

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

HONORING THE LATE JOAQUIN
V.E. MANIBUSAN, SR.

HON. ROBERT A. UNDERWOOD

OF GUAM

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 8, 1999

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, the island of Guam mourns the passing of one of its most respected and loved public servants. The Honorable Joaquin V.E. Manibusan, Sr., a man who served as the island's traffic and small claims court judge for 21 years, was called to his eternal rest on August 29, 1999, at the age of 78. He leaves behind his wife, Alejandrina, and his children, Marilyn, Joaquin, Jr., and Geraldine. With a sense of great loss, I pay tribute to this distinguished local leader.

The Manibusan name is deeply embedded in the island of Guam's judicial system. Judge Manibusan's father, Judge Jose C. Manibusan, served in the Island Court from 1935 to 1960. His son, the Honorable Joaquin V.E. Manibusan, Jr., currently serves as judge in the Superior Court of Guam.

Judge Joaquin V.E. Manibusan, Sr. was born on March 23, 1921, in the city of Hagåtña. After his graduation from George Washington High School in 1940, he pursued legal studies through correspondence. Judge Manibusan's government service record predates World War II. From 1941 until the outbreak of the war, he worked for the Civil Affairs Department at the Naval Air Station, Agaña. Upon the island's liberation in 1944, he was again hired by the Civil Affairs Department to work at the Anigua Refugee Camp.

The judge first worked for the island's court system as a law clerk for the Island Court in 1944 and was promoted to senior clerk in 1948. Later that year, he was appointed Deputy Clerk of the Island Court. In 1969, the Guam Legislature confirmed his appointment as Judge of the Police Court of Guam. Upon the creation of the Superior Court of Guam, Judge Manibusan was sworn in as a judge in the court—assigned exclusively to the traffic division. The following year, he was reappointed to the Superior Court of Guam's traffic division. In 1982, the people of Guam expressed support for his legal contributions when he was retained as a judge of the Superior Court through a mandate from the island's voters. He retired from the bench on March 4, 1995.

Judge Manibusan's community involvement went above and beyond his duties in the courtroom. Throughout his life, he actively participated in inter-governmental and community functions. He was a delegate to the Guam Constitutional Convention of 1969 and he was named chairman of the Guam Judicial Center's grand opening in 1991. He was a member of the Holy Name Society as well as a charter member of the Sinajana Civil Improvement Club. On top of this, he was also actively

involved in Christmas seal drives and in Guam's sports, particularly baseball.

During his tenure on the bench, Judge Manibusan is remembered for his dignity, fairness and compassion. His service of more than fifty years to the people of Guam has earned him a place in our hearts. He leaves a legacy of service and devotion to the island of Guam. May his commitment to the island's judiciary and to the people of Guam forever inspire us.

100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE NAPA
SOLANO BUILDING TRADES
COUNCIL

HON. GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

HON. MIKE THOMPSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 8, 1999

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, my colleague, Mr. THOMPSON of California, and I rise today to recognize the Napa Solano Building Trades Council as this organization celebrates its 100th anniversary of service to the men and women engaged in the building trades in Northern California.

One hundred years ago in September, 1899, the first trade and labor council in Napa and Solano Counties was formed when eleven tradesmen representing five local unions met in the Mechanics Hall in Vallejo to form the Trades and Labor Council of Vallejo, CA.

The unions represented at that historic meeting were the Boilermakers Local 148, Carpenters Local 180, Machinist Lodge 252, Shipwrights Local 1068, the Pipe Fitters Union, and the Iron Molders Local 164.

The original officers of the Council, President Richard Caverly of the Boilermakers, Vice President N.B. Grace of the Carpenters, Secretary John Davidson of the Shipwrights, Treasurer William Brownlie of the Shipwrights, and Sergeant-at-Arms G.E. Smith of the Carpenters will always be known as the union leaders who started the official labor movement in Solano and Napa Counties.

A Charter was granted to the fledgling organization by the American Federation of Labor and signed by President Samuel Gompers on October 9, 1899, making it one of the oldest labor councils in the State of California.

The Trade and Labor Council flourished and the original membership increased rapidly. The member unions formed their own councils as well as the Solano Building and Construction Trades Council, the Solano Central Labor Council and the Mare Island Navy Yard Metal Trades Council.

Mr. Speaker, it is appropriate that we acknowledge and honor today this pioneering labor organization and the men and women in

the building trades in Napa and Solano Counties. These men and women of labor have made an immeasurable difference in the lives of working families.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE 30TH AN-
NIVERSARY OF THE DRUG
ABUSE ALTERNATIVES CENTER

HON. LYNN C. WOOLSEY

OF CALIFORNIA

HON. MIKE THOMPSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 8, 1999

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Speaker, my colleague, Mr. THOMPSON of California, and I rise today to recognize the Drug Abuse Alternatives Center, a private nonprofit organization in Sonoma County, California that has been providing drug abuse counseling, education, and rehabilitation to local residents for thirty years.

The organization began operation on September 18, 1969 as the Sonoma County Drug Abuse Advisory Council with a staff of five people who recognized that there was an unmet need in Sonoma County for drug education and counseling.

It expanded into rehabilitation and treatment when it merged with Turning Point, a residential treatment facility.

In 1988, the name of the organization was changed to the Drug Abuse Alternatives Center.

In 1992, the organization began providing services in Lake County for pregnant and parenting women and in 1993 opened the Lake County Transition house of the perinatal program.

Today the Drug Abuse Alternatives Center provides perinatal day treatment, outpatient treatment, family and individual counseling, awareness and choices training for students at the Santa Rosa secondary schools, HIV and Hepatitis C education outreach, support groups for parents and teens. It also operates Bay Area Recovery Services, the Turning Point residential treatment center, and the Redwood Empire Addictions Program for methadone maintenance and detoxification.

The Drug Abuse Alternatives Center also collaborates with the Sonoma County Health Services Department, the Sonoma County Sheriff's Department and the Sonoma County Courts to operate the very successful Drug Court program that makes it possible for non-violent offenders to get needed drug treatment and counseling. It also works with the Sonoma County Office of Education to operate a Clean and Sober high school program for teens who are in recovery.

Mr. Speaker, it is appropriate that we recognize today the tremendous work of the Drug Abuse Alternatives Center in helping to combat the epidemic of drug abuse in this country.

• 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.

LEGISLATION TO BAN OIL AND GAS DRILLING IN MOSQUITO CREEK LAKE

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.
OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, September 8, 1999

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to prohibit oil and gas drilling in Mosquito Creek Lake in Cortland, Ohio. The lake is in the 17th Congressional District of Ohio which I am privileged to represent.

For the past several years I have tried to work with the U.S. Department of Interior's Bureau of Land Management to address the legitimate concerns of local residents about the potential environmental and health impacts of oil and gas drilling on Mosquito Creek Lake. Unfortunately, a satisfactory arrangement could not be met. BLM is in the process of allowing slant drilling on the lake.

Last year I carefully reviewed BLM's environmental assessment which included proposed safety procedures to contain leaks, spills and overflows. After considering these proposals, I felt compelled to join many of my constituents in opposition to drilling on private land around the lake. I remain adamantly opposed to any drilling. At this juncture, the only way to stop the drilling is legislative action. That's why I am introducing this bill.

My legislation would bar any person from any drilling activity, including slant or directional drilling, to extract oil or gas from lands beneath Mosquito Creek Lake in Cortland, Ohio. Under the Traficant bill, the U.S. Attorney General has the authority to file suit in U.S. District Court to enforce this prohibition.

While tests have shown evidence of oil and gas deposits below the lake, the levels are not high enough to justify drilling, in my opinion. The potential benefits of extracting oil and gas from beneath Mosquito Creek Lake do not outweigh the potential damage that could be done to the environment, water quality and overall quality of life for area residents. That's the bottom line.

I intend to do everything possible to have this legislation enacted into law this year.

H.R. —

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. PROHIBITION.

After the enactment of this Act no person may commence any drilling activity (including any slant or directional drilling) to extract oil or gas from lands beneath waters under the jurisdiction of the United States in Mosquito Creek Lake in Cortland, Ohio. The Attorney General of the United States may bring an action in the appropriate United States district court to enforce the prohibition contained in this section.

CELEBRATING THE 125TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ARRIVAL OF THE MENNONITES IN AMERICA

HON. JERRY MORAN
OF KANSAS

HON. JOHN R. THUNE
OF SOUTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, September 8, 1999

Mr. MORAN of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today with the gentleman from South Dakota,

Mr. THUNE, to commemorate the 125th Anniversary of the arrival of the Mennonites in the United States.

To do so, I would like to read from a poem written by my constituent, Mrs. Gladys Graber Goering of Hutchinson, Kansas:

"A HYMN OF HERITAGE"

Sing a song of deep gratitude
To our God, Who by His grace,
Led a people through centuries
To this special time and place.
Glad hosannas to you belong,
Joy of the Lord, our strength and song.
Tell the prairies' welcoming call
Soil rich to the farmer's hand,
Grasses and sky and spacious fields
Beckoned families to the land,
Promised them freedom to pursue
The peaceful life which once they knew.
Simple homes built on the broad plain,
Church and school as their domain,
Mennonites soon felt richly blest,
Stretching borders east to west,
Children and children's children grown
Claimed the new land as their own.
One-room schoolhouse and ABC's
Played a part in wisdom's call.
Stumbling now with a language strange,
Students soon embraced it all.
Learning continued through the years
Pointing the way to new careers.
Caring families eased the way
Through the stresses of each day
Dust and storm, depression and fears,
Conscience and war, conflicts and tears,
As generations moved along,
Anchored safe in families strong.
Sing a song of our heritage,
Home and church and values true,
Faith enduring, foundation firm,
Building blocks on which we grew.
God of the ages, help us, pray,
Increase the good gifts of today.

The accomplishments of the Mennonite community, in Kansas and South Dakota and in America are many. What continues to endure is the strength of their communities and of the values that they share.

In a world that is rapidly changing, where information is shared around the globe instantly, and where too often, faith is an antiquated notion, the Mennonite community has retained its belief in service to the global community, peaceful resolution to conflict, and faith in God. From Moundridge, Kansas to Freeman, South Dakota, Mennonites have gone above and beyond the call of duty to serve people in need.

Today, farmers are still growing the Turkey Red Winter Wheat that the Mennonites brought with them 125 years ago. Midwestern states like Kansas and South Dakota make up the "Bread Basket of the World" and our farmers produce more wheat than any other states. The gentleman from South Dakota and I are grateful that so many Mennonites chose Moundridge and Freeman as their homes and helped to shape our great states.

It is an honor to commemorate this anniversary.

THE PASSING OF JUDGE PAUL J. DRISCOLL OF NORWICH, CT

HON. SAM GEJDENSON
OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, September 8, 1999

Mr. GEJDENSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today with great sorrow to memorialize Superior

Court Judge Paul J. Driscoll of Norwich, Connecticut. Judge Driscoll was a person of unequaled integrity, intelligence and fairness underscored by an almost limitless amount of humility.

Judge Driscoll was born in Norwich, Connecticut on May 14, 1909 and attended local public schools. He earned undergraduate and law degrees from Georgetown University. During World War II, he served in China as a member of the Judge Advocate General corps attaining the rank of Major.

Following the war, Judge Driscoll returned to Connecticut and began a career in public service which spanned four decades. He served as a member of the Board of Education in Norwich and as a trustee of Norwich Hospital. He also was a member of the Board of Trustees of the University of Connecticut. In 1966, he was appointed to the Superior Court of Connecticut. In this capacity, Judge Driscoll presided over a wide array of cases with fairness, keen intelligence and great command of the law. Following his retirement in 1979, Judge Driscoll continued to play a role in mediating disputes as a State Referee.

Paul Driscoll also played a number of important roles in the Democratic Party in Connecticut. He served as Democratic Town Chairman in Norwich for many years. He was also a member of the Democratic State Central Committee. In these roles, he worked hard on behalf of working men and women.

Mr. Speaker, Judge Paul Driscoll was an exemplary public servant and a great American. His memory will endure through his many meaningful contributions to virtually every aspect of life in southeastern Connecticut.

IN HONOR OF NEW JERSEY'S
PUERTO RICAN HERITAGE
STATEWIDE COMMITTEE

HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 8, 1999

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize New Jersey's Puerto Rican Heritage Statewide Committee for their efforts to stimulate cultural pride and diversity in Newark, New Jersey.

The Puerto Rican Heritage Statewide Committee is dedicated to strengthening and enhancing the quality of life for many Hispanic residents in the State of New Jersey. From raising money for scholarships to renovating community centers such as La Casa Puerto Rico Cultural Center, the PRHSC has continued to be a driving force to improve the community.

Armed with a vision to promote Puerto Rican culture through pride and unity, the

PRHSC began its annual parade 37 years ago in Newark. Starting out with just a few local organizations marching down Broad Street in Newark, the parade has grown to more than 100 groups marching in a two hour televised event. In addition, a feast, "Fiestas Patronales," the largest of its kind attracting more than 150,000 people, was added to the festivities seven years ago at Branch Brook Park.

Through the years, the parade has expanded the scope to applaud the achievements of other Hispanic communities such as Dominicans, Ecuadorians, Colombians, Peruvians, and Uruguayans.

In addition, the parade and PRHSC have helped to create a forum in which the Hispanic community and the business community can join and work together to spread the message of unity. As we approach the 21st Century, PRHSC has spearheaded the effort to encourage businesses and leaders to invest in, and appeal to, the still largely untapped Hispanic community.

For its commitment to the Puerto Rican and larger Hispanic communities, I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating New Jersey's Puerto Rican Heritage Statewide Committee. Its tireless efforts have truly made a difference and continue to better the people of the State.

HAROLD LEWIS (PONT) FREEL—
ONE OF THE THOUSAND POINTS
OF LIGHT AND A GREAT AMERICAN

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 8, 1999

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, Harold Lewis Freel, known by everyone as "Pont" was a great man who will be greatly missed. The second in a family with eight children, he quit school in the 10th grade to pick corn to help his family survive. During the "dust bowl", when he was 17, his family moved to Moffat, Colorado. The family arrived in the San Luis Valley in a pickup truck which is still on the property today. From this humble beginning, Pont achieved much by hard work and dedication to the values that have made the United States of America a great country.

During World War II, Pont was a Tech Sergeant in the Army Air Corps, flying thirty-eight missions in a B-17. He was shot down on March 16, 1944 over Yugoslavia and was held by the Germans as a prisoner of war for fourteen months. General Patton, riding aboard a tank, freed him in the final days of the war. After the war, he worked feeding cattle for others, and worked construction to get his own start in the ranching business. Hard work and "stubbornness" helped Pont survive the trials of life. When he died, he had a ranch, which encompassed 5,300 deeded acres and he ran 500 head of cattle. There was no horse he couldn't ride, no job too big and no person lacked value.

Pont had four biological children, two stepchildren and many others that called his ranch home. His home was always open to children who needed a place to live and to learn how to live. Sometimes they came for the summer, but stayed for many years. His hand and home was always open to those in need.

Pont believed in service to his country, community, to all children and to schools. Although he had only a 10th grade education, he recognized the value of an education for the youth of this country. He served on the Moffat and Mountain Valley School Boards for a total of twenty-six years. Pont was elected County Commissioner of Saguache County at the age of 67 and served for four years, using his knowledge of big equipment to concentrate on the roads of this large rural county in the heart of the Rocky Mountains.

He was a model of American ideals for his community and young people everywhere, embodying patriotism, strength, gentleness and service throughout his lifetime. With his passing, a great American has disappeared from our midst. One of the thousand points of light has gone out, but his memory lives on in those who were privilege to have known him.

T-38 AVIONICS UPGRADE
PROGRAM

HON. J.D. HAYWORTH

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 8, 1999

Mr. HAYWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring the T-38 Avionics Upgrade Program (AUP) to the attention of my colleagues and the American people. The T-38 program is an essential aircraft system for training Air Force pilots. Recently, during OPERATION ALLIED FORCES, we became acutely aware of the critical shortage of pilots in the Air Force and the other services. The T-38 AUP is a key asset in helping the Air Force to reduce this pilot shortage. I am pleased to report that, following some early hardware-software developmental problems, this week the Air Force gave the go-ahead for Low Rate Initial Production for the T-38 AUP.

Earlier this month, the House Appropriations Committee recommended substantial reductions in production funding for the T-38 AUP for both fiscal year 1999 and fiscal year 2000. The rationale was to give more time for development and testing to correct hardware and software deficiencies and to meet the "fly before buy" criteria established by the Air Force. This action will delay the program by a year or more and consequently delay the delivery of state-of-the-art advanced training aircraft to the Air Force.

The T-38 AUP is an Air Force modernization program to update obsolete avionics, controls, and cockpit displays in 509 T-38 trainer aircraft. It also provides 36 new ground-based trainers that reflect the new T-38 cockpits, and provides logistics support at six Air Force bases around the country. I am proud of the work that is being done in my district at Williams Gateway Airport to provide a modernized trainer for America's future fighter and bomber pilots.

Over the past year, the Williams Gateway team has been hard at work to bring the T-38 trainer up to the level necessary to produce pilots who are ready to step into our current fighters and bombers. However, as stated in the House Appropriations Committee report language, hardware and software problems discovered during developmental flight testing at Edwards Air Force Base caused the Air Force to decide on March 10, 1999 to delay

the program for correction and flight testing of the discrepancies.

With the tremendous efforts of the Air Force and the T-38 contractor team, all critical hardware and software problems discovered during flight testing have been fixed and the following flights were successful flights. All flight testing was completed at Edwards on July 9, 1999. This entire corrective process, typical of a development phase, took less than four months. The Air Force has thoroughly reviewed the entire process, determined that the "fly before buy" criteria have been met, and on July 26, 1999 approved initial low-rate production of the T-38 AUP. There is no longer any reason to further delay the program. I do not think that this information about the rapid correction of problems was available to the House Appropriations Committee prior to the House vote to reduce funding earlier this month.

Full fiscal year 1999 and 2000 production funding is required to keep the T-38 AUP on schedule. First aircraft deliveries are required at Moody Air Force Base in Georgia by August of next year. Delaying the T-38 AUP program will have a significant effect on pilot training and will increase overall program costs and operations and maintenance costs associated with the older versions of the T-38 aircraft.

Air Force pilot training and retention is a national security issue. The T-38 AUP is a critical vehicle in the process of helping the Air Force improve its pilot situation. In addition to being a low cost trainer, the T-38 AUP will provide the configurations in avionics and cockpit design the pilots need to train. By slipping this program out a year, we will be forcing America's finest new fighter and bomber pilots to use an aircraft with 1950's and 1960's cockpit technology.

Funding reductions this year would unnecessarily delay the T-38 development efforts by a year or more, delay needed upgrades for critical Air Force pilot training needs, and increase fiscal year 2000 research and development costs by millions and program production costs by tens of millions. Additionally, if the program is delayed, operations and maintenance costs will increase by millions annually because of parts shortages and other difficulties associated with maintaining the older T-38 aircraft with the high failure rates of their obsolete avionics components. Finally, the delay will result in loss of some of the valuable workforce experience that has been hard-won during the development phase of the program.

Mr. Speaker, as we enter the new millennium, we would be doing a disservice to our future pilots by training them in aircraft with 1960's and 1970's technology. With full funding of \$85.7 million for the T-38 AUP program, the Boeing Company and the Air Force will ensure that our future pilots will have state-of-the-art avionics to begin their training.

COMMEMORATING THE OPENING
OF THE KEY WEST MUSEUM OF
ART AND HISTORY

HON. PETER DEUTSCH

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 8, 1999

Mr. DEUTSCH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of a very important event. On August 28, 1999, Key West's historic 108-year-

old Custom House opened its doors as the Key West Museum of Art and History, restored and operated by the Key West Art and Historical Society. One of Florida's architectural treasures, the Customs House will now serve as both a showcase for regional, national, and international fine art collections, and a repository of artifacts relating to the history and culture of the Florida Keys.

Originally completed in 1891 on the historic port waterfront of the island city, the Custom House was used as a center-piece of federal authority. Occupied at various times by the collector of customs, federal court, and postal and lighthouse services, the building has a long history of supporting the city's maritime-based economy. While Key West was the largest city and port in Florida, the Customs House became the center for taxation regulation and immigration.

It is crucial to note the importance of the Customs House at the national level, as well as at the state and local level. Beginning in 1898, during the Spanish-American War, this historic building housed civil service and naval activities. At one time, 104 naval vessels worked out of the port dominated by the Customs House. This occupation continued until 1976 when the Navy had to close its Key West sea base. Based on its extensive history, the Customs House is listed in the National Register of Historic Places, and it is truly one of the most important architectural treasures in the state of Florida today.

Now, after a restoration effort which took nine years and cost approximately \$8 million, Key West's historic building is home to the Key West Museum of Art and History. Original woodwork, plaster, flooring, stone, brickwork, and fixtures have been preserved or carefully reproduced to make the revitalized Custom House both architecturally faithful. With this restoration process came the challenge of locating historically accurate materials and craftsmen with knowledge of century-old building techniques. This formidable challenge could not have been met without the aid of the Monroe County Tourist Development Council, various state agencies, individuals, foundations and corporations. Indeed, the entire Florida community and nation at large owe a debt of gratitude to all who gave the monetary support to this undertaking.

The Key West Art and Historical Society endows the new museum with excellent educational programs, services, and exhibitions, for children and adults alike. Housing a state of the art interactive public archive and research facility, the Key West Art and Historical Society develops programs in conjunction with the Monroe County Public Schools' curriculum, providing educational opportunities to over 8,000 Monroe County students, as well as thousands of other visiting school children and tourists.

For the "Community Opening" of the Key West Art and History Museum, the historical exhibition Remember the Maine returned to Key West and was installed in the USS Maine Room on the second floor of the museum. This is a fitting and historic placement for this exhibit, because of the building's prominent naval history. The first traveling art exhibit is scheduled to open on September 22, thus achieving the Society's goals of national recognition and acclaim.

Mr. Speaker, I commend the hard work and dedication that has gone into the Key West

Museum of Art and History. As the Museum officially opens its doors to the public, the Customs House is once again the site of a historical moment for the State of Florida, as well as the nation at large. On this joyous occasion, I would like to congratulate all those who have contributed to this important endeavor, and extend my best wishes for all success in the future.

THE RETIREMENT OF REAR ADMIRAL DONALD E. HICKMAN SUPPLY CORPS, U.S. NAVY

HON. WILLIAM F. GOODLING

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 8, 1999

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, it is with the utmost respect that we honor the career of Rear Admiral Donald E. Hickman as a distinguished officer and gentleman of the U.S. Navy. Because of his constant devotion to his countrymen, we salute him.

Admiral Hickman embodies many of the values cherished by the Navy—integrity, honor, and tradition. He instills these values into all the sailors around him. His reputation as a reliable and upstanding officer made him a pillar of the Naval and civilian community alike. Rear Admiral Hickman's accomplishments demonstrate his strength of character and adherence to the Navy ethos.

Joining the Navy in 1962, then Ensign Hickman was quick to learn the charge and purpose needed to become a successful officer. As a lieutenant and then lieutenant commander on the U.S.S. *Independence*, he served as supply support officer with great distinction. Later in 1980, he was promoted to commander aboard the U.S.S. *Forrestal* as supply officer and then promoted to captain in 1984 while at the Aviation Supply Office in Philadelphia. Promotion to rear admiral (lower half) came in 1991 as he was elevated to Executive Director of Supply Operations at the Defense Logistics Agency (DLA). His advancement to rear admiral (upper half) came in 1995 as Director of the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations.

As he ascended to the top brass of the Navy, Rear Admiral Hickman garnered many commendations that further substantiated his stellar career. They include the Defense Superior Service Medal, the Navy Commendation Medal, two Legion of Merit Awards and four medals for Meritorious Service.

Rear Admiral Hickman provided our Navy with more than supplies and ordnance. He provided leadership and counsel to those who had the pleasure of being his acquaintance. It is with great regret that we see such a friend and patriot leave the military at a time when leadership is so important. Best of luck to you, Admiral Hickman, in your retirement.

TRIBUTE TO PAULINE BARCLAY

HON. HOWARD L. BERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 8, 1999

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to Pauline "Polly" Barclay, who is retir-

ing after a distinguished 44-year career as an elementary school teacher in the Pacoima-Lake View Terrace area. Mrs. Barclay's commitment to education and her rapport with students of all races and backgrounds is legendary throughout the Northeast San Fernando Valley. She nurtured a love of learning in hundreds of children through the years and she is—to her colleagues and students—an outstanding example of the best our public schools have to offer.

Mrs. Barclay came to Pacoima in 1956, when she took a job at Vaughn Street School. She spent 4 years at Vaughn, and then a decade at Fillmore Street School, also located in Pacoima. Her next position was at Fenton Avenue School in the adjoining community of Lake View Terrace. She spend 23 years at Fenton Avenue, and then an additional 5 years at Fenton Avenue Charter School. This past year Mrs. Barclay taught at Coldwater Canyon Elementary School in North Hollywood.

Mrs. Barclay has often observed that "teachers must provide our children with a strong sense of values and respect for others, while providing them with the education and skills necessary to succeed." As her many honors and awards attest, Mrs. Barclay put this philosophy into practice in the classroom. In 1975, she was recognized by the Los Angeles Unified School District's Office of Urban Affairs School-Community Relations for outstanding contributions in improving relations between schools and the community. Ten years later, she was named Pioneer of the Year by the Pacoima Community Coordinating Council.

Mrs. Barclay has traveled extensively, and has made a point of sharing her experiences with fascinated students over the years. The many countries she has visited include Botswana, Yemen, Iran, Egypt, Cuba and Venezuela. I strongly suspect that Mrs. Barclay will be adding to this list during her retirement.

I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting Pauline Barclay, whose devotion to her students and her passion for life inspire us all. I wish all the best to her and her husband, Dave, children, Steve and Danielle, daughter-in-law, Darna, and grandchildren, Candace, Chloe and Sean.

IN HONOR OF INFINEUM'S LINDEN TECHNOLOGY CENTER FOR BEING NAMED AN OSHA VPP STAR SITE

HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 8, 1999

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Infineum's Linden Technology Center for being awarded the star site status by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration under its Voluntary Protection Program.

