

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

HOOVER DAM MISCELLANEOUS SALES ACT

HON. BOB STUMP

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 29, 1999

Mr. STUMP. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of my distinguished colleague from Nevada, Mr. GIBBONS, I am pleased to introduce the Hoover Dam Miscellaneous Sales Act.

Mr. Speaker, each year more than one million tourists travel to the Hoover Dam on the Arizona/Nevada border. Of the one million tourists who yearly visit this man-made treasure, a third venture from foreign countries. The demand for maps, publications, memorabilia, photographs and videos on the Hoover Dam, its history, and the Colorado River has significantly increased over the years. Most of these products can be produced by the Bureau of Reclamation. The Bureau, however, has not been given the authority to sell Hoover Dam products.

Mr. Speaker, this proposed legislation provides the authority to the Secretary of the Interior to produce and sell products relating to the Hoover Dam. The bill allows the funds derived from the sale of these products to be used towards the repayment of the Hoover Dam Visitor Center. Currently, purchasers of Hoover Dam power in Arizona, California and Nevada are paying for the construction of the Hoover Dam Visitor Center. Funds will also be applied to the payment of operation and maintenance costs, as well as costs associated with the delivery of guided tours at the Hoover Dam and its power plant.

Mr. Speaker, this legislation will not only enhance a visitor's experience at the Hoover Dam, but it will provide a new funding source for the many costs associated with the Hoover Dam and the Hoover Dam Visitor Center.

PREPARING OUR CHILDREN FOR THE FUTURE

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 29, 1999

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I invite my colleagues to recognize the outstanding achievements of the Mechanicstown School, an elementary school in my congressional district. I especially congratulate School Principal Antoinette M. Belfiglio. Mechanicstown is a micro-society magnet school. With the help of local businesses, the students and faculty of the school are working together to form a working community that is run by students under faculty supervision. This community within the school will use the skills learned in their classrooms and apply them to workplace and real world settings.

I invite my colleagues to join me in honoring these outstanding members of our community.

This example of local businesses taking an interest in the welfare of their children is exemplary. The dedication of our faculty and staff is meritorious.

Approximately 50 businesses in the local community have joined together in support of this program in the Mechanicstown Elementary School. There is a careful screening of each venture by a planning board, which evaluates the possibility of the business's survival in the school. This is done with the aid of Sim Town, a computer program.

After a permit is issued by the planning board, the business moves in and employees are placed by the school's employment agency. The children interested in a position are required to go through an application process much like the procedure that they would encounter in the average workplace.

Faculty members work with the students to run the business. The students take the classroom into the "real" world, using the skills taught to them in school and applying them in business situations. Programs such as the stationary stores, post offices, and the school supply store enhance the children's English, Math, and public relations skills. The children working in the environmental center, the pet store, and the science laboratory apply their knowledge from science and Math classes. There are video and computer based businesses in the school as well. These are extremely important for a child's survival in today's technology based workplace. Children become comfortable with computers and video equipment when they are young. This will give them an advantage when they emerge into the workforce.

This program is advantageous for our children. The skills learned from hands-on experiences will exhibit to children how to apply their classroom lessons. There is a definite benefit in having the children working with the faculty. They learn how to interact not only with their peers, but with their elders as well.

Another program that has been implemented in the Mechanicstown Middle School is the Morning Program that enables the entire school to meet together before the classes begin every day. During this time the students share various skills in the areas of music, dancing, and literature. Occasionally guests are asked to make presentations to the students. This is also an opportunity for the students to be recognized for their achievements both academically and also in the local community outside of school.

Out of the entire country, Mechanicstown has recently been chosen to be featured in a Japanese educational documentary. The Japanese company is honoring one school per country for their amazing feats in the educational curriculum, programs, activities, and classes. This is a great honor that has been bestowed upon our district's school.

Mechanicstown School should be highly commended for its innovative learning programs. Their dedication to our youth's future is invaluable. Mechanicstown is a stellar example of our schools working to meet the edu-

cational needs of our children. I thank our local businesses, the faculty, and the children of Mechanicstown Elementary School for their innovative programs, their persistence and hard work. I am confident that they will continue in their outstanding efforts.

ALFRED AND AGNES LAWRENCE CELEBRATE THEIR 50TH WEDDING ANNIVERSARY

HON. CAROLYN MCCARTHY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 29, 1999

Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Alfred and Agnes Lawrence from Rockville Centre, Long Island as they celebrated their 50th Wedding Anniversary on May 1, 1999. Their life's journey began in Sheepshead Bay, Brooklyn where they were both born and raised. They met as teenagers and soon became each other's sweetheart.

During World War II, Alfred proudly wore his country's uniform and served in the United States Navy as a SEABEE in the South Pacific on Okinawa island. And since Agnes was stateside, she contributed her part to help the war effort. A year after the war, on May 1, 1949, Alfred and Agnes exchanged wedding vows.

The Lawrences joined millions of other post-World War II couples by starting a family—seven children. The family Lawrence first lived in Brooklyn but soon moved to Rockville Centre, Long Island to raise their children. Throughout the years, the Lawrences experienced the joys of work, play, education, graduation, and marriage of their children.

The happy couple celebrated their Golden Wedding Anniversary at a retirement home in Spring Hill, Florida where Alfred is an active SEABEE veteran and Agnes is a HoneyBee. They are now blessed with twenty-one grandchildren and two great-grandchildren. A long and fruitful journey life has given them.

Mr. Speaker, I offer my congratulations and best wishes to Alfred and Agnes Lawrence on their 50th Wedding Anniversary.

IN HONOR OF THE LATE CAPTAIN VINCENT G. FOWLER

HON. MICHAEL P. FORBES

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 29, 1999

Mr. FORBES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor one of New York's bravest, a valiant and a true hero, Captain Vincent G. Fowler, a 21-year veteran of the New York City Fire Department who was recently killed in the line of duty at the age of 47.

Ask any member of the Community and I am sure they will agree that firefighters are

• 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.

truly courageous individuals. But there are those within the profession whose level of commitment challenges even that standard. Captain Fowler was one of these individuals.

Today, and every day, firefighters risk injury and death for the welfare of the community. It takes the tireless efforts of valiant men like Vincent Fowler to avert tragedy. Like many firefighters in our communities, Fowler understood the power of teamwork and its capability to save lives. His fearless leadership is a shining example to all of us.

During the course of his career, Vincent Fowler received three commendations for bravery, and had recently been appointed to the position of captain.

Fowler was a Holbrook, Long Island, Native, Captain Vincent Fowler was surrounded by loved ones who know all too well the dangers lurking at fire scenes. His father, also named Vincent, is a retired battalion chief, and his two brothers are also city firefighters. His family has dedicated itself to serving New York in one of the most dangerous jobs one can imagine. Consequently, the notion of a career in firefighting seemed natural for Vincent.

Mr. Speaker, Fowler embodies the type of role model who, as a leader, did not hesitate to put the safety of his team members above his own. He was in the basement of a burning house trying to determine where the blaze started when part of the first floor collapsed. He was severely injured, but orders his team to get out, knowing his fate had been sealed.

Colleagues, Captain Fowler is a courageous leader who will be sorely missed.

CRISIS IN KOSOVO (ITEM NO. 13)
REMARKS BY BENJAMIN SLAY
OF PLANECON, INC.

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 29, 1999

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, on June 24, 1999, I joined with Representative CYNTHIA A. MCKINNEY, Representative BARBARA LEE, and Representative JOHN CONYERS in hosting the sixth in a series of Congressional Teach-In sessions on the Crisis in Kosovo. If a lasting peace is to be achieved in the region, it is essential that we cultivate a consciousness of peace and actively search for creative solutions. We must construct a foundation for peace through negotiation, mediation, and diplomacy.

Part of the dynamic of peace is a willingness to engage in meaningful dialogue, to listen to one another openly and to share our views in a constructive manner. I hope that these Teach-In sessions will contribute to this process by providing a forum for Members of Congress and the public to explore options for a peaceful resolution. We will hear from a variety of speakers on different sides of the Kosovo situation. I will be introducing into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD transcripts of their remarks and essays that shed light on the many dimensions of the crisis.

This presentation is by Benjamin Slay, a senior economist at PlanEcon, Inc., a Washington-based economics consulting firm specializing in Russia, Eastern Europe and the Balkans. His work on the Balkans includes developing PlanEcon's macroeconomics model

for the economy of Bosnia-Herzegovina, and serving as a consultant to a 1995 Aspen Institute project on economic development after the Dayton accord. Dr. Slay received his Ph.D. from Indiana University in 1989. He has held faculty positions at Middlebury College, Bates College, George Mason University, and the State Department's National Foreign Affairs Training Center.

THE BALKAN ECONOMIES: THE IMPACT ON
KOSOVO¹

(Dr. Ben Slay²)

HOW BAD IS THE DAMAGE?

Economic developments in the Balkans since late March have been dominated by the Kosovo conflict. Yugoslavia's already fragile economy has been devastated by the NATO bombing. The exodus from Kosovo has burdened neighboring economies with hundreds of thousands of refugees. Transit routes have been closed, tourism and trade have fallen off, and investment projects have been put on hold or cancelled.

Footnotes appear at end of article

Estimates of the Kosovo war's economic costs vary widely, with figures ranging from \$20 billion to \$100 billion. The latter figure is nonsensical as aggregate GDP in region does not come close to this sum. Moreover, the region's economic problems can not be blamed solely, or even largely on the war. The fighting has instead provided a convenient excuse for politicians and seeking to divert attention from the deeper structural and policy problems that have constrained growth throughout the region. Only Hungary, Albania, and Bosnia continue to grow strongly; the other Balkan economies are either in or headed toward sharp slowdowns caused by weak export demand or the failure to pursue ambitious domestic reforms. For this latter group, the war only added to pre-existing difficulties.

In assessing the damage directly attributable to the war, the region's economies can be placed into five categories:

The direct hit: Yugoslavia. The Yugoslav economy is in catastrophic shape. Infrastructure, particularly bridges, railroads, and the telecommunications network were all damaged or destroyed by the bombing. NATO also inflicted serious damage on the decrepit, albeit functioning, Serb industrial base, with oil refineries, heavy machinery plants, and tobacco factories especially hard hit. Kosovo is completely devastated; a major reconstruction effort will be necessary just to house returning refugees. This is the second economic disaster to hit Yugoslavia in this decade: the economic sanctions and hyperinflation of the early 1990s had already practically halved economic output.

The Milosevic regime has done almost nothing to help. The economy is a largely unstructured kleptocracy, where leading economic actors engage in rent-seeking activities made possible by regulations drawn up for their benefit by the Milosevic regime. After a recovery phase lasting until 1997, economic growth had already tapered off substantially in 1998 before the outbreak of the Kosovo conflict. By early 1999 the economy was clearly headed for a sharp correction. With large-scale Western aid tied to Milosevic's fate, Yugoslavia's second crack at recovery looks just as unpromising as the first. Serbs will be digging themselves out

¹This text is adapted from Chris Kushlis and Ben Slay, "Overview", in PlanEcon Review and Outlook for Eastern Europe, June 1999, PlanEcon Inc., Washington D.C.

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from under the rubble of the Milosevic ear for years, if not decades, to come.

The front-line states: Albania and Macedonia. These two states absorbed the full shock of the refugee influx. While Albania took in almost twice as many refugees as Macedonia (450,000 compared to 250,000), Macedonia suffered greater economic dislocation. Whereas Albania exported almost nothing to Yugoslavia, half of Macedonia's exports went to or through Belgrade. Macedonia is also more concerned over lost tourism and foreign investment this year. By contrast, since over 60 percent of its GDP originates in the agricultural sector (which has a large subsistence component), Albania tends to be more insulated against external shocks than the rest of the region. We therefore estimate that the conflict will only reduce Albania's GDP growth by 2-3 percent this year. It will, however, knock 7-8 percentage points off Macedonia's GDP growth, thereby pushing Macedonia into recession.

Collateral damage: Bosnia-Herzegovina. Bosnia's Serb half is closely integrated with the Yugoslav economy and as a result suffered heavily from the war: exports from the Republika Srpska went almost entirely to Yugoslavia and have since March dropped to almost nothing. Bosnia also accepted 70,000 refugees (both Albanian and Serb), further swelling the numbers of refugees in the country. While we see Bosnian growth slowing this year from 21 percent, this must be viewed in the context of Bosnia's post-war recovery process. Annual growth rates above 20 percent are unsustainable as Bosnia's recovery matures; and problems like falling Croat demand for Bosnian exports are also driving growth down. A new tariff regime with Yugoslavia, and Yugoslav payment difficulties, were already cutting into first-quarter Bosnian exports and growth. For these reasons only half of the 7-percentage point slowdown can be directly attributable to the war. The main engine for Bosnia's growth continues to be the massive international assistance program.

Shell-shocked: Bulgaria and Croatia. Bulgaria and Croatia bore almost none of the refugee burden (each took in about 5,000 refugees), and both countries conduct only a small share of their trade with Yugoslavia (about 2 percent of total exports for Bulgaria, 0.4 percent for Croatia). Bulgaria and Croatia nonetheless find themselves in a precarious position in the aftermath of the crisis. The war cut into exports from both; for Bulgaria this involved the extra costs of re-routing transit trade; for Croatia it affected trade with Bosnia and destinations further south. Reductions in tourist revenues and foreign investment are a greater concern, as these inflows reduce current account deficits and boost tax revenues. Still, both economies were already suffering from their own difficulties before the bombing began: Bulgaria's exports and growth were down sharply due to slow industrial restructuring; while Croatia's economy slowed in the last quarter of 1998 and remained weak up to the outbreak of the war. In both countries the war will cost about 1-2 percent of GDP growth this year, as the growth slowdown is attributable primarily to domestic factors.

The near misses: Hungary, Romania, and Slovenia. Of the Balkan countries crying wolf, Romania is crying the loudest. Romania suffered only marginally from the Kosovo war; and even these losses may have been more than covered by IMF assistance. Romanian losses were largely confined to the 1.3 percent of exports heading to Yugoslavia, and to Danube shipping. Most of Romania's economic problems are domestic in nature. Slovenia is not even trying use the Kosovo crisis as cover for its slowdown in growth. With two-thirds of its exports heading to the

EU, Slovenia is less vulnerable than most to trouble in the Balkans; however, it is vulnerable to weak European demand. Likewise, Slovenia's exports to Croatia began to fall before the bombing started, due to Croatia's internal economic weakness. The war has apparently cut into spring tourism, but this should have only a marginal effect on Slovenia's tiny and very manageable current account deficit. The Hungarian economy continues to grow despite the problems on its southern border. In addition to a possible loss of tourism revenues, the main concern for Hungary is the possible effect on its burgeoning current account deficit of lower exports to the Balkans and reductions in its transit surplus as water, trucking, and rail traffic through Serbia has halted. Although these effects pose an element of downside risk to the economy, we expect their impact to be marginal.

A NEW ERA FOR THE BALKANS?

With an end to the conflict at hand, the international community appears to be focused on stabilizing the Balkans for the foreseeable future. Ideally, this commitment includes a strong military presence, substantial reconstruction aid, and firmer promises for integration into the EU. It should be matched by a rededication on the part of regional governments to the policy reforms needed for sustainable medium-term economic growth.

The first order of business will be post-conflict assistance for Kosovo. As Kosovars leave refugee camps in Albania and Macedonia to return to Kosovo, Western governments and international agencies are facing the immediate problems of providing humanitarian assistance to these returning refugees. To some extent, programs for refugees should not be much more expensive than the assistance delivered to the Albanian and Macedonian refugee camps, since, food, shelter, clothing, medical care, and security should be provided for the refugees irrespective of location. However, NATO will have to create the logistical systems needed to move these supplies from current refugee camps to Kosovo proper, probably without assistance from the Yugoslav authorities or Yugoslav transport systems. This will mean a road construction program connecting Albania to Kosovo and rebuilding bridges and roads in Kosovo. Interim refugee camps may also have to be created in Kosovo until housing is rebuilt. However, as long as Kosovars feel physically secure, these camps could be kept small and in close proximity to the former villages.

The second stage involves the reconstruction of Kosovo. As refugees return to Kosovo, assistance programs will need to concentrate on moving them to permanent shelters as soon as possible. International aid agencies have had substantial experience in resettling refugee populations. The accepted wisdom appears to be that building materials, seeds, tools and implements, and other such items should be provided *gratis*, while refugees themselves can be relied upon to rebuild their homes and begin farming or businesses again.

In the third stage, assistance will be channeled to economic development. If all goes smoothly, after several months, the Kosovo economy will begin to normalize, and policymakers will have to think about helping this economy develop for the long term. This development can be partly financed by remittances. Indeed, the Kosovo economy during the past two decades has been a rentier economy, as Kosovars working abroad have repatriated funds. Still, most of the funds for economic development will have to come from governments and international agencies; the initial emphasis is likely to be on

creating an infrastructure to foster local businesses.

The first priority should be to establish decent transport links through countries other than Serbia. This will involve creating all-weather road links to Albania as well as upgrading road crossings into Macedonia. Policy makers may also wish to set up credit programs for small businesses. Because Kosovo remains heavily agricultural, aid can be useful targeted at improving agricultural techniques and supplying better quality agricultural inputs such as seeds and plant protection agents. Subsidies to restart larger Kosovar enterprises will probably be wasted, unless advance work has determined which companies are likely to be economically viable. Kosovo is unlikely to be a center of large-scale industrial activity under any scenario. It is likely to remain dependent on agriculture, worker remittances, and a few larger plants and mines, such as the lignite mines near Pristina. Aid programs will need to be carefully monitored so that they do not attempt to support activities that in the long run are not financially viable. In any case, external assistance for Kosovo is likely to be a poor substitute for economic reform and international economic integration, both within the Balkans and with the EU.

Prospects for sustained growth in the Balkans will continue to hinge on security issues. Serbia, with its key location and recent history at the heart of the Yugoslav wars of succession, is still central to this equation. As long as President Slobodan Milosevic remains in power, Yugoslavia will remain an isolated economic backwater, cut off from international assistance and a potential source of renewed regional crises. If Milosevic stays in power, the West will wish to maintain a strong security presence in the Balkans for many years, particularly in Bosnia and Kosovo. If Milosevic goes, Yugoslavia could play a constructive role in regional reconstruction and stability. The Western security presence could be reduced, while trade and other linkages would revive more rapidly.

The post-1995 Bosnian experience highlights the possibilities and limits of major internationally financed reconstruction efforts for Kosovo. Infrastructure repair, although expensive, has proceeded at a fair pace in Bosnia, as roads, bridges, and telecom networks are now almost completely rebuilt. However, the goals of reconstruction and reconciliation have been partly frustrated by the creation of a culture of dependency upon international donors. Local politicians have stalled structural reforms, and privatization is only now getting underway. Progress in reintegrating Bosnian Serbs, Croats, and Muslims, as well as in attracting private capital flows and investment, has been minimal. The ultimate success of international assistance is determined by whether private flows and domestic investment are able to take up the slack after the assistance comes to an end. The Bosnian experience does not suggest optimism on this count.

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL REPORTS INDIA DETAINING THOUSANDS OF POLITICAL PRISONERS WITHOUT CHARGE

HON. GARY A. CONDT

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 29, 1999

Mr. CONDT. Mr. Speaker, the June 25 issue of *Indian Abroad* reports that Amnesty

International issued a report in which it said that India is holding thousands of political prisoners without charge or trial. Amnesty International's report was issued on June 16.

The article said that "torture and ill-treatment continued to be widespread and hundreds of people were reported to have died in custody." Amnesty International reported that "conditions in many prisons amounted to cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment." It reported that "disappearances" continue to occur and hundreds of extrajudicial killings were reported. In other words, nothing has changed.

Mr. Speaker, do these sound like the actions of a democracy? India claims to be "the world's largest democracy" even while it continues these repressive, tyrannical policies. This report shows that India is not democratic. It is merely the tyranny of the majority exercised on the minorities. That is why there are 17 freedom movements within its borders.

This comes at a time when India is engaged in combat to wipe out the freedom fighters in Kashmir, a conflict in which it has fired shells containing chemical weapons. India brought nuclear weapons to South Asia; now it is introducing chemical weapons.

America was founded on the principle of liberty. We must act to help bring the blessings of liberty to the people of South Asia. We can begin by declaring our support for national self-determination in Kashmir, Khalistan, Nagaland, and the other nations occupied by India. I am proud to have sponsored a resolution in the last Congress calling for an internationally-supervised plebiscite in Punjab, Khalistan on the question of independence. We should also cut off American aid to this government as long as it practices the kind of tyranny that Amnesty International reported, and we should impose reasonable economic sanctions. It is our responsibility to defend freedom wherever we can.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to introduce the *India Abroad* article into the RECORD for the information of my colleagues. I urge my colleagues to read it.

[From the *India Abroad* June 25, 1999]

HUMAN RIGHTS

AMNESTY SAYS THOUSANDS ARE DETAINED WITHOUT TRIAL

(From News Dispatches)

LONDON—Thousands of political prisoners, including prisoners of conscience, were detained without charge or trial in India, Amnesty International said in its annual report, released on June 16.

Torture and ill-treatment continued to be widespread, and hundreds of people were reported to have died in custody, the London-based human rights organization added.

"Conditions in many prisons amounted to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment," it said, adding that "disappearances" also continued and hundreds of extrajudicial executions were reported. At least 35 people were sentenced to death but no executions were reported, the report said.

The London-based human rights watchdog said armed groups were also to blame. These groups committed grave human rights abuses including torture, hostage-taking and killing of civilians, it said.

Overall, the report lamented that 1998, which marked the 50th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, was marred by a worldwide catalogue of abuses.

But Amnesty secretary general Pierre Sane also pointed to two landmark events—

the establishment of a permanent International Criminal Court and the arrest in October of former Chilean President Augusto Pinochet—which could help make human rights violators answerable.

Amnesty also singled out the United States as the only country known to have executed juvenile offenders in 1998.

INTRODUCTION OF THE CRITICAL CARE SPECTRUM ACT

HON. JAY INSLEE

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 29, 1999

Mr. INSLEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce the Critical Care Spectrum Act, which will benefit victims of heart failure and strokes by ensuring appropriate broadcast spectrum for medical telemetry devices. I have been working closely with hospitals, medical equipment manufacturers, health care providers, broadcasters, patients and other users of the broadcast spectrum to achieve the legislation introduced today. I am especially grateful for the guidance and assistance I have received.

Medical telemetry devices have allowed greater care for victims of heart failure and strokes. These devices send a signal, using part of the allocated broadcast spectrum, from a monitoring device attached to a patient to a central receiving point where the data can be viewed by medical personnel. Doctors and health care workers tell me that these devices are essential to the delivery of quality health care because they provide instant information about a patient and can warn doctors before medical problems become too severe to treat.

In recent years, the broadcast spectrum has become crowded with wireless communications, satellite broadcast transmissions, and the growing number of radio and television stations. As a result of the Telecommunications Act of 1996, the spectrum has become even more cluttered, due to the requirement for television stations to change to digital broadcasts. While stations make plans to move to the new digital spectrum, they retain their analog broadcasts, and take up more of the spectrum than they require. The increasing number of broadcast channels has given consumers a variety of programming choices to choose from, but has also posed an indirect threat to medical telemetry devices, some of which use the same broadcast spectrum.

Last year in Dallas, when a television station switched on to a digital broadcast, it knocked out the telemetry devices in Baylor University Medical Center. We were lucky that no significant injuries occurred, and the television station in Dallas should be commended for taking the station off the air as soon as they were made aware of the problem. This event served as a wake up call to medical telemetry device manufacturers and broadcasters alike. The Federal Communications Commission (FCC) issued advisories to stations that were planning to switch over to a digital broadcast. The advisories have been very helpful, and broadcasters have been working with local health care facilities to make sure the Dallas situation does not happen again.

In my home state, I recently learned about the precautions that were taken when KOMO-TV, Channel 4, switched over to a digital

broadcast. KOMO was in constant communication with all health care facilities in the broadcast area, and had technical representatives on hand in each of the facilities to make sure that no medical telemetry devices were impacted. KOMO, KING-TV and KCTS in Seattle have all switched to digital broadcasts. They have shown exceptional leadership and community concern with regard to this issue, and I am grateful not only for their concern, but for their assistance through the Washington State Broadcasters Association with the introduction of this legislation.

