advise them. This would provide a link to the political system, that would encourage the students to attempt to solve their problems through the system. Another way to connect students around the country is through electronic media. Funding from the state could allow for a central web site to be set up, an E-mail mailing list, or a national database that listed the names and issues of socially active youth around the country.

In all these efforts, we need the advice and support of our lawmakers. We are fledgling activists, and are often so unsure we can change anything that we don't attempt to. If every politician were like Bernie and supported youth involvement through involvements like this, the country would be invigorated by young activists. We need financial support to extend the research of organizations; but we also need moral support to disprove the myth of teen apathy to the world.

## 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 full funding for the National Endowment for the Arts. Federal support is necessary to ensure that broad access to the arts is possible for citizens of all economic backgrounds and all regions of the country. Today, arts agencies in all 50 states and 6 territories receive federal funding through the NEA to support the arts. Prior to the creation of the NEA, few state arts councils awarded grants.

Arts funding in this country rests on the combined support of federal, state, and local public dollars, as well as private donations. Federal dollars are essential in leveraging other support. For example, in FY 1997, $99.5 million in federal dollars was matched with $280 million in state support and $675 million in local funding.

Last week, the House Committee on Appropriations voted 31–27 to provide funding for the NEA. Now, the Republican majority is seeking to undermine the work of the Committee, and set back arts in this country by passing a rule that will allow NEA funding to be zeroed out.

Opponents of the NEA suggest there is little accountability at the agency. However, over the last several years, the NEA has made substantial changes to address Congressional concerns and also make it more responsive to the public.

Recently, six Members of Congress were added to the NEA advisory body, a new NEA Chairman was unanimously approved by the Senate, and a new grant award program was established to provide for a more equal distribution of arts funds to underserved states. In addition, the NEA also implemented changes in its grant award program to improve accountability by prohibiting the shifting of funds from one project to another.

The NEA has been responsive to concerns raised by Congress and the public. New attempts to cut funding to this agency are without merit. Given that last month the Supreme Court upheld the use by the NEA of ''general standards of decency'' in awarding grants, the current attacks on the NEA for funding controversial projects are unwarranted.

Over the last three decades, the NEA has substantially increased arts activity in every state in this country. Federal support is needed to ensure that all Americans have an opportunity to discover and enrich their lives by experiencing the arts. I urge my colleagues to support full funding for the NEA.

## SECRET SERVICE PRIVILEGE

### HON. SHEILA JACKSON-LEE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 22, 1998*

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to make a few observations about the Secret Service's position on a ''Protective Function Privilege'' that should exist between the President of the United States and his security detail.

In his ruling denying the Secret Service's request for a stay last week, Supreme Court Chief Justice William Rehnquist stated ''in my view, the [Administration] * * * has not demonstrated that * * enforcing subpoenas [in this case] * * * would cause irreparable harm''. I beg to differ. Not only do I believe that there is irreparable harm here, but I also believe that the Secret Service's legal theory stands on firm footing. Furthermore, this decision may cause the President of the United States to push away his ''protective envelope'', and as a result, make him more vulnerable to assassination.

In this country, we have a profound respect for certain types of relationships. These important relationships are often protected by the law for several reasons. First, because of their value. Many of these relationships, like the doctor-patient, the attorney-client, the priest-penitent and the spousal privilege, are important not only because they are woven from the very fabric of our society, but also because they represent relationships which are necessary for our social institutions to function effectively. It is a rationale well accepted by our courts, for instance, in the case of United States v. United Shoe Machine Corporation, where the court shared its thoughts on the worth of the attorney-client privilege when it said ''the social good derived from the proper performance of the functions of lawyers acting on [behalf of] their clients is believed to outweigh the harm that may come from the suppression of the evidence in specific cases.'' 89 F. Supp. 347 (D. Mass. 1950).

As another example, we rely on the doctor-patient privilege to protect the privacy of medical patients. Without assurances that a Doctor will discuss the medical condition of his clients with others, a patient would be hesitant to seek necessary medical attention. Our institution of medicine would be shaken to its very foundation as a result, and for that reason, we legally protect communications between a patient and their health care professional.

I do not believe that anyone doubts the importance of the relationship between the President and his protectors. I this day and age, we must remember that these people are responsible for protecting the most powerful person on the face of the planet. I do not think any Member of this Congress can, in good faith, state that this is not as important a relationship as that between an attorney and their client, or a doctor and their patient. We have already mourned the death of enough Presidents and civil rights leaders. Assassinations are cataclysmic events. We must do our best to spare the people of this great country, from tragic events reminiscent of the deaths of Presidents Kennedy and Lincoln.

The second reason that we protect these ''special relationships'' under the law, is because of their nature. We protect them because of their fragility when exposed to the eye of the unyielding public. We fear the susceptibility of these relationships to the harsh conditions of the public courtroom. For instance, one of the reasons that we so vehemently protect the attorney-client privilege is because we must protect a client from having their attorney testify against them at trial. That is not only commonsensical, but necessary to promote candor between a lawyer and the client seeking protection. The Supreme Court, in the case of *Upjohn* v. *United States,* 449 U.S. 383 (1981) emphasized that point when it declared that the purpose of the attorney-client privilege is ''to encourage full and frank communications between attorneys and their clients.'' This is a long-established cornerstone of the common law, developed as far back as the reign of Elizabeth I, and is inscribed in one of the most authoritative treatises of law currently published in the United States, Wigmore's ''Evidence.''