A distinguished petroleum additives company, Infineum has continued to lead the way in employee health and safety. It has been an active force, committed to improving the quality of life for its employees and for the residents of the City of Linden and the State of New Jersey.

Because of its dedication to achieving the utmost in safety regulations for its employees,

Infineum's Linden Technology Center's program is one of the most comprehensive safety programs in the country. In fact, Infineum has voluntarily set the highest standards for safety and health at its facilities around the world.

The OSHA Star, one of the highest honors awarded by the department, hails businesses that not only comply with OSHA's strict health and safety guidelines but also strive to surpass them through additional self-imposed restrictions. This year, the Linden Technology Center has achieved this level of excellence and is recognized as an OSHA star site.

For its continued efforts in, and dedication to, occupational safety, I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating Infineum's Linden Technology Center, its management team, and all of its employees on being named an OSHA star site.

TRIBUTE TO DOROTHY NEILSEN

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 8, 1999

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take a moment to recognize a truly incredible woman. For the last two years, Dorothy Neilsen has embodied a true spirit of charity. In 1997, she began to use her vacation time from her job in Aspen, Colorado, to visit Cimpulung, Romania. These were not, however, pleasure trips. She went to give any assistance that she could offer to the eight to eighteen month old infants and children who had been orphaned by the tragedies occurring in their country. Before she left, Dorothy also spent months of her spare time collecting donations of clothing, toys, and medicines.

Though she had to endure difficult living conditions, Dorothy was not daunted. She continued to work with the children and many of them blossomed in her care. She was dubbed "the angel" of the orphans by the agency that arranged her volunteer position. Dorothy also began to teach the workers at the orphanage about the positive effects that direct interaction, such as hugging and play, had on the children.

On her second month long trip to Romania she continued to work to better the lives of these children. She also caught typhoid fever which caused her to spend several weeks in bed recovering upon her return to the United States. However, even this did not deter her from planning a third trip to Romania. This trip, like the first two, were successes both for Dorothy and the children she went to help.

Mr. Speaker, few people are as selfless and giving as Dorothy Neilsen. She has volunteered a great deal of both her time and energy to children who have very little else in their lives. She has given hope to children in what would seem to be a hopeless situation. She has shown herself to be part of a rare breed. I feel that, as her fellow citizens, we own her a great debt of gratitude.

MICROENTERPRISES AROUND THE WORLD

HON. BARBARA LEE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 8, 1999

Ms. LEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise to laud the success of Microenterprises Around the World and in the United States as incorporated in H.R. 413, The PRIME ACT

In the last decade, microenterprise development has changed the way that we think about the alleviation of poverty. Before our encounter with microenterprise, far too many of us were mired in the belief of the intractability of poverty and the similar impression that the poor are little able to help themselves. With respect to small business and financial services especially, some allowed themselves to fall prey to the misconception that, with so many other concerns to which to tend, it certainly would not be possible for the poor to save or to appropriately access financial services, much less to start and run their own businesses.

Thanks to the stunning successes of microenterprise around the world, these myths have been exploded. Today, millions of low-income people around the globe have taken a little bit of capital and used it as a springboard to transform their lives and those of their families. Women especially have used microenterprise to change their lives for the better.

The lesson of all of this is that the poor, like everyone, have the desire to build and to grow, but that their access to the same services and advantages that many of us take for granted is extremely limited. Again, it is not a lack of desire, but a lack of access that has damaged the lives of low-income people around the world. When given the opportunity and similar access, the results are clear. Microenterprise has been a stunning success indeed.

Armed with numerous success stories from around the world, we now have an opportunity to apply them at home as well. This spring the Banking Committee heard testimony from microentrepreneurs, from researchers, and from those working in the field. The message was simple and clear. Microenterprise can, and does, work in the United States as well. However, we also heard a clarion call for different services and support. Foremost among them was the deep conviction among those in the field of business training and providing technical assistance. Particularly for very low-income entrepreneurs, this training and technical assistance is the vital ingredient that can mean the difference between success and failure, between economic security and a fear of what the next day might bring, between food on the table for the children and another night of hunger.

But the field of microenterprise needs our support. We also learned in the hearings that this money for critical business training and financial technical assistance is very difficult to come by. H.R. 413, the Program for Investment in Microentrepreneurs, would appropriate money to provide this assistance to those hard-working individuals who are most in need of it. This Congress is in a position to give the field a much-needed boost. And all indications are that there are many here in the House of Representatives who want very much to do

this. But H.R. 413 is a modest bill and with so much work to do over the next month, I worry that it will get lost in the fray of all that remains to be done.

And so I implore my colleagues today. Let us not allow modest, but absolutely important legislation like H.R. 413 be forgotten as we proceed in this Congress. Let us work together to pass H.R. 413 this year, and to provide immediate funding for it. This is an investment with returns, but only if we take the time to capitalize on it.

HUMAN RIGHTS IN KAZAKHSTAN

HON. JANICE D. SCHAKOWSKY

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 8, 1999

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to share my thoughts on a serious human rights issue. On July 16, 1999, the Congressional Human Rights Caucus held a hearing on the human rights situation in Kazakhstan. I attended the hearing and was moved by the testimony of witnesses before the Caucus. I would like to take this opportunity to share the following remarks, which I made at the hearing, with all of my colleagues.

The Congressional Human Rights Caucus is deeply concerned about the human rights situation in Kazakhstan and has called this briefing today to take a closer look at recent developments.

I am chairing this briefing on behalf of my colleagues, the Honorable TOM LANTOS of California and the Honorable JOHN PORTER of Illinois, the co-chairs and founders of the Human Rights Caucus. Both men are not able to attend this morning but that should not be taken as any indication that they do not take this matter seriously. The Caucus has for more than two decades been the leading voice in the United States Congress on the protection of human rights, civil liberties and basic freedom around the world. No one is exempt from our scrutiny or our concern.

Kazakhstan is a former Soviet Republic that held great promise early in this decade for moving toward democracy and a free market economy. But there has been a steady and alarming deterioration in recent years.

On January 10, 1999, President Nazarbayev was elected to serve a new seven-year term in elections considered by international standards to be seriously flawed. The United States Government and European Union both rejected those elections as illegitimate and refused to recognize the outcome. The Constitution, adopted in 1995 in a referendum marred by irregularities, permits the President to rule by decree and it cannot be changed or amended without the President's consent. Therefore both the executive and judicial branches are under the control of the President.

Government Officials routinely harass and intimidate political opponents. According to the State Department's Country Reports on Human Rights Practices 1998, "Members of the security forces often beat or otherwise abused detainees, and prison conditions remained harsh. There were allegations of arbitrary arrest and detention, and prolonged detention is a problem. . . . The Interior Ministry reported in September that 1,290 prisoners, or

more than 1 percent of all prisoners had died since the beginning of the year of disease, mostly tuberculosis, aggravated by harsh prison conditions and inadequate medical treatment. Estimates by human rights monitors are not substantially different from government figures."

We are pleased to have with us today as our leadoff witness Mr. Akezhan Kazhegeldin, Chairman of the National Republican Party of Kazakhstan. He is leading the fight for democracy in his country at a great personal risk to himself and his family. Other witnesses are with us here today were arrested, harassed and paid with their health and well being for their desire to tell the truth. Tell the truth to the people of Kazakhstan and to us.

The Nazarbayev regime has employed authoritarian methods to threaten and silence the witnesses who will testify today. For example, the brave Mrs. Savostina, is a veteran of Joseph Stalin's Gulag. Instead of receiving an award from the post-Communist government of her country, the Kazakhstani authorities have arrested her several times.

On June 16 of this year a criminal investigation was initiated against Mr. Kazhegeldin and his wife for filing his 1997 income taxes late even though they had been paid in full at least nine months earlier. They were paid late only due to a mistake of his Kazakhstani attorney and accountant, but nothing was said about any criminal charges last fall when Mr. Kazhegeldin was in Kazakhstan, nothing until the surprise charges were filed just last month.

Now the Nazarbayev regime has gone even farther in its abuse of the rule of law and is taking advantage of the legal system—which it controls—to persecute Mr. Kazhegeldin. The head of the Kazakhstani tax service, who happens to be Mr. Nazarbayev's son-in-law; the head of the internal KGB of Kazakhstan, another relative of the President, and the Chairman of the Supreme Court, a close personal friend of Mr. Nazarbayev, have written to Belgian police to initiate harassing investigations. This is an unacceptable way to treat an opposition leader.

I wrote to Secretary of State Albright recently to express my concern for the well being of Mr. Kazhegeldin and this latest attempt by the Nazarbayev regime to silence his voice of democracy.

The U.S. Department of State wrote to me on July 9, that "we had made it clear to the highest levels of Kazakhstan's government that harassment of opposition figures is not acceptable."

I would like to read into the record another portion of that response to my letter to the Secretary of State.

"A fundamental component of U.S. policy in Kazakhstan is promotion of democracy and human rights. Local and parliamentary elections expected this fall will again test Kazakhstan's democracy and observance of fundamental human rights. We remain intensively engaged with the Kazakhstani government on democracy issues. Our message has been consistent and clear: long-term stability depends on actions now to build democracy and foster greater respect for fundamental human rights principles, including Kazakhstan's commitment of the OSCE. We have specifically urged the government to bring its legislation on elections, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and the media into accordance with international standards;

schedule elections far enough in advance to give parties and candidates adequate time to prepare effective campaigns; register new parties and NGOs promptly in order to endure broad participation in the elections, including by candidates and groups critical of the government; and broaden the central and local election commissions to include non-governmental representatives."

Prior to the January presidential elections, Vice President GORE phoned President Nazarbayev and demanded that Mr. Kazhegeldin be allowed to run for the presidency in the elections earlier this year. Unfortunately, Mr. Nazarbayev totally ignored the request of the Vice President of the United States.

The Nazarbayev government is determined to silence the voice of any viable opposition from being heard within Kazakhstan. It talks about democracy while it continues its autocratic and repressive conduct. No democracy, especially the United States government and this Congress, should tolerate such conduct.

A TRIBUTE TO LUCILLE EVELYN HOOPER

HON. GRACE F. NAPOLITANO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 8, 1999

Mrs. NAPOLITANO. Mr. Speaker, it is with deepest sympathy that I pay a special tribute to my constituent Lucille Evelyn Hooper, who passed away in Whittier, California on Tuesday, September 7, 1999.

Lucille was the mother of my dear friend Robert John Hooper, who is a dedicated teacher and Democratic Party activist and leader in my 34th Congressional District.

Lucille Evelyn Hooper was born in Los Angeles, California on July 26, 1921. She was raised in Alhambra, California where she attended local schools, Alhambra High School and Western Business College.

Lucille was employed by the Southern Pacific Railroad for twenty years. She was a lifelong member of several service clubs, including the assistance League and P.E.O. Lucille's hobbies were travel and fashion.

A dedicated wife and mother, Lucille is survived by her husband Jack Hooper, daughter Andrey Lynn Baugh, son-in-law Steve Lee Baugh, son Robert John Hooper, daughter-in-law Mary Catherine Hooper, and granddaughter Olivia Holland Hooper.

Lucille Evelyn Hooper bravely battled cancer for over five years, from June 1994 until her death. Her friends and family will miss her greatly and to them I extend my sincerest heartfelt sympathy and pray that they will receive God's comforting graces in abundance.

IN HONOR OF THE 38TH ANNUAL JERSEY CITY PUERTO RICAN DAY PARADE AND BANQUET

HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 8, 1999

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the 38th Annual Jersey City

Puerto Rican Day Parade and Banquet for their efforts to stimulate cultural pride and diversity in Jersey City, New Jersey.

Armed with a vision to promote Puerto Rican culture through pride and unity, the Puerto Rican Day Parade began its annual parade 38 years ago in Jersey City—the oldest such parade in the State of New Jersey.

Starting out with just a few local organizations, both the parade and the message of cultural diversity which it emphasizes has grown tremendously. This year, the city is expecting more than 70,000 spectators at the event on Sunday, August 22nd, which starts at Lincoln Park in Jersey City.

The Jersey City Puerto Rican Day Parade has continued to be a success, year after year, because of the dedication and tireless efforts of the Parade Committee Members. This year's members are: Hiram Cardonia, President; Antonio Torres, Vice President; Enid Rivera, Executive Secretary; Lourdes Arroyo, Corresponding Secretary; Evelyn Rodriguez, Treasurer; Grimilda Sanchez, Pageant Coordinator; Octavia Sanchez, Pageant Coordinator; Iris Tirado, Pageant Coordinator; Mariano Vega, Banquet Coordinator; Nidia Davila-Colon, Banquet Coordinator; Hiram Cardonia; Annie Estrada; Helen Vargas; Elizabeth Morales; Hector Garcia; Roberto Valentin; Manay Matta; and Miguel Acosta.

At the Banquet on Friday, August 20, 1999, which is being held in the Casino in Lincoln Park, the Parade Committee will be honoring some outstanding and truly noteworthy members of Jersey City's Puerto Rican community for all of their contributions to the city. Those honorees are: Rafael Bou, Grand Marshal; Hector Rodriguez, Puerto Rican Man of the Year; Lourdes Arroyo, Puerto Rican Woman of the Year; Grimilda Sanchez, Local Godmother; William Estremera, Local Godfather; Frank Lorenzo, Police Officer of the Year; Yomo Toro, Padrino International; Roberto Nunez, Fireman of the Year; Nellie Tanco, Madrina International; Captain George Bueno, Fire Officer of the Year; Jose Cotty, Paramedic of the Year; and Orlando Cuervas, Puerto Rican Artist of the Year.

For its commitment to the Puerto Rican community and the city of Jersey City, I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating the Puerto Rican community in Jersey City, all of the committee members who contributed to the event, and all of this year's honorees. Its remarkable efforts in promoting cultural diversity and unity have truly bettered the entire city.

SILVERTON 1999 CITIZEN OF THE YEAR

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 8, 1999

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I wanted to take this moment to recognize an exceptional woman. Patty Dailey was named Silverton's Citizen of the Year in an awards ceremony that took place June 16th. Born and raised in Silverton, Patty became the type of citizen that every community needs and hopes for. The award program began in the 1980s and the selection committee consists of recipients from previous years. The award is given out annually and recognizes dedication to community

development, volunteerism, and overall good citizenship.

Patty exemplifies all of these attributes. She has always taken the time to involve herself in community events and projects. Her role, however, was usually one that took place behind the scenes. Patty Dailey never bothered to seek recognition for the aid that she provided. She even hosts the weekly dinner for the area's senior citizens. Recently, when 23 Mexican nationals were being held awaiting deportation, Patty provided them all with home cooked dinners. She has also been known to hire part-time help, not because she needed the help, but because a young person needed the job.

Patty has also been active in events for local schools and her church. She has helped with many school fundraising events, including the A Theater Group spaghetti dinner, which benefitted a scholarship program for Silverton's graduating seniors. At Saint Patrick's church, where she is an active member, she participates in the Altar Society and is a leader in fundraising and organization for their annual Christmas bazaar.

It is obvious why Patty Dailey was chosen as the 1999 Citizen of the Year. I think that we all owe her a debt of gratitude for her service and dedication to the community. If we had more citizens like her, I am certain that we would live in a very harmonious place.

INTRODUCTION OF A CONCURRENT
RESOLUTION OUTLINING A VI-
SION TO SHAPE CONGRESSIONAL
INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY
POLICY INTO THE NEXT CEN-
TURY

HON. THOMAS M. DAVIS

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 8, 1999

Mr. DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to announce the introduction of a concurrent resolution which recognizes the critical role played by the information technology sector and electronic commerce in the United States economy. On behalf of my colleagues, Representatives DREIER, GOODLATTE, DOOLEY, JIM MORAN, DUNN, ESHOO, and ADAM SMITH, I am setting forth principles that we hope will shape congressional information technology and electronic commerce policies that will ensure United States' continued worldwide dominance and competitiveness in the Information Technology Revolution.

The United States is the world leader in the innovation and production of information technological goods and services. Information technology was responsible for 6.1 percent of the U.S. gross domestic product in 1996. In 1997, U.S. businesses took in \$804 billion or 80 percent of worldwide information technology revenues. Information technology has spurred economic growth in the form of new goods, new services, new jobs, and new capital. Since 1993, the U.S. high technology industry has added over 1 million jobs to the U.S. economy, such that the industry now employs nearly 5 percent of the U.S. private sector workforce as of 1998.

Similarly, Internet growth has outstripped earlier predictions. The number of Americans with access to the Internet has increased

nearly 900 percent since early 1993. There were an estimated 148 million Internet users worldwide at the end of 1998, with approximately 81 million users in the U.S. alone by early 1999. One estimate places the dollar volume of business-to-business electronic commerce in 1998 at \$27.4 billion. The projected volume for 1999 is \$64.8 billion. Those numbers are expected to quadruple in the next two years alone.

Like other pivotal moments in human history, the Information Technology Revolution is transforming the tools and ideas that affect the way individuals communicate and think both privately and commercially. The American experience alone is replete with illustrations of new technologies generating faster economic growth. As the information technology industry continues its phenomenal expansion, the Federal Government needs to ensure that it plays an enabling—and not an inhibiting—role in supporting the movement of industry and people into the Information Age.

It is critical that policy makers recognize that the information technology industry and electronic commerce have become thriving forces in our economy because of the simple fact that they have largely been left alone to develop and grow according to the demands of free market processes. Our hope is that this resolution will encourage lawmakers to consider the holistic effect of individual legislative initiatives that are directly or indirectly aimed at information technology and electronic commerce. For this reason, I look forward to working with my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to achieve passage of this legislation.

TRIBUTE TO BRIGADIER GENERAL
JAMES H. BAKER

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 8, 1999

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, today I wish to recognize the outstanding achievement of Brigadier General James H. Baker, who will retire from the Missouri Air National Guard on September 17, 1999, after 37 years of extraordinary service to our nation.

Brigadier General Baker is originally from Knoxville, Tennessee, and graduated from Florida State University in 1962. In November 1962, Brigadier General Baker enlisted in the Air Force and was commissioned a second lieutenant in February 1963. After graduating from Air Weapons Controller School in 1963, he was assigned to the 728th Tactical Control Squadron at Ft. Bragg, where he performed extensive temporary assignments in both Thailand and the Republic of Vietnam. Brigadier General Baker was then selected to become the Operations Officer of the 729th Tactical Control Squadron at Eglin AFB, where he tested and implemented the concept of a forward Air Control Post and deployed to the Dominican Republic.

In July 1965, Brigadier General Baker returned to the United States and served as Operations Training Officer at the 727th Tactical Control Squadron at Walker AFB, New Mexico, where he was augmented as a regular officer in the USAF. Brigadier General Baker then served as an advisor to the Nationalist Chinese Tactical Control Center at Taipei Air

Station, Taiwan, in August 1966. He returned to the United States as a Captain and was assigned as Assistant Professor Aerospace Studies at the University of Mississippi, where he taught Military History, Military Management, Leadership and Air Force Organization, and served as Commandant of Cadets.

In September 1971, Brigadier General Baker was assigned to the Command Advisory Function (for special projects), 314th Air Division in Osan AG, Korea. Later that year, he also was selected to command a remote radar site at Kang Nung AB, Korea. When he returned to the United States, Brigadier General Baker assumed the position of Director of Operations for the 727th Tactical Control Squadron, and later became Chief, Standardization and Evaluation for the 602nd Tactical Air Control Wing at Bergstrom AFB, Texas, until his resignation from the regular Air Force in May 1976.

In June 1976, Brigadier General Baker joined the Missouri Air National Guard as both the Air Technician and Military Commander of the 157th Tactical Control Flight. While at Jefferson Barracks Air National Guard Base, Brigadier General Baker assumed the positions of Base Commander, Air Technician Commander, 157th Tactical Control Group Commander, and Executive Support Staff Officer. He became the Assistant Adjutant General for Air and was promoted to Brigadier General in January 1996.

Mr. Speaker, Brigadier General Baker has dedicated his life to our nation. He has served our nation with great honor and distinction. I know the Members of the House will join me in offering congratulations to Brigadier General Baker and his family—his wife Kathryn, his daughters, Kimberly, Sarah, and Susan, and his sons Bret and Sam; and I wish them all the best in the years ahead.

RECOGNIZING THE BRAZOSPORT
REHABCARE CENTER AND NA-
TIONAL REHABILITATION
AWARENESS WEEK

HON. RON PAUL

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 8, 1999

Mr. PAUL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize and join with the Brazosport RehabCare Center in Lake Jackson, Texas, in observing and celebrating National Rehabilitation Awareness week beginning September 12 through September 18, 1999.

The Brazosport RehabCare Center opened its doors on December 31, 1992. Construction was completed at the end of April, 1993, for a total of 14 acute rehabilitation beds.

The Brazosport RehabCare Center is located in Brazosport Memorial Hospital in Lake Jackson, Texas. The primary service areas include the cities of Lake Jackson, Clute, Freeport, Angleton, Danbury and Brazoria. This service area has a combined population of approximately 95,000. The secondary service area includes the cities of Sweeny, West Columbia and Old Ocean with a population of approximately 16,000. The RehabCare Center has also attracted patients from Bay City and Alvin.

Comprehensive impatient rehabilitation services are provided to individuals with orthopedic, neurological and other medical conditions of recent onset or regression. These patients have experienced a loss of function in activities of daily living, mobility, cognition or communication. Types of patients admitted into the Brazosport RehabCare Center may include those with a diagnosis of stroke, spinal cord injury or dysfunction, brain injury, amputation, multiple trauma, hip fracture or joint replacement, arthritis, congenital deformity, burns or other progressive neuralgic syndromes such as Parkinson's Disease, Multiple Sclerosis and Gullian Barre.

The services Brazosport RehabCare Center provides include rehabilitation medicine, rehabilitation nursing, physical therapy, occupational therapy, speech/language pathology, social work, psychology and recreational activities. In addition, prosthetics/orthotics, vocational rehabilitation, audiology and driver education are provided when necessary through affiliate agreements with external organizations. The goal of each service is to maximize the individual's potential in the restoration of function or adjustment by integrating with other services.

By addressing the multiple effects that disability has on the patient and family and by integrating the combined resources of patient, family and interdisciplinary rehabilitation team, comprehensive rehabilitation programming can maximize the abilities and esteem of the patient and family and foster a healthy re-integration into the community. At the Brazosport RehabCare Center, patient outcomes are exceptionally positive. Eighty-six percent of their patients are able to return home and lead an independent lifestyle.

I am proud and honored to have the Brazosport RehabCare rehabilitation facilities at Brazosport Memorial Hospital, Lake Jackson, Texas. Please join me in recognizing the Brazosport RehabCare Center for its outstanding services and remarkable accomplishments as we celebrate National Rehabilitation Awareness week.

A THANK YOU TO ROY SHELTON

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 8, 1999

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take a moment to recognize Roy Shelton. Being a police officer was always a dream for him and, after 17 years, he is retiring from his dream job. He has been an asset to the Montezuma County Jail and Cortez, Colorado as a whole. He has shown himself to be a man who is always willing to go the extra mile.

After graduating from Hollywood High in Los Angeles, Roy was drafted into the Army. He spent two years in active duty and received an honorable discharge. He married his sweetheart, Ruth, in 1953. They have been married for 46 years and have one son and three grandchildren. His family is a source of constant delight.

Roy moved to Colorado in 1979 and built a log cabin in the beautiful countryside of Dolores, Colorado. He began working for the Montezuma County Sheriff's Office soon after moving there. At this time he also began at-

tending the police academy in Delta, Colorado. After successful completion of his academy work he went to work for the Montezuma County Jail.

During his time there he put forth the extra effort that makes the difference between a good employee and a great one. He always arrived early and put in the extra effort that resulted in everyone counting on him. At Roy's retirement, his official title was "detentions sergeant" but he was more than that. He was an asset who will be greatly missed in his office by all who work with him and, indeed, all who ever have worked with him. We all owe Roy Shelton a thank you for his service to the community.

DEPARTMENTS OF COMMERCE,
JUSTICE, AND STATE, THE JUDI-
CIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES
APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2000

SPEECH OF

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 5, 1999

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 2670) making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2000, and for other purposes:

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Chairman, the Kucinich-Ros Lehtinen amendment would provide valuable and needed protection to state and local laws made vulnerable by NAFTA and the GATT Uruguay Round to assault by foreign corporations, investors and nations.

However, some domestic opponents of the Kucinich-Ros Lehtinen amendment argue that it is not necessary since it would protect laws that the commerce clause of the Constitution would prohibit.

In response to this argument, I would inform our critics that most of the state and local laws that are endangered by NAFTA and WTO are local economic development and public safety laws and have nothing to do with the commerce clause of the Constitution.

For instance, the amendment would protect Kentucky's small-business set-aside law, which the European Union has said is WTO illegal.

The amendment would also protect New Jersey's "buy local" requirements for state procurement, which the European Union has said is WTO illegal.

Also, the amendment would protect California's ban on a poisonous gasoline additive, which a Canadian company has challenged on the grounds that it is NAFTA illegal.

Some domestic opponents claim that the Kucinich-Ros Lehtinen amendment "prohibits the federal government from challenging any state or local law on the grounds that it violates treaty obligations" and would, therefore, put the United States in violation of treaties.

First of all, there is some confusion implicit in this objection to the amendment about the legal status of NAFTA and the WTO. Neither NAFTA nor the Uruguay Round of the GATT is a treaty. Neither received two-thirds vote of the other body, as the Constitution requires for treaties. They are Congressional-Executive agreements, not treaties.

Moving on to the question of preemption, in fact, the amendment is very narrowly crafted to protect state and local laws from preemption only by NAFTA and WTO bureaucrats. The state and local governments need the protection provided by the amendment since NAFTA and the WTO pose unique problems for them that treaties do not.

For instance, human rights and environmental treaties do not preempt state law. Congress has always made clear when implementing human rights treaties and environmental treaties that they are not to be construed as preempting state law.

But state and local law did not receive such protection under NAFTA and WTO. While the NAFTA and WTO implementing legislation clearly state that they do not preempt federal law, they do subject state law to direct preemption under trade rules.

The amendment does not limit Congress from preempting state and local law for any reason Congress chooses. It only limits the Department of Justice from using the courts to enforce a WTO-bureaucrat decision against a state or local law.