We can't expect this success to continue without defining which areas of the spectrum should be reserved for medical telemetry devices. As more and more stations flip the switch and go digital, the spectrum gets more and more crowded.

Medical telemetry manufacturers have been aggressive in solving this problem too. Spacelabs Medical, located in my Congressional District in Redmond, Washington, has been working closely with the American Hospital Association, the FCC and the Joint Working Group on Telemedicine to reach a solution to this problem. I look forward to working with all parties on a resolution to this issue.

Lastly, I would like to acknowledge the assistance of the following groups who have been so helpful in crafting this legislation. They include Spacelabs Medical, the American Hospital Association, the Washington Hospital Association, Evergreen Hospital, Harborview Medical Center, the Joint Working Group on Telemedicine, Hewlett-Packard, the Washington Association of Broadcasters, Western Wireless, AT&T Wireless, PhRMA, American Home Products and countless others.

I urge my colleagues to join me by cosponsoring the Critical Care Spectrum Act of 1999.

INTRODUCTION OF H. CON. RES. 144 URGING THE RELEASE FROM THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA OF THREE DETAINED EMPLOYEES OF CARE

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 29, 1999

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I have today introduced H. Con. Res. 144. The purpose of this resolution is to call attention to the case of three humanitarian workers unjustly imprisoned by the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. Branko Jelen, Steve Pratt and Peter Wallace were employed in Yugoslavia by CARE International, the world famous relief and development organization, providing food, medicines and fuel to refugees in Serbia and Kosovo. In late March and early April, these three men were detained and later accused of operating an "espionage ring." In a closed military court, their original indictments were dismissed only to be replaced by a new but similar charge of passing on information to a foreign organization. Their crime: providing CARE offices with "situation reports" based on experiences and openly available information. This standard procedure ensures that the organization's headquarters remains posted on the progress, prospects, and perils of their many humanitarian missions. The three are currently serv-

ing sentences of up to 12 years in Serbia. As this resolution clearly states, "the three men are innocent, committed no crime, and are being held prisoner unjustly."

The contribution made by organizations like CARE is of great importance to international humanitarian efforts around the globe. Although they work in unstable and often dangerous areas, these aid agencies must be confident in their ability to operate safely. It is for this reason that the threat of groundless charges and indefensible incarcerations is so dangerous to relief operations. Many world leaders, including U.N. Secretary General Kofi Annan and South African President Nelson Mandela, have already sought the release of these three men. This measure urges the Government of the United States to undertake strenuous efforts to secure their freedom and as asserted in the resolution, "calls on the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia . . . to give these workers their freedom without further delay." I want to thank my colleague from Alabama, Mr. CALLAHAN, the chairman of the Foreign Operations Subcommittee, for joining me on this effort. As members who work closely with the international NGO community, we are keenly aware of the contribution people like these gentlemen make to ending suffering around the world. I encourage the House of Representatives to declare our support for organizations such as CARE and our intolerance of the unjust imprisonment suffered by these three humanitarian workers by unanimously supporting H. Con. Res. 144.

REMARKS OF SECRETARY CUOMO

HON. NANCY PELOSI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 29, 1999

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, Secretary of Housing and Urban Development Andrew Cuomo recently spoke to the National Italian American Foundation as part of its Congressional Lunch Series. Andrew Cuomo is a model for those who would serve the nation, and while he comes from a distinguished family, he has already made his own indelible mark on our society.

His remarks were filled with humor and passion about family and culture, discrimination and opportunity, and the economic success so many communities are enjoying today. Andrew Cuomo also spoke eloquently about helping all Americans share in that success, so that our nation can truly be its best. It is with great pleasure that I ask for this transcript of Secretary Cuomo's remarks to NIAF to be entered into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

REMARKS BY HUD SECRETARY ANDREW CUOMO TO THE NATIONAL ITALIAN AMERICAN FOUNDATION (NIAF), JUNE 15, 1999

It is a pleasure to be with NIAF once again. They are a great organization telling the truth about the Italian-Americans. The President just released our new State of the Cities report. I think it frames a few issues, that—as this is a policy forum—would be a good stepping off point.

The State of the Cities report says basically two things. It says first there is a great apparent success story that is this nation, and one that we should celebrate because it is true: this is the strongest economy in history. It breaks all sorts of records. The

President relishes that fact, the Vice President relishes that fact, the Congress relishes that fact and we all should, because it is true.

But it is not at the same time the only reality. There is another reality for people and places that are left behind in the new economy. Their reality of failure is as stark as the other reality of success, and it is also more painful as a reality.

So you have a time where you have this great economic success. Eighteen million new jobs, lowest peace time unemployment since I was born 41 years ago, crime down, poverty down, welfare down—that is one story of America.

But there is also another story. A story of those places that are left behind where three out of five people aren't even in the stock market—so they don't celebrate when you go to 10,000 or 11,000.

Yes, you have more millionaires than ever before, but you also have the greatest income inequality in over 20 years. You have the highest homeownership rate in history—66.7 percent—but you also have 600,000 homeless Americans, at the same time that you have the highest home ownership rate. So you have two very accurate realities, both stark in their own way—both a story of success and a story of failure.

The paradox, however, is in many ways antithetical to what we believe in as a nation and what is in the long term health of this nation. You cannot survive, you cannot flourish with those disparities, with those polarities. It is especially true in the cities, as the report goes on to point out.

The numbers are staggering. Most of the cities are doing well and I do not mean cities like New York, Los Angeles, Chicago. I mean cities quite large, if you look at the 900 cities in the nation. Most of them are doing very well—about one-third of them are either smaller, poorer, or have higher unemployment.

The strong cities, the cities that have done well in the transition to the new economy, are doing very, very well. The cities that have been trailing are falling farther and farther behind.

You can see the story in the numbers, or you can just go down here to Anacostia in Washington, D.C. and drive through Anacostia and you will see the story. Or you can drive through parts of the South Bronx or through parts of Watts in LA and you will see the same story.

Or go visit a public housing project. Pass by Cabrini-Green in Chicago and the situation is as bad as it has ever been. Talk about the Dow Jones index and they won't know what you are talking about. And if you look at the conditions and you feel the pain in the hallways you see how hollow our success truly is. The statistics tell one story, the lives tell a different story.

Well, what do we do about it? This is not an overly complicated problem. We don't need to do any fancy studies to determine what to do. We just need to look at what we were taught originally.

For me, the model was my grandfather Andrea Cuomo—I was named for him. Andrew—Andrea Cuomo, a little man, 5 ft. 6, 155 pounds dripping wet with change in his pockets, but he knew what needed to be done. The very concepts that he talked about—and I can hear his voice today, God Bless him—are still the concepts that we have to strive for. He would talk about this land as a land of justice, justice was so important to him. He would talk about this as a land of opportunity. Opportunity for all, opportunity for all, he would keep saying.

We have to get back to those core principles and make them happen because they are not yet a reality. We need "opportunity

for all" translated into what we are talking about in this town. You need economic development measures that get jobs back to cities. 84 percent of all new jobs over the past two years were created in suburbs—84 percent. The cities are losing the jobs. As you lose the jobs you will lose the people and you can not sustain it.

Opportunity for all. Everybody should work, but that means there has to be a job there. It is hollow rhetoric to opine that welfare was no good and we really have made people work.

One problem: Where are the jobs? Where is the training? Where is the day care? Where is the transportation? If you look at what the economy is doing, it is pulling the jobs from the people and places who need it most. We can correct that, we know we can correct it. We do it very well—we have economic development incentives, we can use the tax code, we can use grants, we can get the jobs back to where we need them. We have to do it.

We have to fix the education system. Why? Because the education system was the insurer of opportunity for all. The public education system was the great equalizer, it said you can come from anywhere but you go to our public education system and if you work hard you can wind up being Mario Cuomo or Colin Powell or Bill Clinton—all from the public education system.

We are losing that. When people get up and give speeches and say there is a crisis in education in this nation they forget the second part, there is not a crisis in education in this nation. If you are rich you get the best education on the planet in this country. If you are poor and cannot afford a private school or you are from a poorer school district, then you get a substandard education and you never catch up.

The education system in this country is moving to two education systems—one for the rich side of town, one for the poor side of town. Go into the richer suburban school districts in the first grade, they'll show you that they put the child on the Internet in the first grade. You go to the same town, the poor school, they don't even have a basketball net. In first grade they will put them at computers with Pentium Processors—but in poor schools the most sophisticated piece of electronic equipment is the metal detector that they walk through on their way to the classroom.

That is not opportunity for all. We are 19th out of 21 in 12th grade math and science. The countries we beat were Cyprus and South Africa. That is not a formula for long-term global economic dominance.

We need health care because that's opportunity for all. Healthcare: you have 43 million uninsured, 11 million children uninsured. We need housing because that is part of providing the platform for people to do for themselves.

With a strong economy, a cruel irony: we actually have the greatest need for affordable housing in the nation's history. 5.3 million Americans need affordable housing.

What's happening, interestingly, is that the strong economy is driving up the rents. In San Francisco, the economy is so strong the rents are going so high those people who are on the bottom end or on fixed-incomes can't pay the rent. We know how to solve it—subsidize the rent, which is what you did for so many years, build affordable housing. We just have to want to do it.

Opportunity for all, provide a safe community. We are doing that with a cops program—lowest crime rate, both property and violence, since 1973. You can do more as soon as we solve this insanity over the gun legislation in this town that's going on now—which I don't understand.

Some people say "well you don't understand it because you are a New Yorker, you

are from the northeast, you don't understand the value of guns." No, no, I am an educated New Yorker, I have gone hunting up in Maurice Hinchey's district, bird hunting, quail hunting, I did pretty well. And I know this—that if you need an assault weapon to hunt, if your aim is that bad, you should just take up another sport.

And I know that children don't need hand guns to hunt and I know the saying which they love to use in rebuttal: "gun's don't kill people, people kill people." No—people with guns kill people, and if we had intelligent legislation to handle guns we would be doing even more.

My grandfather would talk about this land of justice, which for him meant that being an Italian American didn't count against you, that the premise of the country was everybody could come—Jews, Italians, Irish, Blacks, Whites it didn't matter. You came and then you did the best you could and under the "opportunity for all" agenda they would work with you to make it happen.

We still have not reached that. We really haven't. One of the things we do at the Department is Fair Housing. I can't tell you how many cases we see, every day, coast to coast, where discrimination is still alive and well—as ugly, as vulgar as it has ever been.

Last year the case in Jasper, Texas where they took an African American man, they chained him to the back of a pickup truck, and they dragged him until he was decapitated. That's America 1999, not 1969. At the cusp of a new millennium with all this economic power, they're still killing people for the color of their skin.

We had a case, a Portuguese woman moved into Missouri. First week, they planted a seven-foot cross on her lawn and burned it. Why? Because she was Portuguese—they thought she was African American—and that was their way of saying "we don't want you here." A cemetery in New Jersey. On Rosh Hashana they knocked down all the tombstones in a Jewish cemetery.

Discrimination is very much alive and well, and for Italians it's alive and well. Mario Cuomo was thinking about running for national office. At one time we did a few polls: Six percent name recognition of Mario Cuomo. Only 6 percent had heard of his name nationally. Nine percent thought he had connections to the Mafia.

Discrimination is alive and well, and my grandfather would talk about the voice of liberty, the voice of liberty, that this country was the voice of liberty. What we did in Kosovo, thank God, was express and communicate the voice of liberty. What we are doing in China—which we should do more of—what we are doing in South Africa—is to keep that voice of liberty strong.

Those are the avenues, the agendas, that I think that we have to approach to resolve the dual realities that we are seeing in this nation. Understand the realities, expose them—don't run from them—and then approach them.

And I also believe this: That now is the time to do these things. We have a great economic success—let's use it to invest. If we are not going to do these things now, then when are we going to do them?

They say the time to fix the hole in the roof is when the sun is shining. Well, now is when the sun is shining. If we don't take these dividends and invest now in Anacostia, when are we going to do it? If we don't now take up the fight for affordable housing now, when are we going to do it? If we don't take up the fight now for healthcare, when are we going to do it? If not now, when?

I'll tell you when—never. Because all of the excuses are gone. If this Congress, if this administration doesn't push progressive government it will never happen—because you

won't get a better moment than this moment.

All the things yelled about for all those years—all the obstacles are stripped away. How many years did we hear about the deficit: "well we can't do it, we have deficit". The deficit—the great inheritance of the Reagan administration. Well, the deficit is gone. God bless President Clinton, you have a balanced budget, you are talking about a surplus.

"Well, the government can't do anything." Well, the government's reinvented. Confidence in government is at its highest point in 40 years. If we don't do it now when will we do it? If we don't do it now, we will never do it.

And that, my friends, is a sin, because we have so much more to do, because the promise that this nation made to my grandfather and your grandfather is not yet fulfilled. They believed—they believed so much so that they came from all over the globe to this country. They got in little boats, they went across great oceans to lands they didn't even know—they didn't know how to speak the language—but the promise was so powerful.

Opportunity for all, justice, brotherhood, discrimination against none. We'll help you make it, you will lift us all. And we will work with you to make it as a community.

We are not there yet, but we can be. Now is not the time to be complacent. Now is not the time to pat each other on the back and say "boy oh boy you see how that Dow Jones is doing."

Now is the time to lock arms and go forward even stronger and harder than before and use this moment. We can do better. We are cheating ourselves if we say, this is all we can do. We are cheating ourselves if we are saying this is the best we can be, we've done it, this is America at its best.

This is not America at its best. This is not America at its best. We can do more.

Langston Hughes wrote a beautiful poem. I just want to read you a couple of paragraphs from it:

Let America be America Again.

Let America be the dream the dreamers dreamed—

Let it be that great strong land of love
Where opportunity is real, and life is free,
Equality is in the air we breathe.

I am the poor white, fooled and pushed apart,
I am the Negro bearing slavery's scars.
I am the red man driven from the land.
I am the immigrant clutching the hope I seek—

I am the worker sold to the machine.
I am the people, worried, hungry, mean—
Hungry yet today, despite the dream.
I am the man who never got ahead.
A dream—

Still beckoning to me!
O, let America be America—
The land that never has been yet—
And yet must be.

That is our charge—together we can do it.

SUPPORTING H.R. 2018, THE CHILD CUSTODY PROTECTION ACT OF 1999

HON. MICHAEL F. DOYLE

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 29, 1999

Mr. DOYLE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 2018, the Child Custody Protection Act. This important legislation reaffirms the vital role of parents in our families, and

seeks to promote and encourage communication between teens and their parents or guardians.

Today in many states, it is legal for a child under the age of 18 to make the monumental decision to end a life by getting an abortion without consulting with their parents. It is unfortunate that some minors who find themselves confronted with an overwhelming situation such as an unplanned pregnancy would not consult the very people they should turn to for guidance and support in a time of personal crisis . . . their parents.

My home state of Pennsylvania already has legal statutes which require knowledge of at least one of the minor's parents before obtaining an abortion. The Child Custody Protection Act will re-establish the rights of parents nationwide, by requiring that a parent must accompany a minor child if they choose to undergo abortion procedure. The Child Custody Act would not interfere or take the place of existing state laws like those in Pennsylvania, but it would make it a Federal offense to transport a minor across a state line for an abortion, unless the child was transported by a parent. It is my hope that enactment of this bill will not only foster a greater level of communication between family members on this most serious subject, but will prove to be instrumental in reducing the number of abortions and encourage the consideration of viable options such as adoption.

Mr. Speaker, I strongly encourage every Representative of this body to join with me in support of the Child Custody Act, as 130 of my cosponsors have, and vote for passage of this important child protection and parent's rights legislation.

CONGRATULATING THE WATERS FAMILY ON 50 YEARS OF MARRIAGE

HON. JOHN CONYERS, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 29, 1999

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, Dr. Maurice Waters, recently a Professor of Political Science at Wayne State University in Detroit, and his wife, Dr. Elinor Waters, former Director of Oakland University's Continuum Center in Rochester, MI, are a most extraordinary couple. This past Saturday, they celebrated their 50th Wedding Anniversary and given their activities and vigor, it is conceivable that they are just now hitting their stride. They may epitomize the adage of a rolling stone gathering no moss.

I have known Maury Waters and his family for a number of years. He presently has Professor Emeritus status at Wayne State and has moved from the Detroit area to Chevy Chase. During his nearly 40 years at Wayne State, he not only taught political science as an assistant and then as a tenured Professor—specializing in International Relations—but he managed to author five books, eleven major articles and book chapters and dozens of conference papers. While in Detroit, he was a board member and chairman of the Center for Peace and Conflict, which is affiliated with Wayne. He also taught at the University of Wisconsin, at Antioch College in Ohio and at the University of the West Indies,

in Kingston, Jamaica. Dr. Waters was also a Foreign Policy Associate under the Rockefeller Foundation as a Research Scholar at the United Nations.

Beyond teaching at Oakland University and directing its Continuum Center, Elly Waters has also authored numerous books and professional articles and is a nationally acclaimed expert in the field of counseling older people and adult career development. She worked at the Merrill-Palmer Institute in Detroit, at the Fels Institute in Yellow Springs, OH, and the Industrial Relations Center of the University of Chicago and the Michigan Civil Rights Commission. Dr. Waters has also served on numerous national boards including the American Counseling Association and the National Board for Certified Counselors and was President of the Association for Adult Development and Aging.

After "retiring" for a few years and moving to the Washington, DC area, they could have rested on their laurels and taken it easy, but that is not their style. Elly continues as a training consultant, serving on national boards and accepting speaking assignments. Maury pursued his interest in the United Nations and is now a member of the board of the United Nations Association of the National Capital Area. Then, as the Clinton Impeachment proceedings began to take place, Maury approached me to express serious concerns about certain constitutional and precedential implications of where the House was going. He then said he would assist me on Capitol Hill with this historical matter. His advice proved so valuable that I coaxed him out of his ostensive retirement and hired him as a parttime Senior Advisor.

In addition to their full and active professional careers, Maury and Elly have three children, George, Rob, and Judy. They are also blessed with two grandchildren: Caitlin, who lives here in the D.C. area, and Joshua, in California. Maury and Elly have become bi-coastal grandparents, traveling frequently. Mr. Speaker, perhaps the lesson to be learned from the Doctors Waters is that intellectual and professional activity, supported by a loving family, can keep two people young and contribute to a long and fruitful marriage such as this one that has succeeded for half a century. My congratulations to them both.

A BILL TO CLARIFY THAT ADVANCE PRICING AGREEMENTS BETWEEN TAXPAYERS AND THE INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE ARE CONFIDENTIAL RETURN INFORMATION

HON. AMO HOUGHTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 29, 1999

Mr. HOUGHTON. Mr. Speaker, today I am joined by my colleagues, Messrs. SAM JOHNSON from Texas and SANDER LEVIN from Michigan, and Ms. JENNIFER DUNN from Washington, in introducing our bill which would protect, as confidential tax information, advance pricing agreements (APAs) and the information would be protected under Section 6103 of the Internal Revenue Code and treated as an exception to the public inspection provisions provided in Section 6110 of the Code.

The APA program began in 1991. From all reports it has been successful. The program has provided a mechanism to resolve transfer pricing issues (i.e. the appropriate arm's length price for sales, services, licenses and other transactions between related parties) of multinational companies for not only prior years, but also for specified years in the future. It saves time and money for the government as well as for taxpayers. It also reduces protracted and costly litigation. The program involves not only taxpayers and the IRS, but also where certain double taxation treaties are applicable, foreign taxing authorities as well.

From the beginning of the program, taxpayers, as well foreign governments, have relied on assurances that the information received or generated by the IRS would be protected under the confidentiality requirements of Section 6103. Such assurances were based on published IRS information. As a result, multinational companies were willing to disclose sensitive pricing information, trade secrets, and other data in the interests of efficiently determining the proper and agreed-upon transfer pricing methodology and agreement.

Earlier this year, the IRS notified taxpayers that, contrary to its long-standing policy, the APAs are subject to disclosure under Section 6110—which requires disclosure of any IRS "written determination". This change by the IRS came in response to a lawsuit brought by a commercial publisher of tax information. Although the lawsuit is not settled, the IRS is proceeding with redaction and release of the APAs issued since 1991. The release is scheduled for October, 1999.

We do not find it difficult to believe that tax return information, as well as pricing, trade secrets and other sensitive data which were provided and used in completing an APA, remain confidential under Section 6103, and excluded from the provisions of Section 6110. Otherwise, we do not believe taxpayers will continue to support the program. Clearly it is essential under our tax system to provide as much useful tax guidance to the public as possible, while maintaining the confidentiality and identity of the taxpayers involved. Thus, the bill would provide for an annual report by the Secretary of the Treasury. This report would include statistical information on the issuance of APAs and renewed APAs. In addition, the report would set forth general summaries of the methodologies used in the APAs, together with hypothetical examples. Such a report should serve the interests of providing additional guidance to taxpayers regarding the approach used by taxpayers and the IRS in reaching agreements on transfer pricing.

We invite our colleagues to join us in supporting this important legislation affecting the confidentiality of taxpayer information.

WINNERS OF THE "SET A GOOD EXAMPLE" COMPETITION

HON. SOLOMON P. ORTIZ

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 29, 1999

Mr. ORTIZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend two very special groups of students in South Texas from two extraordinary schools: Landrum Elementary School in San Benito, Texas, and Oliviera Middle School in Brownsville, Texas.

Competing with over 10,600 schools from all across the nation, this group of students from Texas entered and won honors in the "Set A Good Example" competition, a contest sponsored by the Concerned Businessmen's Association of America. The "Set A Good Example" campaign rewards students for their concern and participation in programs that highlight the dangers and detrimental effects of crime, violence, and illegal drugs.

The Oliviera Middle School and Landrum Elementary School groups formulated and created projects emphasizing good moral guidelines. Their projects celebrated common sense and understanding the importance of being honest, trustworthy, competent, honorable and industrious. The project also condemned violence, murder, and illicit drug use. At a time when our young people face the adverse challenges of crime and violence, I applaud their efforts that highlight personal moral integrity and commitment to social action.

I am very proud of these students, but I know they did not do this alone. I commend their parents, their teachers, their friends and their school staff for supporting and encouraging them in this proud undertaking. At a time when our national conversation has centered on underlying causes of youth violence in the aftermath of several high-profile school shootings, I am proud to offer these young people as examples for others.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me today in applauding these students from Oliviera Middle School and Landrum Elementary School. They strive for the moral integrity that all Americans, young and old, should emulate.

HONORING THE NEW HAVEN COMMISSION ON EQUAL OPPORTUNITY FOR 35 YEARS OF SERVICE

HON. ROSA L. DeLAURO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 29, 1999

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to rise today to congratulate the New Haven Commission on Equal Opportunity on its 35th Anniversary. I wish I could be there today as the community gathers to celebrate this wonderful occasion.

The New Haven Commission on Equal Opportunity is the oldest municipal civil rights agency in the United States. In 1964, after attending the U.S. Conference of Mayors hosted by President Kennedy, former Mayor Richard Lee returned to New Haven with a commitment to combat discrimination in all forms and a determination to make the city of New Haven a national model of equality. Together with the New Haven Board of Aldermen, he established the New Haven Commission on Equal Opportunity.

For more than three decades, the Commission has been on the front lines of the battle to extend equal opportunity to all. In recent years, the Commission has developed a city-wide plan to combat sexual harassment in the workplace, as well as a unique tracking system to ensure contract compliance in all city construction projects. In fighting to protect the rights of women, minorities, and workers, the New Haven Commission on Equal Opportunity

is faithful to Mayor Lee's original vision and is a vital force in our community.

It is with great pride that I extend my congratulations to the New Haven Commission on Equal Opportunity and Executive Director John Cox on its 35th Anniversary. I offer my sincere thanks and appreciation for all your work and best wishes for continued success.

TRIBUTE TO DR. J.M. SAEGER

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 29, 1999

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, it has come to my attention that the City of Lebanon, Missouri, celebrated "Dr. J.M. Saeger Appreciation Day" on June 16, 1999.

Dr. Saeger was honored by the City of Lebanon for his 30 years of service on the Board of Commissioners of the Housing Authority, where he also served as board president for many years. Dr. Saeger has a long history of public service. A veteran of World War II, he faithfully served his country in the military. He also served as the official Lebanon weather observer for the National Weather Service for 26 years. Dr. Saeger, who holds a doctorate in chiropractic medicine, continues to practice.

