

# EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

DANTE B. FASCELL—NORTH-SOUTH CENTER ACT OF 1991

SPEECH OF

**HON. CARRIE P. MEEK**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, October 12, 1998*

Mrs. MEEK of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 4757, which would designate the North/South Center at the University of Miami as the Dante B. Fascell North/South Center.

I thank Chairman GILMAN for his initiative in this matter, for it is a fitting honor for a truly great man.

For 36 years, Dante Fascell served on the House Foreign Affairs Committee, eight years as full Committee Chairman. He devoted his whole lifetime to the service of this nation and the nations of the world. A man with great insight, judgment, and knowledge, he was an advisor to Presidents who was also sought out by foreign leaders and dignitaries.

Throughout his decades of service, Mr. Fascell became more and more convinced of the need for an American foreign policy based on cultural, educational, trade and person-to-person exchanges between nations, in addition to normal government-to-government contacts. His vision became reality at his alma mater, the University of Miami. Dante Fascell is recognized as the father of the North/South Center, which today is Congressionally-authorized and one of the nation's leading institutions focusing on improving relations between the countries of North and South America and the Caribbean.

Despite his great achievements, however, Dante Fascell never forgot his roots. He was always friendly, open and approachable to his constituents in South Florida. He committed his efforts to solving little problems, as well as big ones. His common sense and common touch endeared him to—literally—generations of voters. It is not an exaggeration to say that, by the end of his service in Congress he was, as he is today, truly a legend in Florida.

Mr. Fascell retired from the Congress the year that I was elected, in 1992, and so I never had the honor of serving with him. But I have known him for many years. He set a very high standard for public service which all of us who follow him try daily to meet. And I am completely confident that those of you here today who served with Dante Fascell will agree with me that he is one of the finest men to serve in this body.

I would like to share with my colleagues a few comments on Dante Fascell which appeared in a Miami Herald editorial on his retirement.

[From the Miami Herald, May 28, 1992]

Dante Fascell retiring? Say it isn't so! But it is: Yesterday the veteran South Dade congressman announced in Washington that he won't seek a 20th term on Capitol Hill. Neither will he convert to his personal use, though legally he could, the \$500,000 or so in

his campaign treasury. That's fully consistent with his integrity, public and private.

Representative Fascell is a close second in seniority, but a clear first in esteem, among the members of Florida's congressional delegation. He has served with distinction as chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

Never was his wisdom on better display than during 1990's congressional debate of America's role in the Persian Gulf. His reasoned support for deploying multinational forces against Saddam Hussein was pivotal to winning House approval of President Bush's policies.

Yet Mr. Fascell, 75, also knows full well that violence rarely resolves international disputes. Long before Iraq's invasion of Kuwait, for instance, he had built a solid record of support for negotiations to bring peace to the Mideast while ensuring Israel's security. He also played a key role in congressional efforts to end violence and injustice in Central America and to restore democracy and human rights in Cuba, Haiti, Nicaragua, El Salvador, and Chile.

Less visible but arguably as important was Mr. Fascell's work in concert with leading European parliamentarians on behalf of human rights behind the Iron Curtain. Their efforts to free dissidents and goad the Eastern bloc to honor the Helsinki accords may well have helped hasten tyranny's demise and the Cold War's end. . . .

Among Mr. Fascell's endearing traits is one all too rare among elected officials: candor. He still has a way of cutting through baloney to get to the point. You can believe what he says.

You can also believe, however, that Mr. Fascell might leave some things unsaid in deference to his longtime colleagues and to an institution that he loves. Some retiring congressmen have spoken bitterly of their disillusionment with politics and of the 'poisonous atmosphere' pervading Capitol Hill. Mr. Fascell said that it was simply time to go after nearly 38 years of service.

Even so, there's cause for concern over Mr. Fascell's departure. Granted, many term-limits advocates would argue that he had already stayed on too long. It ought to be worrisome, though, when able public servants no longer feel that serving in Congress is rewarding enough or enjoyable enough to make them want to stick around.

For the nation and for Florida, then, Mr. Fascell's retirement is a loss. Beyond that, though, the obvious erosion in public service's attractiveness to candidates of his stature is an even greater loss.

H.R. 4519

**HON. RALPH M. HALL**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, October 14, 1998*

Mr. HALL of Texas. Mr. Speaker, under the rules, H.R. 4519 is considered a private bill. However, because of their wide constituent interest, the following Members of Congress would like to be shown as supporters of H.R. 4519.