Therefore, Congress can pass the Kucinich-Ros Lehtinen amendment and the U.S. will still be in full compliance with all treaties.

Domestic opponents also claim that there is process for federal-state consultation to decide whether state law should be preempted under trade agreements, and so far no state laws have been struck down as violations of trade rules.

In response to this objection, I would remind critics that the consultation process does not give the states, or Congress, any control over the decision of whether to preempt state law. Instead the implementing legislation for both NAFTA and the WTO give the President the sole authority to decide whether to ask the federal courts to strike down state laws as a violation of trade rules.

No state laws have been struck down yet because the challenges to state law have been filed recently and the trade panels have not yet assessed damages against the United States based upon the state laws.

If you need to see realized the predictable consequences of the far-reaching and unprecedented rights given to foreign investors, corporations and nations by the NAFTA and WTO (at the expense of state and local governments), wait until the trade panels start awarding damages against the U.S. based upon state laws—\$970 million in damages requested based on California's MBTE ban, \$750 million asked by Loewen for Mississippi Jury award, and \$40 million sought by a Canadian company that doesn't like Massachusetts state sovereign immunity statute.

Mr. Chairman, I hope that this helps to clarify the facts about the Kucinich-Ros Lehtinen amendment.

SAN DIEGO URBAN LEAGUE
EQUAL OPPORTUNITY AWARD:
REVEREND GEORGE WALKER
SMITH

HON. BOB FILNER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 8, 1999

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay respect and recognition to Reverend

George Walker Smith, who tonight will be honored at the San Diego Urban League's Annual Equal Opportunity Awards Dinner. Reverend Smith is the 1999 recipient of the League's Equity Opportunity Award.

Reverend Smith is a man who has distinguished himself throughout the years by his unselfish service. During his 42 years as a pastor in San Diego, he has been active not only in his parish, but in the greater community. His influence is felt not only in the religious sphere, but in education policy and political activity. He was one of KNSD Channel 39's "List of 39", a series featuring prominent and effective San Diegans. In 1998, San Diego Magazine profiled Reverend Smith as one of the 50 San Diegans who have had a major impact in shaping the city over the past 50 years.

The third of eleven children of the late Amanda and Will Smith, he early on faced a situation in his home town where schooling was not provided beyond junior high school for African-Americans. This segregated education forced him to attend a boarding school supported by missions of the Presbyterian Church.

An outstanding academic record as class valedictorian and his participation in extra-curricular activities and sports earned him a scholarship to Knoxville College. Upon graduation, he entered Pittsburgh Theological Seminary to pursue his goal of becoming a minister. He received his Master of Divinity degree in 1956 and set out to eradicate the economic and educational injustice he had experienced. His motivation to provide a quality education to all children stems from his own early experiences, which made it difficult for him to receive the education that he deserved. He determined that should not happen to another child!

Coming to San Diego shortly after receiving his Divinity degree, he became the founder of the Golden Hills United Presbyterian Church. This congregation merged with the Brooklyn Heights Church in 1981 and became the Christ United Presbyterian Church of San Diego, one of the most respected congregations in the San Diego Presbytery.

Almost immediately, he also became involved in the educational system in San Diego. His accomplishments include his election in 1963 to the San Diego Board of Education—San Diego's first African-American public official, his service as President of the Council of Great City Schools, and as President of the National School Boards Association.

During his 16 years on the School Board, he literally changed the color of the administrative and teaching staffs—bringing the advantage of diversity to the nation's 6th largest school district.

He also served on many state and national commissions and on the National Advisory Commission for Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention and the White House Conference on Children and Youth.

He has received many honors and awards, attesting to his contributions and the high regard in which he is held, including San Diego's Outstanding Young Clergyman, Phi Delta Kappa Lay Citizen Award, Gentleman of Distinction of the Women's Guild, Temple Emanuel, and Distinguished Alumni of Pittsburgh Theological Seminary. He was endorsed by the Presbytery of San Diego for the

moderator of the General Assembly, the first time a San Diego Presbyterian had been so honored.

He is married to Irene Hightower Smith, and they are the parents of three children, Anthony, Carolyn and Joyce and the grandparents of five grandchildren, Taj, D'maj, Shani, Wayman, and Noni.

I am pleased to take this opportunity to sincerely thank Reverend George Walker Smith on the occasion of his recognition by the San Diego Urban League and to acknowledge his idealism and dedication to providing a quality education for all children and to making his community a better place for all of its citizens.

CONGRATULATIONS TO JOHN P.
HUSTON

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 8, 1999

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, it has come to my attention that John P. Huston, chairman of Wood & Huston Bank in Marshall, Missouri, was inducted into the 50-Year Club of the Missouri Bankers Association.

Huston began working full time for Wood & Huston Bank of Marshall after he graduated from the University of Missouri-Columbia in 1949. Huston is also an Army Veteran, having served our country in the Korean War. He is currently chairman of Wood & Huston Bank and president of Wood & Huston Bancorporation, Inc.

Huston is one of eight bankers who were honored at the Missouri Bankers Association's annual convention this summer.

I wish to extend my congratulations to Mr. Huston for his most deserved induction into the 50-Year Club of the Missouri Bankers Association. He has truly served his community and country with great dedication. I wish him well in the days ahead and am proud to recognize his achievements today.

RECOGNIZING THE BRAZOSPORT
REHABCARE CENTER AND NA-
TIONAL REHABILITATION
AWARENESS WEEK

HON. RON PAUL

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 8, 1999

Mr. PAUL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize and join with the Brazosport RehabCare Center in Lake Jackson, Texas, in observing and celebrating National Rehabilitation Awareness week beginning September 12 through September 18, 1999.

The Brazosport RehabCare Center opened its doors on December 31, 1992. Construction was completed at the end of April, 1993, for a total of 14 acute rehabilitation beds.

The Brazosport RehabCare Center is located in Brazosport Memorial Hospital in Lake Jackson, Texas. The primary service areas include the cities of Lake Jackson, Clute, Freeport, Angleton, Danbury and Brazoria. This service area has a combined population of approximately 95,000. The secondary service

area includes the cities of Sweeny, West Columbus and Old Ocean with a population of approximately 16,000. The RehabCare Center has also attracted patients from Bay City and Alvin.

Comprehensive inpatient rehabilitation services are provided to individuals with orthopedic, neurological and other medical conditions of recent onset or regression. These patients have experienced a loss of function in activities of daily living, mobility, cognition or communication. Types of patients admitted into the Brazosport RehabCare Center may include those with a diagnosis of stroke, spinal cord injury or dysfunction, brain injury, amputation, multiple trauma, hip fracture or joint replacement, arthritis, congenial deformity, burns or other progressive neuralgic syndromes such as Parkinson's Disease, Multiple Sclerosis and Guillain Barre.

The services Brazosport RehabCare Center provides include rehabilitation medicine, rehabilitation nursing, physical therapy, occupational therapy, speech/language pathology, social work, psychology and recreational activities. In addition, prosthetics/orthotics, vocational rehabilitation, audiology and driver education are provided when necessary through affiliate agreements with external organizations. The goal of each service is to maximize the individual's potential in the restoration of function or adjustment by intergrating with other services.

By addressing the multiple effects that disability has on the patient and family and by integrating the combined resources of patient, family and interdisciplinary rehabilitation team, comprehensive rehabilitation programming can maximize the abilities and esteem of the patient and family and foster a healthy re-integration into the community. At the Brazosport RehabCare Center, patient outcomes are exceptionally positive. Eighty-six percent of their patients are able to return home and lead an independent lifestyle.

I am proud and honored to have the Brazosport RehabCare rehabilitation facilities at Brazosport Memorial Hospital, Lake Jackson, Texas. Please join me in recognizing the Brazosport RehabCare Center for its outstanding services and remarkable accomplishments as we celebrate National Rehabilitation Awareness week.

TRIBUTE TO CHARLES F.C. RUFF—
AN OUTSTANDING ATTORNEY
AND PUBLIC SERVANT

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 8, 1999

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I invite my colleagues to join me today in paying tribute to Charles F.C. Ruff, who left his position as White House Counsel earlier this summer. His exemplary record merits the commendation and thanks of all Americans who admire his commitment to justice and public service.

While most Americans recognize Charles Ruff from his key role in the Senate impeachment trial earlier this year, his brilliant career in public service began over three decades ago. A graduate of Swarthmore College and Columbia University Law School, Ruff accepted a position with the Organized Crime

and Racketeering Section of the Justice Department in 1967. His commitment to representing the public interest was complemented by his solid legal skills, and during the 1970's Ruff rapidly became one of the most highly-regarded and influential attorneys in Washington. As the Special Prosecutor for the Watergate Special Prosecution Force, he effectively tried and convicted those members of President Nixon's administration who broke our nation's laws and violated the public trust.

In recognition of his numerous achievements, President Jimmy Carter appointed Charles Ruff to a senior position in the Department of Justice and later appointed him to the position of United States Attorney for the District of Columbia. In this latter post, Ruff supervised cases against two Members of Congress in the Abscam bribery case, as well as the government's prosecution of John W. Hinckley, Jr., the attempted assassin of President Ronald Reagan.

Charles Ruff turned to the private practice of law in 1982 and achieved extraordinary professional success as a partner with the Washington, D.C., law firm of Covington & Burling. Entering the private sector, however, not erode his desire to utilize his talents for the public good. In 1995 Ruff left private legal practice to accept a position at a far more modest annual salary, as Corporation Counsel for the District of Columbia. His two years in this post earned him the admiration of his peers, as well as the notice of another attorney, who happened to reside at 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue.

In early 1997, Charles Ruff accepted President Bill Clinton's invitation to serve as White House Counsel. His duties during the past two and a half years have proven as diverse as they have been complex, ranging from policing White House ethics to providing the President with sound advice on critical constitutional issues. Mr. Ruff has handled these responsibilities with unequalled skill, impressing colleagues and White House observers with this attention to duty and his unshakeable integrity.

Earlier this year, Ruff led the President's successful defense against impeachment charges in the United States Senate. An island of cool-headed statesmanship in the midst of political charges and countercharges, Ruff received plaudits from allies and opponents alike for his well reasoned and respectful arguments. As the Washington Post (June 10, 1999) noted after the trial: "Ruff was widely respected by both Democrats and Republicans in Congress as a lawyer who doggedly defended his client but didn't engage in personal attacks or media ploys."

When he appointed Charles Ruff to the position of White House Counsel, President Clinton explained his choice in very precise terms. "The job of Counsel to the President requires an individual with a rare combination of intelligence, judgement, knowledge, experience, stature and legal skill. That is a perfect description of Charles Ruff."

Mr. Speaker, I could not agree more. I invite my colleagues to join me in commending Charles Ruff for his outstanding contributions to our nation and to the American people.

WILDERNESS ACT

HON. BRUCE F. VENTO

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 8, 1999

Mr. VENTO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to celebrate the 35th anniversary of the Wilderness Act. The Wilderness Act plays a critical role in establishing common sense values and land use ethic for the management and protection of America's most scenic and ecologically diverse lands. Wilderness, as defined by the Act, is an area "where man himself is a visitor who does not remain," where the land "appears to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature, with the imprint of man's work substantially unnoticeable." After 7 years of hearings and debate, and 66 rewrites, President Johnson signed the Wilderness Act and formally codified the mantle piece of United States environmental legislation into law.

The Wilderness Act established 9.1 million acres of wilderness in our National Forests, and in its 35 year legacy, Congress added an additional 95 million acres to the Wilderness Preservation System. Although I am here to celebrate and commend Congress for its role in protecting our nation's land, the Wilderness Preservation System is far from complete and the land is far from being fully protected.

Threats to the preservation of our wilderness system exist in many forms, but they all have the same effect on our wild lands—the degradation and ultimate downward spiral of entire ecosystems. These threats exist in our national forests where valuable tracts of land are sought as much for their beauty as for their timber, in our lands to the West where the water that breathes life into diverse ecosystems is being diverted away for agricultural purposes, in our deserts where the chirp of a cricket is drowned out from the scream of jet engines overhead, or where mining threatens to degrade critically important lands adjacent to Congressionally mandated wilderness preserves. These are all very real and very dangerous threats facing our wilderness system—threats that Congress has the power to stop.

Unfortunately, Congress does not have the will to put an end to these threats. In fact, since the 104th Congress, only 20,000 acres of land at Opal Creek, Oregon have been added to the Wilderness Preservation System. To put this in perspective, the Reagan Administration alone added 15 million acres to the wilderness system. In the face of growing public sentiment and outcry for more greenspace and wildlands, Congress must push forward an agenda that all of America can support—protection and expansion of America's Wilderness Preservation System.

The American public no longer sees land as an opportunity for expansion and exploitation. All too often now, people seek nature as a release and haven from the rigors and stress of everyday life. We are about to embark on a historic journey to a new millennium and a new way of thinking. It is time that Congress breath new life into Wilderness Preservation System and expand on its already diverse portfolio. America is defined as much by its melting pot of people and cultures as it is by its diverse landscapes, many of which are unique to this nation alone. It is time for Congress to push forward a wilderness agenda

and teach our children a land use ethic that will protect the land and its creatures for generations to come.

AMY ISAACS: THIRTY YEARS OF DEDICATED SERVICE TO PROGRESSIVE IDEALS

HON. BOB FILNER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 8, 1999

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Amy Isaacs on her 30th anniversary with Americans for Democratic Action—the nation's oldest independent liberal organization that has worked tirelessly to improve American society. Her contribution to ADA has been enormous!

She began her career as an intern in 1969 and moved through the ranks as Director of Organization, Executive Assistant to the Director, Deputy National Director—and she has served as the National Director for the past ten years.

Her fellow staff members at ADA, unanimously agree on Army's most admirable quality: humility. In spite of all she has done and all she has accomplished, she would never admit to her critical role in setting and pursuing the ideals and agenda of ADA. She is a dedicated servant to these ideals and, thus, to ADA. She has seen the organization through both good times and bad, and she has never thought of giving up the fight.

Amy and her fellow ADA members are dedicated to a better world with rising standards of living for all, to basic human rights at home and abroad, to the end of all forms of discrimination, and to a more equitable distribution of our resources.

These values are just as relevant today as when ADA was founded over 50 years ago. And such policy goals as the increase in the minimum wage, preservation of Medicare, universal and quality health care, comprehensive campaign finance reform, a safe and healthy environment, full access to a quality education owe much to Amy Isaacs and her fellow members of ADA.

Amy's commitment equals that of ADA's founders: Eleanor Roosevelt, John Kenneth Galbraith, Walter Reuther, David Dubinsky, Arthur Schlesinger, Jr., Reinhold Niebuhr, and Hubert Humphrey. Because I had the opportunity to work for Senator Humphrey as a Congressional Fellow in the 1970s, I learned from him, first-hand, about the importance of the role of ADA and the importance of the work of its members and of Amy Isaacs.

In addition to her work at ADA, Amy has worked at Planned Parenthood Federation of America and in political campaigns. She has spent time abroad, as a student at the University of Cologne in Germany, as a delegate to the Young Leaders Conference for the American Council on Germany, and as a member of a bi-partisan observer delegation to the Liberal International Party Congress in Stockholm, Sweden.

A graduate of American University in Washington, D.C., Amy also earned an M.A. certificate in International Administration from the School for International Training in Brattleboro, Vermont.

I am pleased to take this opportunity to recognize and sincerely thank Amy Isaacs on the

30th anniversary of her service to ADA. What keeps her going is her idealism and dedication to the basic principle that government has a positive role to play in promoting individual liberty and economic justice.

HONORING THE ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF HOLLY LANE

HON. BART GORDON

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 8, 1999

Mr. GORDON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Ms. Holly Lane's selection to be the 1999 Miss Tennessee American Preteen. The 13-year-old Algood resident will represent the state in national competition in Orlando, Florida, in November.

Holly, the daughter of Bobby and Sarah Lane, is a talented eighth-grade student at Avery Trace Middle School in Cookeville where she is a member of the cheerleading squad, the girl's golf team and the TV staff. She is also a very active member of the 4-H Club where she has competed in and won many public-speaking contests.

I congratulate Holly for her many accomplishments and wish her the best of luck when she travels to Orlando in November. Holly is an exceptional young lady who will represent the state well in the upcoming national contest.

BIOMASS RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT ACT OF 1999

HON. MARK UDALL

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 8, 1999

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Biomass Research and Development Act of 1999, a bill intended to expand research and development programs in the use of biomass—crop residues and other organic sources—in the production of energy, fuels, and other products.

I am pleased that the gentleman from New York, Mr. BOEHLERT, and the gentleman from Minnesota, Mr. MINGE, are joining me as original cosponsors of this bill.

By coordinating research efforts and providing research grants to promote biomass conversion techniques, this bill will accelerate our efforts to explore and develop these technologies and integrate existing biomass R&D efforts.

"Biomass" encompasses plants, trimmings, and other wastes that can be used to make energy. Increased biomass use has the potential to provide economic, national energy security, environmental and public health benefits, reducing our reliance on fossil fuels, cutting greenhouse gas emissions, and creating jobs. Some estimates suggest that if the U.S. were to triple its use of bioenergy and biobased products in the next decade (currently only 3 percent of our energy sources come from biomass), we would generate as much as \$20 billion a year in new income for farmers and rural communities.

As awareness of these potential benefits has increased, there is growing agreement on

the need for cross-cutting and integrated approaches in our efforts to foster the development of the U.S. biomass industry. My bill would help lower the cost of research and development for this industry, encourage the evaluation of new energy crops, and accelerate the development of advanced biomass technologies to produce a variety of energy-related products and reduce our reliance on fossil fuels.

Specifically, the bill would: set up an integrated program of R&D activities related to the conversion of biomass into biobased products; authorize funding for research to evaluate the potential energy, economic, environmental, and social impacts of biobased production systems; authorize an interagency board to promote closer coordination and cooperation among federal agencies' research and development programs and other activities related to biobased products; authorize the creation of an advisory committee to provide input to federal biomass research and development programs from non-governmental groups with expertise and interest in biomass utilization; authorize additional federal resources for competitively-awarded grants, contracts, and other financial assistance—preferably to consortia—for research, development, and demonstration with respect to biobased products.

Biomass resources are an important domestic and renewable source of energy. This bill would boost efforts to utilize them to their full potential, ensuring a clean, sustainable, and secure energy supply for our nation's future. I look forward to working with the bill's cosponsors and other Members of the House to move forward with this important initiative.

IN HONOR OF THE 65TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE AMERICAN LEGION POST 451 OF ROCKY RIVER, OHIO

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 8, 1999

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor and congratulate the Henry J. Morgan Post 451, American Legion of Rocky River, Ohio on its 65th charter anniversary. The Post will mark its anniversary with a dinner on September 11, 1999. I am honored to have been asked to attend and participate in this event.

The Post traces its roots back to September 11, 1934 when the organization became officially chartered. The following year the Post joined efforts with the Alcorn Camp of United Spanish War Veterans and launched a program to decorate the graves of veterans with flowers and flags. Delegates from the Post continued this tradition of cooperation among veterans associations by forming a Joint Veterans Council for the City of Lakewood and its vicinity in 1936.

During WWII, the Post was active in promoting a flag program and displaying flags throughout the community. Members showed their continuing patriotism by serving as Auxiliary Police, Boy Scout leaders and organizing the Rocky River High School Cadet Drill Corps. Following the war, activities were held in conjunction with other veterans organizations to benefit the Marine Hospital. In addition, recreational activities such as legion baseball and bowling teams were coordinated for veterans.

Currently the Post has 300 members and continues to grow and attract new members through its active participation in community projects. Post 451 has always placed greater emphasis on community service, especially in the areas of youth and veterans. The group currently works with local school systems on flag education, the Americanism test, and the Legion Oratorical Contest. In addition, the post sponsors high school students to attend Boys State in Columbus, Ohio, where they learn about government.

The organization supports the academic achievement of local students and is in its 5th year of sponsoring a \$10,000 scholarship program for Rocky River High School, awarding the top 100 students with a \$100 scholarship. The Legion is also active in the Gifts for Yanks program, which provides Christmas gifts to patients in veterans hospitals.

Mr. Speaker, I salute the members of the Rocky River Post No. 451 for bravely serving their country and continuing to serve their community.

HONORING SIGURD OLSON

HON. BRUCE F. VENTO

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 8, 1999

Mr. VENTO. Mr. Speaker, as we celebrate the 35th anniversary of the Wilderness Act today, I think it is equally fitting to honor the centennial birth of Sigurd Olson—one of America's true modern conservationists and a man who called Minnesota his home.

Sig's long list of outstanding accomplishments include advising former Senator Humphrey and Wilderness Society Executive Director Howard Zahniser on the introduction of the first Wilderness Bill in 1956, serving on the Department of Interior's Advisory Board on National Parks, Historical Sites, Buildings and Monuments, and receiving national acclaim as writer and environmentalist. In addition, he received numerous awards and honors from the Wilderness Society, the Sierra Club, and the Izaak Walton League. Although he became involved in many conservation issues nationally, his true love lay in the Boundary Waters Canoe Area Wilderness (BWCA), and his tireless efforts to protect its natural beauty and true wilderness character. It was through his efforts to halt the use of float planes and secure appropriations for the Forest Service to purchase resorts and in-holdings within the BWCA that brought him to the forefront of a burgeoning national conservation scene in 1947.

Sig was a true environmentalist and realized the importance that wild areas hold for all of us, both physically and spiritually. His ideals and attitudes are increasingly becoming a rare quality in the political world. Although there are those of us who strive to adhere to these ideals, it takes a majority in Congress to implement them. It is time that we set aside this political partisanship and listen to those who elected us—the American people, 88% of which feel that many of our country's special places may be lost forever unless they are protected.

Congress must revive the tradition of protecting America's wild places. We need to look back at forgotten ideals and move forward

with an agenda that will protect increasingly fragmented wildlands. In the end, no one more eloquently pleaded a case for wilderness preservation that Sig when he spoke before the citizens of Ely, Minnesota who sought to motorize the BWCA. Sig said, "Some places should be preserved from development or exploitation for they satisfy a human need for solace, belonging, and perspective. In the end we turn to nature in a frenzied chaotic world, there to find silence—oneness—wholeness—spiritual release." It is time we work together and make his wilderness vision a reality.

GENENTECH, INC.—SETTING THE EXAMPLE AS ONE OF AMERICA'S BEST COMPANIES FOR WORKING MOTHERS

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 8, 1999

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, Genentech, Inc. of South San Francisco, California, is known around the world for its leadership in the field of biotechnology. Throughout the past two decades this innovative company has shattered barrier after barrier, using revolutionary science to develop and manufacture biotech products that have saved an untold number of lives. Genentech created the first pharmaceutical based on DNA technology (recombinant human insulin) and was the first company to bring a bioengineered medicine from research to the market (a recombinant human growth hormone). Its medicines have provided immense benefits to individuals suffering from breast cancer, non-Hodgkins lymphoma, cystic fibrosis, and a wide range of other diseases. With this record of groundbreaking success, Genentech has richly earned its international reputation for excellence.

The twenty-first century character of this outstanding company, however, extends well beyond its innovative products. Genentech's biotechnology leadership is mirrored in its devotion to corporate citizenship and to the welfare of its employees. Recognition of this commitment is found in the October 1999 issue of Working Mother magazine, which named Genentech one of the "100 Best Companies for Working Mothers." This is the ninth time Genentech has made this impressive list.

Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Arthur D. Levinson, Ph.D., clearly expresses the corporate philosophy which resulted in Working Mother's commendation: "At Genentech, we believe that creating a work environment that is responsive to our employees' needs is one of our most important priorities." This creed is epitomized by the company's Second Generation program, one of America's largest corporate-sponsored, on-site child care facilities. Operated by Bright Horizons Family Solutions and accredited by the National Association for the Education of Young Children, Second Generation attends to the needs of Genentech employees' sons and daughters with dedication and warmth. It provides hundreds of youthful participants (aged 6 weeks to 6 years of age) with quality care, developmental activities, play curriculum, daily activity reports and parental support.

Mr. Speaker, Second Generation's forward-thinking approach is only one of the benefits

for which Working Mother cited Genentech. The company offers important family-friendly benefits such as paid maternity leave for new moms, paid sabbaticals, and an employee concierge service. Genentech's willingness to invest in the well-being of its employees is truly extraordinary, and I am proud to have such a fine corporation in my congressional district.

Genentech's corporate citizenship betters the lives of Peninsula communities and our country as well as its employees in many ways, in addition to its efforts to help working moms. Under Dr. Levinson's guidance, this fine company has repeatedly demonstrated that innovative growth and compassionate concern for employees can flourish together. Genentech has established uninsured patients' programs to enable underprivileged Americans to obtain every one of its marketed products, supplying more than \$200 million worth of medications since the program was created. To help our nation's youth better understand the latest scientific advances, Genentech developed the Access Excellence web site to aid biology teachers and their students.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in commending Genentech, Inc., on its outstanding benefits for working mothers and for its exceptional record of service to its community.

LIBERTY DAY

HON. THOMAS G. TANCREDO

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 8, 1999

Mr. TANCREDO. Mr. Speaker, I rise to call to the House's attention an event—actually, a celebration—which is expanding across the country. The celebration is Liberty Day, which honors the Declaration of Independence and the U.S. Constitution. Liberty Day was begun by the Colorado Lions and now represents a collaborative project among service clubs. It is totally nonpartisan and supported by all political parties in my state, has been unanimously endorsed by the state legislature, teachers, the state board of education and many others. Booklets containing copies of the Constitution and the Declaration of Independence are printed with private donations, and are distributed to school kids by elected officials who visit classes and speak about the importance of the founding documents.

Earlier this year, I visited West Middle School in Greenwood Village, Colorado to mark Liberty Day in Colorado. Liberty Day Colorado is officially celebrated on March 16th, the birthday of James Madison. I believe that every student in America should take at least one day to study these documents, learning how these documents give us such remarkable rights and responsibilities as citizens.

I would like to submit the following six proclamations into the RECORD. They were issued by Governor Bill Owens of Colorado; Governor Jim Geringer of Wyoming; Governor Gray Davis of California; the Colorado State Legislature; the Colorado State Board of Education; and the Colorado Federation of Teachers.