Mr. Speaker, I know the Members of the House will join me in paying tribute to Dr. Saeger for his dedication to his community and selfless public service.

[From the Lebanon (MO) Daily Record, June 17, 1999]

DR. SAEGER HONORED FOR 30 YEARS OF SERVICE

Dr. J.M. Saeger of Lebanon was honored by friends, family and the Lebanon community Wednesday at St. Francis De Sales Family Center during a surprise birthday party. Dr. Saeger and his family include Joan Harris, Ken Harris, Joey Harris, 7, and Jake Harris, 6, of St. Charles, Dr. Saeger of Lebanon, Angela Prost, and Tom Prost of Columbia, IL, Rita Cole, and Hayley Cole, 2, of Springfield, and Vivian Smith of Kansas City. Lebanon Mayor Bud Allen, State Sen. John T. Russell and State Rep. Beth Long attended the celebration where a proclamation was signed making June 16, 1999, Dr. J.M. Saeger Appreciation Day in Lebanon. Dr. Saeger has served on the Board of Commissioners of the Housing Authority of the City of Lebanon for 30 years, serving as board president for many years. He served his country in the military and as a veteran of World War II. He served as the official Lebanon weather observer for the National Weather Service for 26 years. Dr. Saeger earned his doctorate in chiropractic medicine and continues to practice.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. CAROLYN MCCARTHY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 29, 1999

Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York. Mr. Speaker, if I had been present on Friday, June 25, 1999 I would have voted in support of H.R. 1802—The Foster Care Independence Act of 1999.

WINNERS AT THE NATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL SPEECH AND DEBATE TOURNAMENT

HON. JAMES M. TALENT

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 29, 1999

Mr. TALENT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize six outstanding students from my district. These students set their sights high, and as a result, competed in the National High School Speech and Debate tournament.

Two thousands students from all over the country competed in the tournament this year. To qualify these students first competed in rigorous district competitions. Marquette High School's speech and debate team, coached by Mrs. Kim Cranston, sent six talented students to national competition.

First, Edward Tulin was named National Champion of Domestic Extemporaneous Speaking for 1999. Mr. Tulin has been competing in speech and debate for four years and spoke in 13 rounds of competition to win the title.

Second, there were five other students who competed and excelled at the national level. These students were: Justin Kempf who placed 8th in Student Congress' Senate division. Emily Vreeland who was a Semifinalist in Student Congress' House division. Jane Diecker and Edward Tulin who advanced to the 2nd level of competition in Policy Debate. Kane Huang and Elise Manning who competed in the Duo Interpretation competition.

And finally, I would like to recognize Mrs. Kim Cranston whose dedication and tireless efforts have aided in the success of these students and many more. Her commitment to education and belief in the potential of each student is an example of excellence in teaching.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to be able to recognize these extraordinary young people for their achievements. Their success is a true reflection on not only their drive and determination, but also on the parents, family members, and teachers who have supported their hard work and determination. These students are an excellent example of what young people will achieve when given the opportunity.

IN HONOR OF THE LATE WARDELL YOTAGHAN

HON. DANNY K. DAVIS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 29, 1999

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to a real hero. No, he did not hit 70 home runs, steal any bases, slam dunk any basketballs, nor was he an actor. No, he was for real. He was Wardell Yotaghan, a man who lived and worked, who spent his life trying to make life better for people who lived in public housing. Mr. Yotaghan died of a heart attack at the age of 53, much too young, before his time; but that's not unusual for African-American males. Black men have the lowest life expectancy rate of any large group in America.

Wardell did not live long, but he lived well. He lived well enough to help countless others

through very difficult times. His wife said, "He went 24 hours a day," and understood that what he did would ultimately help him and his family as well.

In the early 1990's, Wardell helped lead a campaign that resulted in the Federal Government granting some Chicago Housing Authority residents a level of control over their own buildings. Wardell filled many roles over the years, including president of his building at 2450 W. Monroe. His wife said, "Wardell was like a father to the people here." They wouldn't make a move unless they talked to him, wouldn't sign anything unless they confirmed it with Wardell. Everybody knew that he would do the right thing.

Wardell worked at Malcolm X College as a security aide and for 10 years was a Cook County Sheriff's Deputy. Here was a man who truly understood what leadership was really about. "First of all, servant of all," he has now transcended all and leaves a wonderful wife Marie, who shared in his work, three daughters, two sons, two sisters, and eight grandchildren.

Wardell died, but his will and drive to save Public Housing will continue to live on. Wardell was able to bring people together, was full of patience and has a genuine desire to see democracy work. He was love in action.

IN SUPPORT OF PEACE IN KASHMIR, H. RES. 227

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 29, 1999

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing H. Res. 227, legislation expressing the sense of the Congress in opposition to the Government of Pakistan's support for armed incursion into Jammu and Kashmir, India.

The Government of Pakistan has long supported terrorism in India. However, this latest incident is far beyond the usual murder of innocent civilians on a train or at a wedding party. The Pakistan Army, intelligence service and government has moved thousands of men and materials up to the Pakistan side of the LoC and sent hundreds of army regulars across the line. The Pakistan Army is laying down artillery fire in support of the Pakistani invaders.

For many years, India has been suffering from Moslem extremist attacks originating from Afghanistan and Pakistan which are supported by the Pakistani government. Last year Americans received a bitter taste of what India experiences on a regular basis in Kashmir when those same terrorist groups killed our diplomats in two of our embassies in Africa.

The Government of Pakistan gives political, material and moral support for terrorism in Jammu and Kashmir. The Pakistani government supports training camps for terrorists that operate around the world. And as I have stated, many Americans have died as a result of their attacks.

Pakistan is the backbone behind the Taliban fundamentalist group in Afghanistan. The Pakistani government gives critical military, logistical and political support for the Taliban's military effort against legitimate representative political alternatives. The Taliban, as a matter of policy, produces heroin and purposely ex-

ports it to the West. The Taliban have been giving refuge to Osama bin Laden, the Saudi terrorist, who is responsible for the deaths of American diplomats. And the Taliban's policy of systematic repression of women is barbaric and unacceptable to both Western, Eastern, Islamic, Christian, Hindu, Buddhist or Jewish cultures.

The Taliban must be stopped. Their existence and growth threatens the current regional movement towards representative forms of government.

One year ago, India and Pakistan tested nuclear weapons. Severe sanctions were swiftly imposed by U.S. law. Since then we have seen a slow but steady effort by Washington and New Delhi to resolve our differences. Regrettably, the effort has not gone as fast as some of us would like. To a large degree it has been slowed down by a misperception by the State Department of India's motivations for the testing. While I am a strong supporter of nuclear non proliferation it is curious that foggy Bottom has difficulty understanding India's concerns about China's regional intentions. China has given nuclear and ballistic weapon support to Pakistan on India's western border. China has a close relationship with Burma's narcodictatorship on India's eastern border having shipped over \$1.4 billion in arms to Rangoon. And of course China brutally occupies Tibet on India's northern border . . . the Tibetan/Indian border is bristling with PLA troops.

Even more puzzling, has been the Administration's failure to acknowledge how State Department policy has helped to bring about India's sense of insecurity by inadequately responding to China's violation of the Nuclear Non Proliferation Treaty. We must not forget that China sold and transferred nuclear weapon's technology to Pakistan.

If India, or any other nation, is expected to refrain from building a nuclear deterrent, then the U.S. and other nuclear powers must ensure that these non nuclear nations are not bullied by their nuclear neighbors.

Earlier this month, the Senate adopted legislation that has many provisions regarding current sanctions against India and Pakistan. One provision would suspend sanctions against India and Pakistan for a period of five years. While I strongly favor this, I very much oppose a provision in the bill that unconditionally repeals the Pressler amendment. As you must recall, the Pressler amendment requires the President certify to the Congress that Pakistan is not developing nuclear weapons.

The question is, why on earth with Pakistan supplying critical support for the Taliban do we want this time to reward Pakistan by unconditionally lifting the Pressler amendment?

It also should be noted that Pakistan has provided China with assistance that is detrimental to our national security.

The Lahore Summit established a framework for bilateral cooperation and reconciliation between India and Pakistan. Lahore gives hope for the new Indian government that will be elected in September to carry the process forward in Pakistan. Pakistan should withdraw its forces and get on with it commendable efforts begun in Lahore.

Our own bilateral relationship with India should not be dominated by security issues. The relationship should remain as broad as what we enjoy with other democracies.

India's economic growth, and U.S. investment to help spur that growth, should be at

the top of our mutual agenda. India's vast pool of highly trained English speaking professionals offers our nation critical resources in our efforts to stay competitive and to remain the world's leader in high tech industry. We need to offer India a security and economic partnership.

India's testing must be understood in terms of its verifiable, objective security concerns and how the world's nuclear powers have responded to those concerns. Any changes to the Pressler amendment should be considered in terms of U.S. national interests in relation to Pakistan's behavior.

Mr. Speaker, I will soon be introducing legislation regarding sanctions against India and Pakistan. However, before we consider any changes in the law affecting Pakistan there must be fundamental changes in the Government in Pakistan. We cannot support a government that permits and encourages actions that lead to the murder of Americans or any other innocent civilians.

According, I urge my colleagues to support H. Res. 227.

H. RES. 227

Whereas the United States has a vital interest in ensuring stability in South Asia, reducing tensions between India and Pakistan, and preventing the spread of terrorism;

Whereas Pakistani-backed armed forces and, reportedly Pakistani regulars, have crossed from Pakistan into Jammu and Kashmir, India, and occupied Indian military positions that were temporarily abandoned for the winter season;

Whereas this incursion has the financial and military support of Pakistan;

Whereas Pakistan's strategy is to support the armed incursion into Kashmir and renegotiate the Line of Control;

Whereas the Indian armed forces have been forced into action to defend the territory on the Indian side of the Line of Control and push the terrorists and Pakistani military forces out;

Whereas Pakistani armed forces, reportedly, are involved in these incursions;

Whereas the actions by Pakistan are contrary to the Lahore Declaration, an agreement between India and Pakistan to promote regional stability, peace, and security in South Asia;

Whereas the forces include well-trained and heavily armed Afghans and Pakistanis associated with Osama bin Laden, the Harkat-ul-Mujahideen, and the Government of Pakistan; and

Whereas the Group of Eight (comprised of the United States, France, Germany, Italy, United Kingdom, Japan, Canada, and Russia) on June 20, 1999, called for an immediate end to the hostilities, restoration of the Line of Control, full respect in the future for the Line of Control, and resumption of the dialogue between India and Pakistan in the spirit of the Lahore Declaration: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the House of Representatives—

(1) that it should be the policy of the United States to oppose the Government of Pakistan's support for armed incursion into Jammu and Kashmir, India;

(2) that it should be the policy of the United States to support the immediate withdrawal of intruding forces supported by Pakistan from the Indian side of the Line of Control, to urge the reestablishment and future respect for the Line of Control, and to encourage all sides to end the fighting and exercise restraint;

(3) that it should be the policy of the United States to encourage both India and

Pakistan to adhere to the principles of the Lahore Declaration.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. LOUISE McINTOSH SLAUGHTER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 29, 1999

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, on Friday, June 25, I was unable to be present for rollcall vote No. 256. Had I been present, I would have voted "yes" or "aye" on rollcall vote No. 256.

ARE YOU AN AMERICAN? THOUGHTS FOR INDEPENDENCE DAY

HON. JIM McDERMOTT

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 29, 1999

Mr. McDERMOTT. Mr. Speaker, while participating in the recent Memorial Day observance at Veterans Memorial Cemetery in my District, I was privileged to hear an inspired essay about what it means to be an American. This essay was composed and presented by Elizabeth [Liz] Bokan, a student at Washington Middle School in Seattle. Many of us in the audience were deeply moved by Ms. Bokan's eloquence. Her words lend us confidence that our future as a nation is in the good hands of enthusiastic and creative younger generations.

Mr. Speaker, many of us will celebrate Independence Day by participating in naturalization ceremonies, helping to welcome new citizens to our ranks. I proudly offer Ms. Bokan's essay to all my colleagues as we return to our districts to renew the bonds that hold us together as a nation this July 4th.

ARE YOU AN AMERICAN?

Are you an American? Ask yourself this, and you come upon the easy answer, well yes, I am an American, as I am a citizen of America. But I ask you, is there not more to being an American? And how does a true patriot respond to pressure on one's beliefs, while maintaining the presence of mind that is characteristic of being an American?

In my school, I have been taking a class on American History. The truth will always hurt, no less in the sense of what this country great. I have learned of battles fought, and unnecessary blood spilled, and to what cause? Yet reading these texts, and seeing these illustrations of great American heroes, one thing seems to shine through. The pride individuals appear to hold in their home, in their title, and in their love for themselves and their people. Does that not signify that these people were very much Americans? But does each and every person have to measure up to the incredible genius of Abraham Lincoln and Benjamin Franklin simply to be called an American?

We are by name the country that accepts the unwanted of other societies; the Statue of Liberty asks for the sick and poor of the rest of the dismal world to travel to America, the land of the free. It is said that we have lost our charity, and our openness to the rest of the world's outcasts, and yet do we not open our lives and hearts to the immigrants that come to us searching for a better life, for the "American Dream"? One

of the magics that is America is the diversity of culture, accepting any and all customs, and yet still adopting them as valid Americans.

We have known what it is like to be the underdog, we have felt the ridicule of the rest of the world, and the pressures of an often losing struggle to overcome all odds, against us, and we continue to offer our support to those who feel the stress we felt, and more. And each and every one of those people we bring in as our own call themselves Americans, yet are they believed by the majority? In our society today, there is great conflict on every issue that could possibly be argued over, and people speak of the destruction of the American spirit. Yet the fact being overlooked is that the basis of the American way of life is within discord; we have the American right to disagree. But that discord brings about a people of accord, does it not? Through the wars fought and the policies enacted, we have always agreed to disagree in one way or another, and that leads to a harmony of the people.

But does an American necessarily have to be a hero, or a recently discovered patriot? Think of the thousands of soldiers whose names you've never heard, of the ones who have died for this country in the last 200 or so years, and of those who survived, who make sure these heroes can live on in American hearts. Think of the average working citizens, those who hold strict morals for themselves and those around them, who live their lives maybe raising a farm and a family. These people proudly call themselves Americans, and we believe them. Why? The truth is, Americans are people who will die for their country, who will stand up for their rights and those of the oppressed. Sure, it may be done with fear in their hearts, but is fear not also an American standard? We thrive on it, and have never felt the need to deny ourselves of it. The people we embrace and those who do the embracing are Americans. It is a state of mind to be an American, it is a love and joy in our freedom. I am an American, and if I could, I would tell the world, but it is enough to know that I can, I have the right to, and that absolutely no one can stop my love of the American spirit which I call my own.

IN HONOR OF DON FOWLER

HON. JAY INSLEE

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 29, 1999

Mr. INSLEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an exceptional college president in my district, Mr. Don Fowler. Mr. Fowler will retire as President of Lake Washington Technical College on June 30, after 19 years on its campus.

Lake Washington Technical College has blossomed under Mr. Fowler's leadership. The college, which enrolls 20,000 students, is the largest hi-tech college on the East Side. Moreover, 92 percent of its graduates secure employment upon graduation.

Lake Washington Technical College's strong commitment to life-long learning is exemplified by its extensive curriculum. Vocational education is just one of the many paths students may choose. This college also offers advanced skill training for the employees of local industries, hi-tech training, ESL classes for recent immigrants, and courses geared toward high-school students.

While I am confident that Lake Washington Technical College will continue to be a first-

rate educational institution without Mr. Fowler, the college will indeed lose a remarkable educator.

Mr. Speaker, even though Mr. Fowler is set to retire, I know that he will be an active participant in the community for years to come. Again, thank you, Mr. Fowler, for your many years of service.

BABIES AS MEDICAL PRODUCTS

HON. HENRY J. HYDE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 29, 1999

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, John Kass, a thoughtful columnist for the Chicago Tribune, on June 28, 1999, wrote an important column about a development in modern medicine that has the most serious consequences for the value of human life. I commend Mr. Kass' article to my colleagues:

[From the Chicago Tribune, June 28, 1999]
DRAW THE LINE NOW AGAINST USING BABIES
AS MEDICAL PRODUCTS
(By John Kass)

It's an ugly twist on an old science fiction theme:

Would you use the body parts of an innocent baby so that you could live a happier life?

Would you support a system of incentives to kill other babies, and process them like meat at a packing plant, for the benefit of a frightened Baby Boom generation terrified of Alzheimer's disease and death?

Of course not. The suggestion is monstrous and dehumanizing. By comparison, it makes what the Serbs and Albanians are doing to each other look like a gentle game.

But the science fiction scenario doesn't generate the terrifying passions of old Balkan blood feuds.

Instead, it's calculated, without anger, and practiced by reasonable men and women in white lab coats.

It's about pure reason, efficiency and scientific rationalism. It's what a culture can do when it loses its soul. If you don't believe me, ask a Jew about the Nazi concentration camps.

So get horrified. Because it's not science fiction. It's happening now, in our country.

I read about it in Sunday's Tribune, in a fascinating story by science writer Ronald Kotulak under the headline "Stem cells opening path to brain repair."

It began with an anecdote about a woman with Parkinson's disease. Her name is Dr. Jacqueline Winterkorn. The drugs she was taking to fight the disease weren't working anymore.

"It's a very sad disease," Dr. Winterkorn was quoted as saying. "People are locked into bodies that don't move. Their brains are working, their minds are working, but they can't talk and they can't move."

In other words, they're human beings immobilized through no fault of their own, trapped without speech. They have emotions, but they can't do anything about it. They're helpless.

Like a fetus.

But Dr. Winterkorn's condition began improving, the story said, after she was given millions of new brain stem cells because her own brain cells weren't doing their jobs. Her brain cells weren't producing enough dopamine to control her movements.

The new brain stem cells worked just fine. They produced dopamine in her brain. She improved. The scientists are thrilled.

"The prospect of repairing a damaged brain is pretty remarkable," said Dr. Curt Freed, who did the study. "It has been possible to show significant improvements in some patients who suffered from a chronic neurologic disease for an average of 14 years."

But there is a price for Dr. Freed's success. The new brain cells have to come from somewhere. And they don't come from pigs.

They come from fetuses, which is a polite way of saying they come from tiny human beings. The tiny human beings didn't willingly give up their brains. Nobody asked them to sign papers donating their bodies to science.

They didn't have much say in the matter. They were aborted.

The National Institutes of Health—which means the federal government—has lifted its ban on the use of human fetal cells and is bankrolling several other similar studies.

Meanwhile, the White House worries that video games cheapen human life and make possible massacres like the one in Littleton, Colo.

Courts and abortion rights advocates have said that what grows in a mother's womb is not a human being. You don't say baby. That's impolite. You say "it," because that makes a human being easier to kill.

The debate over abortion is an old one now. Most folks have settled into their positions and defend them vigorously. That's not going to change.

What's changing is that we're progressing to a civilized new stage—turning human beings into valuable commodities—in which the bodies of the helpless are used to improve the lives of the powerful.

And it's being done in the name of cold scientific reason. The rhetorical pathway was cleared years ago, when the Germans built Buchenwald and Auschwitz and other places.

Soon other folks with Parkinson's or other brain disorders such as Alzheimer's disease will seek such treatments. The Baby Boom generation that has never been denied will make its demands.

It's human nature to use available resources to satisfy the most powerful human need: staying alive.

So aborted human babies will become resources. They'll become products, subjected to the market. Because they'll have value, there will be an incentive to provide more. Their bodies will be served up for the benefit of adults.

If we don't stop it now, if we accept this crime in the name of scientific reason, we'll lose ourselves.

Ask a mother carrying a child inside her. Ask her if it's not human. Ask any father who puts his hand on his expectant wife's belly and feels a tiny foot.

In a few weeks, they're out and looking up to you. They grab your finger. You kiss their necks. Someday, when they're old enough, they might ask you what fetal brain stem cell research is all about.

What will you tell them?

THERE THEY GO AGAIN: MORE ON THE CLINTON-GORE SCHEME TO BLACKLIST U.S. JOBS

HON. RANDY "DUKE" CUNNINGHAM

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 29, 1999

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, I want to share with my colleagues the perspective of the Investor's Business Daily newspaper on the Clinton-Gore scheme to blacklist certain

U.S. employers, threaten the jobs of U.S. workers, and increase taxpayers' cost of the government buying goods and services.

DOES RULE "BLACKLIST" BUSINESS?

CONTRACTORS MAY BE PRESUMED GUILTY UNDER GORE PLAN

(By John Berlau)

Al Gore's official campaign for president has just begun. But he's already upholding a pledge to organized labor that has business groups fuming.

Gore made his promise when House Minority Leader Richard Gephardt, D-MO—a union favorite—was considering a White House run. In February 1997, Gore told the AFL-CIO Executive Council that "the Clinton administration will seek to bar companies with poor labor records from receiving government contracts."

If a company wants to do business with the Federal Government, Gore said, it has to "respect civil, human and union rights."

Fearing that this promise could become a regulation that favors organized labor, groups like the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, the National Association of Manufacturers and the Associated General Contractors of America have been worrying ever since.

Their fears may be justified. The rule is now circulating around federal agencies and lawmakers' offices. It's expected to be published in July.

It would give bureaucrats power to deny government contracts to companies that are merely accused of violating labor, antitrust, health, consumer or environmental laws. The charges don't have to be proved in court; allegations alone may be enough.

The rule could affect the \$180 billion spent on federal contracts with private companies each year. It's estimated that companies doing at least some business with the Federal Government employ more than 25 million people and account for more than a fifth of the work force.

The rule is "much, much worse" than expected, said labor lawyer Hal Coxson, who's executive director of the National Alliance Against Blacklisting, a coalition of business groups opposed to the rule.

"This is huge," said Randy Johnson, vice president for labor and employee benefits at the U.S. Chamber of Commerce.

But Steven Kelman, head of the White House Office of Federal Procurement Policy (OFPP) from 1993 to 1997, said the rule represents "a common sense point of view: If you violate the law, you can't do business with the Federal Government." Kelman says it's not that different from existing rules contractors must obey.

Gore spokesman Christopher Lehane told National Journal that the vice president "has paid a great deal of attention to (the proposal) because it will help labor in its efforts to continue organizing."

Attempts to get comments from Gore's campaign, his office and OFPP were unsuccessful.

A copy of the regulation obtained by Investor's Business Daily shows how far it could reach.

It says bureaucrats should deny a government contract if there's "persuasive evidence of the prospective contractor's lack of compliance with tax laws, or substantial noncompliance with labor and employment laws, environmental laws, antitrust laws and other consumer protections."

In some cases, violations don't have to be proved. According to the rule, "final adjudication" isn't needed if the contracting officer finds "persuasive evidence of substantial noncompliance with a law or regulation."

A fact sheet White House officials provided to lawmakers gives specific examples of

when contracts could be denied. These include complaints filed by:

The Equal Employment Opportunity Commission involving "alleged employment discrimination."

The National Labor Relations Board for "an alleged unfair labor practice."

The Labor Department "in a matter involving alleged violations of OSHA (Occupational Safety and Health Administration)" rules.

Because the government could deny contracts based on suspicion and allegations, rather than proven charges, critics call this the "blacklisting regulation."

This could drive a wedge between Gore and one industry he claims to champion—the high-tech sector.

Nancy Saucier, manager of domestic policy for the [American Electronics Association], high tech's biggest trade group, said fighting this regulation is one of the [AEA]'s "top three" issues this year.

The Defense Department "is the largest purchaser in the world of high-tech products," Saucier said. "If (companies suddenly) found that they're winning only 50% of the contracts that they won before, due to these arbitrary determinations, it's going to affect their bottom lines incredibly." The rule will probably affect companies' share prices as well, she adds.

Saucier and others worry the rule will give perverse incentives for companies to dig up dirt on their rivals. Coxson notes that consumer and environmental groups and disgruntled employees could also present complaints to agencies in order to deny companies contracts.

Former OFPP head Kelman, now a professor of public management at Harvard, said he thinks the power to bar companies for suspected violations will only be used in "extremely egregious" cases.