1. JIM MCGOVERN

2. BOB LIVINGSTON
3. WILLIAM JEFFERSON
4. ALLEN BOYD
5. GENE GREEN
6. JOHN OLVER
7. CARLOS ROMERO-BARCELÓ
8. VIRGIL GOODE
9. BOB STUMP
10. PHIL ENGLISH
11. GERALD SOLOMON
12. LINDA SMITH
13. JIM GIBBONS
14. SUE KELLY
15. JOHN TIERNEY
16. LYNN RIVERS
17. NANCY PELOSI
18. TOM PETRI
19. MICHAEL PAPPAS
20. DAVID HOBSON
21. DAVID OBEY
22. RICHARD BURR
23. CLAY SHAW
24. JAY JOHNSON
25. MARCY KAPTUR
26. BUD CRAMER

A DIFFICULT TASK

**HON. MARSHALL "MARK" SANFORD**

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, October 14, 1998*

Mr. SANFORD. Mr. Speaker, over the past few months, I have heard from literally thousands of folks back home on the President's matter. On Thursday, I had to digest all that I had heard, read and thought about this, and simply vote yes, or no, on whether or not to authorize the Judiciary Committee to proceed with an inquiry of impeachment. I voted yes and owe you an explanation of how I got there.

I agree with opponents of the process who have suggested there has been far too much grandstanding and moralizing on this issue. Frustration with politicians grandstanding, however, never moved me into the camp that believed we needed to quickly move on to "the nation's business." In fact, since this story broke in January, I have tried to listen carefully and in no way have forgotten about issues like Social Security or national security. However, I have come to believe that in the long-run, the current debate is probably just as relevant to the lives of Americans. Here is the reasoning that brought me to this conclusion.

At the core, representative government is built on trust. Thus, maintaining trust in the leaders who run the many components of government is every bit as important as the individual functions of government. In other words, "national security", or "moving onto the nation's business," without trust in the people running it is an oxymoron.

In our system of representative government, every free citizen has ceded over to our school board member, our county council member, our Senator and our President a little

• 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.

bit of our authority. We place our trust in them. If the President raised his right hand and lied to a grand jury, we have a major problem because he is the chief law enforcement officer of this land. If people felt free to lie in our municipal, state or district court system after raising their hand and swearing to tell the truth, our criminal justice system would not work.

I fear that if we "leave it alone," we would be sending a message to everyone that since the President lied, they can, too. Or, worse yet, that two systems of justice exist—one for "big people," like Presidents, and another for regular people. Since I don't want to pass either one of these messages along to my children or yours, I don't believe we can simply leave this issue to fester.

David Schippers, Chief Investigative Counsel on the Judiciary Committee and a life long Democrat who headed then-Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy's organized crime task force in Chicago, summed this idea up well in his testimony before the committee:

"The principle that every witness in every case must tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, is the foundation of the American System of Justice, which is the envy of every civilized nation. If lying under oath is tolerated and, when exposed, is not visited with immediate and substantial adverse consequences, the integrity of this country's entire judicial process is fatally compromised and that process will inevitably collapse."

For these reasons, I have come to view the beginning of impeachment proceedings differently than many do. An inquiry does not impeach the President, but instead simply looks at the charges and the evidence behind them. It is a chance to clear this matter and to truly put it behind us in a way that leaving it alone never could.

To date, we have had a prosecutorial endeavor with Judge Starr and the Office of Independent Counsel. They have made their case but it has never been tested by the defense in a "courtroom" setting. In an impeachment inquiry, this would change. Democrats on the Judiciary Committee will have the chance to cross-examine witnesses, challenge evidence and tell the President's side of the story. In this process, one of two things can happen: (1) the President is absolved of all charges because the evidence does not hold up after it is cross-examined, and we can therefore truly have this behind us; or (2) there is enough credible evidence to warrant sending it to the Senate.

Scott Peck years ago wrote a book titled "The Road Less Traveled." Its premise was that doing the right thing was often the more difficult, and therefore less traveled, course. An impeachment inquiry fits under the same umbrella. You do not see them in Malaysia, Pakistan, or Zaire. Even the possibility of an impeachment is unique around the world. The key now is that we treat a process this special and unique with the proper consideration. This means sticking to one of America's most cherished values—the idea that we are a nation of laws, not men.