I believe that our founding documents are essential to understanding what it means to be an American. The ideas embodied in these

historical documents, so unprecedented at the time of the Founders, continue to make our country unique in the world today.

I urge members to take advantage of the opportunity to start Liberty Day in their state. For information, please contact Andy McKean at the Liberty Day Colorado Information Clearinghouse at 3600 E. 48th Avenue, Denver, Colorado 80216; (phone) 303-333-3434; (fax) 303-339-1011; or (e-mail) LibertyDay@aol.com.

COLORADO HONORARY PROCLAMATION

Whereas, we as Americans enjoy our liberties through the documents that our founding fathers created, those being known as the Declaration of Independence and the U.S. Constitution with its Bill of Rights; and

Whereas, James Madison wrote the Virginia Plan, the model and the basis of discussion for the forming of a new constitution, in the constitutional convention of 1787, which new constitution established our new form of government, replacing the Articles of Confederation; and

Whereas, James Madison wrote many of the newspaper articles which outlined the reasons that the states should endorse the new constitution. These articles became known as the Federalist Papers. James Madison served in the U.S. House of Representatives from 1789 until 1797 during which time he introduced into Congress the Bill of Rights; and

Whereas, James Madison was President of the United States from 1809 until 1817; and Tuesday, March 16, 1999 is the 243rd anniversary of the birth of James Madison;

Now Therefore, I, Bill Owens, Governor of the State of Colorado, do hereby proclaim March 16, 1999, as Liberty Day in the State of Colorado.

Given under my hand and the Executive Seal of the State of Colorado, this sixteenth day of February, 1999—Bill Owens, Governor.

WYOMING GOVERNOR'S PROCLAMATION

We, as Americans, enjoy our liberties which are preserved by the documents that our founding fathers created, namely the Declaration of Independence and the United States Constitution with its Bill of Rights.

James Madison was a contributing author of the Virginia Plan, the model and the basis of discussion for the forming of a new constitution, in the Constitutional Convention of 1787. The new constitution established our new form of government, replacing the Articles of Confederation.

James Madison kept written records of the Debates in the Federal Convention of 1787, which * * * and compromises finally produced the Constitution of the United States.

Such records were not made public until the last signer died, who was James Madison. His wife, Dolly Madison, sold the records to the United States government, and they were published around 1840.

These articles became known as the Federalist Papers, and were co-written with Alexander Hamilton and John Jay and still stand as some of the best arguments for our form of government, a representative republic.

James Madison served in the United States House of Representatives from 1769 until 1797, during which time he introduced into Congress the Bill of Rights, which was ratified by the States in 1791.

James Madison was Secretary of State from 1801 until 1809, and President of the United States from 1809 until 1817.

For these significant reasons, I, Jim Geringer, Governor of the State of Wyoming, do hereby honor and proclaim Tuesday, March 16, 1999, as "Liberty Day" in Wyoming

and that the month of March, 1999 be proclaimed Liberty Month in Wyoming in celebration and recognition of the 249th anniversary of the birth of James Madison.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State of Wyoming to be affirmed this 24th day of February, 1999.

CALIFORNIA GOVERNOR'S PROCLAMATION

Whereas, we as Americans enjoy our liberties through the documents that our founding fathers created, those being known as the Declaration of Independence and the United States Constitution with its Bill of Rights; and

Whereas, James Madison had considerable influence in the creating of the United States Constitution, in that he wrote the Virginia Plan, which served as the model and basis for discussion for the forming of that new constitution which has so preserved our liberties in this country; and

Whereas, James Madison wrote many of the articles (which became known as the "Federal Papers") that persuaded the inhabitants of this new country to endorse and accept the United States Constitution; and

Whereas, James Madison served in the first House of Representatives under the new government (from 1789 to 1797), during which time he introduced the Bill of Rights into Congress, for the full protection and preservation of our liberties; and

Whereas, James Madison was President of the United States from 1809 until 1817; and March 16, 2000 is the 249th anniversary of the birth of James Madison;

Now therefore, I, Gray Davis, Governor of the State of California, do hereby proclaim March 16, 2000 as Liberty Day, in the State of California.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 99-016 CONCERNING THE RECOGNITION OF LIBERTY DAY AND LIBERTY MONTH IN COLORADO

Whereas, we as Americans enjoy our liberties as a result of the documents that our founding fathers created, those documents being the Declaration of Independence and the United States Constitution with its Bill of Rights; and

Whereas, James Madison was a contributing author of the Virginia Plan, the model and the basis of discussion for the forming of a new constitution in the constitutional convention of 1787, which new constitution established our new form of government, replacing the Articles of Confederation; and

Whereas, James Madison kept written records of the Debates in the Federal Convention of 1787, which debates and compromises finally produced the Constitution of the United States; and

Whereas, Such records were not made public until the last signer died, who was James Madison, and his wife, Dolley Madison, sold the records to the United States government, and they were published around 1840, and

Whereas, James Madison wrote many of the newspaper articles which outlined the reasons that the states should endorse the new constitution; and

Whereas, These articles became known as the Federalist Papers, and were co-written with Alexander Hamilton and John Jay and still stand as some of the best arguments for our form of government, a representative republic; and

Whereas, James Madison served in the United States House of Representatives from 1789 until 1797, during which time he introduced into Congress the Bill of Rights, which was ratified by the states in 1791; and

Whereas, James Madison was Secretary of State from 1801 until 1809, and president of the United States from 1809 until 1817; and

Whereas, Tuesday, March 16, 1999, is the 248th anniversary of the birth of James Madison; now, therefore,

Be It Resolved by the Senate of the Sixty-second General Assembly of the State of Colorado, the House of Representatives concurring herein:

That, Tuesday, March 16, 1999, be proclaimed Liberty Day Colorado and that the month of March 1999 be proclaimed Liberty Month Colorado.

COLORADO STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION RESOLUTION TO SUPPORT LIBERTY DAY AND LIBERTY MONTH IN COLORADO

Whereas, We as Americans enjoy our liberties through the documents that our founding fathers created, those being known as the Declaration of Independence and the United States Constitution with its Bill of Rights; and

Whereas, James Madison was a contributing author of the Virginia Plan, the model and the basis of discussion for the forming of a new constitution, in the constitutional convention of 1787, which new constitution established our new form of government replacing the Articles of Confederation; and

Whereas, James Madison kept written records of the Debates in the Federal Convention of 1787, which debates and compromises finally produced the Constitution of the United States; and

Whereas, Such records were not made public until the last signer died, who was James Madison, and his wife, Dolley Madison, sold the records of the United States government, and they were published around 1840; and

Whereas, James Madison wrote many of the newspaper articles which outlined the reasons that the states should endorse the new constitution; and

Whereas, These articles became known as the Federalist Papers, and were co-written with Alexander Hamilton and John Jay and still stand as some of the best arguments for our form of government, a representative republic; and

Whereas, James Madison served in the United States House of Representatives from 1789 until 1797, during which time he introduced into Congress the Bill of Rights, which was ratified by the states in 1791; and

Whereas, James Madison was Secretary of State from 1801 until 1809, and president of the United States from 1809 until 1817; and

Whereas, Tuesday, March 16, 1999 is the 248th anniversary of the birth of James Madison;

Be it Resolved, That the Colorado State Board of Education proclaim Tuesday, March 16, 1999 Liberty Day Colorado, and that month of March 1999 be proclaimed Liberty Month Colorado.

COLORADO FEDERATION OF TEACHERS, SCHOOL, HEALTH, AND PUBLIC EMPLOYEES EXECUTIVE BOARD RESOLUTION REGARDING LIBERTY DAY COLORADO, MARCH 16, 1999

Whereas the members of the Executive Board of the Colorado Federation of Teachers, School, Health and Public Employees supports all efforts to provide or supplement meaningful education experiences for students in the area of our democratic republic, its structure, function, and history, and

Whereas, Liberty Day Colorado is a state-wide, non-partisan celebration of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States of America conducted on the 16th of March, James Madison's birthday, each year, and

Whereas, Colorado students across the state benefit from Liberty Day Colorado through direct instruction and interaction with guest speakers;

Therefore, *be it Resolved*, That the Executive Board of the Colorado Federation of

Teachers, School, Health and Public Employees unanimously voices its support for Liberty Day Colorado to be celebrated on Tuesday, March 16, 1999, and

Be it further Resolved, That this celebration be made known to our members and their participation encouraged.

PHASING OUT THE DEATH TAX

HON. JENNIFER DUNN

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 8, 1999

Ms. DUNN. Mr. Speaker, one of the most important objectives of this Congress is the elimination of the federal estate tax, or death tax.

It is unfair to tax people because the head of a family dies and leaves a family business or other asset to his or her children. We should reward savings, investment, and hard work. We must be fair in our tax system.

Throughout my tenure in Congress, I have focused on phasing out the onerous death tax. Despite the efforts of individuals working a lifetime in building a business, the federal government can take more than half of these savings upon the death of the owner.

The publication "Investor's Business Daily" (August 19, 1999) ran an excellent article entitled "Time to Chop Down the Death Tax?" I commend it to the attention of my colleagues as it outlines the problems the federal estate tax causes.

TIME TO CHOP DOWN THE DEATH TAX?
IT LEAVES MANY HEIRS HANGING WITH SUDDEN DEBT

(By Peter Clearly)

Chester Thigpen's wealth is in his land. Thigpen, an 87-year-old grandson of slaves, has spent his entire life building an 850-acre tree farm in Montrose, Miss. He'd like to leave the farm to his family.

There's one problem: Thigpen's farm would be assessed at a value much higher than the \$650,000 exemption allowed by the federal estate tax. When he dies, his family will face a hefty tax bill.

That's why they're unhappy with President Clinton's threat to veto the tax-cut plan passed by Congress. The GOP-backed plan would phase out the estate tax, also known as the death tax, over the next 10 years.

If Clinton vetoes the bill, Thigpen's heirs say they won't have enough cash to pay the tax. They aren't sure what they'll do.

Critics of the estate tax cite cases like the Thigpens' to argue that the estate tax has little value. It accounts for only 1% of federal revenue. And it causes heartache for lots of folks like Chester Thigpen.

They've spent their lives building a legacy for their families, only to face the prospect that the Internal Revenue Service will force their dreams to die with them.

The estate tax does have its fans. Some vocal backers, like the lobbying group Citizens for Tax Justice, say the Thigpen family's story isn't typical—only one of 20 farmers leave a taxable estate. Nonfarm family businesses are only a small part of the people and businesses subject to the tax.

Citizens for Tax Justice also notes that only the wealthiest 1.4% of Americans pay the estate tax. The tax's progressive nature is reason enough to keep it.

Gary Robbins, an economist with the Institute for Policy Innovation, counters that even if you take CTJ's figures at face value, the death tax is discriminatory.

"Only about 1% of Americans are subject to the death tax, but according to CTJ's numbers, you are twice as likely (as that) to be forced to pay the tax if you are a farmer and three times as likely if you own a small business," Robbins said.

Robbins also notes that farmers and small-business owners are usually asset rich and cash poor. That makes the death tax a toucher burden on those who must pay it.

For many, he argues, the only way to settle the estate tax obligation to the IRS is to sell off assets or land—parts of the businesses that are critical to keep those family operations viable.

A law that forces people to sell their farms and businesses when a family member dies: How did we get to this point?

In the early 1900s, politicians became concerned about the growing concentration of money in a few families. Lawmakers called for a "progressive tax" on rich families to prevent them from passing down their wealth from one generation to the next.

In 1916, the estate tax was enacted; it was meant to fund national emergencies. Then in 1924, Congress passed the first gift tax, after people started giving away their estates so their heirs could avoid paying the estate tax.

From 1932 to 1941, as part of the New Deal, estate tax rates were raised to help pay for the new spending programs. At that time, estate taxes reached records, accounting for as much as 9.7% of federal tax revenue.

Here's how the estate tax is now assessed: Estates valued up to \$10 million pay taxes on a graduated scale: rates range from 37% to 55%. The first \$650,000 is exempt—and not indexed for inflation.

Estates valued between \$10 million and \$21 million are taxed at a 55% rate, plus a 5% surcharge. As the value of an estate approaches \$21 million, the surcharge effectively phases out the \$650,000 exemption.

Estates valued at more than \$21 million face a tax rate of 55% with no exemption.

The 60 Plus Association, a lobbying group whose rallying cry is "dying should not be a taxable event," says the estate tax is an ineffective way to raise money.

"Federal revenue raised from death taxes as a percentage of total revenue has been on a steady decline since 1940," said Jim Martin, president of 60 Plus.

"The death tax now brings in about 1% of total federal revenue, and it costs the government 65 cents for every dollar raised for enforcement and compliance costs," he said.

"Taxes are a necessary evil, but a tax should have some sort of socially redeeming value," Martin added. "The death tax just sets up an industry of lawyers, accountants and insurance brokers to help people protect their after-tax assets."

Some lawyers counter that the estate tax is really voluntary. It's paid by people who can't afford legal or accounting services or who don't realize the IRS will consider them rich at the time they inherit estates.

"That's just what the American people want to hear—hire more lawyers so you can keep out of trouble," said Rep. Jennifer Dunn, R-Wash., one of the estate tax's most forceful opponents.

"The cost of compliance is extraordinarily high for the death tax," Dunn said. "For the amount of money that is raised by the Federal Government, an equal amount is spent on hiring CPAs, lawyers and so forth. . . . This is money that should be spent much more wisely, and would be, if families did not have to spend so much money on compliance."

House Majority Leader Dick Armey, R-Texas, agrees.

"I've seen time and time again sons and daughters whose grief has been ameliorated by the thought of keeping their parents' leg-

acy alive," he said. "And when that family is forced to sell off Mom and Dad's business that they spent their entire life building to meet the needs of the tax man, you can hardly call that voluntary or just."

GOP pollster Kellyanne Fitzpatrick says most people think the estate tax is unfair—even though it hits mainly people the IRS considers wealthy.

In a poll she did for 60 Plus, 77% considered the tax unfair. The tax was unpopular among many groups. For example, 86% of women age 18 to 34 who don't have kids said the tax is unfair; so did 84% of 55- to 64-year olds, 82% of Protestants and 82% of Republican women.

"You don't have to be directly affected by (the tax's) unfairness or unjustness to oppose it," Fitzpatrick added.

Getting rid of the estate tax could have an unintended consequence: protecting the environment.

Dunn says some environmental groups are warming to the notion of repealing the estate tax.

Those who oppose suburban sprawl complain that many family farmers who have to pay estate taxes must sell at least part of their land, often to developers who may not be as friendly to the environment.

That brings us back to tree farmer Chester Thigpen. He has spent more than 55 years building his family business. He has won a number of awards for his sound environmental stewardship.

In 1995, Thigpen was named Mississippi Tree Farmer of the Year. The next year, he was National Tree Farmer of the Year. He received that award for his exceptional management practices, including reforestation, taking care of his timberland and maintaining wildlife habitat.

In addition, in 1998 the National Arbor Day Foundation gave Thigpen its Good Steward award.

"He (Thigpen) is commended for a lifetime of agricultural and forestry work, as exemplified in his conversion of 850 depleted acres of soil into a lush area of tree farms," said an Arbor Day Foundation press release.

If Clinton vetoes the GOP's tax plan and leaves the estate tax in place, the Thigpen family may not be able to maintain that sound stewardship after Chester dies. Family members say they may be forced to clear-cut several stands of timber and sell the lumber just to pay the estate tax.

As they say, money, especially when it's meant to pay the tax collector, doesn't grow on trees.

TAXING DEATH—TOP MARGINAL ESTATE TAX RATES

Country	Rate (Percent)
Japan	70
U.S.	55
Taiwan	50
South Korea	45
France, Great Britain	40
Germany, Sweden	30
Belgium	28.5
Netherlands	27
Chile, Italy	25
Denmark, Hong Kong	15
Singapore	10
Poland	7
Brazil	6
Argentina, Australia, Canada, China, India, Indonesia, Mexico	0

Source: American Council for Capital Formation.

TO HONOR THE THIRTEEN FIRE-FIGHTERS WHO LOST THEIR LIVES IN THE BOWEN-MERRILL FIRE

HON. JULIA CARSON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 8, 1999

Ms. CARSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the 13 dedicated Indianapolis Fire Department firefighters who lost their lives while bravely and courageously battling a horrific fire at the Bowen-Merrill book house.

The fire started at 3:08 PM on St. Patrick's Day, March 17, 1890. Shortly after the fire began, great streams of fire could be seen shooting from the bookstore located at 16-18 West Washington Street in downtown Indianapolis. To keep the fire from spreading to valuable properties located on Meridian and Illinois Streets, a monumental effort was made to contain the fire.

Eighty-six firefighters battled the giant blaze. Thirteen firefighters lost their lives when the roof to the building collapsed. Posthumously, tributes were extended to: Thomas Black, John Burkhart, Andrew Cherry, George Faulkner, Ulysses Glazier, George Glenn, Albert Hoffman, William Jones, David Lowry, B.F. Plummer, Epsy Stormer, Anthony Voltz, and Henry Woodruff.

On August 13, 1999, the Indianapolis Fire Department paid tribute to their fallen comrades. The clouds rolling through the skies of downtown Indianapolis purposely seemed to keep clear of the area directly above the tribute ceremony. There is no doubt that the 13 fallen heroes had a clear view of the tremendous respect and appreciation that our community has for their sacrifice.

As we approach the twilight of the 20th Century it is abundantly clear that their faithful commitment to duty exemplifies the spirit of the men and women of the Indianapolis Fire Department who heroically serve our community.

Mr. Speaker, it is fitting as we prepare to cross the threshold of the 21st Century that we remember and honor those who selflessly lost their lives at the end of the 19th Century.

TWO FIREFIGHTERS PROVIDE EXEMPLARY SERVICE

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 8, 1999

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to commend two of my constituents, William Herman and Evan DeVries. Mr. Herman and Mr. DeVries are both volunteer firefighters with over fifty years of service in Rockland County.

William Herman began his firematic career by serving in the Federal Fire Service at Camp Shanks in Orangeburg during the Second World War and as a member of the Hook and Ladder Company in Pearl River.

After the War, he joined the Excelsior Fire Engine Company, where he has now served for more than fifty years. He has served as Lieutenant and Captain in Excelsior, and answered more than 8,000 fire calls for assistance from his fellow citizens in his half century career.

William Herman was also the first fire instructor for the county of Rockland, one of the founders of the modern Fire Training Center in Pomona, and a constant advocate for education for firefighters. In his career as an instructor, William Herman has taught more than 10,000 firefighters, and has himself taken more than 5,000 hours of training, to keep himself fully aware of changes in the fire service and fire technology.

At 85 years of age, he is still active in service as an instructor, and as a member of the excelsior Engine Company.

Evan DeVries, now in his seventy first year, has served for fifty years as a volunteer firefighter in the Nyack and Pearl River Fire Departments. After serving as chief in the Pearl River Fire Department from 1974 to 1976, he is an active driver with the Excelsior Fire Engine Company, responding weekly to the hundreds of alarms the company handles every year.

Mr. Speaker, in a day and age when community service is so much out of vogue in some quarters, the example of volunteer fireman, William Herman and Evan DeVries, should be commended. Their century of service to the people of Rockland County and to my Congressional District should be appropriately noted by this Congress.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. SOLOMON P. ORTIZ

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 8, 1999

Mr. ORTIZ. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 389, I was present and voted, but my vote was not recorded correctly. Had my vote been recorded correctly, I would have voted "yea."

TRIBUTE TO RALPH CONSELYEA

HON. SANDER M. LEVIN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 8, 1999

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. Speaker, during our summer recess, a City which I am proud to represent and in which I live, Royal Oak, lost one of its greatest and proudest sons, Ralph Conselyea.

His business activities were centered there. So was his sense of community and they merged to benefit all of the citizens of Royal Oak. Its downtown is today so vital that often forgotten is its days of difficulties in the 60's and 70's. In those days, Ralph Conselyea whipped into action and joined in the purchase and renovation of key properties.

His good works spread beyond downtown into every corner of the City—through the Lions Club, the Goodfellows and many other groups.

Ralph Conselyea for decades was considered "Mr. Royal Oak."

He was always willing to respond to requests for information and advice, and I was among the many who benefitted from his wisdom and kindly spirit.

As we reconvene, it is fitting that we promptly take formal note of the lost felt by so many and to express sincerest condolences to his wife and the entire Conselyea family.

HONORING THE RETIREMENT OF
FRED DEARBORN, CIVILIAN EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT, U.S. ARMY
ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL

HON. LANE EVANS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 8, 1999

Mr. EVANS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the exemplary public service of Mr. Fred Dearborn, who is retiring after serving over 15 years as the Civilian Executive Assistant at the Rock Island Arsenal. As a tireless champion of the Arsenal and its dedicated workforce, Fred deserves the praise that comes with a job that has been well done.

Fred Dearborn is one of the finest public servants I have had the pleasure to work with. He is truly a credit to the U.S. Army and its hardworking civilian employees.

Fred's career in the Army has spanned over 30 years. From his days as an engineer at the Red River Army Depot to becoming the Civilian Executive Assistant at the Arsenal, he has become recognized as one of the best in the business. He is also widely known as being one of the nicest and most honest people in the Army community. These are attributes that in my mind truly sum up Fred as a person. They also reveal why he has become a recognized leader at the Arsenal, in the Army and in the Quad Cities.

These leadership skills were greatly needed over the last two decades as the arsenal went through rapidly changing times. Fred served as the Civilian Executive during the military buildup of the early 80's through the draw-down of our Armed Forces during the last decade. Through his stewardship during these dramatic ups and downs, the Rock Island Arsenal became synonymous with quality and efficient work. Fred should take great pride in his role in helping to establish the Arsenal as perhaps the greatest armaments manufacturing facility in the world. Many of the numerous awards and citations recognizing the Arsenal as one of the premier facilities in the U.S. Army would not have become a reality without his hard work and foresight. Without a doubt, his work has made it a better place.

Fred's contributions to the Arsenal, our community and to the Nation's defense are immeasurable. I am glad that I had his wise council during my service on the House Armed Services Committee. He truly has a knack for making the most complicated and technical issues understandable to a layman as well as the ability to see how the bigger trends in our national security policy affect the arsenal. Without his expertise and his vision, my job in promoting the arsenal and its workforce in Congress would have been much tougher.

Fred's dedication to the Rock Island Arsenal has been an inspiration to those of us who believe in the value of public service. I know that he will be missed by all of those who have had the pleasure of working with him.

While Fred will be retiring, I know that he will still be involved in our efforts to maintain the Rock Island Arsenal and its irreplaceable capabilities. He has chosen to remain in the Quad Cities with his wife Cheri for their hard-earned break. I hope that I will still be able to turn to him for advice in our fight to maintain the best facility in the U.S. Army.

I wish Fred and his family the very best on his retirement.

HONORING KSEE 24 HISPANIC-AMERICAN HERITAGE MONTH HONOREES

HON. GEORGE RADANOVICH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 8, 1999

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the Hon. Jane Cardoza, Pilar De La Cruz, Gabriel Escalera, Frank C. Franco, and Dr. Cecilio Orozco for being selected as the 1999 Portraits of Success program honorees by KSEE 24 and Companies that Care. In celebration of Hispanic-American Heritage Month for September, these five leaders were honored for their unique contributions to the betterment of their community.

KSEE 24 and Companies that Care launched the 1999 Portraits of Success program to honor five distinguished local leaders in celebration of Hispanic-American Heritage month. Currently in its fifth year, this special project combines specially produced public service announcements, a five-part news series, plus an awards luncheon to publicly recognize the unique contributions of the Hon. Jane Cardoza, Pilar de la Cruz, Gabriel Escalera, Frank C. Franco and Dr. Cecilio Orozco.

Since graduating from law school of 1981, Judge Cardoza started her law career in the Fresno County District Attorney's office, proceeding to the offices of the Fresno City Attorney and State Attorney General, Fresno County Municipal Court and now is the Presiding Judge of Family Law for the Fresno County Superior Court. She is active in the San Joaquin College of Law Board of Trustees, the Fresno Metropolitan Museum Board of Trustees, Fresno Metropolitan Rotary, Fresno City College Puente Project Mentoring Program and Domestic Violence Roundtable.

Pilar de la Cruz began her nursing career in 1969 at Fresno Community Hospital and has moved up the corporate ladder to become vice-president of Education Development at Fresno Community. She has been instrumental in the development of the Jefferson Job Institute, a program to provide training for parents of school children for entry-level jobs in hospital settings. Ms. De la Cruz was named 1998 Volunteer of the Year by the American Heart Association and 1997 RN of the Year by the Central Valley Coalition of Nursing Organizations. She received the Latina Beyond Boundaries Award in Healthcare for 1998.

Gabriel Escalera has been in the field of education for 27 years, as principal of Alta Sierra Intermediate School for five years and is the principal of Gateway High School. His college major was physical education; played football for San Diego State and was an athletic director and coached football and wrestling for 12 years. Mr. Escalera is president of the Fresno chapter of the Association of Mexican-American Educators and is also president of the Fresno chapter of ACSA. He is a member of the Latino Educational Issues Roundtable and numerous professional and service organizations.

Mr. Franco is Business Development Manager for the Fresno County Economic Opportunities Commission and has been with the

Commission for 16 years. He is Chairperson of the Board of the Metropolitan Flood Control District which is instrumental in developing new parks, is past president and board member of Central California Hispanic Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Franco enjoys working for the benefit of children and serves as a board member of Genesis, Inc., a group home for girls that also provides substance abuse counseling for women.

Dr. Orozco is Professor Emeritus at CSUF's School of Education. In 1980 in Utah he discovered the origins of the Nahuatl people, the ancestors of the Anasazi and Aztecs, and has repeatedly visited the sites. One of his proudest accomplishments was proposing the name of Miguel Hidalgo Elementary School which was the first school in Fresno to be named for a Hispanic, and this effort was partially responsible for his receiving the National Association for Bilingual Education's "Pioneer In Bilingual Education Medal" in 1997. Dr. Orozco published a book explaining the details of the Sun Stone of the Mexicas and the Aztec Calendar and in 1998 published (in Spanish) the essence of his research on the work of Lic. Alfonso Rivas Salmon which dealt with the origins of the Nahuatl people.