He confidently predicted that "a contracting officer, given his lack of expertise, is going to be extremely reluctant to make a determination that's not based on a final adjudication." He also notes that companies can sue if they feel they've been wrongly denied a contract.

Attorney Karen Hastie Williams, head of OFPP under President Carter, strongly disagrees. The rule "can be the camel's nose under the tent in terms of coming up with arbitrary criteria to be used (against contractors)," she said.

A company unfairly denied a contract would have to go through costly lawsuits and still couldn't win back its bid, Williams says. These delays would end up costing companies and taxpayers.

Williams, who now represents companies that have contracts with the government, says contracting officers already have the power to review a company's legal history if it's relevant to the contract.

But this rule would open the door to punishing technical violations of complex rules, Williams says. In labor law, companies are often found guilty when they haven't followed procedures correctly. "Often there hasn't been any harm to anybody," she said.

The White House and Kelman call this rule a clarification of existing law. Williams and Coxson believe it does much more. They say the rule substantially amends procurement law and other statutes by adding a new penalty—denying contracts.

Coxson notes that in the 1970s and 1980s, lawmakers couldn't get provisions banning contracts for labor law violations through a Democratic Congress.

Prospects for getting this through a Republican Congress are even less likely. Rep. Charlie Norwood, R-Ga., who heads a subcommittee of the House Education and Workforce Committee, strongly opposes the rule.

An aide says Norwood may try to get lawmakers to overturn the rule.

Coxson says it may be unconstitutional, because Congress hasn't delegated this power to the White House. He and other lawyers also say it could violate the Constitution's "due process" provisions.

Business groups also worry about a part of the rule saying that contractors must have the "necessary workplace practices" addressing "worker retention." They say this could bar contracts to companies that lay off workers or hire striker replacements.

"Gore promised this," the Chamber's Johnson said. "He can tell organized labor he went forward, and then, if it dies, he can blame the Republicans."

TRIBUTE TO FORMER LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR BOB BULLOCK

HON. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 29, 1999

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Former Lieutenant Governor Bob Bullock. The man I speak of today is so deeply entrenched in the political framework of Texas, that he has often been regarded as a legend in my home state.

Bob passed away on June 18th 1999, and the entire State of Texas mourns his death. But I stand before you today to salute his life. I am proud to say that Bob Bullock was a friend of mine, in both the personal and political arena. This man was renowned for having an explosive temper and striking fear into his opponents. Yes, he did have an iron fist, but a heart of gold as well. Mr. Bullock will be remembered as a man whose dedication to the state of Texas stood above all political agendas.

Bob Bullock began his career as a public servant in 1956, winning a seat in the Texas Legislature. I had the opportunity to serve with Bob when I began my service in the Texas House of Representatives in 1972, and the foresight to endorse him as a candidate for statewide Comptroller in 1974. Mr. Bullock held the office of Comptroller for 16 years, before being elected to the office of Lieutenant Governor in 1990.

He served the State of Texas as Lieutenant Governor until he chose not to seek re-election in 1998. As Comptroller and Lieutenant Governor, Bob Bullock influenced so much of the major legislation passed in Texas over the past two decades, that he has been considered a political giant. In fact, Governor George W. Bush paid tribute to Bob Bullock by calling him "the largest Texan of our time." Bob Bullock has reached legendary status because his political savvy allowed him to have a hand in nearly every major piece of legislation in Texas since the 1970's. Among Mr. Bullock's greatest accomplishments as Comptroller and Lieutenant Governor, were public education reform, water conservation, and performance reviews of state programs.

Bob Bullock has had to overcome nearly as many struggles in his personal life as in his professional life. Mr. Bullock had been plagued by health problems, fighting as vigorously against illness as he had against political opposition.

He won battles against depression, and alcoholism. He survived a heart attack and heart

bypass surgery. Bob was an inspiration to all, sustaining his vibrance in the political realm though in less than the best of health. Unfortunately, Bob Bullock's health problems eventually caught up with him. In his final days Bob lost the battle to lung cancer and heart disease.

Loved by some, but respected by all. He was one of the greatest legislators in the history of the State of Texas. The Lone Star will be forever indebted to this man or his vision, and his determination as a lawmaker. A long-time top aide of the former Lieutenant Governor affirmed that "he never forgets anything" and Texas will never forget Bob Bullock.

A GREAT MAN WHO CONTINUES TO OFFER EACH OF US INSIGHT FOR THE FUTURE

HON. JENNIFER DUNN

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 29, 1999

Ms. DUNN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to notify the House of Representatives of a speech recently given by the former Speaker of the House, Newt Gingrich. In May, with the other Republican women Members of Congress I invited women from around the country to attend the second annual Republican Women Leaders Forum.

At the forum there were many speeches given, but one of the highlights was a speech given by Newt Gingrich on the morning of May 12, 1999. His speech was heard by over 1,000 women and received ten standing ovations. The speech moved me and many of my colleagues who were in attendance.

As the man who led us in capturing and holding a Republican majority in Congress for the first time since 1928, his comments continue to offer each of us insight for the future.

SPEECH OF NEWT GINGRICH, REPUBLICAN WOMEN'S LEADERSHIP FORUM, RONALD REAGAN INTERNATIONAL TRADE CENTER, WASHINGTON, DC, MAY 12, 1999

Thank you very, very much, and thank you Sue, [Myrick] and thank you Jennifer [Dunn] for inviting me and I also want to mention Mac Collins a colleague from Georgia who came by a few minutes ago. It was great to see him. This is actually the first serious policy speech I've made since stepping down as Speaker.

And I want to say, first of all, how grateful I am to be here. I had many offers, obviously, but what Jennifer Dunn has done in bringing together women leaders from all over the country is so important, and when she called me a couple of months ago, I said this was a date I would circle and be here.

And I'm honored to be here with all of you. And remember, those of you who were here last year, I revealed that—just as many of you are soccer moms. I was a ballet dad. [laughter] And so I think our concern for children our concern for how they grow up, we share a lot of that.

I also couldn't help but think as Sue was talking about the fact that the first two women to be officers of the House were under the Republicans. The Democrats had never had a woman as officer of the House. The first women to chair full committees were Republicans; the first time we had three women in the leadership was under the Republicans.

And I noticed something that has not yet been reported in Washington, but I think will, by next spring, be a serious gender-gap issue nationwide, and I just want to be clear about this as a starting point for this speech: I don't know why there is no Democratic woman who feels confident enough to run for president, but I am proud that it is the Republicans who have produced the first serious, nationwide woman candidate for president. [applause]

And maybe the Democrat women are too intimidated by the White House style of leadership, [laughter] maybe the Democratic women are too shy, maybe they are too busy waiting for Hillary to make up her mind, but I am proud that Elizabeth Dole is making a serious campaign, in a serious way, and frankly I would so much prefer her to either Gore or Bradley, that I am proud that she is out there campaigning across this country. [applause]

And for all of our friends who may watch this later on C-SPAN, I am not endorsing anybody, but I think that it is exciting for the Republican Party to have that caliber of leadership.

Let me also thank you for your help. Sue also made the point, which is exactly right, that with your help, in 1994, we ran an entirely positive campaign. We outlined a Contract With America. With the help of the National Committee, our biggest single ad was in TV Guide, it was small print, no pictures, didn't mention the Democrats or Bill Clinton. It said, "if you hire us, this is our contract, this is what we'll do." When we elected a new generation, and Sue was one of the leaders, a brand new team came to Washington and much to the shock of people, we actually kept our word.

We passed welfare reform three times. Twice the president vetoed it, the third time it was very popular, we were close to the election, he announced he had invented it in Arkansas, was sorry it took so long, and took full credit and signed it.

But the fact is, for the Republicans who fought for it, today 43% fewer people are on welfare, and 43% more folks are working, and that is a key reason we have a better economy, not Bill Clinton's malarkey. [applause]

The fact is, with Jennifer Dunn, and Sue Myrick, and another presidential candidate, John Kasich, who had the sheer courage as Budget Committee Chairman to produce the first balanced budget in a generation, [applause] you are now at a point where if you don't elect another liberal congress, and you don't elect another liberal president, we will have a generation of balanced budgets for the first time in 70 years. And that has lowered interest rates, and that has been a factor in this economy, not Bill Clinton's malarkey. [applause]

And let's be clear: Bill Clinton was for a balanced budget after the 300th focus group. He fought us every step of the way until he decided he had no choice, and for him to take credit is just a sign that he is the man we know he is. [laughter] [applause]

Finally, with your help, we passed tax cuts. A pro-family five-hundred-dollar tax credit, against liberal opposition. A capital gains tax cut to create more jobs, against liberal opposition. A cut in the death tax to strengthen family ties, against liberal opposition. And that helped the economy grow, with zero help from Bill Clinton and Al Gore, except they caved in at the end and signed the bill they opposed. [applause] So let's be clear about why this economy's healthy.

But it happened because of your help. It happened because you were willing to work hard, elect a Republican Congress, stand by us and make us—not only were we the first Republican majority in 40 years in the House, we were the first Republican majority

re-elected in the House since 1928. And because of your help, we were also the first Republican majority in the House elected to a third term since 1926.

Now, I made a very difficult decision three days after the election. Because I talked with my colleagues, and I reached a conclusion that I'd been trying to do two jobs. One to be a visionary, a strategist and a teacher, to tell the truth as I saw it. And the other to manage the House on a daily basis. And the two jobs weren't the same job.

One job required patience, endurance, willingness to listen, a willingness to get every day the best you could get and move on. That's the Speaker of the House. It's a tough, tough job, and my heart goes out to Denny Hastert. He's a great American, and I think as he learns the job he's going to be better and better, and you're going to be very proud by next year. And compared to Dick Gephardt, Denny Hastert is absolutely the Speaker we need, and Denny Hastert was the person I backed strongly personally, because he has the instincts to be a good legislative leader. Which means, he's not always going to look good in the press. That's not the job of a Speaker. Tim O'Neil didn't always look great in the press, but he was a very effective Speaker for the Democrats. But he will get the job done. He passed a budget this year, which I couldn't get done last year. And he'll keep getting things done, because that's the job of the Speaker.

But it meant that for two years, I have been drowning. I couldn't do what I did differently, which is to tell the truth as I understand it. It's not the "truth;" the "truth" is known by God and the rest of us seek it. But to try every day to tell where we have to go. The way we developed the Contract.

The last five months I've had a chance to be out around the country. To be beyond the beltway, to not watch the Sunday shows, to ignore all the babble that his city mistakes for dialogue. [laughter] [applause]

And, I've had a chance to really think about where we are, and where we're going. And I decided that what I want to do today, is share with you some thoughts about Littleton, and about Kosovo. I haven't talked on either one, and I probably won't do it again for a good while. But if I'm going to come here and be with you, I'm going to try to be who I've always been, which is a person who tried to described what he really believed.

Let me start by saying that the thing that most clearly hits you, when you get beyond the elite media, is that this is a great country, filled with good people, and many of them achieve amazing things.

For every child who ends up on the cover of a magazine because they killed somebody, there are literally a million children going to school, trying to understand their role in life, trying to be decent to their fellow citizens.

For every child who ends up in a way that is tragic, there are hundreds of thousands of children who are trying very hard to learn to be American citizens. To be the kind of person their family can be proud of.

And I think we need to start by placing in perspective both Littleton and Kosovo.

We are the greatest society of freedom in the history of the human race. More people pursue happiness, of more racial backgrounds, with greater religious diversity than in any country in the history of the world, and we should be proud that for most of the time, America works, despite the news media mis-coverage of this country. [applause]

And if my friends in the press think I'm tough on them, they're right. The truth is, if Thomas Edison invented the electric light bulb today, it would be reported tonight on

the networks with a story which began, "the candle making industry was threatened today." [laughter] [applause]

But, we are also not only a remarkable country, we are the only global superpower in the history of the human race. No other country has ever had the potential power that we have. And yet, as a great country, and a good society of decent people, we have Littleton. As the most powerful nation in the history of the world, we have Kosovo.

And every Sunday you hear all the local self-appointed experts babble on with whatever trivia they heard that week.

I want to give you my honest, personal thoughts on both those topics. Some of this may be a little controversial. And it should be.

And I want to do it in a spirit, as a history teacher, of Emile Zola, who wrote *J'Accuse*, "I accuse." A Jewish officer in the French army had been framed, largely because of anti-Semitism. The elite culture had covered up the framing they were all going to go along with destroying him, and Emile Zola wrote a public letter saying, "this is wrong."

And because of the moral courage of his letter, French society talked to itself, there was a great crisis, and it changed. Captain Dreyfuss was exonerated, and the people who had framed him were punished.

So in the tradition *J'Accuse*, and Emile Zola, I want to say to the elite of this country, the elite news media, the liberal academic elite, the liberal political elite: I accuse you in Littleton, and I accuse you in Kosovo, of being afraid to talk about the mess you have made, and being afraid to take responsibility for the things that you have done, and instead foisting on the rest of us pathetic banalities because you don't have the courage to look at the world you have created. [applause]

Let me talk first about Littleton. A great tragedy. A tragedy that should frighten every one of us. Both for those who were killed, and for the killers. Because it means that any of us, in any school, no matter how good, could lose our children. And it means any of us, in any home, could lose our child.

And we should have a national, open discussion about "how did we get here?" How did this great country, filled with good people who do amazing things allow it to degenerate to a point where young boys could think such weird, perverse thoughts and then act on them. Where the innocent could die for no reason.

Let me give you my answer. One which I'm sure I'll be castigated for, and I'm sure my usual critics will write harsh columns about. But it is the truth, and it makes them very guilty and very uncomfortable, and they reflect that in their attacks.

We have had a thirty-five year experiment, in a unionized, bureaucratic, credentialed, secular assault on the core values of this country. And we should not be surprised that they eventually yield bad fruit, because they are bad seeds. They make no sense as a society.

For thirty-five years, God has been driven out of the classroom, and we have seen it result in a secular, atheistic system [applause] in which God is not allowed to exist. [applause]

For thirty-five years the political and intellectual elites of political correctness have undermined the core values of American history, so that young people may not know who George Washington is, or they may not know who Abraham Lincoln is, but they do know what MTV is, and that is not progress, that is decadence, and we should say it bluntly. [applause]

For thirty-five years, bureaucratic, credentialed unions have driven knowledge out of the classroom, so today you can have a certified teacher who can't speak a foreign

language try to teach it, while the person who can speak it can't teach it because they either don't pay the union dues or haven't gotten credentialed, and that is madness. [applause]

We keep looking at our physics scores and say "why do they decline?" And then you find that in the inner city we have people who don't know any physics teaching physics. And you have a student who sits there and knows their teacher doesn't know.

You can't have authority unless you earn it. And you can't have a bureaucratic, unionized, credentialed system that has any authority left, because it drives out the very skills and the very capacities that are necessary.

And most teachers are decent, and most teachers are hard working, and most teachers are trying. And I am a product of the public schools, and I actually care about them enough to try and change them, not just have a mantra of paying off the unions while doing nothing to save the schools. [applause]

Let me say his very clearly. And it will be very controversial. For a generation, Hollywood and computerized games have undermined the core values of civility and it is time they were stopped by a society that values free speech enough to protect it. [applause]

One of the great founders of CBS News, Edward R. Murrow's producer, had a wonderful saying, "Just because you have the right to say it, doesn't mean it is the right thing to say." And let us say to Hollywood, and let us say to the Nintendos and the other games, if you are going to be sick, we are going to find a way to protect this country from you, and whether that means exposing movies to liability litigation, whether that means exposing computerized games to litigation, whether it means challenging the Democrats to cut off the fund-raising in a verse. Don't tell us you care about children, and then have the people corrupting their lives raise your money, while you tell us you care about traditional values. [applause]

So, if Al Gore and Bill Bradley really want to help America, they can lay a standard down. They won't raise a penny in Hollywood from anybody who doesn't sign a standard that says they will make movies of voluntary decency.

You don't have to allow the most corrupt, the most depraved, the most violent, just because you personally don't have the guts for your career to say "I won't do it." And they could set a standard and say, "we're only going to do fund-raisers with producers and stars who do decent films," and you would suddenly see a crisis of identity in both the Democratic party and Hollywood. [applause]

And I'm not using that just to make a partisan point, I'm trying to make a deeper point. Don't tell us the Constitution blocks us from civility. Don't tell us that freedom of speech means the freedom to be so depraved, so violent, so disgusting that our children grow up in a world where they think that killing someone else is a reasonable behavior. And it's true on television, it's true in the movies, it's true in these games.

And I would challenge the lawyers of America: Don't tell me how cleverly you can protect those who are bad, tell me how well you can find some solution to bring Hollywood to its senses and to bring the game people to their senses.

And I'm not for censorship. But I am for the society setting standards and shaming those who refuse to have a standard that makes sense. [applause]

And for two generations we have raised the taxes on working families so that the second spouse has no choice except to go to work, almost entirely to pay the family's taxes.

Then we talk about "latch-key kids," when it is the very liberal politicians who raised the taxes who created the latch-keys. [applause]

But about Littleton, liberal politicians and the elite media yell "gun-control" because they can't talk about their values, and the effect they have had.

Let me set some simple standards. When Al Gore talks God and Faith, is he for voluntary school prayer, or isn't he? Does he want to bring God back in, or does he want to give us psychobabble? Yes or no? Don't tell me why you're "sort of for it," and "Littleton is certainly a tragedy," and I certainly "feel." We've had eight years of that.

Let's be serious. This was a mistake to take God out of the classroom. [applause] It was a mistake to take the right to pray out of the classroom. Now, are you for changing the mistake, or not changing the mistake? [applause]

But don't tell us you're really worried about the consequences, but you don't want to change the cause.

When politicians talk about families, is Bill Bradley for more tax cuts, so families have more time with their children, or is he against tax cuts? Does he want to abolish the death tax so we strengthen family bonds, or is he for the death tax, even though it clearly makes no sense as a society to punish grandparents and parents for saving for their children and grandchildren. It is the socially dumbest tax we have. [applause]

When a liberal talks about values, would he or she actually like us to teach American history? Would they actually like young children to learn that George Washington was an ethical man? A man of standards? A man who earned the right to be father of this country? Would they actually like us to learn that Lincoln agonized, or is discussing those kind of moral values culturally inappropriate? Because we have to be a multicultural society, where you get to pick and invent your own culture? Something which historically no civilization has ever successfully done because it means you've got thirteen to fifteen year olds in total confusion, and they're being asked to invent a reasonable civilization?

It takes thousands of years to create a civilization, and then we learn it, and we stand on the shoulders of the lessons of every generation that paid in blood to learn these lessons. And to ask young people of thirteen and fifteen to invent a civilization is not only ahistorical, it violates everything we know about how human beings function.

And we should say something simple: Every child should know the Declaration of Independence, and why it says, "We hold these truths to be self-evident." Every child should learn the Declaration of Independence, and why it says, "We are endowed by our Creator."

When those children killed in Littleton, they were killing the children of God, who had been endowed with the unalienable right of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. And I will bet you those kids didn't know it, they didn't believe it, they didn't understand it, because for two generations the elite liberals in academia and in the news media have babbled on about somehow getting rid of all this western ethnocentric whatever ... it is irrelevant what your color is. It is irrelevant what geography you come from. When you come to America, you learn to be an American and that means you are endowed. [applause]

So, I ask each of you, you go back to your state. You ask your state legislators and your governor, let's reestablish teaching the Constitution, let's reestablish teaching the Declaration of Independence, let's make sure every child knows what Creator means, and

then let's see how the liberals try to go to the Supreme Court to argue that you can't talk about the Creator in class when in fact it is a historical document about a historic fact that the Founding Fathers all believed in God, including Thomas Jefferson, thank you very much, it's his language. [laughter] [applause]

And so, on Littleton, let me simply say, most children are good. Most schools are safe, but we have been given a wake up call that the experiment in secular liberalism has failed, and we had better truly change, or there will be more symptoms of the pain. And every time our friends on the left babble about gun-control, or some psycho-therapy, or some other kind of feel good stuff, we ought to come back to the basics.

Are you prepared to cut taxes on working families? Are you prepared to eliminate the death tax? Are you prepared to actually have teachers who know something as a requirement of teaching? Are you prepared to reinstate American history and learning about America? Are you prepared to talk about the Creator, and are you prepared to allow children to pray voluntarily? And if you're not for those things, you're not for the changes that are necessary to make sure that we have fewer Littletons and more children who are happy and stable. [applause]

Now, and let me say that avoiding future Littletons requires real change. This has been a mistake. For thirty-five years, we have gone in the wrong direction. This is about real change. And without real change, it won't change.

Let me now turn to foreign policy. Let me say that I have watched with some amazement. I think it is fair to say that of all the Republican leaders in the last six years, I was the most consistently supportive of the president, because I felt as an Army brat, having been overseas, having lived through experiences where politicians back home were critical and divisive, having been through the Vietnam war where some American future politicians led demonstrations in foreign countries, [laughter] having been through Desert Shield and watched every elected Democrat leader vote against Desert Storm, I know how unnecessarily divisive domestic politics can be.

I also know that as a superpower we have a unique role, and let me say, very clearly: I believe the United States must provide leadership in the world, I believe we are irreplaceable, and I oppose unalterably anyone who argues for withdrawal and isolation, because I believe it is our historic destiny and fate.

There is no other country big enough, complex enough, or capable of providing leadership on a world-wide basis, and if we pull back, this planet will become chaotic, and violent, and our children and grandchildren will pay in blood for our timidity.

Now having said that, let me also remind you, you can lead your neighborhood without fixing breakfast for all your neighbors. [laughter] You can lead a community clean-up drive without cleaning out every garage yourself.

But let me talk about Kosovo in the historic setting because, in the last few weeks the crisis has begun to mount in a way that I would have thought, in January, unthinkable.

For fifty years, we led NATO to keep Russia out of places like Yugoslavia, which was the only anti-Soviet communist state in Europe. And now, in a few short months, the Clinton-Gore administration, has fashioned a policy to bring Russia into one of the places we invented NATO to keep them out of. This is a significant mistake.

For the entire history of the human race, the Chinese have never been actively involved in Europe. And now in a few short

months, the Clinton-Gore administration has managed to fashion a policy which gives the Chinese a voice in Europe. The scapegoating in this city will be pathetic, and has to be described honestly as scapegoating.

Let me give you the example of the Chinese embassy. The Clinton-Gore administration ignores intelligence, because as good liberals, they don't believe in a strong America leading the world. They under-fund it, they reduce the number of analysts. They have too few people. They send liberals out to run the agency in such a way—this is not the current director, but the preceding director and his staff—but they undermine the morale of our most effective intelligence agency.

The first director, Jim Woolsey, got to see the president one time. In fact there was a joke that when the plane crashed into the White House, it was Woolsey trying to get in to see the president. [laughter] I did not make that up, you can ask Jim Woolsey. [laughter]

So, for six and a half years the Clinton-Gore administration under-funds intelligence, abuses it, neglects it—go ask how many people there are in the Central Intelligence Agency that speak Serbian. Having had nine years to prepare for Kosovo, beginning in 1990, how much did we beef up? Or ask them how many can speak Chinese? How big is the shortage of Chinese language experts in the American intelligence community?

So having had six and a half years of under-funding, the CIA makes a mistake. But the Commander-in-Chief is not responsible. The Commander-in-Chief is never responsible. If, in a war, the president is not accountable, then what does the Constitution mean? COMMANDER-in-Chief. [applause]

In all of this Washington babble about who is responsible, the Clinton-Gore administration had six-and-a-half years, almost seven years, to beef-up our intelligence capabilities. They didn't do it.

I forced the extra funding last fall, finally, and it is still too little, and if we are going to be the superpower that leads the entire planet we need a dramatically bigger intelligence capability.

It doesn't mean you need to overhaul the CIA. It doesn't mean you don't have to re-think our intelligence capability, but I am tired of liberals yelling "reform" when what they mean is "don't fund them," and then blaming the people they didn't fund for the mistake that was human error.

We got it last year when the Indian nuclear explosion was not detected because we don't have enough analysts, and we don't have enough satellites to watch everything, and now we are getting it this year. The fact is that the Clinton-Gore Administration under-funds intelligence and we are now paying the price with the Chinese for the Clinton-Gore failure to provide adequate funding. [applause]

The fact is, the Clinton-Gore Administration has under-funded defense, and God help us if either the North Koreans or the Iraqis decide to take advantage of our current disposition. Does this administration honestly believe that nobody else in the world watches CNN? [laughter]

The reason you have to have, and I'm very serious, this is a matter of life and death. The reason is you have to have a military big enough to do three things: One campaign; be ready for a second campaign; and retain a training and procurement base for a third campaign.