The relationship between the President and the Secret Service is equally delicate. The ''cover and evacuate'' strategy developed by the Secret Service over the last few decades specifically requires that agents remain in extremely close proximity to the President. Lewis Merletti, Director of the Secret Service, in his declaration on behalf of his agency's position on this matter, has concluded, that both the McKinley and the Kennedy assassination attempts could have been averted had the agents stayed within their proscribed proximity of the President.

It is also important to understand the complete level of trust that must exist between the President and his guard. Even Former-President Bush has recently stated ''I can assure you that had I felt [the Secret Service] would be compelled to testify as to what they had seen or heard, no matter what the subject, I would not have felt comfortable having them close in.'' That statement singularly spells out the problem in this case, the President of the United States cannot function effectively, and cannot be safe in his person, if he believes that his actions could later be used against him by someone outside of his close circle of advisors.

Even beyond the issues of trust and confidence, the fact that the President must be accompanied by his escort at all times destroys other privileges he may have, such as the one that should exist between himself and his attorneys. That is because, under our law, a communication is not privileged unless it is confidential in other words, made without other people in attendance. The result is that the President is barred from asserting his attorney-client privilege if the people charged with protecting his life are present when he discusses his legal matters. Therefore, not only must we recognize the ''Protective Function Privilege'' on its own merits, but also to preserve other privileges already recognized by our legal system.

From my perspective, the ''Protective Function Privilege'' that has been asserted by the Secret Service in recent times has both qualities necessary for the application of a limited privilege. First, the Secret Service performs a function that is necessary in this day and age. It was not long ago that an agent named Timothy J. McCarthy took a bullet for then-President Ronald Reagan. Was it not for his willingness to perform this important duty, history may very well have turned out differently.

The special relationship that the President must have with the members of his detail also supports the position that the ''Protective Function Privilege'' exists. The motto of the Secret Service is ''Worthy of Trust and Confidence''. We cannot undermine that essential message by taking away the President's trust and confidence in his faithful protectors. We cannot tolerate any situation where the President will no longer be able to make confidential negotiations in the presence of the people charged with protecting his life. We cannot afford to create the circumstances where our Commander-in-Chief must ask a member of his own security detail to leave the room while he conducts his business. We cannot give any malcontent the slightest opportunity to kill the President of the United States.

We must protect this relationship as we have others. We must protect it, not only for the good of our politicians, but also for the good of the American people.

## TOWARD A RENEWED FRIENDSHIP WITH INDIA

### HON. ROD R. BLAGOJEVICH

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 22, 1998*

Mr. BLAGOJEVICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to speak about India, particularly the relationship of the United States with that country. Over the course of 3 days this May, India conducted five nuclear weapons tests. In response, United States law brought about the imposition of punitive sanctions on India. Those tests changed the world's political landscape in ways we cannot yet hope to understand. Naturally, the relationship between India and the United States has also been changed, and, like most change, this change has raised many fears. Some fear that the tests and the resulting sanctions have caused hard feelings that will be difficult to erase. Others fear that India's emergence as a nuclear power makes it difficult for the United States to have anything but an adversarial relationship with India.

These fears are to be expected, but we cannot permit our fears to prevent us from taking the steps we need to take to build a more solid relationship with India. The challenge for America will be wheather we can use this opportunity to redefine the relationship between the United States and India for the 21st Century. Even before these tests, Indo-American relations were in need of a reassessment. A decade ago, the end of the Cold War called for unprecedented change in U.S. foreign policy. Elsewhere, American policy planners responded with new ideas of how to work with other nations, even former adversaries, to build a better world. Yet our relationship with India remained locked in a Cold War mind set, too rigid to respond to new geopolitical realities. This must change.

India is the world's largest democracy. Within our lifetimes, it is expected to become the world's largest country. A strong relationship with India is a benefit to the United States not only geopolitically, but commercially as well. The vastness of its potential wealth is only now being discovered by the world. The people of India have known of that wealth for centuries. That wealth is woven into India's history, land, and culture. But the true source of India's wealth is its people. The people of India share the values of freedom and democracy with the people of our own country. As proud, established democracies, the United States and India have more that unites us than divides us. The United States should make clear that we oppose the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction as the number one threat to global peace and security. But we must also concentrate our efforts on reducing the threats that cause governments to turn to these weapons as a deterrent.

Like many of my colleagues, I am optimistic about the planned meeting between the Prime Ministers of India and Pakistan in Sri Lanka later this month. I am hopeful that this meeting will further reduce tensions in the region by contributing to an atmosphere of dialogue and open minds.

Clearly, tensions in the region have to be solved through bilateral negotiations. Difficult issues like the Kashmir question must not be allowed to lead to further armed conflict.