Mr. Speaker, I want to recognize the contributions of Judge Jane Cardoza, Pilar De La Cruz, RN, Gabriel Escalera, Frank C. Franco, and Dr. Cecilio Orozco for the month of September, Hispanic-American Heritage Month. These honorees will be recognized at a luncheon on September 13, 1999. I urge my colleagues to join me in wishing these honorees many more years of continued success.

HONORING LARRY KATZ ON HIS
RETIREMENT

HON. BENJAMIN L. CARDIN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 8, 1999

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to laud the life and accomplishments of my constituent and friend, Lawrence M. Katz, who retires today as a partner at the Baltimore law firm of Piper and Marbury.

Larry and I met at University of Maryland Law School where he distinguished himself as Articles Editor of the Maryland Law Review. After graduating from Maryland, Larry went on to complete an LL.M. degree in Taxation at New York University.

Experienced in all areas of federal income taxation, Larry has taught and advised me personally and professionally. While Larry serves on the Tax Advisory Committee of the American Law Institute, he also finds time to advise me as part of my constituent Tax Advisory Committee that meets a couple of times a year to hear about what Congress is proposing and to advise me about the virtues and possible pitfalls of these decisions. I can always count on him for a concise explanation of how the tax laws work, as well as straightforward, common sense advice on how, in a rational world, they should work.

Larry's knowledge and expertise in the law is exceeded only by the remarkable range of his curiosity, interest, exceptional good judgment. His fascination with the workings of the political system, and the Congress in particular, has significant consequences for me

as his representative and his friend. Larry regularly shares with me articles he has read—from various tax journals—on matters of tax policy from the most arcane aspects of partnerships law to the need for comprehensive reform of our federal tax system. His questions and comments on the latest legislative and political actions demonstrate an acute understanding of Washington—I am sure it is this understanding which has kept him quite happily in Baltimore all these years.

I have been fortunate to have the benefit of Larry's legal counsel for the past thirty years. Even when Myrna and I vacation with Larry and his wife, Ann, down in Long Boat Key, I can count on Larry to bring his files with him—that way he gets to bill me and vacation with me at the same time. Before Myrna and I make vacation plans, we check with Larry, who serves as our amateur travel agent and photographer. Before we plant anything in our garden, we consult our resident horticulturist. Before we make any investment decisions, we check with our special financial adviser.

Larry Katz is listed in The Best Lawyers in America, a designation he richly deserves. I am grateful to know first-hand that if they publish The Best Friends in America, he has earned the right to be listed in the first chapter. As he retires, I thank Larry Katz for being a trusted adviser and friend and to congratulate him on a job well done.

CLEVELAND CLINIC CHILDREN'S
HOSPITAL FOR REHABILITATION

HON. STEVE C. LATOURETTE

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 8, 1999

Mr. LATOURETTE. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I announce the renaming of Health Hill Hospital for Children to the Cleveland Clinic Children's Hospital for Rehabilitation.

Since 1998, Health Hill Hospital for Children has been part of the Cleveland Clinic Health System. Devoted entirely to pediatric development, Health Hill has one of the largest teams of pediatric therapists in the nation. In addition to being one of the world's preeminent medical research and educational facilities, the Cleveland Clinic Health System is northeast Ohio's foremost provider of comprehensive medical and rehabilitative services to children requiring long-term treatment. Not only does the hospital's pediatric staff provide excellent care to critically ill and disabled children, but they do so in a comforting and caring environment that eases the children's fears and worries.

The primary goal for Health Hill is to create a more independent lifestyle for these children and their families. For example, by providing unique programs, like the Day Hospital Program, children can receive daily intensive therapy without having to be hospitalized. Day Hospital patients receive therapy, nursing and medical care, yet are able to return home to their families each evening and weekend. Providing patients with the opportunity to maintain their routines and home lives is so important in making a sick child feel as "normal" as possible. The hospital serves children with a variety of illnesses, ranging from spinal cord and head injuries, respiratory problems, feeding

disorders, and burns to chronic or congenital medical conditions.

Mr. Speaker, Health Hill Hospital has proven to be more than just a "hospital." Their commitment to providing the highest standards of medical services for special needs children is why they continue to be a shining example of one of the best children's specialty hospitals. Cleveland Clinic Children's Hospital for Rehabilitation is affiliated with the renowned Cleveland Clinic Foundation, ranked among the ten best hospitals in the nation by U.S. News and World Report's annual guide to "America's Best Hospitals." It is exciting to see the resources of this prestigious hospital devoted to the care of children.

Again, I am honored to announce the Cleveland Clinic Children's Hospital for Rehabilitation's new designation, and commend the Foundation's outstanding achievements throughout the past 78 years.

JACK LASKOWSKI: A TRUE
LEADER WILL BE DEARLY MISSED

HON. JAMES A. BARCIA

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 8, 1999

Mr. BARCIA. Mr. Speaker, on August 8, 1999, friends, family and brothers and sisters of the United Auto Workers lost a great man with the passing of Jack Laskowski. For more than 40 years, he worked in the automotive industry from his first days at General Motors Powertrain in Bay City to his more recent position as a Vice President for the UAW, and the lead negotiator with DaimlerChrysler.

It has been my privilege to know Jack Laskowski. As my mentor, he helped me to truly understand the importance of staying connected with the people we represent. As a friend, he has helped me and so many others understand that anything worth having is worth fighting for as a matter of principle. He carried that attitude throughout everything he did.

A UAW Member since 1958, Jack was elected to Local 362's bargaining committee in 1965. The Committee was headed by his father, Walter "Bullet" Laskowski, who himself was the Local's first chairman and participated in the 1936 strike at the plant that led to the formation of the Local. Jack was also interested in politics and served a term as a City Commissioner of Bay City from 1968 through 1971. In 1982, Jack was named regional director and, in 1992, he was elected as the Director of UAW Region 1D. He was then elected Vice President of the United Auto Workers at its 31st Constitutional Convention in 1995.

Jack Laskowski had a tremendous ability to understand and appreciate the problems that people face in their every day lives. Whether it was the need for a better wage, safer working conditions, or helping his union brothers and sisters deal with the needs of their children, Jack Laskowski could always be counted on to be part of the solution.

Those of us in public office in Michigan knew how important and vital help from Jack Laskowski could be. He looked at politics as an important extension of his efforts to help make life better for his union brothers and sisters. Some things the company and union could do. Other things needed help from the government. It was part of his life's work to

make sure that government knew what Jack's brothers and sisters needed.

Jack could not have achieved these great accomplishments without the support of his loving family and is survived by his wife Sally, and his sons Greg, Tim and Mike.

Mr. Speaker, throughout our lives we may be fortunate to meet precious few people who make a real difference, and who deserve to be admired. For me, Jack Laskowski was such a man. Jack may no longer be with us, but the glories of his work will continue to benefit workers for years to come. I ask you and all of our colleagues to join me in honoring this wonderful gentleman, and in offering our condolences to this family following their loss of this true leader.

RECOGNIZING THE "SUITING UP FOR SUCCESS" PROJECT FOR STUDENTS

HON. GEORGE RADANOVICH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 8, 1999

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the Suiting Up for Success project, which is a professional attire drive that benefits successful Fresno City College welfare-to-work students. The kick-off event will be on September 21, 1999.

In 1998, management consultant and human resource specialist, Sue McCombs of McCombs & Associates created "Suiting Up for Success", in response to the Central San Joaquin Valley communities double digit unemployment rates. "Suiting Up for Success" is a professional attire drive that benefits successful Fresno City College welfare-to-work students that has approximately 1,000 students enrolled. Last year, 3,000 suits were collected. The 1999 goal is to collect 5,000 suits. All Fresno area business professionals are challenged to donate unwanted men's and women's suits, blouses, skirts, men's shirts, slacks and ties. Business attire collected is made available through a "professional closet" operated and maintained by Welfare-to-Work Students. The only beneficiaries of the "Suiting Up for Success" campaign are successful Fresno City College Welfare Reform students (graduates).

The project goals are to increase awareness of the welfare reform initiative and its impact on business owners. To provide our employees the opportunity to support and participate in the local welfare reform initiative. And to support and encourage current Fresno City College welfare program participants.

Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to recognize the "Suiting Up for Success" project, as they reach out to students who are less fortunate to have professional attire. I urge my colleagues to join me in wishing "Suiting Up for Success" many more years of continued success.

HONORING MTSU FOOTBALL'S ADVANCEMENT TO DIVISION 1-A STATUS

HON. BART GORDON

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 8, 1999

Mr. GORDON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the Middle Tennessee State University football team's advancement into Division 1-A play, which officially took place on September 1. The move is one the university, its faculty and staff, its students, its alumni, and the entire MTSU community can relish.

The Blue Raiders football program has put 17 players into the National Football League. The program has also produced 20 All-American players and 14 Ohio Valley Conference "Players of the Year."

MTSU football reached a number of milestones while competing as a Division 1-AA team in the Ohio Valley Conference. The team drew a school and OVC record 27,568 fans for the 1998 home opener against Tennessee State University. It ranked fourth in attendance nationally in Division 1-AA in 1998. And the university has a new football stadium that can handle nearly 31,000 fans to usher in its Division 1-A play. Coach "Boots" Donnelly also ended a stellar career (136-81-1) with MTSU at the conclusion of the 1998 season.

As a Division 1-AA football team, MTSU finished in the top 10 of the national polls on 10 different occasions, taking the Number 1 final ranking in 1985 and 1990. And under legendary coach Charles "Bubber" Murphy, the MTSU Blue Raiders football team participated in the 1956 Refrigerator Bowl, the 1960 and 1961 Tangerine bowls, and the 1964 Grantland Rice Bowl.

I congratulate the university's move into the highly competitive Division 1-A football arena and wish each and every player, coach and fan good luck in this debut season.

HONORING THOMAS J. D'ALESSANDRO III

HON. BENJAMIN L. CARDIN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 8, 1999

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. Speaker, earlier this year, Loyola College in Baltimore took the occasion to honor one of its most distinguished sons, and one of Baltimore's most distinguished citizens. On May 18, Loyola presented its President's Medal for 1999 to Thomas J. D'Alessandro III.

Baltimore has a rich and proud political history, full of leaders who have served our community with distinction. It is no small honor, then, to be designated as the "First Political Family of Baltimore." Yet the D'Alessandro's would certainly be at the top of any list of nominees.

Tommy D'Alessandro, Jr., the father of Tommy III served as Mayor of Baltimore, and later was elected to this House. His wife Nancy was a political force in her own right, and a major player in Democratic politics in the city.

When it came time for the next generation to step up, they did so with energy and dedi-

cation. Tommy was elected to the City Council, served as its president, and then was elected Mayor of Baltimore. During his time of leadership in city government, Baltimore, like most major cities across the country, went through trying times as the civil rights movement expanded.

The major civil rights legislation of the mid-60s, including the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Voting Rights Act of 1965 represented an earthquake in American politics, and nowhere was this more true than in our great urban centers. Municipal leaders across the country faced challenges that required courage and a firm adherence to principles of democratic government.

As Mayor and as president of the city council, Tommy D'Alessandro showed himself to be up to the task. He shepherded Baltimore's own Civil Rights Act through the city council. In this action, as in so many of his decisions in public life, he was guided by the moral principles that were instilled in him during his years studying under the Jesuits at Loyola College.

Mr. Speaker, any discussion of the political accomplishments of the D'Alessandro family would be sadly incomplete without an accounting of the family's spread across the continent. As a son of Baltimore, I am proud to note that the D'Alessandro family's talent for leadership, which we have long come to appreciate in our city, are now well known on the West Coast. I am speaking, of course, of our distinguished colleague from the San Francisco Bay area.

Nancy Pelosi, my good friend, who represents California's Eighth Congressional District, is the sister of Tommy D'Alessandro. In her commitment to human rights and democracy around the world, and her fierce adherence to the values of working class Americans, she shows the same approach to politics that served her brother and her father so well in Baltimore. It is truly the case that the "D'Alessandro Way"—the "Baltimore Way"—has undergone a successful transplant in northern California.

In honoring Tommy D'Alessandro III with the President's Medal, Loyola College bestowed a great and well-deserved honor on a great son of a great Baltimore political family. The text that accompanied the presentation of the President's Medal cited Tommy D'Alessandro for "his historic contributions to civic life in Baltimore, for the integrity and conviction of his principles, and for his life lived by the highest ideals of service to humankind." The words are true, and the honor is richly deserved. I am truly pleased to take this opportunity to join in offering my heart-felt congratulations to Tommy and to the entire D'Alessandro family.

CONGRATULATIONS ON GERMAN-AMERICAN DAY

HON. J. DENNIS HASTERT

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 9, 1999

Mr. HASTERT. Mr. Speaker, German-American Day will be celebrated on October 6, 1999 with festivities all over the nation.

German-American Day honors all Americans of German descent and their contributions to the life and culture of the United States and October 6, 1999 once again calls

attention to this vital ethnic group and its continuing work and efforts in support of the democratic principles of this country and its commitment to the improvement of the quality of life in the United States.

The first German immigrants arrived at Penn's landing in Philadelphia in 1683. They had been invited to come to the New World by the William Penn, and arrived under the leadership of Daniel Pastorius, to settle in Germantown in Pennsylvania. They proved indeed to be valuable assets to their new homeland. The achievements of German immigrants are legion. Famous names like Carl Schurz, Baron von Steuben, Levy Strauss, John Jacob Astor, Peter Zenger, and more recently Albert Einstein and Henry Kissinger are testimony of Germany-American industriousness, loyalty and contributions.

Congratulations to all Americans of German descent on this important day.

RECOGNITION OF THE ALEXANDER
MACOMB CITIZEN OF THE YEAR
AWARD

HON. DAVID E. BONIOR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 9, 1999

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to recognize the March of Dimes 1999 Alexander Macomb Citizens of the year. Beginning in 1984, a group of leading Macomb county citizens instituted the "Alexander Macomb Citizen of the Year" award. The award was named after General Alexander Macomb, the county's namesake, who was a hero of the War of 1812, repelling a superior invading force at Lake Plattsburgh, NY, which kept the United States borders intact. Since the inception of the award, over \$500,000 has been generated for the Macomb County March of Dimes.

The Alexander Macomb Award is presented annually to deserving individuals who have demonstrated outstanding contributions and commitment to improving the quality of life in his/her community, the county and the State of Michigan. One of the three to be honored is attorney, mother and community activist Deborah O'Brian, Esq. Mrs. O'Brian has been active in the city of St. Clair Shores through her local parade committee, the Miss St. Clair Shores Scholarship Pageant, and the Little Miss St. Clair Shores Pageant. She helped plan, raise funds for, the cohort the St. Clair Shores Cops for Kids Telethon, which raised more than \$35,000 in support of kids 12 and under. Mrs. O'Brian participated in the Prosecutor in School Program of the 40th District Court in 1998-1999 and is involved with the Kiwanis Club's "Say No to Drugs" program. In addition to her civic commitments, she uses her legal expertise to help others through the Macomb County Bar Association Pro Bono Services.

I am proud to join the March of Dimes in honoring Mrs. Deborah O'Brian, as a Macomb County Citizen of the year.

DEPARTMENTS OF VETERANS AFFAIRS AND HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT, AND INDEPENDENT AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT. 2000

SPEECH OF

HON. ROSA L. DeLAURO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 8, 1999

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 2684) making appropriations for the Department of Veteran Affairs and Housing and Urban Development, and for sundry independent agencies, boards, commissions, corporations, and offices for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2000, and for other purposes.

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Chairman, as the daughter of a veteran, I rise in support of the Filner amendment to increase veteran's medical care by \$1.1 billion.

This amendment would designate these funds as emergency—making it possible to provide vital health care to hundreds of thousands of veterans without cutting any other essential programs.

This amendment is about national priorities—if the bill passes without this amendment, our veterans will truly find their lives, and their health, in real states of emergency. We must do what's right.

Our nation owes our veterans a tremendous debt. These courageous men and women sacrificed everything—whether in World War I, World War II, Korea, Vietnam, or the Gulf War—to ensure the freedom and opportunity that we so often take for granted. It is our responsibility to repay our veterans for the tremendous burdens that they bore and the sacrifices that they made to ensure peace and freedom for this country.

I urge my colleagues to fulfill our commitments to our veterans. Vote for \$1.1 billion in emergency funds for veterans' medical care. Vote for the Filner amendment. Do what is right.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. JIM McDERMOTT

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 9, 1999

Mr. McDERMOTT. Mr. Speaker, I was absent and unable to vote due to my recovery from heart surgery on August 5, 1999.

August 5, 1999:

I would have voted in favor of the Hall amendment to H.R. 2670 (rollcall No. 380).

I would have voted against the Bass amendment to H.R. 2670 (rollcall No. 381).

I would have voted in favor of the G. Miller amendment to H.R. 2760 (rollcall No. 382).

I would have voted against the Hayworth amendment to H.R. 2760 (rollcall No. 383).

I would have voted in favor of the Tauzin amendment to H.R. 2760 (rollcall No. 384).

I would have voted against the Kucinich amendment to H.R. 2670 (rollcall No. 385).

I would have voted in favor of the motion to recommit H.R. 2670 with instructions (rollcall No. 386).

I would have voted against passage of H.R. 2670 (rollcall No. 387).

I would have voted against ordering the previous question for consideration of H.R. 2684 (rollcall No. 388).

I would have voted in favor of agreeing to the Conference Report on Legislative Branch Appropriations Act (rollcall No. 389).

TRIBUTE TO CAMP ARROWHEAD

HON. ROY BLUNT

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 9, 1999

Mr. BLUNT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today on behalf of myself and my colleague, Mr. IKE SKELTON, to pay tribute on the 75th anniversary of the founding of the oldest continuously operating Boy Scout Camp west of the Mississippi River. Camp Arrowhead, located east of Marshfield, Missouri, was begun the summer of 1924, just 14 years after Scouting came to America and only 8 years after this body, the Congress of the United States, chartered the Boy Scouts of America.

I know my colleagues join with me in commending the vision of men like area Scout Executive Allen C. Foster, and organizations such as the Springfield Rotary Club, the Marshfield Merchants Club and the Commercial Club of Springfield which played key roles in the creation of this camp. I doubt those leaders in 1924 could envision microwave ovens, color televisions, the Internet, or jet aircraft, but they could envision a place where dedicated volunteers would help boys grow into young men with character and a commitment to community. And they knew how to translate their vision into reality.

Over 75 summers, tens of thousand of campers have carried out the traditions of Camp Arrowhead where boys developed into leaders, and adults returned to encourage other young scouts to grow as they had been encouraged by others. The impact of Camp Arrowhead is found in friendships, skills and character among a broad range of people in the Ozarks and around the world.

Camp Arrowhead as we see it today with 600 acres of facilities serving the needs of 1,500 scouts and adults each summer could not exist without the continued active support of Scouters and supporters of Scouting around the area. The countless hours of service and dedication by hundreds of volunteers each year ensure that this camp will continue its mission for years to come.

"Do Your Best" is more than just the Scout Motto. For those who have attended Camp Arrowhead, it is the moving force behind why they come as scouts, why they lead as adults, and why they serve as volunteers.

From the Seventh Congressional District and from this Congress, I offer this commendation to all of those involved for a job well done for the past 75 years with a heartfelt hope that their efforts will continue for at least another 75.

MARKING THE 45TH ANNIVERSARY
OF THE COMMISSIONING OF THE
"U.S.S. NAUTILUS"

HON. SAM GEJDENSON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 9, 1999

Mr. GEJDENSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to mark the 45th Anniversary of a wonder of the modern world—the U.S.S. *Nautilus* (SSN571). The *Nautilus* was the world's first nuclear submarine and its creation revolutionized the Navy forever.

Tonight, in my district, citizens will gather by the *Nautilus*, moored now at the Submarine Force Museum in Groton, CT, to mark the 45th Anniversary of the commissioning of this magnificent ship. I am pleased to join them in this effort.

The story of the *Nautilus* actually begins much earlier than September 1954. Beginning with the development of modern submarines in the early part of this century, the Navy had struggled with the problems of prolonged submersion of submarines. The idea of using nuclear power was revolutionary. It promised the ability to stay underwater almost indefinitely. Not only would duration underwater be dramatically increased, but the increase in power would mean that submarines would be able to travel at much higher speeds—up to 20 knots. This combination of factors would mean that submarines would be able to travel all the world's oceans.

When the Navy decided to go ahead with the project, it turned to the incomparable skills of the craftsmen and designers at Electric Boat. Following the keel laying in June 1952, these dedicated employees worked extraordinarily long hours and pushed themselves to complete their task. By January 1954, the *Nautilus* was completed, christened and prepared for testing at the shipyard. Finally, in September 1954, 45 years ago this month, the Navy commissioned its first nuclear submarine. The *Nautilus* made its mark by obliterating previous submarine records for speed, time and distance traveled while submerged. By the time of its first refueling, it had traveled over 62,000 miles. In 1957, it became the first submarine to travel below the polar ice caps. On August 3, 1958 the *Nautilus* made history as the first ship to reach the North Pole.

The *Nautilus* was the first of a long and prestigious line of nuclear submarines that have played a vital role in safeguarding our national security over the decades that followed. Ballistic missile submarines changed the face of strategic stability during the Cold War. Attack submarines kept fleets safe and our shipping secure. Specially modified submarines carried out critical intelligence and special operations missions. Now, we are on the verge of deploying the next generation of submarines, one that once again will be empowered with unprecedented capabilities.

Now I stand here, ten years after the Cold War, in the Capitol of the only superpower on Earth. The *Nautilus*, the ships that followed and the great Americans who built and sailed them have made this possible. On this anniversary, we honor more than a piece of machinery. We honor all that it represents ingenuity, hard work, courage and patriotism.

RECOGNITION OF THE ALEXANDER
MACOMB CITIZEN OF THE YEAR
AWARD

HON. DAVID E. BONIOR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 9, 1999

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to recognize the March of Dimes 1999 Alexander Macomb Citizens of the Year. Beginning in 1984, a group of leading Macomb county citizens instituted the "Alexander Macomb Citizen of the Year" award. The award was named after General Alexander Macomb, the county's namesake, who was a hero of the War of 1812, repelling a superior invading force at Lake Plattsburgh, NY, which kept the United States borders intact. Since the inception of the award, more than \$500,000 has been generated for the Macomb County March of Dimes.

The Alexander Macomb Citizens of the Year Award is presented annually to deserving individuals who have demonstrated outstanding contributions and commitment to improving the quality of life in his/her community, the county and the State of Michigan. One of the three to be honored is retired Macomb County Sheriff's Department Inspector Ronald Lupo. Inspector Lupo is a recognized community leader who has put his life on the line on many occasions for the citizens of Macomb County. After serving in Vietnam and as a member of the U.S. Army elite precision honor guard squad, Inspector Lupo joined the Macomb County Sheriff's Department. During his 30 years with the Sheriff's Department, he handled some of the most difficult duties associated with police work, including hostage negotiations. As a Grand Jury Investigator his work resulted in 17 narcotics raids and returned 50 indictments. For 11 years, Inspector Lupo served as commander of the department's investigative and administrative services divisions. He served as the county's first youth officer and helped create the first youth bureau and the first school liaison program in Macomb County. In 1984, Michigan Governor James Blanchard appointed Inspector Lupo to serve as a member of the Michigan Committee on Juvenile Justice.

I am proud to join the General Alexander Macomb Chapter of the March of Dimes in honoring one of its founders and 13-year board member, Inspector Ronald Lupo as a Macomb County Citizen of the Year.

DEPARTMENTS OF VETERANS AFFAIRS AND HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT. AND INDEPENDENT AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2000

SPEECH OF

HON. ROSA L. DeLAURO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 8, 1999

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 2684) making appropriations for the Department of Veteran Affairs and Housing and Urban Development, and for sundry independent agencies, boards,

commissions, corporations, and offices for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2000, and for other purposes:

Ms. DeLAURO. Mr. Chairman, as the daughter of a World War II veteran, I rise in support of the Filner amendment to add \$6 million in emergency spending to help solve the benefit claim problems that have plagued our veterans.

This amendment would provide funds to hire an additional 250 employees to reduce the growing backlog and waiting time for adjudication of benefit claims. Designation of these funds as emergency would make it possible to efficiently get vital health care of hundreds of thousands of veterans without cutting other essential programs.

This amendment is about national priorities. Our veterans must not be left grappling with illnesses, unpaid bills, and looming expenses because their claims are tied up in red tape.

Our nation owes our veterans a tremendous debt. These courageous men and women sacrificed everything—whether in World War I, World War II, Korea, Vietnam, or the Gulf War—to ensure the freedom and opportunity that we so often take for granted. We must repay our veterans for the tremendous burdens that they bore and the sacrifices that they made to bring us peace and prosperity.

I urge my colleagues to fulfill our commitments to our veterans. Vote for \$6 million in emergency funds to reduce the backlog of veterans' benefit claims. Vote for the Filner amendment.

ESTATE TAXES

HON. JIM McDERMOTT

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 9, 1999

Mr. McDERMOTT. Mr. Speaker, the issue regarding the Federal estate tax, and the role it should play in our Federal tax structure, is one of the most important that Congress will face when it considers tax legislation this fall. Those who have attached the estate tax as unfair to small business and as being very expensive to administer, have, to a very great extent, distorted the record.

The important characteristic to recall about the estate tax is that it impacts less than 3 percent of U.S. taxpayers and to repeal this tax, as many have urged, would be tantamount to granting a tax cut to those in that economic strata. I would hope that my colleagues would see such a result as not justifiable considering our more important national priorities.

Professor Meade Emory of the University of Washington in Seattle has been active and articulate in meeting the criticisms of the estate tax and in pointing out that it is an equitable source of revenue which has a proper place in our Nation's necessary tax structure. Mr. Speaker, I submit his op-ed piece, which appeared in the Seattle Times on July 28, 1999, to be inserted and made a part of the RECORD.

[From the Seattle Times, July 28, 1999]

CORRECTING THE RECORD ON THE ESTATE TAX

(By Meade Emory)

Pause to reflect as to what the reaction would be if the wealthiest 3 percent of the taxpayers clamored that they were desperately in need of a tax cut. Quite naturally, one would not expect this privileged

group to get very far, but their narrow cause has been furthered by a slick strategy of mobilizing a vast cross-section of the American public which is not even subject to the tax the tax-cutters seek to eliminate.