And [RNC] Chairman [Jim] Nicholson knows this. He is a West Point graduate. He served in Vietnam. He understands these things. The reason you have to do all three

simultaneously is because you are in a dangerous world.

And when you focus on Iraq, and the President did for a little while in 1997. And I was with him, because I thought he was doing the right thing? And then he forgot it. Saddam is still there, but none of the stated goals—remember all the worries, the sack of sugar, the danger of biological weapons. They didn't go away. It is just that this administration's attention span is relatively short.

So Saddam is still there. The world is getting more dangerous. He is doing every single thing that Bill Clinton and Bill Cohen told us to worry about, but we're not in that campaign right now because we can't afford to be.

The North Koreans are lying to us about nuclear weapons. We know they are lying. They know we know they are lying. The Chinese, the South Koreans, and the Japanese know they are lying. And they know we know they are lying. And the North Koreans are routinely irrational. Despite 50 years of effort we know almost nothing about North Korea because it is the most sealed off society in the world. And it is preeminently dangerous.

And then you have Kosovo. A campaign designed as though all of military history ceased to exist. As though there are no lessons of Vietnam. The very people who were opposed to Vietnam are now bringing us a European Vietnam, and they have learned nothing from the Vietnam campaign. [applause]

Compare the lessons of Desert Storm and Kosovo. In Desert Storm, President George Bush, Secretary of State Jim Baker, National Security Advisor Brent Scowcroft, Secretary of Defense Dick Cheney, and Chairman of the Joint Chiefs Colin Powell said very clearly to the theater commander Norman Schwartzkopf, "what is it going to take to win decisively with minimum American casualties in the shortest possible time." And they spent six-months in a majestic, slow, careful buildup of overwhelming military force. They launched an air campaign that in six weeks pulverized the Iraqis and they launched a four-day ground campaign. It is the textbook study of a how a Democracy prepares relentlessly to impose victory with minimum American casualties.

Now I don't know what General Clark was thinking about, because he knows better. And I don't know what the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs was thinking about, because he knows better. And I don't know why none of the Joints Chiefs have resigned [applause] because this campaign is a violation of every rule I know of in how you design a campaign. Instead of Theodore Roosevelt's speak softly and carry a big stick, we've yelled and carried a toothpick.

And what has happened? The people we were protecting were driven out, killed, or raped. The people that are under the shelter of the United States of America are no longer in Kosovo. The Serbians accepted a brutal choice: we get to kill them, and they get to kill Albanians. But they've accepted it.

The Russians are now reestablished as a power in Europe. The Chinese are getting engaged in Europe. We are wasting our resources. Our prestige is diminishing. And all over the world we look like a violent, helpless, pathetic country.

Would you want to be protected by a Clinton Administration that guaranteed that protection meant you would be driven out of your home? They allowed it to happen to the Kurds in northern Iraq. They are allowing it to happen now to the Albanians in Kosovo.

And the President, of course, isn't responsible because he is in a permanent campaign, so he doesn't have to be Commander-in-Chief

unless we are seeing him step off the airplane to be saluted by military people who know better. They know this is a pathetic disaster for the United States. [applause]

Finally, with the Chinese having carefully orchestrated riots because even when they try to buy an administration, they can't always get what they want. Let's be clear, the Clinton Administration's Justice Department did everything it could to block an honest investigation of the Chinese money laundering, and we know far less today about either the Chinese cash or nuclear secrets.

And by the way, I don't blame the Chinese for stealing our secrets, they are a sovereign power. They should do what's in their interest. I blame the Clinton Administration for not protecting the American secrets from China. [applause]

The Chinese staged these riots, which you know are staged, because the Chinese lock up people who get up and say "hi, I'd like to have free speech." Five years in jail. [laughter] "I'd like to go riot against the Americans." Can we give you a bus? [laughter] I mean, who's kidding whom; these are staged, organized government dictatorship riots.

We are a country without a defense against Chinese ballistic missiles. We could lose some of our men and women in Kosovo. We could lose a lot of people if the Iraqis or the North Koreans try to take advantage of our weakness. We could lose an American city, and there is no ballistic missile defense.

Why? Because the party of trial lawyers believes that we should have a legal document with a "Soviet Union," which disappeared in 1991, rather than using the best scientists and the best engineers. And we need a crash program to apply, not just for the U.S., but a global missile defense, so that all of our allies can rest safe. And we need to adopt a very simple rule.

Let me be very clear, I'm not arguing for being in Kosovo or not. And I would actually urge most of my former colleagues to just shut up about it. Having civilian politicians give their ideas about their campaign plan is sort of irrelevant.

We ought to have a very simple set of standards as a country. If we say that we are going to do something, and if the President comes to a joint session—which this President should do, and should have done for three months, and how he can get away with not addressing the Congress and talking to the nation about Kosovo is beyond me. [applause]

We ought to have a standard rule, if you are going to commit American forces, you address a joint session. I mean this for all Presidents for our future. We've got to learn to lead and we've got to learn to do it within our Constitution.

He should come to the Congress. He should say, "This is the problem. These are our values. These are our goals." He should then say a simple thing: "I have instructed the chairman of the Joint Chiefs to design a military campaign plan that will achieve victory for America with minimum cost in lives and minimum use of time. The chairman will be expected to execute that campaign and if it fails, he would be retired and his successor will be expected to design a successful campaign." No elected politician should attempt to micro-manage whether or not we move Apache helicopters. [applause]

Let me just close with this personal testimonial, for whatever it's worth. My stepfather served 27 years in the U.S. Army infantry. It was at the end of the Second World War, fought in Korea, fought in Vietnam. We lived—when I was growing up, I was born in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. We lived in Fort Raleigh, Kansas; Avignon, France; Stuttgart, Germany; and then Fort Benning, Georgia; which is how I became a Georgian.

He served his country because he loved it. He served his country because he thought it really mattered. He thought a world in which the Soviets dominated or the Nazis dominated would be a horrible world. A world in which America led would be a remarkably better world.

Not a perfect world, because people aren't perfect. If you believe in God, you know how inadequate you are. But a world in which a decent country, of decent people, of all races and all nationalities could pursue freedom and safety, and could create prosperity like no one has ever seen. Forty years ago, he convinced me at the battlefield at Verdun, when I was fifteen, that this is all real.

For 40 years, with the help of the Georgia Federation of the Republican Woman, and the Young Republicans, and thousands of volunteers and lots of donors, and the people of Georgia, I was allowed to study, to learn. I was allowed to run for office and lose twice. I as allowed to run a third time and win. Ultimately, with your help, we created a majority.

I have not talked about any issues for five months. I have not really laid out what I feel from the heart, but I couldn't come here today in the middle of the agony that each of us must feel for the children and the families of Littleton.

I couldn't come here today, and let's be honest, in the tradition of Lincoln, we should feel as much agony for the innocent Serbs that are being killed as we feel for the Albanians. We are all humans. Our Creator endows us all.

And we have to be a great enough nation that our hearts go out to everybody in a conflict. And that we want to help everybody. We want to find a way to lead a world without violence because our moral dedication, not our purity, let me be clear to my liberal friends none of us are pure. That is not what this is about. Purity of purpose doesn't mean purity of execution, because we are humans.

This has been the greatest opportunity for simple, everyday human beings to get up in the morning, to love their families, to pursue happiness, to work for a living, to create a better future than has ever been created. And we have to save it domestically or we will have many more Littletons. And we have to learn to lead in the world or we will have many more Kosovos.

Sadly, not happily, because I tried for six years to work with this administration. Sadly, the Clinton-Gore Administration has proven both in their reaction to Littleton and in their utter total mismanagement in Kosovo, that liberalism once again has failed, and we have to be the standard barriers.

Just as we were with Eisenhower, just as we were in 1968 with Nixon, who ended the Vietnam War that Johnson started, just as we were with Ronald Reagan who created the cause of freedom worldwide and defeated the Soviet Empire, just as we were with George Bush, who had the nerve and the discipline to let the military run a winning campaign, despite every liberal Democratic elected leader in the Congress.

We have to have the nerve over the next eighteen months to tell the truth to the American people. To let the news media scream at us, and to count on the fact that, in the end, this is a great country, filed with good people, and they know better than the talking heads on Sunday morning.

Thank you, good luck and God Bless you, [applause]

INTRODUCTION OF THE SENIOR PRESCRIPTION DRUG ASSISTANCE EXPANSION DEMONSTRATION ACT

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 29, 1999

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce The Senior Prescription Drug Assistance Expansion Demonstration Act of 1999. In doing so, I am offering legislation which serves as a viable first step towards addressing the serious issue of rising prescription drug costs for our Nation's seniors.

The purpose of this legislation is to provide assistance to those states which have undertaken the step to offer supplemental assistance for low income seniors to help defray the rising cost of prescription medications.

This legislation will create a demonstration project that will provide block grant funding to permit three states with an existing prescription assistance program for low income seniors to raise their income eligibility by \$5,000 for both single individuals and married couples. Should the program be successful, it can later be expanded to other states that have created such prescription assistance programs.

This legislation recognizes that the participating states have widely varying requirements with regards to the administration of their prescription-assistance plans. Consequently, it will not alter these requirements in any way, except that to qualify for the federal funds, each state must raise its income eligibility for both the single and married categories.

Mr. Speaker, the last five years have seen both a rapid increase in the amount of revolutionary drugs available on the market, as well as in the price of those drugs. The availability of these new drugs has been a wonderful result of annual advances in medical technology and knowledge. Regrettably, these advances also come with a price, one that is increasingly difficult for many senior citizens to pay.

A number of our colleagues in this House, as well as in the other body, have offered various bills designed to address the rising cost of prescription medication for senior citizens. These bills have tended to use either price controls, or the extension of free or heavily subsidized prescriptions as a new federal entitlement, as a solution to this problem.

The nation's experience with price controls during prior administrations has shown that they are not a viable tool. Moreover, while the new entitlement proposed by the current administration sounds appealing, neither the President, nor anyone in the minority has offered a viable way to pay for it. In our current budget environment, an entitlement proposal without a clear funding source is nothing more than a hollow promise.

Furthermore, price controls for prescription drugs run the very real risk of stifling future development in medical advances. While none of the major drug companies has any reason to plead poverty, the implementation of a federal system of mandatory price controls would certainly serve as a major disincentive on the future research and development of new prescription medications. In this sense, medical success does come with a price.

On the other hand, prices should not be so high that the target audience for which the drugs were developed cannot afford to purchase those drugs. Regrettably, this has increasingly been the case over the past several years for seniors living on fixed incomes.

The Federal Government has a vital role to play in fostering innovation in medicine, so that today's seniors can receive the benefits of tomorrow's new medical technology. The last few years have seen wonderful advances in drugs to treat osteoporosis, arthritis, and Alzheimer's disease.

At the same time, a new federally run bureaucracy is not the answer to address the needs of our senior citizens being able to afford these new drugs as they become available. Such a bureaucracy would take medical decisions on which drugs to prescribe away from doctors, dampen the overall level of medical research on new drugs, and force seniors to accept a one-size-fits-all federal program.

This legislation would avoid those problems. It sets out to expand on ideas that the states have shown do work in practice. The Epic program in New York is highly successful, and legislators of both parties in Albany have consistently voted to expand the program each year. However, these State officials understand that New York cannot afford on its own to cover every senior that it should.

By partnering with New York and other States with prescription assistance programs, the Federal Government will be able to both provide aid to thousands of seniors on fixed incomes with their monthly prescription drug bills, while leaving prescribing authority where it belongs, with the doctors. In essence, everyone wins.

Accordingly, Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join in supporting this worthwhile legislation, which helps needy seniors by providing the States with resources to expand programs which have already been proven to work.

A TRIBUTE TO PAUL MATHIEU AND FAMILY OF MIAMI, FLORIDA

HON. CARRIE P. MEEK

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 29, 1999

Mrs. MEEK of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Mr. Paul Mathieu and the Mathieu Family of Miami, Florida, for the outstanding example of faith in action and excellence which they embody in their daily lives.

Paul Mathieu is a Jackson High School graduate who will be attending Harvard University in the fall, accomplishing his parents' dream of seeing all of their children attend college. He is the ninth child of Phinellie and Teucheler Mathieu, who came to Miami from Haiti in 1974. Their incredible faith, courage, and ethos of hard work have enabled this remarkable Haitian immigrant family who fled political repression, social brutality, and physical danger in their homeland to seek, and ultimately, to find, a better future for their children in their new home. Each of their children—Techeline, Firma, Fednie, Samuel, Emmanuel, Marc, Luckson, Marthe, and Paul—has contributed significantly to the family tradition of success and of active citizenship in America.

The Mathieus have earned their educations through scholarships, grants, and work study programs. Techelene Mathieu-Murray, the eldest of the children, is a fourth-grade teacher at Toussaint Louverture Elementary School. Firma Mathieu is a teacher at Dunbar Elementary School. Fednie Mathieu is a nurse at Jackson Memorial Hospital. Samuel Mathieu works for an agency that helps disadvantaged youth. Emmanuel Mathieu is studying criminal justice and elementary education at Florida Memorial College. Marc Mathieu is graduating from Northwestern University with a degree in journalism. Luckson Mathieu is a pre-Med student at Harvard University. Marthe Mathieu is a psychology major at the University of Florida. Paul Mathieu plans to pursue a career in medical research at Harvard University.

Mr. and Mrs. Mathieu have imparted to their children a strong religious faith, self-discipline, and an immense love of family. When the children were growing up, their father made a habit of regularly visiting their schools and knowing their teachers before he left for one of his night shifts at work. An example of the level of religious faith exhibited by the family is a quote by Mrs. Mathieu: "If you don't have God in your life and you have children, I don't know how you can sleep." Mrs. Mathieu also mentioned, "You want to know our secret? The only secret we have is prayer, prayer, prayer. We showed them how to serve God. God is the leader. . ."

Mr. Speaker, it is indeed a privilege to pay tribute to such outstanding and inspiring Americans as the Mathieu Family of Miami, Florida, who are working at the marvelous task of handing over their country not less but even better and greater than they received it.

TRIBUTE TO LIEUTENANT COLONEL GARY ANTHONY CORREIA

HON. HOWARD L. BERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

HON. BARNEY FRANK

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 29, 1999

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, my colleague, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, and I are pleased today to pay tribute to Lieutenant Colonel Gary Anthony Correia, a man whose life exemplifies the meaning and spirit of leadership. Gary is being honored for 20 years of distinguished service in the United States Marine Corps.

Gary has set an outstanding example for his colleagues in the Corps, where he has served with intelligence, skill and dedication. He is highly regarded by his peers as an involved, devoted and effective Marine.

Gary is a man of action and accomplishment. A native of New Bedford, Massachusetts, he graduated from Boston College in 1979 at the top of his class and soon after began his military career. He was commissioned a 2nd Lieutenant through the Platoon Leaders Class program and following basic school, was designated a Naval Aviator. His hard work and tenacity paid off with his rapid advancement through the ranks.

Gary's notable missions include the "Flying Tigers" of VT-26, "Crusaders" of VMFA-122,

"Aggressors" of H& MS-31 and the "Black Knights" of VMFA-314. While assigned to the VMFA-314, he was deployed to Turkey for Display Determination and SWA for Operations Desert Shield/Storm from August 1990 to March 1991.

Promoted to Major in July of 1991, Gary joined the 7th Marines. In December of 1992, he deployed as part of the Ground Combat Element to Mogadishu, Somalia for Operation Restore Hope where he was the Officer-in-Charge of a joint/combined multi-national security force and ten Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) that provided humanitarian relief to Mogadishu.

His dedication to duty, his integrity and sense of fair play were demonstrated in his role as Executive Officer for a 48 aircraft F/A-18 Hornet Fleet Readiness Squadron, the largest in the Marine Corps/Navy inventory. Gary was instrumental in the squadron achieving over 140,000 hours of mishap free flight time, a first in the F/A-18 Hornet history.

Lieutenant Colonel Correia has accumulated more than 3,600 mishap free flight hours. His personal decorations include Meritorious Service Medal and Gold Star, Air Medal w/combat "V," Strike Flight 1, Navy Commendation Medal W/Combat "V" and the Navy Achievement. He is the 1st Cape Verdean Naval Aviator and Marine Aviator and the first Black American promoted to rank of Lieutenant Colonel that is an F/A-18 Hornet Pilot.

He is married to Tracey, father to Chloe and Chase and the proud son of the late Joseph and Eva Correia. It is our distinct honor to ask our colleagues to join us in saluting Lieutenant Colonel Gary Anthony Correia, a man whose dedication and achievements are a credit to our country.

IN HONOR OF THE LATE CAPTAIN WILLIAM Y. CLARK

HON. MICHAEL P. FORBES

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 29, 1999

Mr. FORBES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor an entrepreneur, Captain William Y. Clark, a Long Island businessman who recently passed away at the age of 86.

Ask any parent and I am sure they will agree that leaving a legacy such as the reins of a family business is of great significance. Skillfully maintaining and expanding such an enterprise demands the infusion of innovative ideas which was William's specialty.

Captain William Clark was born in West Babylon, Long Island, in 1913. He was educated at Shelter Island schools and Mt. Hermon College, in Massachusetts. Trained as a youth on diesel engines, the company he inherited has been in the Clark family continuously since 1790, when the first ferry ran.

He spent his life serving the community at the helm of South Ferry, Inc., the ferry service that runs from North Haven (outside Sag Harbor) to Shelter Island. Under Captain Clark's watchful eye, the company has become what it is today, a fleet of four boats which can hold up to 16 cars apiece.

Captain Clark was a longtime member of the Lions Club, East End Church of Christ

and, when not on call with his company, a member of Shelter Island Fire Department. He also served on the board of Timothy Hill Children's Ranch in Riverhead.

The night before he passed away, he laid in a deep sleep. He would open his eyes, struggle for a breath, and then fall peacefully asleep again. However, when his family began to sing "God Bless America," he would awake and spread a truly joyous smile on his tired face. He could not speak very well, but he summoned the strength to share a few more laughs with his family. He fell asleep soon after, waking to greet his youngest grandchild, Shelli, who had flown in from college to be with him.

To his three children, 13 grandchildren, and 15 great-grandchildren, Captain Clark will be remembered as the patriarch of a family business spanning more than two hundred years. To a great number of those in the community, he will be looked upon as a man who quietly helped to maintain their precious quality of life.

Captain Clark embodied the type of role and innovator that all would have enjoyed being around and looked up to.

Colleagues, Mr. Clark is a community leader who will be sorely missed.

IN RECOGNITION OF MASTER SERGEANT RANDOLPH J. SAUNDERS, UNITED STATES AIR FORCE, ON THE OCCASION OF HIS RETIREMENT

HON. DON YOUNG

OF ALASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 29, 1999

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the people of the great state of Alaska and all Americans, I extend heartfelt thanks to Master Sergeant Randolph J. Saunders, who gave more than twenty years of dedicated service in the United States Air Force. He entered active duty on 11 July 1978 and, after less than four years as an administrative specialist, Randy became an enlisted historian. Even before his formal retraining, he demonstrated noteworthy capability as a researcher and writer. Consistently outstanding histories became his hallmark, and these provided senior leaders with the data and analysis they needed to make informed, well reasoned decisions. The recipient of numerous command and Air Force-level awards over the next sixteen years, Sergeant Saunders earned a reputation as one who could quickly rebuild faltering unit history programs. He did this from Alaska to Texas, Idaho, Korea, California, and Colorado. Ultimately, Randy was hand picked to become the first-ever senior enlisted historian at Headquarters, Air Force Space Command in Colorado Springs, Colorado. In a matter of months, Randy's unparalleled leadership rendered that command's field history program the best in the entire Air Force. We deeply appreciate Sergeant Saunderson's contribution to the preservation of the United States Air Force history. I personally wish him and his entire family all the best as they return to civilian life.

HONORING THE CONTRIBUTIONS
OF DR. LUIS JOSÉ MOREIRA DA
SILVA BARREIROS

HON. MICHAEL E. CAPUANO

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 29, 1999

Mr. CAPUANO. Mr. Speaker, today Boston is experiencing a great loss. It is losing the services and expertise of a man who not only helped to increase civic involvement within our Portuguese community but also played an integral role in its economic and social evolution. Dr. Luis José Moreira da Silva Barreiros' tireless work as the Consul General of Portugal in Boston has enriched this area in so many important ways that his presence will be sorely missed by all who had the pleasure to work with him.

Dr. Barreiros' distinguished work with the Portuguese foreign service began two decades ago and since that time, he has consistently demonstrated his devotion to the development of a strong Portuguese community. Dr. Barreiros has worn many hats during his career, serving first as the Embassy Secretary in Maputo, Mozambique and later with the Advisory Council for Economic and Development affairs to the Portuguese delegation at the United Nations in New York. His economic expertise led him to other key posts with the Institute for Economic Cooperation and the Secretary of State for Economic Cooperation.

Since December 1994, Dr. Barreiros has served as Consul-General in Boston. It is for his work in this post that all of us here are profoundly grateful. The extraordinary relationship that Dr. Barreiros has forged with the Portuguese-American organizations in this area has been remarkable. He has worked with various committees in Boston to increase both Portuguese-American pride and civic engagement.

Dr. Barreiros leaves Boston having changed it for the better, and it is for this reason that all of us here are so sorry to see him go. It is a fitting commemoration of his work here and of the ties he has forged between our two republics that the United States State Department this month extended the ninety day visa waiver program for citizens of Portugal. The people of Portugal will be fortunate to have him back in Lisbon, and we all know that he will flourish in his new assignment. Dr. Barreiros, we wish you nothing but the best, and on behalf of all my constituents, Portuguese-Americans and other Americans whose lives you have touched, I would like to sincerely thank you for all that you have accomplished during your time here. You will be missed.

HONORING RABBI MORRIS SHERER

HON. JERROLD NADLER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 29, 1999

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, today, I am proud to introduce, along with my colleague from New York, Mr. GILMAN, a resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives in honor of the extraordinary life and work of Rabbi Morris Sherer. Rabbi

Sherer's tremendous contributions to Judaism, and to this nation, really shine as an example which both deserves honor and emulation.

I had the good fortune and privilege to know Rabbi Sherer, and recall his dedication to the preservation of Judaism in years following Holocaust. He fought for religious liberty, he built educational programs, and always provided guidance to the perplexed. *Torat Emet Hayta b'hihu*—The Torah was always in his mouth. His leadership helped bring about a rebirth of Orthodox Jewish life, of charitable giving and of learning as the President of the Agudath Israel of America since 1961.

Mr. Speaker, I think Americans of all faiths can learn a great deal from the life of Rabbi Sherer. His commitment to the preservation of the faith and culture of our people, his devotion to education and to helping those least fortunate, his ability to reach out to others to make this a better nation, his record of accomplishment, all make his life and work an inspiration to all. I urge our colleagues to join in honoring the life of this outstanding American.

H. RES. 229

Whereas Rabbi Morris Sherer was born in New York City on June 18, 1921;

Whereas upon receiving his rabbinic ordination from Ner Israel Rabbinical College in Baltimore, Maryland, Rabbi Sherer joined the Agudath Israel of America in 1943, devoting his energies to rescue and relief activities on behalf of European Jewry during the Second World War;

Whereas through his work with the Agudath Israel of America, Rabbi Sherer played a major role in the post-World War II renaissance of Orthodox Jewish life in the United States, fusing the talents and energies of native-born Americans with the determination and courage of immigrant Holocaust survivors and refugees to help build Orthodox Jewish communities and institutions across the country;

Whereas Rabbi Sherer worked tirelessly and effectively to safeguard religious liberty in America and throughout the world, to safeguard the rights of Sabbath observers, to assist the beleaguered Jewish communities in lands of oppression across the globe, to address the needs of needy persons of all backgrounds, and to apply the moral and ethical teachings of classical Judaism to issues and problems of modern society; and

Whereas Rabbi Sherer died on May 17, 1998, leaving behind a legacy of extraordinary humanitarian accomplishment: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the House of Representatives—

(1) that Rabbi Morris Sherer should be recognized as one of the outstanding American religious leaders of our time, who played a historic role in the growth and development of the Orthodox Jewish community in the United States; and

(2) that Rabbi Morris Sherer's life of commitment to education, human dignity, religious liberty, and freedom is one which serves as an inspiration to all people and deserves emulation.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. DAVID L. HOBSON

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 29, 1999

Mr. HOBSON. Mr. Speaker, I was not present on June 25, 1999 for rollcall vote 256.