#### 75TH ANNIVERSARY OF HIGH POINT STATE PARK

### HON. MARGE ROUKEMA

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, October 14, 1998*

Mrs. ROUKEMA. Mr. Speaker, I rise to call attention to the 75th anniversary of the opening of High Point State Park, one of the most beautiful state parks in the State of New Jersey and, indeed, our nation. At a time when development pressures are stripping us of our open spaces, High Point is a pristine paradise despite the dense population around it. Made up of land donated by private owners and maintained by the state and volunteer workers, High Point is an outstanding example of what can be done when the public and private sectors work together for the betterment of their community. From the Kuser family, who donated the land, to the Friends of High Point State Park, whose volunteers provide a variety of services, many individuals deserve our thanks.

High Point State Park occupies more than 14,000 acres along the northern tip of New Jersey and contains the state's highest peak, 1,903 High Point. Its remoteness has kept the park virtually unchanged since King George of England gave the land to James Alexander—the first private owner—in 1715 as a royal land grant. The first substantial construction did not come for 173 years, when Charles St. John and his family built the plush High Point Inn resort in 1888. In 1909, the inn went bankrupt and was purchased, along with the land, by businessmen Anthony and John Kuser. Anthony Kuser tore down half the inn and reconstructed a "summer house" now known to visitors as the Lodge.

Private ownership came to an end in 1922, when Anthony Kuser gave 10,000 acres—the bulk of the modern park—to the State of New Jersey. The Kuser family also paid for construction of the 220-foot obelisk that tops the summit of High Point itself. The tower, completed in 1930, is a monument to veterans killed in the nation's wars. It offers majestic views of the Delaware Valley, the Catskill and Pocono Mountains, and the lakes and forests of the park itself.

As a multi-use park, High Point is managed with an eye toward balancing backcountry preservation with the provision of ample recreational facilities. The northernmost part of the park is the 800-acre John D. Kuser Natural Area, much of which is old growth Atlantic white cedar swamp. Just south of the natural area is the summit of High Point itself. There are three public-access lakes within the boundaries of the park. Twenty-acre Lake Marcia, at 1,600 feet the highest lake in New Jersey, has a supervised bathing beach. Lake Steenykill, west of Marcia, has a boat-launching ramp and furnished cabins that may be rented by family groups. Sawmill Lake, near the center of the park, has boat-launch facilities and 50 campsites.

Hiking, naturally, is one of the prime attractions at High Point State Park. The Maine-to-Georgia Appalachian Trail runs north and south through the length of the park and is intersected by a system of nine park trails varying in length from one-half to four miles.

High Point State Park is treasured by all who have hiked its mountains, swum or fished

in its lakes or simply taken in its majestic views. The people of New Jersey owe their undying gratitude to the Kuser family for sharing this natural wonder with the public and, in doing so, keeping it in its natural state. I ask my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join me in thanking the Kuser family, the Friends of High Point State Park, the park's employees and all others involved in protecting this treasure for generations to come.

#### THAILAND, A BEACON OF HOPE

### HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, October 14, 1998*

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, 25 years ago today the people of Thailand stood up and threw out a military dictatorship and created a nation built on the rule of laws and not of men.

It was a painful turning point in Thai history. Seventy-three people were killed and nearly a thousand were injured calling for their God given rights, demonstrating for democracy, political pluralism and the rule of law. The people of Thailand led the way in a region that was, and to this day still is, ruled by corrupt dictatorships.

Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos and Burma have not changed much. Most of these nation's dictators are linked to illicit drug production and all of them have no intention of permitting the expression of any political pluralism or the rule of law. To this day, Thailand is still a beacon of hope for thousands who flee from these repressive rulers.

The Karen and the Karenni whose nations were absorbed into Burma, the Hmong who are repressed by the Pathet Lao, the Montagards and other ethnic minorities and hill tribes pursued by the Vietnamese, all of them have taken refuge at one time or another in the free and democratic Kingdom of Thailand.

Thailand's People's Constitution was adopted in 1997 but was born from the blood that was shed in demonstrations 25 years ago today in Bangkok and all across the country involving some 500,000 people. Today we mourn and pay respect for Thailand's heroes who gave their lives for their nation and the greater good of all it people.

The United States remembers you, your nation loves you and the repressed people of the region who take refuge within your borders thank you from the bottom of their hearts.

#### IN HONOR OF THE MEMORY OF JOHN L. KOCEVAR

### HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, October 14, 1998*

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the memory of John L. Kocevar, a man who devoted his life to protecting and enhancing the well-being of his community in Seven Hills, Ohio.

Serving in World War II with the Army's 392nd Bomb Group in Europe, John Kocevar soon acquired a deep commitment to serving