How can this be done, you ask? By instilling fear, by sleight-of-hand and by concealing the real facts, those seeking the cut have been able to enlist a huge portion of the taxpaying public in their selfish objective. This, dear friends, is the scenario that has brought us to where we are in the vigorous debate over the future of the federal estate tax.

By relabeling the estate tax the "death tax" (thereby maximizing all that term conjures up) and sweeping under the rug the crucial fact that the tax is only imposed on a small number of the wealthiest Americans (slightly over 1 percent of those who die each year), and then only to the extent the deceased person's assets exceed \$1 million (\$2 million for a married couple), a far larger-than-deserved army of supporters has been duped into lining up for the elimination of a tax that doesn't even affect them. In doing this, those opposing the estate tax have trotted out numerous fallacies to stir many to emotional highs. This misinformation must be scrutinized.

The estate tax can go since it raises such a small amount of revenue. This may be true if approaching 2 percent of total federal tax revenue is small. The fact is, though, just this month, due to the huge jump in wealth in this country, Treasury estimators had to increase the estate tax annual revenue estimate for next year from \$27 billion to \$31.4 billion. This puts the spot-light on the ever-widening and societally damaging economic gap between rich and poor, and the tax's larger share of revenue is going to make it politically and fiscally harder to obtain outright repeal.

Wealth has already been taxed. Since most of the wealth subject to the estate tax represents appreciation in value of assets like stock, securities, real estate and collectibles, which has not been, nor will it ever be, subject to income tax, this claim simply is not so. Because property owned by a decedent receives a new tax basis for income-tax purposes, the estate tax represents the last and only chance to tax that otherwise untaxed gain. Why should gain, generated by the huge stock market and real-estate boom and enjoyed by the wealthiest among us, escape any kind of taxation whatsoever?

Rates are unreasonably high. True, the top statutory estate-tax rate is 55 percent (reached on property in the estate in excess of \$3 million), but through sharp planning (primarily by using illusory minority and fractional interest discounts) the effective rate paid by the most well-to-do can be cut to less than half that. However, as income-tax rates are relatively flat (compared to what they were), more than one-third of the tax system's progressivity is attributable to the estate tax. Since those subject to the estate tax are those who benefit the most from the stable society that helped them prosper, there should be a place for a tax that measures the amount of taxation by the taxpayer's ability to pay and the estate tax, impacting only the very wealthiest, is designed to do that.

Cost of administration. The foes of the estate tax fallaciously trumpet that the cost to administer the estate tax exceeds the revenue it raises. A broad reading of the term "administration costs," would seem to include (1) IRS administration costs, (2) taxpayer planning costs, and (3) taxpayer compliance costs. At most, only 2 percent of the total IRS budget of about \$8 billion, or about \$150 million, is spent by it on all aspects of the estate tax. Regarding planning for the

tax, using what taxpayers actually pay to plan estates (e.g., from \$2,500 for estates less than \$2 million to \$50,000 for estates over \$40 million) the total of taxpayer planning costs, even assuming they may go through the process twice due to changes in the law, is less than \$1 billion. As to compliance, much of estate administration (e.g., listing of assets, accomplishing their transfer to heirs, etc.) would still be done even in an estate-tax-free world. Even if a generous number is used per estate in this regard, the total cost of all administration (public and private) does not exceed 7 percent of the \$30 billion revenue brought in by the estate tax.

Assets have to be sold to pay the tax. A great deal of the rhetoric on this issue revolves around the lack of liquidity to pay the estate tax and the related threat that businesses may have to be sold to pay the tax. Certainly, in large estates, sales will be necessary to pay the estate tax (note, at no income tax cost!). Most often, however, the assets sold are non-business financial assets (e.g., widely held stock or liquid real estate). In reality, the major need for liquidity arises not because the estate holds business property but, rather, because of the need to compensate, with a fair share, those heirs not wishing to stay in the business.

Further, the business in the estate is frequently sold simply because the heirs, having developed their own careers, have no desire to slave in their parents' vineyard. Most estate planners say they never see a forced sale of a business to pay the estate tax. However, since this point is really the only legitimate point opponents to the tax have raised, current scrutiny of the tax should include possible changes in the law designed to eliminate "fire-sale" business dispositions compelled to pay the IRS.

Obviously, few have a deep yearning to pay taxes. Equally obvious, all parts of our tax system can be improved. We cannot deny, however, Justice Holmes' statement that "Taxes are the price we pay for civilized society." The burden of those taxes should, though, be allocated rationally among our citizens, with those having the largest ability to pay assuming the greater responsibility. The estate-tax exemptions (presently on schedule to soon reach \$1 million, \$2 million for a married couple) are designed to exempt small and even mid-sized estates from the tax altogether, thus focusing the estate tax's impact on those with the most wealth available to pass to their heirs at death. Increasing those exemption levels to exempt even more middle-range estates may, indeed, be appropriate as more wealth is accumulated by the "near" rich. However, not only would gutting the entire estate tax knock a huge hole in federal revenues (hereby preventing the enactment of other tax cuts, such as fixing the marriage-tax penalty, designed for the far less affluent) it would be an unconscionable and unjustified boon to the very, very rich, something neither they nor this country needs.

COMMUNITY BANK OF THE BAY

HON. BARBARA LEE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 9, 1999

Ms. LEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize the significance of the establishment of the Community Bank of the Bay in the East Bay of San Francisco in the 9th Congressional District of California. Community Bank of the Bay came into existence three years ago, today, through the vision of its founding Board of Directors and many community supporters.

Community Bank of the Bay is to be recognized for several reasons: it is the first formally chartered community development bank in the State of California, and was the third such Bank in the United States.

Community Bank of the Bay was also the first bank to be authorized as a Community Development Financial Institution (CDFI) by both the United States Treasury Department and the State of California.

Community Bank of the Bay is also to be recognized, and valued because it is committed to being an equal lending bank as well as an equal employment opportunity institution. Through my constituents, I have learned that the bank, and Mr. McDaniel, the President and Chief Executive Officer, take a personal interest in reaching out to ethnic minority borrowers, of both business and multi-family loans, who have been denied loans by larger banks. The bank goes to the prospective borrower, rather than sitting in marble halls waiting to intimidate a novice entrepreneur.

Over 70% of the Bank's borrowers are located in Oakland. Over 60% of the Bank's small business loans are to entrepreneurs who have never borrowed from a bank before. The Bank has developed a highly successful lending program with no losses to date and focuses on helping its customers succeed.

It pleases me that good service to the community is recognized by the community in terms of patronage: today, the Community Bank of the Bay has grown to \$34 million in assets with over \$28 million in deposits.

The primary focus for the Bank lending remains small businesses, non-profits and multi-family housing providers in low-to-moderate income census tracts.

Mr. Speaker, I am very proud of the vision and the performance of this wonderful bank which serves an underserved community, and yet waxes strong; grows in assets and deposits, meets its payroll and sinks its ever-stronger and deeper roots into a grateful community.

On behalf of my constituents, I want to congratulate the Community Bank of the Bay on its third anniversary and look forward to celebrating many more.

RECOGNITION OF THE ALEXANDER MACOMB CITIZEN OF THE YEAR AWARD

HON. DAVID E. BONIOR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 9, 1999

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to recognize the March of Dimes 1999 Alexander Macomb Citizens of the year. Beginning in 1984, a group of leading Macomb County citizens instituted the "Alexander Macomb Citizen of the Year" award. The award was named after Gen. Alexander Macomb, the country's namesake, who was a hero of the War of 1812, repelling a superior invading force at Lake Plattsburgh, NY, which kept the United States borders intact. Since the inception of the award, more than \$500,000 has been generated for the Macomb County County March of Dimes.

The Alexander Macomb Award is presented annually to deserving individuals who have demonstrated outstanding contributions and commitment to improving the quality of life in

his/her community, the county and the State of Michigan. This year, three honorees were chosen, including a Family of the Year. This year's family honoree is the Zuccaro family. Albert and Lillian Zuccaro, and their sons Dino, Alan, Rick, and Mark have established several successful business in Macomb county. Mr. Zuccaro and his sons now own and operate Café Zuccaro, Wolverine Banquet Center, Zuccaro's Country Kitchen, and Zuccaro's Holiday House.

The Zuccaro family has actively supported several worthwhile organizations in Macomb County, including the Mount Clemens Rotary Club, the Salvation Army, the Macomb County Chamber of Commerce, and the Special Olympics. They donate to homeless shelters around Macomb, as well as safe houses for abused women and children.

I am proud to join the March of Dimes in acknowledging the wonderful tradition of community service that the Zuccaro family has started and continues within Macomb County.

YUMA CROSSING NATIONAL
HERITAGE AREA

HON. ED PASTOR

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 9, 1999

Mr. PASTOR. Mr. Speaker, more than 60 years before the European settlement in Jamestown, Virginia and more than 80 years before the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth Rock, Francisco Vasquez de Coronado marched across southeastern Arizona in search of the fabled Seven Cities of Gold. To supply Coronado's expedition, Captain Hernando de Alarcon commanded three ships through the Gulf of California into the mouth of the Colorado River.

Spanish explorer Hernando de Alarcon became the first European to venture into what is now the southwest portion of the United States just below the confluence of Colorado and Gila Rivers. There they made use of a geological formation in the Lower Colorado consisting of two massive granite outcroppings, known to us as the Yuma Crossing. Alarcon's voyage is the first European discovery of the Colorado River, and the Crossing became a natural bridge which played an important role in the western settlement of the United States.

Father Eusebio Francisco Kino mapped supply routes to California through the Yuma Crossing, a route that would be used in many expeditions and by many colonists. Using the knowledge pioneered by Father Kino, Captain Juan Bautista de Anza led more than 200 settlers and herds of livestock across the treacherous Colorado River using the Yuma Crossing. Once across, Anza traveled westward across the desert to San Gabriel then turned north and established the town of San Francisco in 1776.

Kit Carson traveled the Yuma Crossing as he carried dispatches between California and New Mexico to report on the United States' successful military conquest of California in the war with Mexico in 1846. It was during the War with Mexico that Lt. Col. Phillip St. George Cooke used the Yuma Crossing to establish the Gila Trail, a passageway used by California's gold seekers, pioneers, ranchers, farmers and military.

Yuma Crossing became a strategic military location following the Mexican War. Settlers and the Quechan Indians fought for the rights to hold ferry operations across the Colorado. In 1852, Fort Yuma was established to keep the peace between settlers and the Quechans.

In addition to its strategic military importance, Yuma became a major port town and transportation hub. Steamboats were used to freight supplies, as were stagecoach and camel caravan. But as Yuma grew, more sophisticated modes of transportation were demanded, the outgrowth of which resulted in the development of the Southern Pacific railroad. With the establishment of the Southern Pacific, Yuma established itself as a major connecting point in the westward expansion of our country.

Today, the City of Yuma has a population of 60,000 residents, and it ranks behind Phoenix and Tucson in population. Aside from its rich history, it is endowed with unique ecological resources. With its rare combination of arid desert landscape, rugged mountains and river wetlands, the natural environment of the area is fascinating. It is the uniqueness of this mix of desert, riparian and aquatic habitats that have brought the citizens of the City of Yuma and Yuma County to seek to designate Yuma Crossing as a National Heritage Area, the first to seek such a designation west of the Mississippi.

Designating Yuma Crossing as a National Heritage Area will help preserve Yuma's early heritage and highlight Yuma Crossing's importance to opening the American West to exploration and settlement. The designation will also serve to preserve and protect its vital wildlife habitats and wetlands areas. Yuma Crossing is a vital link in our nation's heritage, and it is for these reasons that I am proud to introduce legislation that proposes to designate Yuma Crossing as a National Heritage Area. I urge my colleagues to support my legislation to preserve an important part in the history of the Wild West.

VETERANS ENTREPRENEURSHIP
AND SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT
ACT OF 1999

HON. JAMES M. TALENT

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 9, 1999

Mr. TALENT. Mr. Speaker, over the years, the Nation has recognized the debt owed to citizens who serve in defense of our Constitution and the American ideals of free speech, personal liberty, and free enterprise. H.R. 1568 builds on the best examples of this public policy from our Nation's history. From the beginning of the Republic, when the Continental Congress provided land grants to Revolutionary War veterans, we have helped veterans with self-employment and self-sufficiency. 150 years later, the 1944 Servicemen's Readjustment Act, or "G.I. Bill of Rights of World War II" provided loan guarantees for returning World War II, and later Korean War, veterans. In the ten years following, the Federal Government provided over 280,000 small business and farm loans to veterans to help include them in the post-war boom and use their talents to propel that boom.

Unfortunately, the Nation's efforts on behalf of veterans have diminished drastically in the

intervening 45 years. Over the years, the interests of veterans, particularly the service-disabled, have fallen on infertile ground. While specifically included as a priority of the SBA at its creation, the Office of Veterans Affairs and the needs of veterans have been diminished systematically at the SBA. Elimination of the direct loan program for veterans in fiscal year 1995, at then Administrator Phil Lader's request, resulted in serious diminution of financial assistance for veterans. Total loan dollars dropped from \$22 million dollars in loans in 1993 to \$10.8 million in 1998. Likewise, training and counseling for veterans dropped from 38,775 total counseling sessions for veterans in 1993 to 29,821 sessions in 1998.

Such neglect, Mr. Speaker, would turn many people away from faith in government. However, as former British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher might say, veterans are not for turning. In November 1998, the SBA Veterans' Affairs Task Force for Entrepreneurship filed its report. The Task Force examined all SBA programs, including business development, education and training, financial assistance, government contracting, and advocacy to determine ways to improve SBA's ability to assist veterans. The Task Force identified "high priority" recommendations. These included:

Legislation to allow guaranteed loans to veterans with certified service-connected disabilities or who were POWs;

A program of comprehensive outreach to assist disabled veterans, including business training and management assistance, employment and relocation counseling, and dissemination of information on veterans benefits and veterans entitlements as required by Title VII;

A company designed to address veterans' issues regarding small business; and

Regulations that include service-disabled veteran-owned businesses as a "socially and economically disadvantaged business group" to be solicited for all federal contracts and subcontracts in a documented outreach program.

The Veterans Entrepreneurship and Small Business Development Act of 1999 (H.R. 1568), implements the SBA Veterans' Affairs Task Force's "high priority" recommendations.

First, the Task Force recommended guaranteed loan opportunities. H.R. 1568 makes veterans eligible for funds under the microloan, DELTA Loan and State Development Company programs. For example, H.R. 1568 makes veterans eligible for assistance under the SBA's microloan program which provides small loans, i.e., under \$25,000, to people seeking initial financing for small business start-up or expansion. Furthermore, H.R. 1568 requires the Small Business Administration to establish a system for loan deferrals for small business owners called up for active duty. It also requires the SBA to make economic injury disaster loans available to self-employed individuals who are called to active duty for the National Guard and reserves. These loan opportunities enable veterans to access capital markets currently available to women, low-income, minority entrepreneurs, and other business owners possessing the capability to operate successful business concerns.

Second, the Task Force identified an outreach program to assist disabled veterans in business training and management assistance, employment and relocation counseling, and dissemination of information on veterans benefits and entitlements as a priority.

H.R. 1568 amends the Small Business Development Act to require the Secretary of Veterans' Affairs, the Administrator of the Small Business Administration and the small business development center associations to train all veterans, including disabled veterans, in business training and management assistance, procurement opportunities, and other business areas. It also establishes an Office of Veterans Business Development and the position of Associate Administrator for Veterans Business Development at the Small Business Administration. This position will be responsible for the formulation, execution, and promotion of programs to provide assistance for small businesses owned and controlled by veterans. Currently, SBA has at least ten Associate Administrators. A minimum of four are required by law, and the titles of only two are specified.

Third, the Task Force urged a veterans' company to address veterans' small business issues. The Veterans Entrepreneurship and Small Business Development Act of 1999 creates the National Veterans Business Development Corporation (NVBDC), the bill's crown jewel. This Corporation will coordinate private and public resources from Federal organizations—for example the Small Business Administration and the Department of Veterans Affairs—to establish and maintain a network of information and assistance centers for use by veterans and the public. Furthermore, NVBDC will have the power to raise and disburse funds, establish initiatives, and award grants in furtherance of its goal of establishing a cohesive assistance and information network for veteran owned business. This is important as H.R. 1568 requires the NVBDC to become self-sustaining by eliminating the Corporation's minimal Federal funding in four years. Finally, the NVBDC will also establish an advisory board on professional certification to work on the problems service members with military technical face in transitioning into the private sector workforce. The board will be composed of representatives of professional certification organizations, such as the Coalition for Professional Certification and veterans organizations such as the American Legion. In addition, NVBDC's board of directors shall invite representatives of the Armed Services and the Department of Labor to participate.

Fourth, the Task Force sought a regulation classifying veteran-owned businesses as a "socially and economically disadvantaged business group." Rather than a regulation, H.R. 1568 affords veteran-owned small businesses an opportunity to compete on the same level with small business concerns owned and controlled by socially and economically disadvantaged individuals. This requires that loan making decisions shall be resolved in favor of the prospective borrower and requires SBA to establish a three-percent goal for contracting with small business concerns owned and controlled by service-disabled veterans.

Mr. Speaker, we all recognize our Armed Forces safeguard our freedoms and liberty at great sacrifice to themselves. Our veterans liberated Europe and the Pacific in the 1940s, stopped the spread of communism in the 1950's, 1960, and 1970s, and freed oppressed peoples in the 1980s and 1990s. These public servants willingly worked for the United States government. H.R. 1568, the Veterans Entrepreneurship and Small Business Development

Act of 1999, makes government work for them. It provides them the opportunity to enjoy the fruits of their labor and the blessings of liberty which they secured.

Mr. Speaker, I attach hereto a section-by-section analysis and urge my colleagues to support H.R. 1568.

SECTION-BY-SECTION ANALYSIS

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

Designates the bill as the "Veterans Entrepreneurship and Small Business Development Act of 1999".

SECTION 2. TABLE OF CONTENTS.

TITLE I—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SECTION 101. FINDINGS.

This section describes Congressional findings regarding the sacrifices and efforts of veterans and their value to the American economy as small business owners.

SECTION 102. PURPOSE.

Describes the purpose of the Act, to encourage the SBA and other agencies to implement further efforts to assist veterans, particularly service-disabled veterans in the formation and growth of small businesses.

SECTION 103. DEFINITIONS.

Establishes definitions of veteran owned and service-disabled veteran owned small business concerns. The term "service-disabled veterans" is based on the definition in Title 38 of the US Code.

TITLE II—VETERANS BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT

SECTION 201. OFFICE OF VETERANS BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT.

Establishes an Office of Veterans Business Development and the position of Associate Administrator for Veterans Business Development at the Small Business Administration. This position will be responsible for the formulation, execution, and promotion of programs to provide assistance for small businesses owned and controlled by veterans. There are currently at least ten Associate Administrators at the SBA. A minimum of four are required by law, and the titles of only two are specified.

SECTION 202. NATIONAL VETERANS BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION.

This section establishes a federally chartered corporation, the National Veterans Business Development Corporation, for the purpose of guiding and monitoring public and private sector initiatives to assist the Nation's veterans in their efforts to form and grow small businesses. The most significant single purpose of the corporation will be to work with the public and private sectors to establish an independent nationwide network of business assistance and information centers for veterans. The Corporation will be managed by a Board of Directors appointed in a bipartisan fashion by the President based on recommendations from the Congress. It will have the power to raise and disburse funds, establish initiatives, and award grants in furtherance of its goal of establishing a cohesive assistance and information network for veteran owned business.

The NVBDC will also establish an advisory board on professional certification to work on the problems service members with military technical training face in transitioning into the private sector workforce. The board will be composed of representatives of professional certification organizations, such as the Coalition for Professional Certification and veterans organizations such as the American Legion. In addition, the Board of Directors of the NVBDC shall invite representatives of the Armed Services and the Department of Labor to participate.

While they will have no mandate to change or enforce regulations, the Committee hopes that the military and private sector will

work in a cooperative fashion to satisfy both the Armed Services training requirements and the public sector's need for standard certification and provide transitioning servicemembers with an easy entrance to civilian life.

To start the NVBDC it will have an initial authorization of \$2 million in the first year and \$4 million in the second and third years, dropping back to \$2 million in the fourth and final year. After the fourth year the Corporation will be self funded from private donations and no longer be eligible for federal funds. The Committee has already received testimony in support of private funding of the NVBDC and fully expects the Corporation to be self supporting within four years.

SECTION 203. ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON VETERANS AFFAIRS.

Establishes an eight member committee to provide independent advice and policy recommendations to the SBA, Congress, and the President. The committee will conduct hearings, collect information from federal agencies, develop, monitor and promote programs to aid veteran's business development, and issue an annual report to the Congress. The Committee will terminate on September 30, 2004 and its responsibilities will devolve onto the National Veterans Business Development Corporation.

TITLE III—TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

SECTION 301. SCORE PROGRAM.

This section requires the Service Corps of Retired Executives (SCORE) and the SBA to establish a program for directing management and technical assistance to veteran-owned small business and veterans wishing to establish small business concerns. SCORE provides advice and technical assistance to small businesses free of charge through a nationwide network of volunteers.

SECTION 302. ENTREPRENEURIAL ASSISTANCE.

This section requires the Small Business Development Center (SBDC) system and the SBA to establish a program for outreach and assistance to veterans and veteran-owned small businesses. SBDC's provide free management and technical assistance to small business owners through over 900 sites located at colleges and universities nationwide.

SECTION 303. MILITARY RESERVISTS TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.

Establishes a program of technical and managerial assistance, through the SBA, for military reservists who are self-employed or are small business owners and are called to active military duty. Requires the SBA to enhance its publicity of such assistance for the duration of Operation "Allied Force".

TITLE IV—FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

SECTION 401. GENERAL BUSINESS LOANS.

Includes service-disabled veterans with handicapped individuals in provisions requiring that loan making decisions shall be resolved in favor of the prospective borrower. H.R. 1568 also clarifies that this provision applies only to guaranteed loans and makes no requirement that the SBA reinstate the direct programs eliminated in the Administration budget submission in 1995. According to the Administration's testimony on June 23, 1999 such a result was not desired by the SBA. Therefore, an amendment was offered to specify and reinforce the Administration's opposition to those programs.

SECTION 402. ASSISTANCE TO ACTIVE DUTY MILITARY RESERVISTS.

Requires the SBA to establish a system for loan deferrals for small business owners called up for active duty. Also requires the SBA to make economic injury disaster loans available to self-employed individuals who are called to active duty for the National Guard and Reserves.

SECTION 403. MICROLOAN PROGRAM.

Makes veterans eligible for assistance under the SBA's microloan program which provides small loans (under \$25,000) to people seeking initial financing for small business start-up or expansion.

SECTION 404. DELTA LOAN PROGRAM.

Includes veteran owned small businesses in the eligibility categories for assistance under the DELTA loan program at the SBA.

SECTION 405. STATE DEVELOPMENT COMPANY PROGRAM.

Includes the formation and creation of veteran-owned small business in the public policy goals sought in the 504 loan program for construction and long-term equipment loans.

TITLE V—PROCUREMENT

SECTION 501. SUBCONTRACTING.

Requires the inclusion of small business concerns owned and controlled by veterans in the mandatory subcontracting clause in all government contracts that establishes subcontracting plans.

SECTION 502. PROCUREMENT ASSISTANCE.

This section requires the SBA to establish a five percent goal for contracting with small business concerns owned and controlled by service disabled veterans.

TITLE VI—REPORTS AND DATA

SECTION 601. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.

Requires the heads of each federal agency to report to the Small Business Administration concerning contracting with veteran owned and service-disabled veteran owned small businesses.

SECTION 602. REPORT ON SMALL BUSINESS AND COMPETITION.

Requires the SBA to include information on small business concerns owned by veterans and service disabled veterans in the annual report on small business participation and opportunities in federal procurement.

SECTION 603. ANNUAL REPORT.

This section requires the Administrator to submit an annual report to Congress on the needs of veteran owned small business and the progress of programs designed to aid and promote veterans small business ownership. The Administrator shall also provide statistical information on veterans participation in SBA programs.

SECTION 604. INFORMATION COLLECTION.

Requires the collection of procurement data on veterans and service-disabled veteran owned small businesses, and collection of information on the procurement practices of each federal agency. All such information is to be made available to any small business concern requesting it. The information is also to be distributed to federal procurement officers. Also requires the SBA and VA to work to establish a database on veteran owned small business concerns.

TITLE VII—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

SECTION 701. ADMINISTRATOR'S ORDER.

Requires the administrator to strengthen and reissue the order implementing the provisions of PL93-237 which requires the SBA to fully include veterans in all the programs, purposes and activities of the agency.

SECTION 702. OFFICE OF ADVOCACY.

Requires the Chief Counsel for Advocacy of the US Small Business Administration to include an evaluation of the efforts of the federal government to assist veteran owned small business concerns as one of his primary functions. The Chief Counsel is also required to provide statistical information on veterans utilization of federal programs. Also requires the Chief Counsel to make recommendations to the Administrator of the SBA and Congress on programs and efforts to assist veteran owned small business concerns.

SECTION 703. FIXED ASSET SMALL BUSINESS LOANS.

Requires the Government Accounting Office to conduct a study of the feasibility of using the VA home ownership loan program as a source of fixed asset financing for veteran-owned small businesses.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. DAN MILLER

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 9, 1999

Mr. MILLER of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to insert in the RECORD that I inadvertently voted "yes" on rollcall 392 on September 8, 1999. I intended to vote "no" on this Roemer amendment to H.R. 2684 to stop funding for the international space station.

I believe this is an important NASA project. I have supported the space station in the past and have voted against Mr. ROEMER's previous amendments to kill the space station.

IN HONOR OF THE LATE MAX KLEIN

HON. PETER DEUTSCH

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 9, 1999

Mr. DEUTSCH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the memory of Max Klein, a volunteer and community leader who will be greatly missed by the South Florida community.