Had I had been present, I would have voted "yea."

A SPECIAL TRIBUTE TO DR. DAVID
B. BAKER FOR HIS OUT-
STANDING CONTRIBUTIONS TO
HEIDELBERG COLLEGE

HON. PAUL E. GILLMOR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 29, 1999

Mr. GILLMOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay very special tribute to a truly outstanding individual from Ohio's Fifth Congressional District. For more than thirty years, Dr. David B. Baker has made significant contributions to Heidelberg College in Tiffin, Ohio. As he prepares for his retirement from Heidelberg, I felt this was a most appropriate time to recognize him for his efforts.

After graduating from Heidelberg College in 1958, Dr. Baker pursued his master's and doctoral degrees at the University of Michigan. Following a year of post-doctoral study in Germany, Dr. Baker began his distinguished teaching career at Rutgers University. Shortly thereafter, Dr. Baker returned to Heidelberg where, since 1966, he has been a faculty member in the Biology Department.

In a turn that brought international acclaim to him, Heidelberg College, and his research associates, Dr. Baker led the effort that formed the Heidelberg Water Quality Laboratory. Dr. Baker's efforts at the lab have helped with various environmental public policy efforts including evaluating storm run-off, restoration of the once-severely polluted Lake Erie, setting Environmental Protection Agency standards for river compounds, and many more.

As the one and only director of Heidelberg Water Quality Laboratory, Dr. David Baker pushed the lab to its current level of international prominence. Dr. Baker set out to share the lab's work with the public through his numerous speeches, public information programs, and test and research sharing techniques.

Mr. Speaker, Dr. David Baker is a remarkable individual who has given freely of his time and talents to ensure that education and the environment are made better for the future. Through his outstanding service to Heidelberg College, to the Water Quality Laboratory, and to the academia world, Dr. Baker has made a lasting impact that will not soon be forgotten. At this point, I would urge my colleagues of the 106th Congress to stand and join me in special tribute to Dr. David Baker. We extend our congratulations on his retirement and best wishes for the future.

SAN ANTONIO SPURS TAKE THE
RING

HON. CIRO D. RODRIGUEZ

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 29, 1999

Mr. RODRIGUEZ. Mr. Speaker, in San Antonio this past Sunday, more than 230,000 fans lined the banks of the historic River Walk to honor the World Champion San Antonio Spurs. For a city that is the 8th largest in the

nation, San Antonio is proud of its humble warriors. San Antonio can not only boast about its strong economy, thriving culture, and beautiful weather, it can now lay claim to pro basketball's finest team.

From the rich tradition of the San Antonio Missions and the Alamo, to the Tower of the Americas, San Antonio's skyline can now add the true Twin Towers, David Robinson and Tim Duncan. The whole team acted as one cohesive unit, displaying the chemistry that all great champions have, and to that, they all proved worthy. For a team that has one of the highest college graduation rates in all professional sports, they are truly heroes and role models for us all.

This fine athletic achievement is not only for the city of San Antonio, Peter and Julianna Holt, the team owners, or the players, but it is for all the fans of the old American Basketball Association. This is the first time a team from the old ABA has won the NVA Championship. This victory was for all of us who remember the "Iceman" George Gervin, along with countless other great stars who toiled long hours for recognition. It is for those who remember the Hemisphere Arena and the "Baseline Burns". Team basketball shined this day, and for all the fans of the San Antonio Spurs, it shines just a little brighter.

TRIBUTE TO JOAN STEFANSKI

HON. SANDER M. LEVIN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 29, 1999

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor Joan Stefanski who today retires from her position of Director of the Ferndale Chamber of Commerce after twenty-two years of distinguished service to the Ferndale community.

She has been instrumental in coalition-building in the City of Ferndale. A unique contribution has been her efforts in building relationships between business and the homeowners of Ferndale. A familiar scene were the block parties where business men and women would volunteer along with the residents. Joan has that special skill of bringing together people of diverse interests and abilities, and encouraging a partnership between them.

Years ago, the assumption by many was that Ferndale was a city in decline. Many citizens felt otherwise and Joan Stefanski was among the key activists. She played an important role in business development in the city, bringing about a re-blossoming of Ferndale. An example was the decision of Credit Union One to remain in Ferndale, thus helping to keep Ferndale commercially viable, and set the tone for other companies to bring their business to the city. Today, we see downtown Ferndale moving ahead rapidly. Today, we see the neighborhoods increasingly sought after as a place of residence.

As a Congressman, I have thoroughly enjoyed the many years of our working relationship. Whether it was trying to find a reasonable and real solution to the Ferndale Post Office difficulties, bringing together people to form the Southwest Oakland Coalition for the prevention of drug and alcohol abuse, or attending Chamber meetings, among many endeavors, my staff and I have always found working with Joan to be most productive and satisfying.

Joan Stefanski has also been an unassuming and highly effective pioneer in breaking down barriers to women in the business world.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me today in wishing Joan Stefanski and her husband good health and happiness as they move to their retirement home on the west side of Michigan and in honoring her for over 20 years of exceptional and committed service to the community of Ferndale.

TRIBUTE TO GENERAL CHARLES C. KRULAK, UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 29, 1999

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a great patriot, a man amongst men and a Marine's Marine. After almost forty years of devoted service to this Nation, General Charles C. Krulak, 31st Commandant of the Marine Corps, will soon receive his final orders directing him to stand-down and retire from active duty. His departure will signal an evolutionary change—the first time in 70 years that a Krulak will be absent from the roles of the United States Marine Corps.

After graduating from the Naval Academy in 1964, General Krulak had an illustrious career that spanned four decades of faithful service to this Nation. During his service to our country General Krulak commanded a platoon and two rifle companies during two tours of duty in Vietnam; he commanded a Marine infantry rifle battalion; was the Commanding General for 10th Marine Expeditionary Brigade; Assistant Division Commander for 2d Marine Division, Fleet Marine Forces Atlantic; Commanding General, 2d Force Service Support Group; Commanding General, 6th Marine Expeditionary Brigade; commanded the 2d Force Service Support Group during the Gulf War; commanded Marine Forces Pacific/Commanding General, Fleet Marine Force Pacific, and on June 29, he was promoted to General and assumed duties as the 31st Commandant on June 30, 1995.

General Krulak's decorations and medals include: the Silver Star Medal; Bronze Star Medal with Combat "V" and two gold stars; Purple Heart with gold star; Combat Action Ribbon; Republic of Vietnam Cross of Gallantry; and the Republic of Vietnam Campaign Medal; and the Kuwait Liberation Medal.

It is during his tenure as the 31st Commandant of the Marine Corps to which this body has come to know and appreciate the many virtues of this modern day warrior. His accomplishments as Commandant will resonate long and far into the next millennium, ensuring the Marine Corps remains the world's premier crisis response force. A professional force that is committed, capable, and reliable to meet any challenge, under any circumstance, anytime and anyplace in the world.

The challenges which will confront this Nation in the 21st century will be varied and often unpredictable—a time of asymmetry, uncertainty, and chaos. Fortunately, General Krulak had the wisdom and foresight to understand the emergence of this fluid and unstable environment. He understood the necessity to

field an agile and adaptable force—a Corps of Marines who could prevail against the multifaceted threats which would challenge our Nation's security and its interests.

General Krulak understood the situation at hand. He understood, not merely the importance to modernize the force, but to develop new concepts and techniques which will ensure decisive victory in the "savage wars of peace." He forged his Corps of Marines through unrelenting sacrifice, initiative, and courage.

He labored extensively within the naval services to develop common operational concepts to support the strategic vision expressed in "Forward . . . From the Sea."

He diligently exercised oversight of the Marine Corps in its roles as lead or executive agency within the Department of Defense for Military Operations Other Than War, Military Operations on Urban Terrain, and Non-Lethal Weapons.

He promoted the institutionalization of the Combat Development System and the Concepts Based Requirements System in the Marine Corps. These systems ensured that Marine Corps doctrine, organization, training and education, equipment and supporting activities were all driven by, and working toward achieving, a common operational warfighting concept.

He created the Marine Corps Warfighting Laboratory as a standing forum to serve as the cradle and test bed for the development of enhanced operational concepts, tactics, techniques, procedures, and doctrine which would be progressively introduced into the fleet Marine Forces in concert with new technologies.

He directed the creation of the Marine Corps' Chemical-Biological Incident Response Force to assist in filling a void in the Nation's ability to manage the consequences of a chemical or biological incident. This force has been employed on several instances at the national level, and has prompted the development of additional consequence management capabilities throughout DoD.

He created and implemented the "Transformation Process" of making Marines—a holistic approach to recruiting and developing young men and women to ensure they have the skills and basic character needed to effectively meet the asymmetric 21st century threat. Transformation, which begins with a prospective recruit's first contact with a Marine recruiter and continues throughout a Marine's service, constituted a major enhancement to the way the Marine Corps recruits and trains Marines.

He labored extensively to institutionalize the Marine Corps' "core values" of honor, courage, and commitment while maintaining—and in many cases elevating—performance standards in every aspect of Marine Corps' recruiting and developmental processes—be they mental, physical or moral.

There are many more accomplishments that could be enumerated upon here—accomplishments that speak to programs and doctrine, to systems and platforms. But, to focus on these, as daunting as they are, would be an injustice to the most important aspect of General Krulak's storied career—the care and nurturing of the Marine Corps family.

He created the Personnel and Family Readiness Division within Headquarters Marine Corps to account for the fact that personal and family readiness are inseparable from combat

readiness. General Krulak not only pursued making better Marines, capable of winning our Nation's future battles, but also to make better Americans. He promoted a focus on character development and high ethical and moral standards. He stressed core values of honor, courage, and commitment as a way of life in the Corps. They are attributes that will serve them well, long after they have hung up their uniforms.

A key contributor to the Marine Corps family and a person General Krulak owes much success to is his wife, Sandy Krulak. She gave dignity and grace to the maturation of the Marine Corps family. She has devoted her life to her husband and to the Corps. Her sacrifice and devotion has served as an example and inspiration for others. Later this month the Corps will lose not one, but two very exceptional people.

In closing I want to recognize General Krulak for his uncompromising integrity to always do the right thing, for the Nation and his beloved Corps. His unwavering conviction that "Semper Fidelis" is a way of life, not just a motto, speaks powerfully to the citizens he serves. It has been my good fortune—it has been the House good fortune—to witness the resolve of a person who believes so strongly about the institution to which he serves. Now, to some that might seem old fashioned and out-of-step with societies norms today, but to General Krulak it is the life and blood that sustains the Corps. He fought hard to address readiness and modernization issues before the Senate Armed Services Committee when it was not always popular to do so. He challenged the logic and assertion by many of the benefits concerning integrated training during indoctrination into the military. Today, the Corps is meeting its recruiting requirements, forty-eight months consecutively and achieved its retention goals—a testimony to the wisdom and foresight of General Krulak.

General Krulak, the Marine Corps is a better institution today than it was four years ago. Your sacrifice and devotion to duty have made it so. You have provided a significant and lasting contribution to your Corps and to this Nation's security. Through your stewardship there is a renewed sense of esprit de corps. Those who follow your example will be a testament to the legacy you leave behind.

I want to wish you and your family fair winds and following seas as you step down as the 31st Commandant of the Marine Corps. Your distinguished and faithful service to our country is greatly appreciated. You will be sorely missed, but surely not forgotten.

LEGISLATION FOR THE PEOPLE
OF BIKINI ATOLL

HON. DON YOUNG

OF ALASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 29, 1999

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing legislation today to assist in the resettlement and relocation of the people of Bikini Atoll by amending the terms of the trust fund established during the United States administration of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. This will permit the people of Bikini to use a portion of their fund for resettlement activities for the remaining 90 seniors who were

affected by United States nuclear testing in the Marshall Islands without any additional federal expenditure and consistent with the intent of Congress. These individuals are still waiting to resettle after over five decades since the U.S. program began in their islands which resulted in their removal from their home atoll.

At the Committee on Resources' May 11th hearing on the status of nuclear claims, relocation and resettlement efforts in the Marshall Islands, and as part of the May 10th Congressional pre-hearing briefing, the people of Bikini asked Congress to support a one-time 3 percent distribution from the Resettlement Trust Fund, which is used both for the cleanup of Bikini and for the ongoing needs of the Bikini people. Congress established this trust fund in 1982 pursuant to P.L. 97-257 and appropriated additional funds in 1988 pursuant to P.L. 100-446.

The Bikini people have explained that Dr. John Mauro and his team are preparing a report on the potential radiation doses and health risks to the people of Bikini and costs associated with various remediation options, which should be completed within three months. The exact cost has not yet been established, but it is estimated that the entire cleanup and resettlement process, from planning through execution, will take approximately ten years. As a result, it is certain that the Bikini elders, many of whom have not been back on their home islands for more than 53 years, will probably die on Kili without returning home.

The Bikinians, for their part, have ensured the fiscal integrity of the Resettlement Trust Fund. They have selected reputable U.S. banks as trustees, hired well-respected and talented investment advisors and money managers, and provided for routine monthly financial statements and annual audits. Thanks to the money managers and the Bikini Council's voluntary restraint on the use of these funds, the corpus remains intact, the trust fund has earned almost 14 percent annually, every dollar has been accounted for, annual audits are prepared, and monthly financial statements are sent to the Interior Department's Office of Insular Affairs.

In light of the strength of the trust, its fiscal integrity, the lengthy time a cleanup and restoration will take, and the special circumstances of the elders, the Bikinians wish to make a one-time 3 percent distribution from the Resettlement Trust Fund, with the understanding that the primary beneficiaries of the distribution will be the 90 surviving Bikini elders. Because of the excellent management of the trust fund, such a distribution will not require an appropriation of funds by Congress, nor will it diminish the original corpus of the trust. The Bikini people would also agree that the amount of such distribution be deducted from any further additional ex gratia appropriations made by the Congress into the Resettlement Trust Fund.

The corpus will remain intact with a 3 percent distribution. The original corpus of the trust was \$110 million, based on the \$20 million appropriated in 1982 and the additional \$90 million in 1988. The market value of the trust today is approximately \$126 million, so a 3 percent distribution, or approximately \$3,780,000, will reduce the market value to \$122.2 million, which remains well above the original corpus.

This authorization to the people of Bikini is appropriate as it is what the community of Bikini desires and it is consistent with congressional intent for the resettlement of the people whose lives and homes were disrupted by U.S. testing. Without any additional cost to the U.S. taxpayer, Congress can help the remaining senior Bikini elders' resettlement and relocation.

Following is a copy of the Kili/Bikini/Ejit Local Government Council's May 12, 1999 Resolution on this matter, reflecting the full support of the Bikini community.

KILI/BIKINI/EJIT LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL:
KILI/BIKINI/EJIT LOCAL GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION No. 2-1999

A RESOLUTION

This Resolution requests a one-time three percent (3%) distribution from the existing corpus of the Resettlement Trust Fund for the People of Bikini to benefit primarily the Bikini elders and to request appropriate U.S. Senate and House committees to hold hearings to determine the appropriateness of such request, the status of cleanup efforts at Bikini, current estimates of cleanup and restoration costs, questions concerning the guarantee of Bikini Atoll's safety and other appropriate issues.

Whereas, the Resettlement Trust Fund for the People of Bikini ("Resettlement Trust Fund") was established by the U.S. Congress in 1982 pursuant to the terms of Public Law No. 97-257, for "the relocation and resettlement of the Bikini people in the Marshall Islands, principally on Kili and Ejit Islands;" and

Whereas, Public Law No. 97-257 also instructed that \$3,000,000 of the Resettlement Trust Fund was to be made available ex gratia to the people of Bikini over a three-year period; and

Whereas, the U.S. Congress appropriated additional funds for the Resettlement Trust Fund in 1988 and modified its terms to provide that funds could also be "expended for rehabilitation and resettlement of Bikini Atoll;" and

Whereas, the people of Bikini have ensured the fiscal integrity of the Resettlement Trust Fund by (1) selecting reputable banks as trustees (American Security Bank and now FMB Trust), (2) hiring well-respected investment advisors (such as Alex. Brown and PaineWebber) and money managers (such as MFS, Gabelli, Fiduciary Trust, etc.), and (3) directing that every dollar of Resettlement Trust Fund expenditures be audited and that monthly financial statements and annual audits be routinely provided to the Department of the Interior's Office of Insular Affairs, which oversees the Resettlement Trust Fund; and

Whereas, the Resettlement Trust Fund has averaged a 14% annual return since inception; and

Whereas, the Resettlement Trust Fund has paid out millions of dollars since inception for scholarships, health care, food programs, housing and electrical power construction, maintenance and repairs on Kili and Ejit, and infrastructure, cleanup and resettlement activities on Bikini Atoll; and

Whereas, through prudent management and voluntary restrictions on the use of Resettlement Trust Fund monies, the market value of the Resettlement Trust Fund today is approximately \$126,000,000; and

Whereas, recently disclosed information previously withheld by the U.S. government reveals that the physical and radiological damage to Bikini Atoll caused by the U.S. nuclear testing program was more extensive than was or could have been known by the people of Bikini until the disclosure of such information; and

Whereas, the people of Bikini have recently learned from well-respected scientists who have conducted extensive radiological cleanup cost estimates for the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency that the restoration costs for cleanup and resettlement of Bikini Atoll will exceed several hundred million dollars; and

Whereas, this means that many Bikini elders, who have not been back on their home islands for 53 years, will probably die without returning home; and

Whereas, of the 167 of our elders who were moved off our islands in 1946, fewer than 90 are still alive; and

Whereas, most of these elders live on Kili, an island one-ninth the size of Bikini Atoll which must support six times the number of people who lived on Bikini; and

Whereas, we wish to compensate these elders with a one-time 3% distribution from the corpus of the Resettlement Trust Fund; and

Whereas, unlike people living on other atolls in the Marshall Islands, our people on Kili cannot fish because Kili has no lagoon and no reef, thus requiring our community to supplement our U.S.D.A. food by purchasing other canned goods at great expense; and

Whereas, a one-time 3% distribution from the Resettlement Trust Fund will not require an appropriation of any funds by the U.S. Congress; and

Whereas, given the good management of the Resettlement Trust Fund a 3% distribution would not diminish the original corpus of the trust fund; and

Whereas, Congress has previously authorized ex gratia per capita payments from the Resettlement Trust Fund; and

Whereas, the House Resources Committee (formerly the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs) has held many oversight hearings on Bikini-related issues during the past 25 years, covering such issues as health care, education, agricultural and food programs, establishment and oversight of ex gratia trust funds for the Bikini people, Bikini Atoll cleanup, Compact of Free Association Section 177 Agreement cover-up of the 1954 Bravo shot, and vaporization of islands at Bikini;

Now, therefore, be it resolved, that: (1) The Council requests a one-time only 3% distribution from the existing corpus of the Resettlement Trust Fund, with the understanding that the primary beneficiaries of this distribution will be the Bikini elders.

(2) The Council agrees that the amount of such distribution shall be deducted from any future additional ex gratia payments made by the U.S. Congress into the Resettlement Trust Fund.

(3) Legal counsel Jonathan M. Weisgall is instructed to forward a copy of this Resolution to Allen P. Stayman, Director, Office of Insular Affairs, U.S. Department of the Interior; Senator Frank Murkowski, Chairman, Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee; and Representative Don Young, Chairman, House Resources Committee, and to urge these Senate and House Committees to hold hearings, as necessary, to determine the appropriateness of the above request and to obtain information concerning the status of cleanup efforts at Bikini Atoll, current estimates of cleanup and restoration costs, questions concerning the guarantee of Bikini Atoll's safety, and other appropriate issues.

Final and passed by the KILI/BIKINI/EJIT LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL on the 12th day of March, 1999, at a meeting on Kili Island.

APPROVED:

TOMAKI JUDA,
Mayor

Witness: Nathn Note, Clerk

IN SPECIAL RECOGNITION OF
SUSIE MUSHATT JONES

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 29, 1999

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the rich and full life of Susie Mushatt Jones as she celebrates her 100th birthday on July 6, 1999. Mrs. Jones is from the first generation of African-Americans after the abolition of slavery. In the life of Mrs. Jones, she had the opportunity to witness many pivotal events in history. She is a source of history that we need in our community. The experiences of Mrs. Jones can help us better understand the world we live in. She has experienced the great depression, two world wars, the Harlem Renaissance, the Civil Rights Movement of the 1960's, and many more historical events. She has helped to build the foundation of our community. Mrs. Jones has positively influenced the lives of family and friends from her advice and assistance.

The life of Mrs. Jones must be acknowledged because she has advice on how to live a full and long life. Seniors, such as Mrs. Jones, act as pillars in our community. People in our community need to follow in her "foot steps" because Mrs. Jones has accomplished something that many people dream of achieving. The resounding strength of Mrs. Jones will continue to permeate in the lives of the people that surround her.

We pray that God will continue to bless Mrs. Jones.

COMMUNITY REINVESTMENT ACT

HON. SHERROD BROWN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 29, 1999

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, the Community Reinvestment Act (CRA) was created by Congress in 1977 to encourage federally insured financial institutions to help meet the credit needs of the communities they serve. Fair and equal access to capital and credit should be a fundamental right, yet for too long it has been a privilege based on race or economic class. By any measure, the CRA has been a success in creating jobs, businesses, affordable housing and homeownership in minority and poor neighborhoods.

In my home county of Lorain, OH, the FirstMerit Bank challenge under CRA garnered over a \$20 million commitment from FirstMerit for mortgage lending in low and moderate income tracts. More importantly, the FirstMerit challenge started the Community Development initiative in earnest and led to a \$33 million commitment from local public officials, banks and foundations on a community based development system for the county.

Blatant discrimination in lending is declining and homeownership and small business opportunities are on the rise. We can attribute much of this progress to the Community Reinvestment Act. CRA has proven that working together with local leaders, advocacy organizations, and financial institutions, we can make local investment not only good for busi-

ness, but good for improving the quality of life for low and moderate income residents in our communities. Let's continue to make the American dream a reality for more Americans.

"A SALUTE TO THE MILITARY" IN
HONOR OF THE UNITED STATES
MARINE CORPS, EL TORO, CALI-
FORNIA

HON. LORETTA SANCHEZ

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 29, 1999

Ms. SANCHEZ. Mr. Speaker, on November 10, 1775, the Continental Congress met in Philadelphia, passing a resolution that "two battalions of Marines be raised" for service as landing forces with the fleet. This resolution, sponsored by John Adams, established the Continental Marines and marked the birth of the United States Marine Corps.

From that time forward, and throughout the history of the United States of America, the Marines have proven themselves to be among the bravest and most heroic divisions of the military. The Marines have fought valiantly in the American Revolution, the Battle of 1812, the Mexican War (1846-1848), the Civil War (1861-1865), the Spanish American War (1898), World War I, World War II, and the Gulf War. They have fought from "the Halls of Montezuma to the Shores of Tripoli" to keep our nation free.

El Toro was commissioned as a Marine Corps Air Station in March of 1943. The base was used as a staging area and training facility for the battle with the Japanese in the Pacific. Built on a bean field, the first Marines were housed in bean barracks until the new barracks were constructed. From that point forward, Marine troops poured into the base and soon the first squadrons were formed, flying operational missions into combat in the South Pacific.

Just as the war in the Pacific ended, Congress threatened to close the base. However, with new conflicts beginning in Korea, the base was kept open. At this time it became apparent that a Western base was definitely needed on the Pacific Coast. After the Korean War, the 3rd Marine Aircraft Wing was moved from Florida to El Toro. The base was expanded to accommodate the increasing military expansion. With Vietnam, El Toro again became a training, staging, and debarkation point for the Marines.

In 1975, Vietnamese refugees were flown into the base, before being sent to refugee camps in Camp Pendleton. And, in 1983, El Toro received the F/A-18 Hornet, the most advanced fighter-attack aircraft in Naval history. By now the base has grown from the original 2,300 acres and 30 Marines to 4,700 acres and 15,000 personnel.