After spending a large portion of his life in New York as a highly successful newsreel editor, Max Klein and his wife Anne retired to South Florida where they took up residence in Lauderhill. Max soon plunged himself into the community in the hopes of improving the lives of his new neighbors and friends. Attending local government meetings on a regular basis, Max became totally immersed in the South Florida community. He contributed his time to various political campaigns and judicial battles, for Max truly believed that one man could make a difference. He was undoubtedly successful at getting his voice heard on all levels of government. As Commissioner Ilene Lieberman, former Mayor of Lauderhill and current County Commission Chairwoman, recently noted, "Max was a very special person. . . . He definitely made a difference in the community."

In addition to his outstanding activism, Max Klein distinguished himself through his extraordinary devotion to volunteerism. Soon after moving to Lauderhill, Max became involved at his local library, teaching gifted children how to write creatively. This involvement soon led him to become involved with the Pompano Beach Middle School as well. In honor of this tremendous devotion to volunteerism, Max was elected to the Dr. Nan S. Hutchison Broward Senior Hall of Fame.

In summary, Max's extraordinary devotion to the community around him is truly a rarity in this age, and he will be sorely missed by the Lauderhill community, as well as by the South Florida community at large. Max Klein was an extraordinary human being who went above and beyond what he needed to be, because of his sincere desire to help his fellow man. We

will all miss Max, but we are lucky to have so many memories of his life and work.

IN HONOR OF NORTHEAST OHIO'S DESIGNATION AS THE 74TH CLEAN CITIES REGION

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 9, 1999

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Northeast Ohio's designation as the 74th Clean Cities region under the U.S. Department of Energy's Clean Cities Program.

Clean Cities is a national partnership formed to increase the use of clean-running alternative fuel vehicles. The Northeast Ohio Clean Cities designation encompasses Cuyahoga, Lorain, Medina, Summit, Portage, Geauga, Lake, and Ashtabula Counties in Northeast Ohio. The Northeast Ohio Clean Cities program is driven by The Northeast Ohio Clean Fuels Coalition, a group of dedicated people and organizations led by the Earth Day Coalition, a long-time leader in environmental protection for Northeast Ohio.

On Tuesday, September 14, 1999, U.S. Energy Secretary Bill Richardson will formally designate Northeast Ohio as the 74th Clean Cities region in a ceremony to be held at the Great Lakes Science Center on Cleveland's Waterfront. The Northeast Ohio region joins other partners recognized by the U.S. Department of Energy, including Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, and Chicago.

Northeast Ohio, a region historically known as a pioneer in the automobile industry, has more recently become a leader in the production and use of electric and alternative fuel vehicles. The Greater Cleveland Regional Transit Authority helped pioneer the use of alternative fuels in its fleet. Northeast Ohio is home to the NASA Glenn Research Center, an organization pioneering the future of hybrid engine technologies. Furthermore, the Northeast Ohio Clean Fuels Coalition was formed to promote alternative fueling stations and alternative fuel vehicles to regionally facilitate the development of a nationally viable alternative fuels industry. Achieving Clean Cities is a significant next phase in Northeast Ohio's commitment to alternative fuels and alternative fuel vehicles. This designation is an important step to achieving more local awareness and acceptance of alternative fuel vehicles that will, in turn, draw greater support for legislation that will enhance the alternative fuels marketplace.

As the 74th Clean Cities region, the Northeast Ohio Clean Fuels Coalition will seek to facilitate alternative fuel vehicle production, conversion, and use, expand fueling availability, create new jobs and commercial opportunities, advance objectives outlined in the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 and the Energy Policy Act of 1992, increase public awareness of alternative fuel benefits, and provide greater fuel choices in the Northeast Ohio area.

I am pleased to welcome Secretary Richardson to the Northeast Ohio area where I am certain he will be impressed by the commitment of the dedicated individuals who are working to make Greater Cleveland a more environmentally and economically sustainable

place to live and work. It is an honor to recognize the Department of Energy's Clean Cities program and the Northeast Ohio Clean Fuels Coalition on the floor of the U.S. House of Representatives.

IN TRIBUTE TO DR. ALEXANDER GONZALEZ, PRESIDENT OF CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY SAN MARCOS

HON. RANDY "DUKE" CUNNINGHAM

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 9, 1999

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, I was honored on Sept. 1, 1999, to take part in the first inauguration ceremony of the California State University San Marcos, and to listen closely to the remarks of its energetic President Alexander Gonzalez.

The CSUSM campus represents a way station on the road to the American Dream for thousands of people of North San Diego County today and for tens and hundreds of thousands of people in Southern California tomorrow. While San Marcos until recently could claim to be the newest Cal State campus, like the community where it is located, it is growing and maturing. And now, in its tenth anniversary year, Cal State San Marcos is the sole four-year public university in one of the most rapidly growing regions of the country. And it is North County's only federal depository library.

And it is becoming truly great.

You can see its new greatness with new buildings arising on campus, new housing in the works, and a new outdoor facility for track and field. Even the long-overdue replacement of the Twin Oaks Valley Road interchange is under way, serving this campus and the surrounding community.

But its true greatness is more difficult to view on first glance. It is less evident in its buildings than in its people—in the legacies established by the late State Senator Bill Craven and its first president Bill Stacy, and in the person of its current President, Alexander Gonzalez.

Cal State San Marcos is on the front lines of training a new generation of quality teachers for our schools. It is instructing this generation and the next about the tremendous new opportunities available in science and technology, and in commerce and entrepreneurship. It is doing this for an increasingly diverse population of young people and adults, many of whom are the first in their families ever to obtain a college education.

For the vision of President Gonzalez is for men and women to gain at his campus the tools they need to achieve and, in the case of the many teachers that this campus trains, to pass that tremendous dream on to others.

North County's community future will be built upon the CSUSM campus, upon its people, upon its students and alumni, and upon President Gonzalez. With the work done there, the people of the community I represent will be better citizens, and a stronger community, making a brighter future.

I am honored to insert into the permanent RECORD of the Congress of the United States the remarks delivered by President Gonzalez on Inauguration Day, and commend them to my colleagues and the public.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS

(September 1, 1999)

Dr. Alexander Gonzalez

Mr. Chairman, members of the Board of Trustees, Chancellor Reed, students, faculty, staff, honored alumni, and distinguished friends of CSU San Marcos—

I accept this presidential insignia and the responsibilities it represents with a profound sense of optimism and my total commitment to building this young University's next decade of excellence.

When I arrived in 1997 as interim president, I promised to give 100% of my effort to the challenges the university faced. I knew I would keep that promise. But it became quickly apparent that the faculty and staff, as well as the citizens of North San Diego County and the greater Southern California region we serve, were prepared to match my effort with an equal effort of their own. To all of you—partners in building this University—thank you for the vote of confidence that led to the honor of my assuming the presidency of CSU San Marcos.

A typical inaugural speech might emphasize the present state of the University and a vision of its future. However, many of you have heard that speech from me, just last week in my convocation address. So, given the current challenges of higher education, today I would prefer to share some of my thoughts about the role of a university president within that context.

In doing so, I can take advantage of the unusual circumstances of this inauguration, one that comes more than two full years past my initial appointment as interim President, to reflect upon what I have discovered through attempting to provide leadership at this young institution.

As Mayor Smith mentioned, the motto of the city is "Valley of Discovery". The phrase comes from the discovery of the valley, named by Spanish soldiers chasing horse thieves on St. Mark's Day, April 25, 1797.

The Spanish soldiers came looking for horses, but discovered instead a fertile valley, a land of great beauty, indeed, a great discovery. Fifty years later, Major Gustavus French Merriam came here from Topeka, Kansas looking for farmland. He homesteaded 160 acres in north Twin Oaks Valley—just the other side of the clogged highway overpass you might have taken to get here. Unlike the Spanish soldiers, he discovered exactly what he was looking for. And he began to create—literally—a land of wine and honey amidst the Twin Oaks.

Of course, these discoveries were not new. Before either 'discovery' Native American people already lived here and some still live here today. They had inhabited this terrain for centuries. Similarly, university leadership, even in a rapidly growing valley that many new inhabitants are just now discovering, is not necessarily about staking out new territory. In many instances, the problems of leading a university remain the same as in the past. One challenge of a presidency is to bring a fresh perspective to the cyclical problems that universities face. As Hungarian scientist Albert Szent-Gyorgyi wrote, "Discovery consists of seeing what everybody has seen and thinking what nobody has thought."

Ironically, CSU San Marcos frequently has used language that implies no history at all, as if the external and internal forces governing universities had never existed. The first brochure about the campus referred to it as built "from scratch", and the first catalog talked about building "from the ground up". But the historians among us know that there is no ground zero; our present always contains our past. We know that events and circumstances occur within frameworks of meaning, of time, of geography, of culture.

CSU San Marcos exists within the particular histories of higher education institutions in the state of California and the United States. In fact, the young university soon became bound within the constraints of tradition, from the CSU system and from each individual's past perspective of what had worked or failed at the last university where each had been. So, history and tradition already govern this new enterprise. University leadership requires, in part, rediscovering the same problems that we have had all along, but encouraging the entire campus community to contribute new solutions.

The process of leadership has always been multi- and not unidimensional. Yet, since coming to San Marcos two years ago, I have also dwelled in the land of discovery, facing new challenges of public higher education and new ways of thinking about leadership. And while I have confronted novel situations, perhaps the greatest challenge that I have discovered at San Marcos is the fact that the bounds of tradition present the greatest barrier to discovery and creativity. The traditions that guide us can also thwart our attempts to break from the usual and push beyond the limits of convention.

We need to bring new perspectives towards meeting these challenges, a point of view based on student achievement and student success. Traditional structures, traditional measurements, traditional calendars won't do the job.

Neither will a traditional presidency. In the fall '98 issue of THE PRESIDENCY, Stan Ikenberry asks his readers: "Where are the giants? Where are the Conants, the Kerrs, the Gilmans, and the Hesbergs?"

I do not believe that we will find a new leadership for higher education by revisiting the past, invoking the good old days when the towering figure of President overshadowed the university campus. The gentlemen Presidents just mentioned—and it goes without saying that educational leadership was the province of a few gentlemen—were "larger than life" public philosophers. They were men—always men—convinced of their destiny to lead not only their institutions, but also the nation. They followed the tradition of millenia, the "great man" as leader.

Times have changed. We seek new ways to meet old challenges, but also innovative ways to respond to the new realities of student needs. We have learned that no one leader can create a new university; no one individual can assure that the university succeeds. Instead of a "cult" of leadership wrapped around one individual, we should evolve into a culture of leadership. We need to utilize leadership throughout our organization, not solely in the Office of the President. This model doesn't imply that everyone becomes an administrator, multiplying our layers of bureaucracy. It does mean that everyone takes responsibility for solving problems, and whenever possible, doesn't simply pass our students to another office, another professor, or to another university. And I believe that we—teachers, faculty members, and even the university president—are uniquely able to utilize such a model of grassroots or distributive leadership.

How will we do that? In a culture of leadership, leadership will be understood as an interdisciplinary endeavor. We will incorporate both the disciplines we have set about to master in our chosen fields as well as the culture in which we reside, that we will never master, only negotiate. This is the kind of leadership teachers already understand very well. And what is a teacher? A teacher is a guide, who both facilitates discussion and listens, who teaches by example, and learns by teaching. John F. Kennedy

stated, "Leadership and learning are indispensable to each other." Despite the decades since his comment, we are not yet accustomed to thinking of interactive guidance as leadership. Perhaps the times and challenges are ready for us to do so.

Let me give an example of this sort of teaching and learning leadership. In the book, *Sacred Hoops*, Coach Phil Jackson talked about his work with Michael Jordan. With such a gifted athlete, no coach could do much traditional "coaching" to improve Jordan's basketball skills. Instead, Coach Jackson focused his efforts with Jordan on making him a leader of the team. Within five years of joining the league, Jordan began to see his role not just as stealing balls and scoring points, but as a leader-teacher whose job was to help raise the level of play of every other player on the team.

I see the job of university president as a leader teacher. That kind of leadership requires a few things of us. First, we must have teachable points of view. Of course, we need to have views on how the world operates and how to get things done, but this is never sufficient. We also need to invest the time and effort to make those points of view teachable to others. We need to think about our experiences, draw lessons from what we know, and figure out how to share those lessons with others.

Second, we need a serious commitment to teaching, to make it a top priority in everything we do. I learned this best through my mentor, Elliot Aronson, who is known primarily for his work as a researcher. But Elliot knows it is his mentors and students who teach him and inform his understanding of the world. It is his own serious commitment to teaching that has produced a new generation of great researchers. I am certain that he knew of the wise counsel of the great scientist, Linnacus, who recommended this practice centuries ago. "A professor can never better distinguish himself in his work than by encouraging a clever pupil, for the true discoverers are among us, as comets among the stars."

In his classic book on social psychology, *The Social Animal*, Dr. Aronson writes that, in order to grow, we must learn from our own mistakes. But if we are intent on reducing dissonance and finding comfort, we will not admit to our mistakes. Instead, we will sweep them under the rug, or worse still, we will turn them into virtues. He concludes by saying, (quote) "The memoirs of former presidents are full of these kind of self-serving, self-justifying statements . . ." (unquote)

That will not be the case for this President, nor this campus. Together, I trust that we will seek to foster a culture of leadership that is, above all, about learning. This culture is also about people, not person. I challenge each of us as leaders to become teacher learners. We are not only part of a culture of leadership—we are the culture itself. We are attracted to institutions like CSU San Marcos—faculty to teach, students to learn, presidents to help this process—because of values we find here or values we wish to bring here. New to this Valley of Discovery, I have learned that we must inculcate the value of shared leadership, of the leader as teacher learner, or we surely will not meet our collective challenge.

Soldiers came to this Valley searching for something they had lost, and they discovered a beauty that they had not known existed. The first homesteader found promise and developed a land of wine and honey. What is it we have come here to do? What have we yet to discover among the Twin Oaks?

Let me finish today by telling you the beginning of the story. The Spanish soldiers who arrived did not know the old Indian leg-

ends about the land that they discovered. Overlooking our valley to the south is a mountain the Indians called Wee-la-me. It was here on that mountain, the legends said, that the Indian Wind-Spirit brought the first students, Native Americans, to teach them together before they were divided into tribes. The most important lesson on the mountain, Wee-la-me, was learning the beauty of the Spirit, duty towards each other, and songs of love, of battle, and of death.

Change was not a good thing for those first settlers of the region. The legend says only that "the good spirits left them." But perhaps, through thinking again of our duty to each other, part of that good spirit may return to us. The duty of President, as I've tried to suggest, is not paternal. It is not about running the campus, nor supervising, and certainly not about dictating change. Our duties towards each other revolve around leading each other towards discovery, towards teaching and learning. The primary job of the University President is to foster that discovery, growth, and change, to ensure that we fulfill our duty to each other.

Honored guests, dear friends and colleagues, thank you again for the confidence you have placed in me. Let us continue to lead each other towards discovery.

DEPARTMENTS OF VETERANS AFFAIRS AND HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT, AND INDEPENDENT AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2000

SPEECH OF

HON. NANCY PELOSI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 8, 1999

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 2684) making appropriations for the Department of Veterans Affairs and Housing and Urban Development, and for sundry independent agencies, boards, commissions, corporations, and offices for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2000, and for other purposes:

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Chairman, I urge my colleagues to support Representative FILNER's amendment to provide \$35.2 million for health care benefits for Filipino World War II veterans who were excluded from benefits by the Rescissions Acts of 1946. These veterans have service-connected disability benefits and currently live in the United States.

This is an issue of importance to the Filipino community both in San Francisco and around the nation. As I have testified before at previous House Committee hearings, one can not over emphasize the crucial role Filipinos played in the war. It is clear that the Philippines played a vital role in the outcome of the second world war. Countless Americans and Filipinos sacrificed their lives for their democratic beliefs. Historians credit the battle for the liberation of the Philippine Islands as the beginning of allied victory in the war. The courageous efforts of Filipino soldiers, scouts and guerrillas were central to allied victory in the Philippines, and therefore in the Pacific theater. Now in their time of need, they deserve our support.

In 1941, President Roosevelt, by way of an executive order, brought the Commonwealth Army of the Philippines under the command of

the U.S. Armed Forces and in 1945, soldiers known as new or special scouts came under U.S. military command. Because U.S. law at the time dictated that any person serving actively in the military and not dishonorably discharged would be considered a veteran for benefit purposes, these Filipinos would have been eligible for full veterans benefits. However, shortly after World War II ended, Congress passed the Rescission Act of 1946, which revoked the full benefits eligibility of these soldiers, even though other Filipino soldiers who they fought side by side with, eventually became eligible. This Rescission Act is a scar on the historical record of the United States. In a time of war, we asked for and received the commitment of these Filipino soldiers to serve under U.S. authority. We should honor their military service on America's behalf.

While I appreciate the complexity of our federal budget and the benefits issue, it should be clear that this is a moral issue and an equity issue. I hope you will support giving these Filipino veterans the benefits that they deserve and support Representative FILNER's amendment.

TRIBUTE TO A GIRL SCOUT GOLD AWARD RECIPIENT

HON. DON YOUNG

OF ALASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 9, 1999

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to salute an outstanding young woman who has been honored with the Girl Scout Gold Award by Farthest North Girl Scout Council in Fairbanks, Alaska. She is: Alisa Pierson.

She is being honored for earning the highest achievement award in United States Girl Scouting. The Girl Scout Gold Award symbolizes outstanding accomplishments in the areas of leadership, community service, career planning and personal development. The award can be earned by young women aged fourteen through seventeen, or in grades nine through twelve.

Girl Scouts of the United States of America, an organization serving over 2.5 million girls, has awarded more than 20,000 Girl Scout Gold Awards to Senior Girl Scouts since the inception of the Gold Award program in 1980. To receive the award, a Girl Scout must earn four interest project patches, the Career Exploration Pin, the Senior Girl Scout Leadership Award and the Girl Scout Challenge Pin, as well as design and implement a Girl Scout Award project. A plan for fulfilling these requirements is created by the Senior Girl Scout and is carried out through close cooperation between the Girl Scout and an adult Girl Scout volunteer.

As a member of the Farthest North Girl Scout Council, Alisa Pierson began working on her Gold Award Project during the summer of 1997. Alisa developed her time management and communication skills and then used them in the community by organizing and arranging a picnic at Alaskaland, an outdoor park in Fairbanks, for the residents of Denali Center, an organization that caters to senior citizens with special needs. She also volunteered her time at Fairbanks Community Hospital where she performed data entry for the

Bio Medical Maintenance department. As a result of her accomplishments, Alisa developed greater leadership, organizational and planning skills. Her thoughtfulness also contributed widely to Fairbanks and its surrounding communities. I believe that Alisa should receive the public recognition due to her for these significant services to her community and her country.

IN TRIBUTE TO M.L. "LIN"
KOESTER

HON. ELTON GALLEGLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 9, 1999

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor my good friend M.L. "Lin" Koester, who will retire tomorrow as the Chief Administrative Officer for the County of Ventura, California.

Lin is one of those exceptional administrators whose special talent is recognizing, and motivating, talent in others. Many of those who worked for him during his 16-year tenure as City Manager of the City of Simi Valley, California, are now city managers in cities across California and the West. It would not be an exaggeration to say he has had a positive influence on elected officials as well. I had the pleasure of serving with him during my entire time on the Simi Valley City Council, including two terms as the city's first elected mayor.

I moved on, as did many others who worked with Lin. Others who served on the Simi Valley City Council during Lin's tenure have gone on to the Ventura County Board of Supervisors, the California Assembly and the California Senate.

Lin is a quiet administrator who would be the last to tout his own accomplishments. His accomplishments are many.

In Simi Valley, Lin earned a reputation as a fiscally responsible manager who kept the city in the black during economically trying times while still providing essential services to residents. With an engineer's eye for details and a discipline born from a stint as a U.S. Navy submarine officer, Lin steered the council through the financing of a new City Hall, the Senior Center, a DMV office and a Cultural Arts Center. Lin was also among those instrumental in the decision to build the Ronald Reagan Presidential Library in Simi Valley.

The Ventura County Board of Supervisors was wise to hire Lin as their CAO in 1995. During his tenure, he eliminated a projected General Fund imbalance, consolidated the Human Resources Department and Chief Administrative Office, and revamped the annual budget process. In addition, he initiated a county-wide technology upgrade and policy guidelines.

Lin is a modest man and an effective and efficient administrator. But, above all, it is his loyalty as a friend that I treasure most.

Mr. Speaker, I know my colleagues will join me in recognizing M.L. "Lin" Koester for his decades of dedicated service and in wishing him and his family Godspeed in his retirement.

AN ACCURATE ASSESSMENT OF
FOREIGN POLICY

HON. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 9, 1999

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to comment to you the article written by Mr. Frank Calzon, entitled "Foreign Policy: Words as powerful as actions." Mr. Calzon is the executive director of the Center for a Free Cuba in Washington, D.C. and is a tireless fighter for democratic causes. I encourage my colleagues to benefit from his excellent article.

FOREIGN POLICY: WORDS AS POWERFUL AS
ACTIONS

(By Frank Calzon)

"Sticks and stones will break your bones, but words will never hurt you" is fine advice for the young, but it will never cut mustard in foreign policy. History is full of tragedies that could have been prevented, but for the thoughtlessness of a policy pronouncement.

Children's rhymes were the last thing on the mind of Secretary of State Dean Acheson when, preoccupied with Stalin's expansion into Central Europe, he spoke at the National Press Club in Washington on Jan. 12, 1950. In the speech, which had been approved by the White House, Acheson outlined America's "defense perimeter" in the Pacific, clearly leaving out the Korean peninsula. Five months later, Kim Il Sung's armies, confident that Washington wouldn't intervene, invaded South Korea. Thus began the Korean War, a conflict in which thousands of Americans lost their lives.

Acheson's blunder came to mind recently while reading a July 7 article in *The New York Times* in which an unidentified Clinton-administration official talked about "a conscious decision in this administration to do what need to be done." The *Times* ominously explained that to mean "American officials say they are now determined to go forward [with their commitment to relaxing U.S. sanctions against Fidel Castro's regime] even if Mr. Castro responds by cracking down on dissent."

Ironically, the statement coincides with a reappraisal of Canada's longstanding policy of "constructive engagement" with Havana. Despite tourism, trade and foreign aid, Castro remains oblivious to Canada's pleadings on behalf of human rights. Canada's most influential media have called for a tougher stand vis a vis Castro, and a not-so-subtle message to that effect was delivered recently. The new Cuban ambassador presented credentials in Ottawa in an elegant room in which almost all of the chairs set up for official guests were empty.

The new U.S. policy—assuming the report is accurate—is at odds with Americans humanitarian impulse. It could have serious consequences for U.S. policy in the Americas because President Clinton's hemispheric policy is predicated on support for democracy, human rights and the rule of law.

One can only wonder what the consequences would have been had the United States told Moscow that, regardless of its mistreatment of human-rights dissidents, Washington cooperation would remain on track. Or what might have been Poland's fate had the United States signaled to Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski that it was all right for him to crack down on dissents. Instead, to its credit, the Reagan administration imposed trade sanctions on Warsaw when it tried to crack down on Solidarity.

Years earlier Jimmy Carter had electrified the world with his call for worldwide respect

for human rights. Due both to its source and its content, the idea that greater repression in Cuba will not impact U.S. policy undermines Clinton's publicly stated views and Secretary of State Madeline Albright's repeated and principled efforts to mobilize international support for the victims of Castro's repression.

Like Kim Il Sung almost 50 years ago, Castro will interpret the statements attributed to the Clinton administration as a green light for whatever steps he takes. Also, foreign governments that would rather not confront Castro's rhetoric (at the United Nations in Geneva, Cuban diplomats labeled those concerned about human rights in Cuba "lackeys" of the United States) now will find it even easier to turn to deaf ear to the Cuban people's cries for help.

Is it really in America's national interest to broadcast such fickleness to our enemies, repeating Acheson's error? It certainly is not. However, this is exactly what is occurring when senior Clinton-administration officials tell Castro that U.S. policy will not be affected by a crackdown on Cuba's courageous and beleaguered opposition.

How can the Clinton administration claim that it cares about the Cuban people's fate while erasing whatever remaining uncertainty Castro may have about America's intentions? How many ways are there to spell disaster? Several weeks have passed, but it is not too late for the President to order an investigation and reaffirm his commitment to supporting the Cuban people's aspirations for freedom.

HONORING THE 300TH ANNIVERSARY
OF THE VILLAGE OF
CAHOKIA

HON. JERRY F. COSTELLO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 9, 1999

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of the 300th Anniversary of the Village of Cahokia.

As we near the end of this millennium, I ask my colleagues to join me in celebrating the history of the small towns within all of our districts. Throughout this year, Cahokia, a village in my district, continues to celebrate its tricentennial anniversary, with reflection on its vital place in American history.

The Village of Cahokia derives its name, which means "Wild Geese," from the Cahokia Indian tribe. While the Cahokian tribe continues to provide a vital, unique character to the region, in 1699, the diversity of the community was further strengthened with Cahokia's founding by missionary priests from the Seminary of Quebec.

As the 18th century progressed, this community also became the principal commercial center in the Midwest. Specializing in the trade of Indian goods and fur, Cahokia's economic development thrived. This served as the impetus for prompting the expansion of agriculture as a viable livelihood, which was so necessary to feed the rapidly growing community of settlers.

The Village of Cahokia also took pride in its role in winning a battle of the American Revolution. Captain Joseph Bowman and George Rogers Clark negotiated peace agreements in Cahokia at Fort Bowman with neighboring tribes of the Illini Confederation, and then launched an attack on British-occupied Vincennes. Both their soldiers and ammunition

were primarily supplied by the residents of Cahokia.

Cahokia has long been recognized as a significant force in Illinois politics. In the 18th and 19th centuries, the Cahokia Courthouse served as an important center of activity in the Northwest. At one point it was both the judicial and administrative center for a massive area which rose up to the borders of Canada.

Today, I am honored to represent Cahokia, which has embraced its heritage of both Native-American history, as well as the influx of French and other ethnicities, spurred by westward expansion. This close community of churches, civic groups, and businesses inspires us to remember the legacy of our forefathers, while also celebrating the future.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing the Village of Cahokia in commemoration of its 300th Anniversary.