In the 1990's, the Marines were called into action during Operation Desert Storm and Operation Desert Shield. After America's victory in the Persian Gulf, the Department of Defense embarked on an initiative to restructure and realign America's military and as a result, El Toro was recommended for closure.

El Toro Marine Base, which has played a most significant and important part of history, will now become part of history. As we bid farewell to the men and women who have so

nobly served our country, we will never forget the indelible impression that these dedicated Marines have made on the lives of so many individuals. True to their motto, the Marines will be "Always Faithful," Semper Fi.

SECRETARY ALBRIGHT PROVIDES
THE BLUEPRINT FOR U.S. FOREIGN
POLICY IN THE POST-
KOSOVO WORLD

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 29, 1999

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, yesterday in an address to the Council on Foreign Relations in New York, our exceptional Secretary of State, Madeleine K. Albright, discussed the current international interests of the United States as we move beyond Kosovo. She presented a thoughtful and insightful analysis of our nation's role in the post-Cold War world.

Mr. Speaker, the 11 week NATO campaign to protect the rights of ethnic Albanians in the province of Kosovo was an important turning point in the history of Southeastern Europe. For the past decade we have dealt with inflamed Serbian nationalism incited and fomented by Serbian President Slobodan Milosevic for his own narrow political goals. The war over Kosovo has established the vital principle that ethnic cleansing and racial discrimination against a minority cannot and will not be tolerated by the international community.

Three months ago, Mr. Speaker, press pundits and politicians—many of them here on the floor of this House—were quick to criticize and to express doubts about the policy of the Administration, which was ably articulated and implemented by Secretary Albright. Now we have succeeded in removing the threat to ethnic Albanians in Kosovo and have begun the process of implementing the principles of the Rambouillet agreement that was signed by Albanian representatives shortly before the Serbian reign of terror was unleashed upon the Albanian population of Kosovo.

Mr. Speaker, I want to pay tribute to Secretary Albright for her outstanding leadership and her tireless diplomatic efforts which were so critical to the success of our military action in Kosovo. Secretary Albright has provided the vision that has guided our action in Kosovo.

Yesterday, Mr. Speaker, Secretary Albright again provided that vision as she discussed with the members of the Council on Foreign Relations her view of the role of the United States in the post-Kosovo world. The military action of the NATO allies in Kosovo is a critical victory that will help define the nature of international relations.

Secretary Albright was thoughtful in articulating the role that the United States should play in the post-Kosovo world. "Some hope, and others fear, that Kosovo will be a precedent for similar interventions around the globe," she told the Council. "I would caution against any such sweeping conclusions." At the same time, she expressed the hope that the NATO action against Serbia would serve to deter rogue governments in the future from engaging in such ethnic, religious, and racial repression: "By meeting massive ethnic cleansing in the Balkans with a red light, we make

it less likely that NATO will be called upon to use force in the future."

Mr. Speaker, I ask that Secretary Albright's thoughtful address to the Council on Foreign Relations be placed in the RECORD, and I urge my colleagues to give it careful attention.

[Address to the Council on Foreign
Relations, June 28, 1999]

AFTER KOSOVO: BUILDING A LASTING PEACE
(By Secretary of State Madeleine K.
Albright)

Thank you Les, and good evening to you all. Members of the Council on Foreign Relations and distinguished colleagues, friends and guests. NATO's confrontation with Belgrade over Kosovo has ended in accordance with the conditions the Alliance set. Now, we face the even harder task of building a lasting peace there and throughout Southeast Europe. This evening, I would like to discuss with you this historic challenge.

Churchill once described Russia as a riddle wrapped in a mystery inside an enigma. In Kosovo today, we see a success folded within a tragedy stamped with a question mark.

Consider the reactions of the refugees and displaced as their time of exile ends. For some, coming home means a joyous reunion of family and friends. For others, it means a heart-stopping confirmation of terrible fears as bodies are identified and mass graves found. For all, it means uncertainty about what will come next.

As a result, Kosovo today is a cauldron of grief mixed with exhilaration, of unresolved anger and unfilled dreams. Out of this the international community, and the area's people, must build a future secure and free.

A starting point is provided by UN Security Council Resolution 1244, and the military and political arrangements to which it refers.

In accordance with these, Serb forces have left, KFOR is deploying, and the Kosovo Liberation Army will demilitarize over the next 90 days.

In addition, the United Nations Interim Mission is being set up. It will operate in partnership with the EU, the OSCE, donor countries and KFOR. And its duties will encompass civil administration, humanitarian relief, economic recovery, and the creation of democratic institutions, including—most crucially—a new local police.

Assembling the nuts and bolts of a durable peace in Kosovo is a daunting challenge. Our expectations should be realistic. The mission will take time; complaints will surely be heard; and despite KFOR's presence, the danger of violence will persist. As is usual, the good news will often be treated as no news, while setbacks receive the spotlight. Success will require an extraordinary team effort.

Notwithstanding all this, I am hopeful—for three reasons.

First, for most of the past decade, Kosovo Albanians coped with Serb repression by maintaining parallel political, educational and social structures. They have experience managing institutions.

Second, in past weeks, I have seen an extraordinary determination on the part of European officials to get this job done and done right. This is true from London to Helsinki and from Ankara to Lisbon. Failure is not an option.

Third, the international community has learned some hard lessons in recent years about the do's and don'ts of building peace in post-conflict situations.

It is essential that, in Kosovo, these lessons be heeded. The military and civilian components must work together well both internally and with each other. Both must take effective use of their mandates and focus on results. Donors must back them not

just with promises, but with resources of sufficient quantity and timeliness to make a difference.

Above all, we must have faith that the mission's underlying principles of democracy and tolerance, economic reform and the rule of law, are the right ones for all the people of Kosovo.

There are some who see an insurmountable obstacle in the desire of many Kosovars for immediate independence, a position that neither NATO nor governments in the region support.

Having met with the Kosovar leadership, I know the yearning for independence is powerful.

But I also know that Belgrade's withdrawal has altered the reality within which the people of Kosovo will formulate their aspirations. Until now, independence has seemed the only alternative to repression.

But in the future, Kosovars will have something they have never had, which is genuine self-government. They will be out from under Milosevic's boot, with the freedom to choose their own leaders and shape the laws by which they are governed. Milosevic, meanwhile, won't be able to arrest so much as a jaywalker in Kosovo. And his henchmen won't have the capacity to intimidate Kosovars or deny them their rights.

That is why the Kosovar Albanian leadership signed on to the Rambouillet Accords, despite the absence of an independence guarantee. And while I will go out on a limb and predict that KFOR will receive strong cooperation from most Kosovars in the months ahead.

Another key issue is whether the new Kosovo will include its ethnic Serb, Roma and other minorities, and whether they will be able to live safely now that Belgrade's forces have withdrawn.

Given the extent of destruction inflicted by Serbs, the risk is obvious that some ethnic Albanians will take the law into their own hands. Many unacceptable incidents have already occurred.

But KFOR takes seriously its mandate to protect all Kosovars, including Serbs. And its effectiveness will increase as deployment continues, and demilitarization gains steam.

Kosovo will be a better place if Serbs who did not commit crimes stay and help rebuild. But that is their decision to make. We will measure our success by whether the rights of all those who choose to live in Kosovo are respected.

The same principle, incidentally, should apply elsewhere in the region. The international community must continue to press for the safe return of other refugees, including ethnic Serbs to the Krajina region of Croatia. This is crucial, for there could be few greater gifts to the 21st Century than to bust the ghosts of Balkans past and consign Milosevic's tactics of hate to the trash bin of history.

Even as we work to help Kosovo regain its feet, we are acting to secure the future of the region. With out partners in the European Union playing a big role, we have launched a Pact to stabilize, transform and eventually integrate all of Southeast Europe into the continent's democratic mainstream.

We undertake this effort because it is right, but also because it is smart; for we know that America cannot be secure unless Europe is secure, which it will not be if its southeast corner remains wracked by division and strife.

Our strategy, with our partners, is to apply the model of help and self-help reflected in the Marshall Plan half a century ago, and in efforts to aid democratization in Central Europe this decade. In this spirit, President Clinton will meet with his counterparts in the region this summer.

Together, they will discuss ways to mobilize the resources of a wide range of governments and organizations, while coordinating with the European Community and World Bank. Our intention is to work urgently and effectively with leaders in Southeast Europe as they strive to attract capital, raise living standards, reconcile ethnic and religious tensions, and promote the rule of law.

In this way, we hope over time to enable countries throughout the region to participate fully in the major economic and political institutions of the Trans-Atlantic community. This would greatly serve America's interest in expanding the area within Europe where wars simply do not happen. And it would mark another giant step towards the creation of a continent whole and free.

We do not start from square one, but rather with a strong base of democratic leadership. Hungary has already joined NATO. Hungary and Slovenia are well along in accession negotiations with the EU. And officials in Bulgaria, Romania, Macedonia, Albania and Croatia demonstrated throughout the recent crisis that they want their societies to grow, prosper and live in peace.

The same is true of Montenegro, where President Djukanovic and his people endured grave danger without wavering in their support for democratic principles. They have earned the right to participate in our initiative.

We look forward as well to welcoming a new Serbia, because our efforts at regional integration cannot fully succeed until that occurs. But Serbia will not receive help, except for humanitarian relief, until it is democratic and Milosevic is out of work or—better yet—in jail.

This is only common sense. Milosevic led Serbia into four wars this decade. He has been indicted for crimes against humanity. He has lied repeatedly to his own people and to the world. His regime is hopelessly corrupt. He portrays himself as a hero, but he is a traitor to every honorable Serb and has no place in the region's future.

We learned in Kosovo, as in Bosnia and Rwanda, that in this era of varied and mobile dangers, gross violations of human rights are everyone's business. Earlier this century, our predecessors confronted not only Hitler, but Fascism; not only Stalin, but Communism.

In recent weeks, we confronted not only Milosevic, but ethnic cleansing. NATO's leaders simply refused to stand by and watch while an entire ethnic community was expelled from its home in the Alliance's front yard.

By acting with unity and resolve, NATO reaffirmed its standing as an effective defender of stability and freedom in the region. It validated the strategy for modernizing the Alliance approved at the Washington Summit in April. And it underlined the importance of the leading nations on both sides of the Atlantic acting together in defense of shared interests and values.

If we are as resolute in building peace as we were persistent in conflict, the crisis in Kosovo may come to be viewed as a turning point in European history.

In the past, Balkan strife has torn Europe apart, as big powers took sides and made local fights their own. The Dayton accords established a new model of nations coming together to promote peace. Milosevic gambled that Kosovo would prompt a reversion to the earlier model, splitting the Alliance and opening an unbridgeable gap between Russian and the West. Thanks to a careful assessment of mutual interests in Moscow and Allied capitals, he bet wrong.

Russia and NATO did not see eye to eye on the use of force against Belgrade. But both wanted to prevent the conflict from spread-

ing, and following President Clinton's lead, we worked together to bring the conflict to an end. And now, with Russia in KFOR, we are working together to sustain the peace.

More generally, the time-tested marriage of diplomacy and force played a central role from the beginning of this crisis. At Rambouillet, we sought an interim political settlement that would have protected the rights of all Kosovars. To the vast detriment of Serb interests, Milosevic rejected that agreement. But the talks helped bring the Kosovar Albanian leadership together in an unprecedented way.

After NATO launched its campaign, we shifted from diplomacy backed by the threat of force to diplomacy in support of force. We worked hard to assist the frontline states in coping with the flood of refugees. We received help from countries on every continent, including those in the Muslim world. We consulted constantly with our Allies, who stayed together every step of the way. And we made full use of public diplomacy to explain NATO's objectives.

Ultimately, we were able to use diplomacy to help bring the need for force to an end. Thanks to the tireless efforts of Deputy Secretary of State Strobe Talbott, we reached an understanding with Russia's envoy Victor Chernomyrdin on the terms of peace. We solicited the help of Finnish President Ahtisaari in presenting those terms to Belgrade. By then, an isolated Milosevic had no other choice but to accept. And we proceeded to gain Security Council approval for an international force with NATO at its core.

Now we are in a new stage of practicing diplomacy to build peace. During the past two weeks, we have consummated agreements on an appropriate role for Russia in KFOR, KLA demilitarization, and the Southeast Europe Stability Pact.

Our strategy throughout has been grounded firmly in U.S. interests. By meeting massive ethnic cleansing in the Balkans with a red light, we make it less likely that NATO will be called upon to use force in the future. And by supporting democracy and promoting human rights, we contribute to a future of stability and peace throughout Europe. This is fully consistent both with American interests, and with NATO's purpose, which is to prevent war, while defending freedom.

Some hope, and others fear, that Kosovar will be a precedent for similar interventions around the globe. I would caution against any such sweeping conclusions. Every circumstance is unique. Decisions on the use of force will be made by any President on a case-by-case basis after weighing a host of factors. Moreover, the response to Milosevic would not have been possible without NATO, and NATO is a European and Atlantic, not a global, institution.

We have been laboring throughout this decade to improve the world's ability to prevent and respond to humanitarian disasters, but this remains a work in progress.

We conceived the Africa Crisis Response Initiative to improve indigenous capacities on that continent.

We are the largest contributor to the UN High Commissioner for Refugees.

We are backing strongly the War Crimes Tribunal for Rwanda and the Balkans.

And we have supported peace initiatives from Northern Ireland to the Middle East and Central Africa.

The United States remains the world's leading force for justice and stability. But a leader cannot stand still. We need help from Congress to support the President's requests for resources to back our leadership, and to ensure that our commitments in Southeast Europe do not cause the neglect of other priorities.

Not long ago, I visited a refugee camp in Macedonia. And I was never prouder to be an

American than when I heard the chant "USA, USA, USA" and saw a little boy's handlettered sign that read, at the top, "I Love America" and at the bottom, "I want to go home."

As someone whose own family was twice forced to flee its home when I was still a little girl, I remember how it feels to be displaced. And now I know how it feels, as Secretary of State, to be able to tell that little boy and his family that—with America's help—they would go home, safely and soon.

There are some who say that Americans need not care what happens to that child or to those like him.

Others suggest that until we can help all the victims of ethnic violence, we should be consistent and not help any.

Still other believe that by trying to bring stability to the Balkans, we are taking on a job that is simply too hard.

Finally, there are some—overseas and even here at home—who see NATO's actions as part of a master plan to impose our values on the world.

Such criticisms are not original. They echo voices heard half a century ago when America led in rebuilding war-torn societies across two oceans, helped to reconcile historic enemies, elevated the world's conception of human rights, and attempted—and achieved—the impossible by supplying more than two million people in Berlin entirely by air for more than nine months.

From that time to this, the United States has defended its own interests, while promoting values of tolerance and free expression that are not "Made in America" or confined to the West, but rather universal and fundamental to world progress and peace.

It is in this spirit of melding present interests with timeless values—a spirit fully in keeping with the highest traditions of U.S. foreign policy—that we have acted in Kosovo, and that we strive now for lasting peace throughout Southeast Europe.

It is to the success of this mission, and the continuation of this tradition, that I pledge my own best efforts tonight, and respectfully solicit your wise counsel and support. Thank you very much.

RELATIONS BETWEEN EGYPT AND THE UNITED STATES

HON. GARY A. CONDIT

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 29, 1999

Mr. CONDIT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today with my good friends, the gentleman from California, Mr. BERMAN, and the gentleman from Ohio, Mr. KASICH, along with many other of my colleagues including the distinguished Chairman of the Committee on International Relations, Mr. GILMAN of New York, the distinguished Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, Mr. YOUNG of Florida; the gentleman from California, Mr. LANTOS; the gentleman from Ohio, Mr. OXLEY, the gentleman from Michigan, Mr. BONIOR; the gentleman from California, Mr. POMBO; the gentleman from New York, Mr. ACKERMAN; the gentleman from California, Mr. CAMPBELL; the gentlelady from Missouri, Ms. DANNER; the gentleman from Texas, Mr. FROST; the gentleman from Nebraska, Mr. BARRETT; the gentleman from Florida, Mr. HASTINGS; the gentleman from Wisconsin, Mr. PETRI; the gentleman from Michigan, Mr. DINGELL; the gentleman from New York, Mr. WALSH; the gentleman from Michigan, Mr. KNOLLENBERG; the gentleman from

New York, Mr. McNULTY; the gentleman from Arizona, Mr. PASTOR; the gentelady from Florida, Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN; the gentleman from Connecticut, Mr. GEJDENSON; the gentleman from Virginia, Mr. BLILEY; the gentleman from Minnesota, Mr. PETERSON; the gentleman from West Virginia, Mr. RAHALL; the gentleman from Arizona, Mr. SALMON; the gentleman from Florida, Mr. DEUTSCH; the gentleman from Texas, Mr. LAMPSON; the gentleman from New Hampshire, Mr. SUNUNU; the gentelady from Michigan, Ms. KILPATRICK; the gentleman from New York, Mr. KING; the gentleman from Florida, Mr. WEXLER; the gentleman from Texas, Mr. BRADY; the gentleman from Illinois, Mr. CRANE; the gentleman from New Jersey, Mr. PAYNE; the gentleman from American Samoa, Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA; the gentleman from Pennsylvania, Mr. PITTS; the gentleman from Maryland, Mr. WYNN; the gentleman from Georgia, Mr. BISHOP; the gentleman from Illinois, Mr. PORTER; the gentleman from Tennessee, Mr. CLEMENT; the gentelady from Georgia, Ms. MCKINNEY; the gentleman from Indiana, Mr. MCINTOSH; the gentleman from Louisiana, Mr. JOHN; the gentleman from California, Mr. SHERMAN; the gentleman from California, Mr. BILBRAY; the gentleman from North Dakota, Mr. POMEROY; the gentleman from Massachusetts, Mr. DELAHUNT; the gentleman from Arkansas, Mr. SNYDER; the gentleman from Ohio, Mr. LATOURETTE; the gentleman from California, Mr. GARY MILLER; the gentleman from Texas, Mr. HALL; the gentelady from California, Mrs. TAUSCHER; the gentelady from California, Ms. ESHOO; the gentleman from California, Mr. WAXMAN; the gentleman from Connecticut, Mr. MALONEY; the gentleman from Massachusetts, Mr. FRANK; the gentleman from California, Mr. DIXON; the gentleman from California, Mr. ROYCE; the gentleman from Texas, Mr. SESSIONS; the gentleman from New York, Mr. CROWLEY; the gentleman from Ohio, Mr. KUCINICH; the gentleman from Illinois, Mr. LAHOOD; the gentelady from California, Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD; the gentleman from Tennessee, Mr. FORD; the gentleman from Illinois, Mr. EWING, and the gentleman from Virginia, Mr. GOODE; to read into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the following Statement of Friendship between the United States and Egypt:

STATEMENT OF FRIENDSHIP

The United States and Egypt share a unique friendship based on common interests and goals in global security, particularly in Africa and the Middle East.

The continued stability and economic growth of Africa and the Middle East and its environs depends in significant part on the capacity of Egypt to maintain a stable government which advocates modernity while being respectful of its own rich culture and heritage.

Establishing and sustaining a lasting peace in the region requires the involvement of Egypt—the first Arab nation to sign a peace accord with Israel—as a partner of the United States in constructive dialogue, multilateral cooperation and other necessary steps towards building a region of peace.

Under the leadership of President Hosni Mubarak, Egypt proved itself a worthy ally during the Gulf War when Egypt was among the first to volunteer military forces—including one of the largest contingents of ground troops—following the invasion of Kuwait. During the final liberation battle,

Egyptian armored forces were alongside US forces sharing in the burdens and dangers.

We, the undersigned Members of Congress, hereby witness our good will and intention in declaring ourselves "Friends of Egypt in the United States Congress" in support of the following objectives:

ACADEMIC COOPERATION

The continued expansion of cultural and academic exchanges through visits by scholars, students, and political leaders. Unparalleled opportunities for Americans to study in Egypt have been matched by the academic success attained by students at the American University of Cairo under the American model of instruction with its emphasis on debate and free inquiry. Particularly noteworthy is the Mubarak Professional Training Initiative which provided interships for Egyptian managers in the American private sector.

MILITARY COOPERATION

The continued cooperative efforts between US and Egyptian military forces—begin after the close of the American Civil War when Egypt invited US military officers to help train the Egyptian army and sustained today by joint exercises and the transfer of necessary equipment and technology. This close bilateral cooperation contributes directly to enhanced stability and security and security in the region.

INVESTMENT AND TRADE

The positive impact of Egypt's economic liberalization and the privatization of state-owned enterprises as the Egyptian government moves deliberately from central planning to a market-oriented system which is providing a model for all emerging economies. Egypt offers unique opportunities in tourism, industry, and natural resources, and significant markets for American industrial and agricultural products, the mutual benefits of which should be supported by enhanced trade and investment agreements.

GENERAL GOODWILL

The continued promotion of goodwill and understanding between our two nations through increased contacts between our respective legislative bodies, non-governmental organizations and private enterprises with the view to lengthen the strides that our two nations have made in unison—aimed at the promotion of regional peace and stability on the foundation of human rights, tolerance and dignity for all.

HONORING CLAYTON EZELL

HON. VAN HILLEARY

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 29, 1999

Mr. HILLEARY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a great Tennessean, Clayton Ezell of Lawrenceburg.

For the last four years, Clayton Ezell proudly and ably served with distinction as the Mayor of Lawrenceburg. It happened to be a time when Mother Nature did not look very kindly upon Lawrenceburg, but Mayor Ezell heroically led the city and its residents through floods, tornadoes and every other challenge they encountered.

Prior to serving as Mayor, Clayton Ezell served for 19 years as Lawrenceburg's Superintendent of the Gas, Water and Sewer De-

partment. But, Mr. Speaker, Clayton is much more than a public servant.

Clayton Ezell is a proud native of Lawrence County and the oldest of ten children. He's a Navy veteran of World War II and a husband of 55 years. He is a father of two and grandfather of four. Clayton Ezell is an American who gave of himself to get involved in his community and help lead its citizens into a better future.

Mr. Speaker, at a time when fewer people take active roles in their community, we should point to Clayton Ezell as somebody who got personally involved to make his community a better place to live and raise a family.

IN HONOR OF DR. ROBERT
FRYMIER

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 29, 1999

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to and recognize Dr. Robert C. Frymier, M.D. for his 35 years of dedicated service to the Department of Veterans. Dr. Frymier is a very distinguished and awe-inspiring psychiatrist. Dr. Frymier received his A.B. from Miami University of Ohio and M.D. from Ohio State University College of Medicine. Since then, his credentials and honors have been noteworthy and extensive.

Since entering the Veterans Affairs system, Dr. Frymier has improved the quality of care to veterans through his own practice, education and active involvement in the local and national levels. He was the innovator of several techniques in teaching therapeutic skills, such as closed-circuit television for teaching and video-based stimulation of doctor/patient encounters. In 1975, Dr. Frymier was appointed as the first Associate Chief of Staff/Education at the Cleveland Veterans Affairs Medical Center. While there, he greatly improved educational efforts by creating educational conference space with state-of-the-art capacity. He also established an Education Committee, representative of all VA staff.

Dr. Frymier has contributed to the local Cleveland community. In 1979, he established the Regional Medical Education Center and was then named its Director. He served as the Psychiatric Consultant for Blue Cross/Blue Shield of Ohio for the past 25 years, Psychiatric Consultant to the Cuyahoga and Huron Counties Courts of Common Pleas, and served on the boards of Florence Crittenton Services Groups homes for Troubled Teens and the Shaker Youth Center for Chemical Substance Abuse.

His professional Honoraries include, but are not limited to, Cleveland Psychiatric Society, American Psychiatric Association, Ohio Psychiatric Association, and Association of Academic Psychiatry.

My fellow colleagues, join me in honoring Dr. Robert C. Frymier, M.D. for his 35 years of excellent service to Veteran Affairs as well as to the medical community.

THE MEDICARE DIABETIC FOOT
ULCER CARE IMPROVEMENT AND
SAVINGS ACT OF 1999

HON. GEORGE R. NETHERCUTT, JR.

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 29, 1999

Mr. NETHERCUTT. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased today to introduce the "Medicare Diabetic Foot Ulcer Care Improvement and Savings Act of 1999" with my colleague from New York, Mr. LAFALCE. This bill represents an important step forward toward providing people with diabetes with the advanced treatment they need to combat some of the complications experienced due to diabetes. We expect that it will also result in savings to the Medicare budget.

The legislation would extend Medicare coverage to include advanced new therapies to treat diabetic foot ulcers (DFUs). Diabetes affects nearly six million Medicare beneficiaries and treatment for people with diabetes makes up about one-quarter of the Medicare budget—with \$1.5 billion per year of that cost emanating from DFUs. The inclusion of such advanced therapies under Medicare would not only significantly improve the quality of care for beneficiaries with debilitating lower extremity wounds but also result in programmatic savings to Medicare.

The Lewin Group study found that treatment with recombinant human growth factor gel results in faster and more complete wound healing. They estimate that Medicare would save at least \$22 million in the first year alone in reduced DFU-related costs. This potential savings is in addition to the direct benefit to patients of better wound healing and less exposure to the risks of some of the more serious and expensive complications, such as hospitalizations, disability and amputations.

A cure for diabetes is within our reach. In the meantime, the Federal government must avail itself of advances in treatment knowledge. In the private sector, new technologies have reduced both diabetes specific complications and overall health care costs. I encourage my colleagues to support this legislation which would apply this knowledge to our Medicare program and benefit our Nation's seniors.

TRIBUTE TO CRAIG OLIVE

HON. WALTER B. JONES

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 29, 1999

Mr. JONES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay special tribute to Mr. Craig Olive, a fellow North Carolinian who has dedicated his life to public service.

Born on February 18, 1965, Craig Olive is the son of Mrs. Pearl T. Olive and the late James Clee Olive.

He currently resides in Clayton, NC where he is a member of the Little Creek Primitive Baptist Church, serving as a Trustee, Clerk, and Deacon.

He also serves as a member of the Finance Committee for the Little River Primitive Baptist Association.

At an early age of 11, Craig became involved in politics by helping to put up signs for local and statewide candidates.

After graduating from Smithfield-Selma High School, he studied Business Administration at Johnston Community College in Smithfield, NC.

His interest and concern for his fellow man inspired him to get involved as a volunteer in many community activities to make a difference as a community leader.

He has truly made an outstanding mark in the community and has gained statewide recognition, earning numerous awards.

Pursuant to North Carolina General Statute 143C-4, Craig was recently appointed to the North Carolina Government Completion Commission by Harold J. Brubaker, Speaker of the North Carolina House of Representatives.

The purpose of the Commission is to be the catalyst for the use of competition to improve the delivery of State government services, to make State government more effective and more efficient, and to reduce the costs of government to taxpayers.

Craig is currently a member of the Johnston Community College Foundation Board.

His commitment to the education of young adults is outstanding.

Craig is dedicated to the Johnston Community College Foundation, helping to raise money in order to provide scholarships for young adults.

Also, he saw a need to help finance young adults by establishing the James C. Olive Scholarship, named in his father's memory.

Mr. Olive is a member of the Board of Advisors for the Paul A. Johnston Auditorium at Johnston Community College and is also a member of the Johnston County Heritage Center Committee.

He is Vice President of Selma Parks and Recreational Board, a member of the Clayton Chamber of Commerce, a volunteer with the Special Olympics program, a volunteer with Johnston County Senior Citizens program, and also serves as a volunteer with the American Cancer Society.

In 1992, Governor James G. Martin presented Mr. Olive with the "Long Leaf Pine" Award as an outstanding North Carolinian.

Additionally, Mr. Olive has been the leader of the Republican Party in his county, district, and the state.

Craig is a charter member of the Johnston County Young Republicans and is currently Vice-Chairman of the Johnston County Republican Party.

In 1997, Mr. Olive was presented the "James E. Broyhill Award" and was inducted into the North Carolina GOP Hall of Fame for his outstanding grassroots service.

Craig Olive has made and continues to make a major contribution in North Carolina and the nation.

He has a strong commitment to his family as well as to his fellow citizens.

Thank you to Craig Olive for his tireless work to improve the quality of life for all citizens

And for working with his friends and neighbors to provide an effective government for the people.

I salute you.

IN HONOR OF THE WORLD
CHAMPION SAN ANTONIO SPURS

HON. HENRY BONILLA

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 29, 1999

Mr. BONILLA. Mr. Speaker, in recognition of his outstanding coverage of the San Antonio Spurs, I hereby enter this column by Buck Harvey into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. This column appeared in the San Antonio Express News on the morning after the Spurs beat the New York Knicks to claim the NBA title.

[From the San Antonio Express News, June 26, 1999]

TIME OF THEIR LIVES? JUST REPLAY THE TAPE
(By Buck Harvey)

NEW YORK.—Within minutes Tim Duncan aimed a camcorder, which is just like him. He's young, but he's already old enough to know to value these moments.

So at midcourt in Madison Square Garden, Duncan turned his camera and caught Avery Johnson and Gregg Popovich hugging. He captured the celebration of three generations of Robinson men. And then he panned this scene and created something he should stash in a vault.

Even with so much still awaiting him—with a Hall of Fame career really just beginning—Duncan will someday look back at this tape and wonder how such a special group ever came together.

Nice guys, finally, finished first.

San Antonio already knows as much. The city waited more than a quarter of a century for a title and, when one arrived, it came unexpectedly, from a 6-8 nadir, with a coach everyone wanted to impale. Even after a three-month march across the country—proving night after night and in city after city they were the best—everything stood oddly quiet when Latrell Sprewell drove baseline one last time.

When Sprewell stumbled, the city felt as Popovich did. "Kind of stunning," Popovich said late Friday. "You wonder if it's really true.

Duncan can always go to his VCR for verification, and he'll be somewhere in the picture, too. At one point he gave his camcorder to Malik Rose.

Then he will see a few frames of the league's best player, as smooth with his feet as he is with his mind. The Knicks were as made for Duncan as the Lakers were, with little size to contest him, and his three-basket spurt to begin the fourth quarter showcased every skill.

As for the MVP of the 1999 NBA Finals: Wouldn't Karl Malone rather have this award than his?

But the film will drag just about then, as two, bullish defensive teams clawed at each other. And that's why the Spurs had a reason to be scared. As Sprewell jumped back for jumpers—as he felt it—the Knicks looked capable of jumping back to the Alamodome.

That's where other clips will be necessary. Splice in some footage from Salt Lake City when the Spurs took home court, then from Minneapolis, Los Angeles and Portland. Show how the Spurs closed out everyone on the road, with toughness, with defense.

Why should this one have been any different? The Spurs' defense held the Knicks without a point the last three minutes, which is no shock as to those who listened to Popovich's huddles during that time. "We are going to win this," he kept saying, "with our defense."

They would need one more basket, though, which brings Duncan to his final frame. On

the baseline, at his spot, left open again, was someone who once stood 5-foot-3 in a New Orleans high school, who grabbed the only scholarship offer he got, who was cut on Christmas Eve and at his friend's wedding.

There is a basketball god, all right: Avery Johnson needed only a second to swish the jumper he's been working on for a decade.

AJ deserves this ring. Robinson deserves this ring. Sean Elliott, Mario Elie, Jaren Jackson . . . name one who doesn't.

They were cast as soft victims, by Malone and Charles Barkley and Damon Stoudamire. By a lot of people without rings. But they rarely showed resentment.

They were so enjoyable that one New York newspaperman admitted he came to their interview sessions this week when he didn't have to, just so he could listen to them. They dunked and didn't beat their chests. They didn't turn on each other when they could have.

And someday, when Duncan wants to look back, he will turn on his VCR and remember the time of their lives. Men gathered from Drexel, Navy, American International, Southern and Pomona-Pitzer. Some without fanfare, all with something to prove. And they won.

IN HONOR OF DR. HERBERT
EDWARD POCH

HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 29, 1999

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, in this day of managed care and health maintenance organizations, it is easy to lose sight of the dedicated individuals in the medical profession who have devoted their lives to the care of others.

Tomorrow night, the staff at Monmouth Medical Center will honor just such an individual. Dr. Herbert Edward Poch will be retiring as director of Newborn Nursery at the hospital. His departure means the loss to Monmouth Center of a deeply-caring, personally-involved and highly-skilled pediatrician.

To the nurses on staff, Dr. Poch is "a grandfatherly figure who watches over us like a hawk and is never too busy to buy us lunch." on a daily basis, he provides the extra touches that turn a building of stone and glass and antiseptics into a congenial work place for staff, and a wonderful, state-of-the-art welcome center for new babies and their parents. Dr. Poch's professional expertise combined with his warm and engaging manner have made those first fragile days of life and parent-hood easier and safer for thousands of families.

In addition to being an outstanding physician and administrator, Dr. Poch is a teacher of medical students and physician assistant students in the nursery and the outpatient departments. He has shared his knowledge with others in many lectures and symposiums. By virtue of serving as the model for the Monmouth Medical Center Advertising Campaign and being featured on billboards, bus posters and print ads, Dr. Poch is a familiar figure and symbol of the many fine medical practitioners throughout Central Jersey.

Dr. Poch earned his bachelor's degree from Columbia College—where he was captain of the Varsity Basketball Team—and his medical degree from the Columbia University College

of Physicians and Surgeons. He interned at Kings County Hospital in Brooklyn, N.Y., and completed his residency at Babies Hospital, Columbia Presbyterian Medical Center.

He was the medical director and original founder of the Make-A-Wish Foundation of New Jersey in the early eighties and was honorary trustee of the Ronald McDonald House of Long Branch from 1992 to 1998. Throughout his career, he has been very active in many community, athletic and public service endeavors.

To my friend and neighbor, Dr. Poch, I say congratulations on an outstanding career in medicine and a well-deserved reputation as a man of great character and compassion.

WORLD TIBET DAY CELEBRATION

HON. DONALD M. PAYNE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 29, 1999

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, the nation of Tibet is a country with a long history stretching back nearly fifteen hundred years, with a unique and irreplaceable cultural and religious heritage.

In 1949, the People's Republic of China invaded Tibet and since that time, over 1.6 million Tibetans have been killed and more than 6000 monasteries destroyed. Whereas the government of China has committed "acts of genocide" in Tibet, and is currently committing systematic human rights violations in that country, including torture, arbitrary arrest, denial of freedom of religion, denial of free speech and free press, and coerced sterilizations and abortions. Whereas China seeks to absorb Tibet into China and is conducting economic development in Tibet contrary to the wishes of the Tibetan people.

The Dalai Lama, temporal and spiritual leader of Tibet, was forced to flee to northern India in 1959, where he has been living reluctantly ever since, working to keep alive the culture and religion of his people along with their hopes of freedom. Whereas the Dalai Lama has been trying unceasingly to establish a peaceful dialogue with the Chinese government concerning cultural, religious and political freedoms for the Tibetan people.

The Tibetan people in their cultural, religious, and political life are now facing the grim prospect of extinction.

On July 10th, one week after America's Independence Day, World Tibet Day will be held. This event shares in the spirit of freedom of Independence Day symbolizes, while also symbolizing the nation of Tibet since at this event many Tibetan communities will honor the birthday of the Dalai Lama (on July 6th). This day will showcase the variety and beauty of Tibet and affirm basic rights of the Tibetan people to religious, cultural and political freedoms. Further on the weekend of World Tibet Day, houses of worship in many parts of the world—churches, synagogues, mosques, temples, gurudwaras—will take part in an Inter-faith Call for Freedom of Worship In Tibet and For Universal Religious Freedom. One of the overall goals of World Tibet Day is supporting the Dalai Lama's campaign for peaceful negotiations with China, without preconditions, on the future of Tibet.

I would like to help in the celebration of World Tibet Day on July 10, 1999.

OLD AND NEW MASTERS SHOW-
CASED BY A GOLDEN MASTER

HON. JAMES A. BARCIA

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 29, 1999

Mr. BARCIA. Mr. Speaker, one of the specialties of life is its diversity and the many pleasant surprises it holds. Many people would believe that an individual with a prestigious doctorate in mechanical engineering who spent seven years as a professor at Wayne State and Michigan State Universities is a person who could design great works, and they would be right. But a fair number of people might not appreciate the fact that someone of such technical creativity is likely to recognize other accomplishments of imagination and celebrate them. Albert Scaglione is this admirable man who took a career in combining complexities to design treasures, and using his talent to appreciate other gems became one of the foremost art dealers in the world.

During his teaching career, Albert Scaglione opened Park West Gallery in 1969, in Southfield, Michigan. He started the gallery with his own private collection, and it has now grown to become the largest fine art gallery in North America, offering museum quality exhibitions and sales. He has been joined in his business by his wife, Mitsie, and now by their children, Lisa, Nicky, John and Marc. He and Mitsie also enjoy their grandchildren, Michael, Roman, Matthew and Angelo.

Albert Scaglione's world presence has been further enhanced with art auctions throughout the United States and Canada, and on 43 of the finest cruise ships, that attract some of the world's greatest art collectors. Whether a collector seeks old masters like Picasso, Rembrandt, or Chagall, or new artists like Peter Max, Fanch Ledan or Sharie Hatchett Bohlmann, that collector will find it at Park West Gallery.

For a man who is a member of numerous national honorary and professional societies, who is an active member of The Michigan Parkinson Foundation and the Karamanos Cancer Institute, and who has won awards from former Michigan Governor James J. Blanchard, the Michigan Cancer Foundation, and the American Red Cross, life is boundless. Using his own unrestrained vision, he has helped many others see that today's dreams are only a predictor of tomorrow's realities.

Family and friends will be coming together on July 4th to wish Albert Scaglione a most special and happy 50th birthday. Mr. Speaker, I urge you and all of our colleagues to join me in wishing him a most joyous day, and in thanking him for all that he has done to make a positive difference in this world.

SUPREME COURT DISABILITY
RULING

HON. DOUG BERUTER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 29, 1999

Mr. BERUTER. Mr. Speaker, this Member highly commends to his colleagues the following editorial, "Court Ruling on Disability

Makes Sense," which appeared in the Friday, June 25, 1999, edition of the Lincoln Journal Star.

COURT RULING ON DISABILITY MAKES SENSE

The U.S. Supreme Court decided this week that there is no requirement under the Americans With Disabilities Act that more than half the nation's population be classified as disabled.

That's a victory for common sense.

Ruling in four cases at once, the court concluded that Congress did not intend to have individuals who wear glasses, or people who have high blood pressure, given the same protections under the ADA as people who have disabilities such as blindness or paraplegia.

If Congress had intended to include those individuals, the court said, it would have estimated the number of people covered by the law at more than 160 million, instead of 43 million.

In one case considered by the court, United Airlines refused to hire two nearsighted sisters. Without glasses, their eyesight was worse than the 20/100 required by the airline. In another case a truck driver who could see out of only one eye was dismissed from that job. In the third case, a truck driver was dismissed because of high blood pressure.

Creating physical criteria for a job, the court noted, does not violate the ADA. "An employer is free to decide that physical characteristics or medical conditions that do not rise to the level of an impairment—such as one's height, build or singing voice—are preferable to others," wrote Justice Sandra O'Connor in the majority opinion. And who wouldn't prefer to have pilots who can see even if they lose their contacts or break their glasses?

The ADA has had a tremendous and largely positive effect on society. It made life more fair for citizens with disabilities by making public buildings accessible by wheelchair and protecting them from unnecessary discrimination in employment.

Advocates for the disabled profess to be outraged by the ruling. Georgetown University law professor Chai Feldblum, who helped draft the language of the ADA, even contends that Congress did intend to cover correctable impairments like those remedied by spectacles and medication.

Those advocates, however, would stretch the ADA beyond the limit of common sense and open employers to a broad new field of litigation. They would trivialize the original purposes of the law, and give nearly every employee the right to demand changes in the way an employer assigns and structures jobs.

The Supreme Court ruling is a welcome clarification of an ambiguous law. It closes the door on a potential new flood of lawsuits, and preserves the ADA for those who need its protection the most.

TRIBUTE TO SERGEANT DERK STRIKWERDA

HON. RON PACKARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 29, 1999

Mr. PACKARD. Mr. Speaker, I would like to pay tribute to Sergeant Derk Strikwerda, a distinguished veteran of World War II and the Korean War. Sgt. Strikwerda has distinguished himself for his valor and dedication to others.

In 1943, Sgt. Strikwerda joined C Company of the 513th Parachute Infantry Regiment where he was immediately put into combat at

the Battle of the Bulge. After over half of his company was killed, Sgt. Strikwerda helped repel advancing German infantry from a tree ridge despite being ravaged by frostbite and dysentery.

During an ensuing Allied retreat, Sgt. Strikwerda witnessed extraordinary acts of bravery by fellow soldiers that left an indelible imprint on his memory. Over 50 years later, these experiences drove Sgt. Strikwerda to mount a vigorous campaign to see that his fellow soldiers were properly honored for their remarkable acts of courage. Through his selfless sacrifice, Sgt. Strikwerda represents the best in human achievement.

Mr. Speaker, it is an honor to acknowledge Sgt. Strikwerda, a true American patriot. I would like to thank him for his remarkable bravery when defending our nation and devotion to his fellow soldiers.

STATEMENT OF CONCERN OVER KASHMIR CONFLICT

HON. DAVE WELDON

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 29, 1999

Mr. WELDON of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to draw attention to the Members of Congress the increasing tension in the Kashmir region, between India and Pakistan. Several weeks ago several hundred armed Afghani and Mujahideen infiltrators, backed by Pakistan, crossed the line-of-control (LOC) into the Kargila and Drass regions of Kashmir, India.

Mr. Speaker, this invasion runs counter to the Lahore Declaration, which is aimed at developing peaceful relations and cooperation between India and Pakistan. The agreement, signed last February, reiterates the commitment of both India and Pakistan to solve their differences and oppose terrorism in the region.

It is particularly disturbing to me that the government of Pakistan appears to have provided the armed infiltrators into Kashmir with support, both military and financial. This is deeply troubling in view of efforts to secure peace in the region.

This aggression against India should be undone so that stability can be restored. The infiltrators should immediately withdraw and Pakistan should respect the LoC and reaffirm and adhere to the commitments made in the Lahore Declaration. I encourage both countries to pursue a diplomatic solution and refrain from action which might escalate the fighting even more. I call on the Administration and my colleagues in Congress to fully support an immediate withdrawal from India. India and Pakistan should be taking positive steps toward resolving the crisis in Kashmir, and resume substantive bilateral talks.

HONORING CARL A. BALESTRACCI, JR., ON THE OCCASION OF HIS RETIREMENT

HON. ROSA L. DeLAURO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 29, 1999

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise today to join in paying trib-

ute to one of Connecticut's finest school administrators and community activists. People like Carl Balestracci are what make communities strong. From his important work educating the young people of Guilford for the past 32 years to his community involvement in many other settings, he has dedicated his life to the people of Guilford.

I often speak of our nation's need for talented, creative, enthusiastic teachers who are ready to help our children learn and grow. My good friend Carl is just that kind of educator. Throughout his career, he has touched the lives of thousands of children from elementary school to high school. Carl began as a special education teacher in New Haven—working with some of our community's most vulnerable children. He has been leading the fine Guilford schools for nearly two decades, and the most important testament to his talent is the capability of the intelligent young people that have emerged from these schools.

Public education is the cornerstone of the American dream, leveling the playing field and providing every child with the opportunity to make the most of his or her talents. It is talented professionals like Carl who truly shape the leaders of tomorrow. He is dedicated to the positive development of not only our children's intellect, but their character development as well. As a participant in the Assets Program along with leaders from the Guilford Police, local clergy, and other educators, he has led a community wide effort to foster strong values and character in our youth.

As a lifelong resident of Guilford, Carl is deeply involved in the life of our community. His active participation in the Democratic Town Committee, the Police Commission, and the Fire and Drum Corps have made him so visible and highly-regarded that I am sure many would agree that Carl Balestracci is truly a Guilford institution.

Today, as Carl celebrates his retirement, I would like to express my deepest thanks and appreciation for his tireless efforts for the town of Guilford. He is a community leader who is second to none, and his talent and commitment have truly left our community a better place. It is with great pride that I join friends and family to wish Carl many more years of health and happiness.

A TRIBUTE TO VINCENT BERGAMO

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 29, 1999

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to invite our colleagues to join me in honoring Vincent Bergamo, a great American who has spent his life promoting and upholding the principles of fairness and opportunity in the sport of harness racing.

Judge Bergamo is to be honored in Goshen, N.Y. on July 4th at the Harness Hall of Fame Dinner, where he is to receive the coveted Proximity Award for long and outstanding service to the sport of harness racing. The award, in itself, is a microcosm of the splendid career that has defined Vincent's life. Beginning in 1958 at our Monticello Raceway, Vincent has always been a part of the harness racing family. His love and admiration for the sport, first gained as a youngster when he

worked as a stable boy for the distinguished Harriman family of New York, has been consistently at a level above and beyond his colleagues, and helps to explain much of his accolades during his 40-year tenure.

A prominent leader from my Congressional district, Vincent was a Presiding Judge at The Goshen Historic Track for forty years until his retirement over a year ago. He truly was a pioneer in the harness racing industry and instrumental to the Goshen community in preserving tradition. Thirty-seven years ago, at a time when harness racing had hit a lull in interest, he instituted matinee racing at the Historic Track in an effort to provide young horses and amateur drivers the opportunity to gain worthwhile experience. His idea, practical and yet so perceptive in principle, became the blueprint for hundreds of other harness tracks across the country. With his help, harness racing has undergone a revival in public interest, an interest that can be directly tied to Judge Bergamo's vision of days past.

Vincent's success in harness racing came early and often, where at the age of 23 at the Saratoga Harness Racing Track, he became the youngest Presiding Judge in the history of the establishment. He has gone on to serve as presiding judge at every track in New York State, including tracks in the states of Florida, Maryland, New Hampshire, and Pennsylvania. Accordingly, Vincent has been the recipient of numerous, well deserved harness racing awards, including: the United States Harness Writers Association (USHWA) Distinguished Service Award, the 1991 National Amateur

Lifetime Award, the 1992 President's Medal of Harness Racing, the 1993 Elected Trustee of the Harness Racing Hall of Fame and Museum, and the 1994 William Houghton Memorial Award. Additionally, in 1986, Vincent was recognized for his 25 years of service to the Goshen Historic Track with "Bergamo Day". He has been a longtime member of USHWA and was the founder of the C.K.G. Billings Series in 1971. Vincent has even served as a teacher for many years, giving back to the community in which he was raised.

Still, no matter the heights to which Vincent has soared, his dignity, honesty, and responsibility remain at the core of his very essence. Always putting forth his best of efforts while being unwaveringly fair in his decisions, Vincent epitomizes the benefits of virtuosity. Wherever he has traveled and devoted himself as presiding judge, integrity abound.

For many years, I have had the pleasure of knowing Vince as a friend, a man whose character I respect as much as his career. In every area of life to which Vincent has given his time and effort, be it his wife, his children or the track, his imprint of genuine love and honesty remains like a badge of honor. Vince was never the man to shy from his convictions. His directness and openness allows for not just quality officiating, but for better relationships. He is a family man who has raised 10 children, in each of whom Vince has instilled that same drive and work ethic. His wife, Marsha, and his late mother, Daisy, have been his support, providing strength and love when needed in his busy life.

One need not look any further than his efforts toward the Goshen Historic Track to appreciate all that Vincent has done. The oldest existing sporting site in the entire United States, Goshen Historic Track was doomed for closure when the Harriman family renounced their ownership of the land many years ago. However, due to the dedicated work of Vince on a purely voluntary level, he managed to have the Goshen Track designated as an Historic Site in the National Register, and thereby preserved it for years to come under the Board of Directors' supervision. Today, the Goshen Historic Track operates as a non-profit organization that hosts non-pari-mutuel harness racing seven days each year while serving as a training facility year round. The Track's altruistic roots run so deep that wagering and gambling are explicitly forbidden at races. One cannot help to think this motto of "sport for sport's sake" emanates directly from the legend of Vincent Bergamo and his positive influence on the sport.

Ralph Waldo Emerson once said: "Nature never rhymes her children, nor makes two men alike." Vincent Bergamo's lifelong accomplishments attest to that premise. This man's outstanding character is so unique and special that it is hard to imagine there being another like him. I know that my colleagues will want to join me in saluting a remarkable person in Vincent Bergamo at the twilight of his illustrious career. A man who has given so much to others, Vincent deserves our recognition and commendations