HONORING PIANO LEGEND
JOHNNIE JOHNSON

HON. JOHN CONYERS, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 9, 1999

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, I rise on behalf of the Congressional Black Caucus to honor one of the most influential musicians in American history, Mr. Johnnie Clyde Johnson.

Johnnie was born the son of a coal miner in Fairmont, West Virginia, on July 8, 1924. He began playing the piano at the age of 5, on a second-hand upright his mother had purchased as a decoration. Unable to afford lessons, Johnnie practices and absorbed the sounds of big band jazz and swing, barrelhouse boogie and country western that he heard on the radio. His heroes were the piano players: Count Basie, Art Tatum, Earl Hines, Pete Johnson and Meade Lux Lewis. Johnnie studied each man's repertoire, mixing and matching until he found his own unique style.

In 1943, with the War in full tilt, Johnnie enlisted in the Marines and became one of the first 1,500 black soldiers in this branch of service. He later had an opportunity to join the company band—The Barracudas—an elite group made up of some of the finest jazz musicians in the world, including members of Count Basie's, Lionel Hampton's and Glenn Miller's bands. It was a dream come true to play alongside his radio idols at U.S.O. shows, and by the time he returned home in 1946, Johnnie had decided to make music his life.

Over the next few years, Johnnie honed his craft studying under the masters. After hearing T-Bone Walker in a Detroit club, he decided to move to Chicago, where the post-War blues scene was at its height. Befriending and sitting in with legends like Muddy Waters, Memphis Slim and Little Walter sharpened Johnnie's skills. When he finally settled down in St. Louis in March of 1952, he formed a band—The Johnnie Johnson Trio—and soon thereafter procured a regular gig at one of the biggest night spots in town—the Cosmopolitan Club.

Then fate stepped in. On New Year's Eve of 1952, Johnnie's saxophonist fell ill and was unable to make the show. Desperate for a replacement, Johnnie hired a fledgling guitarist named Chuck Berry to fill in for the night. Although he had only been playing profes-

sionally for six months, Berry had a gift for performance and a way with words that caught the attention of audiences. Johnnie decided to keep him on as a singer/guitarist, and for the next two years, The Johnnie Johnson Trio rocked the Cosmopolitan every weekend.

In 1955, while still performing as The Johnnie Johnson Trio, Johnnie, Chuck Berry and Ebby Hardy traveled to Chicago and, along with Chess studio stalwart Willie Dixon, recorded "Maybellene" for Chess Records. The record was a hit and quickly reached number five on the charts. It was then that Berry approached his partner about taking over the band. Confident of Berry's business acumen, and yearning simply to ply his craft—the piano—Johnnie entrusted Berry with his band. And so it was that Johnnie became the silent partner in the first writing/performing team in the history of rock and roll. Together, with Johnnie's musical inspiration and Berry's gift of poetry, they collaborated over the course of the next 20 years to create the songs that defined the genre, including "Roll Over Beethoven," "School Days," "Back in the U.S.A.," "Rock and Roll Music" and "Sweet Little Sixteen" among many, many others. In fact, the song that may consider the "national anthem" of rock and roll—"Johnny B. Goode"—was a tribute written by Berry to his musical partner and collaborator—Johnnie Johnson.

Johnnie and Berry performed and recorded together through the 1970s. However, as Berry's popularity grew, and he began traveling internationally, Johnnie elected to stay home in St. Louis. During this time, Johnnie also recorded with the legendary Albert King, for whom he contributed a great number of musical arrangements. But through it all—the birth of rock and roll with Chuck Berry and the inspired recordings with Albert King, Johnnie toiled largely unrecognized by the public.

That is, until 1986, when Rolling Stones guitarist Keith Richards sought out Johnnie for the documentary Hail! Hail! Rock 'n' Roll. Richards observed that many of Chuck Berry's songs were written in piano keys and that without Johnnie's melodies, the most influential songs in rock and roll history would be "just a lot of words on paper." Moreover, Johnnie's performance during the film left no doubts as to his unequalled prowess at the keyboard.

Since the film, Johnnie has begun to receive the public acclaim he so justly deserves. Widely recognized by the industry as the world's greatest living blues pianist, he has released six solo albums and contributed his considerable talent to recordings by John Lee Hooker, Eric Clapton, Buddy Guy, Bo Diddley and the late Jimmy Rogers.

Johnnie Johnson has suffered for his art. Yet, through it all, he has never lost the gentle, self-effacing demeanor that causes everyone he meets to love him. He has no bitterness, no regrets. Equally at home playing in front of thousands, or in a tiny club with a local band, Johnnie plays for the sake of playing. "All I want to do is play my piano," he says. "I'm just glad that I have the chance to make people happy." I am honored, Mr. Speaker, to present to the 106th Congress, a man who has never lost touch with what it means to be a musician—the Father of Rock and Roll, Mr. Johnnie Johnson.

JERRY BUTKIEWICZ, 1999 LABOR
LEADER OF THE YEAR

HON. BOB FILNER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 9, 1999

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize my friend Jerry Butkiewicz as he is honored at the September 11, 1999, John S. Lyons Memorial Banquet as the 1999 Labor Leader of the Year Award.

As the Secretary-Treasurer of the San Diego-Imperial Counties Labor Council, Jerry Butkiewicz has achieved an outstanding record of contributions on behalf of working women and men.

Mr. Butkiewicz began his involvement in the labor movement while working for the United States Postal Service in Arizona where he was elected Shop Steward and then President of the local American Postal Workers Union (APWU). He continued his involvement when he relocated to California and was promptly elected President of the Oceanside, California APWU Local.

Soon after, he was appointed the Labor Liaison to the United Way of San Diego County. In 1996, he was the unanimous choice to serve as the Secretary-Treasurer of the San Diego-Imperial Counties Labor Council. In this role, he has worked hard for the cause of working families and has given union members reasons to be proud of their union membership.

Mr. Butkiewicz has also been very active in his community and has served on the Boards of the United Way, the Neighborhood House Association, the Economic Development Board of San Diego County and the Labor Advisory Committee of Kaiser Permanente. He has also committed his time and energies to the San Diego Food Bank, Youth Baseball, and Pop Warner Football.

His leadership exemplifies the high values, standards, and principles exemplified by the late John S. Lyons.

My congratulations go to Jerry Butkiewicz for these significant contributions. I can personally attest to Jerry's dedication and commitment and believe him to be highly deserving of the 1999 Johns Labor Leader of the Year Award.

FEDERAL LANDS IMPROVEMENT
ACT

HON. JOHN J. DUNCAN, JR.

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 9, 1999

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, the Bureau of Land Management [BLM] has 264 million acres that it manages for the federal government. None of this land is national park or national forest land.

The BLM has identified three million acres that it would like to sell, because it is not environmentally significant, surrounded by private land, difficult to manage, or isolated.

Today, I have introduced the Federal Lands Improvement Act which will allow the sale of this land, with proceeds to go; one-third to the counties where the land is located for schools and other needs; one-third to the national

debt; and one-third back to the BLM for environmental restoration projects on its remaining land.

As I have already stated, this bill would not sell any national parks or wilderness areas. It only proposed to sell lands that have already been identified for disposal by the BLM.

Currently, the federal government owns 30 percent of all the land in the United States. This is roughly 650 million acres. In comparison, the State of Tennessee is only 26 million acres total.

It only makes sense that the federal government consolidate its holdings so that it can better manage those areas which are truly environmentally sensitive.

I hope my colleagues will join me by co-sponsoring this legislation so that we can take a step forward in protecting our federal lands.

A CHANGE OF COMMAND AT THE DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

HON. JULIAN C. DIXON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 9, 1999

Mr. DIXON. Mr. Speaker, on July 27, Lieutenant General Patrick M. Hughes relinquished command of the Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA). A few days later, General Hughes retired, ending 24 years of distinguished service with the Army.

General Hughes began his career as a combat medic and, after receiving his commission, served in the infantry. Observing first hand in Vietnam how soldiers under fire need reliable and timely intelligence, and the terrible consequences if they do not receive it, he transferred to military intelligence. For the rest of his career General Hughes worked to ensure that intelligence was responsive to the needs of those Americans asked to take the biggest risk in times of conflict.

As Director of the Defense Intelligence Agency, General Hughes presided over three and one-half years of constant challenges for military intelligence. Supporting U.S. forces in combat in the skies over Iraq and Kosovo, ensuring that the Defense HUMINT Service was on a sound footing, and trying to provide enough trained analysts to make sense out of the vast amount of information collected by intelligence systems, were but a few of the issues with which he had to deal. General Hughes turned over to his successor an agency well positioned for the future, and one with a role in the intelligence community better defined than it has been for some time.

General Hughes has a gift for directness that served him well in his dealings with the Intelligence Committee. His candor and judgment were highly respected, and the depth of his military experience gave him a perspective that was extremely valuable to the committee. His many contributions to the nation, not just in his last assignment, but throughout this military career, are greatly appreciated.

Mr. Speaker, General Hughes' selflessness in the service of the country is a fine example for others to emulate. He had a career of distinction and it should be a source of great pride for himself and his family.

A SALUTE TO HANK JONES

HON. JOHN CONYERS, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 9, 1999

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, as the dean of the Congressional Black Caucus, I rise to salute the lifetime achievements of pianist Hank Jones. The eldest of the three illustrious "Jones Brothers," including trumpeter Thad and drummer Elvin, Hank Jones was born in Pontiac, Michigan in 1918. Hank Jones played in territory bands around Michigan and Ohio while a teenager, and in 1944 he moved to New York to play with Oran "Hot Lips" Page's combo at the Onyx Club on 52nd Street. He was the first of the great Detroit pianists (including Tommy Flanagan, Barry Harris and Roland Hanna) to emerge as a major talent on the New York jazz scene after World War II.

During the remainder of the 40s, Hank Jones had stints with John Kirby, Howard McGhee, Coleman Hawkins, Andy Kirk and Billy Eckstine. Influenced by Fats Waller, Teddy Wilson, and Art Tatum, Jones' style was also open to the emerging bebop style and his playing was flexible enough to fit into many genres.

He was on several Jazz at the Philharmonic tours (starting in 1947), worked as accompanist for Ella Fitzgerald (1948-53) and recorded with Charlie Parker. In the 1950s Jones performed with Artie Shaw, Benny Goodman, Lester Young, Cannonball Adderley and many others. He was on the staff of CBS during 1959-1976, performing with the network's orchestra on a variety of shows, but always remained active in jazz as an independent artist. In the late '70s Jones was the pianist in the Broadway musical "Ain't Misbehavin'" and he recorded with a pickup unit dubbed the Great Jazz Trio which at various times included Ron Carter, Buster Williams or Eddie Gomez on bass and Tony Williams, Al Foster or Jimmy Cobb on drums.

Hank Jones is widely regarded as a masterful piano player, known especially for his sensitivity and musical intelligence. His lasting success lies in his ability to assimilate different styles, while retaining his own identity and temperament. He can be heard on thousands of recordings, both as a leader and an accompanist. He has also performed in numerous clubs worldwide. Having reached the age of 81, Hank Jones is still booking dates for his trio, which includes George Mraz on bass, and Dennis Mackrel on drums.

Among the many labels that Hank Jones has recorded for as a leader are Verve, Savoy, Epic, Golden Crest, Capitol, Argo, ABC-Paramount, Impulse, Concord, East Wind, Muse, Galaxy, Black & Blue, MPS, Inner City and Chiaroscuro.

TIMOTHY GALLOWAY, 1999 JOHNS DISTINGUISHED SERVICE AWARD

HON. BOB FILNER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 9, 1999

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Timothy Galloway as he is honored at the September 11, 1999 John S. Lyons Me-

morial Banquet for his contributions to the labor movement, his community and his State.

Timothy Galloway's role in the labor movement began in 1976 when he began his second career working for the United States Postal Service repairing optical scanners and computers. He joined the American Postal Workers Union (APWU) and quickly became involved in union operations becoming an Alternate Steward. Eventually, Mr. Galloway was elected Secretary of the Local's Executive Board and then Executive Vice President. His efforts in video work for the Postal Service prompted his promotion to a Regional position and the creation of a Video Department for the Western Region of the Postal Service.

In 1985, Mr. Galloway became Assistant Director of the United Way's Department of Labor Participation. He has continued to give his time, talent and expertise to help working men and women in times of hardship. His commitment extends to the non-labor community as well, and he is involved with numerous organizations. He was a Member of the San Diego Food Bank Operating Board and serves as a Member of the Neighborhood House Association, the Federal Emergency Management Agency and the Emergency Resource Group. Additionally, Mr. Galloway has dedicated eleven years coaching Little League and Bobby Sox Baseball.

Timothy Galloway exemplifies the high values, standards and principles of the late John S. Lyons and is truly deserving of the 1999 Johns Distinguished Service Award.

RECOGNIZING THE BRAZOSPORT REHABCARE CENTER AND NATIONAL REHABILITATION AWARENESS WEEK

HON. RON PAUL

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 9, 1999

Mr. PAUL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize and join with the Brazosport RehabCare Center in Lake Jackson, Texas in observing and celebrating National Rehabilitation Awareness Week beginning September 12 through September 18, 1999.

The Brazosport RehabCare Center opened its doors on December 31, 1992. Construction was completed at the end of April 1993, for a total of 14 acute rehabilitation beds.

The Brazosport RehabCare center is located in Brazosport Memorial Hospital in Lake Jackson, Texas. The primary service areas include the cities of Lake Jackson, Clute, Freeport, Angleton, Danbury and Brazoria. This service area has a combined population of approximately 95,000. The secondary service area includes the cities of Sweeny, West Columbia and Old Ocean with a population of approximately 16,000. The RehabCare Center has also attracted patients from Bay City and Alvin.

Comprehensive inpatient rehabilitation services are provided to individuals with orthopedic, neurological and other medical conditions of recent onset or regression. These patients have experienced a loss of function in activities of daily living, mobility, cognition or communication. Types of patients admitted into the Brazosport RehabCare Center may include those with a diagnosis of stroke, spinal

cord injury or dysfunction, brain injury, amputation, multiple trauma, hip fracture or joint replacement, arthritis, congenial deformity, burns or other progressive neuralgic syndromes such as Parkinson's disease, multiple sclerosis and Gullian Barre.

The services Brazosport RehabCare Center provides include rehabilitation medicine, rehabilitation nursing, physical therapy, occupational therapy, speech/language pathology, social work, psychology and recreational activities. In addition, prosthetics/orthotics, vocational rehabilitation, audiology and driver education are provided when necessary through affiliate agreements with external organizations. The goal of each service is to maximize the individual's potential in the restoration of function or adjustment by integrating with other services.

By addressing the multiple effects that disability has on the patient and family and by integrating the combined resources of patient, family and interdisciplinary rehabilitation team, comprehensive rehabilitation programming can maximize the abilities and esteem of the patient and family and foster a healthy re-integration into the community. At the Brazosport RehabCare Center, patient outcomes are exceptionally positive. Eighty-six percent of their patients are able to return home and lead an independent lifestyle.

I am proud and honored to have the Brazosport RehabCare rehabilitation facilities at Brazosport Memorial Hospital, Lake Jackson, Texas. Please join me in recognizing the Brazosport RehabCare Center for its outstanding services and remarkable accomplishments as we celebrate National Rehabilitation Awareness Week.

EAST TIMOR

HON. SAM FARR

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 9, 1999

Mr. FARR of California. Mr. Speaker, the independence vote in East Timor was encouraging to supporters of democracy. With more than 90 percent of the population turning out for the vote, it is a level of participation that Americans should aspire to emulate. Having taken advantage of the opportunity for democracy, the East Timorese have voted overwhelmingly for independence from Indonesia. However, the outbreak in violence following the vote is tragic. Unfortunately, pro-Indonesia militia have chosen to ignore the will of the majority and attack anyone believed to support independence.

The need for action has never been more evident than in past weeks as East Timorese, international observers, journalists, and U.N. workers have been harassed and killed by paramilitaries opposed to independence.

The Indonesian government must stop the militia rampages, gain control over those factions of the military supporting the militia, and establish order and peace in East Timor. It is their duty to the East Timorese, to whom the Indonesian government made a commitment, to provide a safe and democratic vote. And now, following the vote, it is their duty to provide for the safety of everyone in East Timor, especially those who voted their conscience.

Mr. Speaker, the American people want peace in East Timor and they understand the

importance of an immediate end to the violence. American citizens have been involved in East Timor as human rights observers and U.N. election workers for some time now. One of my constituents, Pamela Sexton, is in East Timor now and I had the privilege to meet with her a few months ago to discuss her work and the up-coming vote. Her dedication was inspiring—if only the Indonesian government would show such desire for peace and democracy.

I encourage my colleagues to contact the President and impress upon him the desire of the American people to see peace restored in East Timor. It is extremely important that we continue to put pressure on the Indonesians to establish peace.

STANLEY GRABARA, 1999 JOHNS
FELLOWSHIP AWARDEE

HON. BOB FILNER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 9, 1999

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Stanley Grabara as he is honored at the September 11, 1999 John S. Lyons Memorial Banquet for his contributions to the labor movement, his community and to the nation.

Unlike previous awardees, Stanley Grabara professional career is not within the labor movement. However, his hard work and respectful cooperation with labor has earned him a special place in San Diego's Labor Community. Mr. Grabara came to San Diego to operate a new terminal facility in National City for the Pasha Group. He was wisely aware that for Pasha to succeed in this new facility, a skilled and dedicated work force would be required. He promptly formed a working partnership with Teamster Local 36 to hire the necessary workers. This is a relationship that has blossomed as a result of Mr. Grabara's efforts.

Mr. Grabara is also involved in the larger San Diego Community. He has served as the chairman of the Port of San Diego Maritime Trade Development Committee and serves now as a member of the Port Tenants Association, the Greater San Diego Chamber of Commerce, and the National City Chamber of Commerce. He is also a member of the Board of Christmas in April and is involved in the Toys for Tots program and the Boys and Girls Club of National City. He also serves as a Trustee of the San Diego Teamsters and Employers Trust Fund and he was recently elected to the Board of Directors of the World Trade Center of San Diego.

Stanley Grabara exemplifies the high values, standards and principles of the late John S. Lyons, and is truly deserving of the 1999 Johns Fellowship Award.

ON THE RETIREMENT OF JACK G.
DOWNING AS THE DEPUTY DI-
RECTOR FOR OPERATIONS AT
THE CIA

HON. JULIAN C. DIXON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 9, 1999

Mr. DIXON. Mr. Speaker, the conduct of espionage activities by the CIA is a challenging

enterprise under the best of circumstances, and under certain circumstances can be extraordinarily dangerous. When conducted well by officers of skill and courage, these activities make great contributions to the national security of the United States.

For the past two years, the CIA's clandestine service, the Directorate of Operations (DO), was led by a person of exceptional ability, Jack Downing. At the end of July, Mr. Downing completed a thirty year career with "the outfit," as he refers to the CIA, and retired—for the second time. Nothing more needs to be said about Mr. Downing's patriotism and sense of duty than that he was willing to come out of retirement in 1997, at the personal request of the Director of Central Intelligence, to lead the Directorate of Operations. He has concentrated on developing a strategic plan for the DO, recruiting new officers with the skills the DO will need in the next century, improving their training, and addressing those factors which detract from their morale. In short, he has begun the rebuilding of the clandestine service and, while the fruits of his labor will not be seen fully for some time, it is already clear that the DO is operating with a clearer sense of purpose.

Prior to his first retirement, Mr. Downing had served in some of the most sensitive and important of the CIA's overseas posts. He was regarded as a first rate case officer and a leader who inspired the dedication and loyalty of those who worked for him. His "second career" with the CIA has only embellished that reputation.

Mr. Speaker, public service is frequently, and unfortunately, denigrated. Jack Downing's accomplishments—in the Marine Corps and the CIA—are evidence of both the importance and the value of distinguished public service. He has given much to our country and we should be grateful. I wish Mr. Downing and his family continued success in the years ahead.

NORTH AMERICAN WETLANDS
COUNCIL EXPANSION ACT OF 1999

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 9, 1999

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to make a modest improvement to a conservation law, which has successfully saved wetlands throughout the United States, Canada, and Mexico. The North American Wetlands Conservation Act was signed into law in 1989 in response to the finding that more than half of the original wetlands in the United States have been lost during the past two centuries. Congress also recognizes that that protection of migratory birds and their habitats required long-term planning and coordination to meet our treaty obligations to conserve these precious species.

The purpose of NAWCA is to encourage partnerships among public and nonpublic interests to protect, enhance, restore and manage wetlands for migratory birds and other fish and wildlife in North America. NAWCA has been a tremendous success, funding 629 projects between 1991 and 1999, helping to restore, enhance or help approximately 34 million acres across our continent. Most impressive has been the ratio of partner-to-government contributions, which has been about \$2.50 for every public dollar invested.

Last year, while Congress worked to reauthorize NAWCA, a debate emerged concerning the role of the North American Wetlands Conservation Council and its membership. In discussions and correspondence with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and stakeholder groups, I came away with a clear message: everyone involves fully supports a growing NAWCA program. What was less clear was finding an appropriate means to foster continued non-governmental participation in, and contributions to, the quantitative and qualitative successes of the program.

The Fish and Wildlife Service informed me that it sought to ensure more diversity on the Council. For this reason, it indicated that the Secretary would not reappoint two organizations that have contributed mightily to NAWCA's success. Ultimately, one group chose to leave the Council and another chose to continue to seek reappointment, which I understand has been recently completed. I am hoping to receive written confirmation of this reappointment very shortly.

Mr. Speaker, I believe that the most effective means to diversify and expand the effectiveness of the Council is to provide the Secretary with new authority to appoint two additional Council members under Sec. 4(a)(1)(D) of the North American Wetlands Conservation Act. These appointments would give the Service the ability to include additional charitable and non-profit organizations from among many which actively participate in the development of NAWCA projects. Quite simply, this simple bill would allow a highly successful law to expand its reach, and I hope for its swift passage this year.

EAST TIMOR

HON. KEN BENTSEN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 9, 1999

Mr. BENTSEN. Mr. Speaker, today I am offering legislation to address the troubling events that have been unfolding recently in East Timor. On August 30, 1999, the people of East Timor voted by 78 percent for independence from Indonesia, which invaded the former Portuguese colony in 1975. Since the election, which drew more than 98 percent of the territory's registered voters, militia groups backed by sections of the Indonesian military and police have engaged in widespread killings, arsons, and forced evacuations against the citizens of East Timor. These groups have forcibly transported tens of thousands of East Timor residents across the Indonesian border and intimidated foreign journalists, aid workers and election advisers into fleeing the territory.

On Tuesday, Indonesia declared martial law in the territory, but the declaration has made little difference. Relief agencies have estimated that up to 200,000 people in East Timor have fled to refugee camps in other parts of Indonesia, while thousands more have sought refuge wherever they could. Among those who fled was Roman Catholic Bishop Ximenes Belo, a Nobel Peace Prize winner, who was forced to flee to Australia after his home was viciously burned to ground by militia members. Yesterday, The United Nations announced it will be withdrawing most of its representatives

in the East Timor province in order to protect the lives of these emissaries. In addition, many of the foreign journalists in East Timor have also decided that they must evacuate in order to protect their lives. This deteriorating situation is a very serious matter which we must address. This campaign of killing, arson and forced evacuation has been clearly orchestrated by elements of the Indonesian military in a brutal attempt to devastate East Timor. The response by the Indonesian security forces, which represent the Indonesian government, has been wholly inadequate and stunningly indifferent, as these security forces have done nothing to stop the violence committed by the militia forces.

The backlash against the citizens of East Timor is an indication of a serious leadership crisis in Indonesia. It is important that, at this critical juncture, the response from the United States is both forceful and meaningful. The legislation I am introducing today would direct the U.S. representative to the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank to oppose any new monetary assistance to Indonesia including any additional tranches under the 1998 IMF/G-7 package until such time as the President certifies that the crisis in East Timor has been resolved.

As a long-time supporter of U.S. participation in the International Monetary Fund and the 1998 IMF/G-7 response to the Asian economic crisis, I do not believe the U.S. can continue to support assistance to a regime which has exhibited, at best, indifference to armed militia violence and slaughter following the East Timor plebiscite, and at worst complicity in the organized terror. However, I believe that this action is necessary to ensure that the Indonesian government take all necessary action to end this terror against East Timor's citizens. My legislation would apply not only to any future loans from the IMF and World Bank to Indonesia, but it would also require that the United States oppose additional extensions under existing loans. As a result, the United States representative to the IMF would oppose the next \$2 billion tranche of the existing \$12 billion IMF loan facility. My legislation would also require the United States Executive Director at the IMF to veto any future loans to Indonesia until the President certifies that the crisis in East Timor has been resolved.

It is also my understanding the IMF was scheduled to send a mission to Indonesia this week, but that it has been delayed in order to protect the safety of IMF employees. While IMF's concern for its employees safety is laudable, more must be done by way of response to this situation. I believe that we must discontinue these loans in order to convince the Indonesian government that its campaign of terror against the East Timorese will have dire consequences. My legislation would permit the IMF to restart these loans once the President of the United States has certified that the violence and human rights violations in East Timor have ended.

My legislation would also require our representatives to the World Bank to oppose any current or future loans to Indonesia. Last year, as part of the 1998 IMF/G-7 financial assistance package, the World Bank pledged to provide \$5.9 billion in aid to Indonesia. The World Bank is scheduled to release \$475 million of the \$1.375 billion outstanding loans during this fourth quarter of this year. My legislation

would require the U.S. to oppose this disbursement until the Indonesia government has acted to peacefully resolve the situation in East Timor.

As you know, Mr. Speaker, the United States helped to negotiate a \$49 billion restructuring program for Indonesia last year. I was very supportive of this package and believe that we should assist foreign countries on their paths of economic recovery. However, recent actions in Indonesia have forced me to reconsider my support for these financial assistance loans. I believe that it is highly regrettable that we must take this action, but the government of Indonesia has brought this upon themselves.

Let me also say that while most other nations in the region have experienced an economic rebound due in no small part to the IMF/G-7 participation, Indonesia has continued to lag behind as a result of its weak government structure. I do not believe a suspension of the IMF/G-7 package would pose the same contagious economic elements we experienced in January 1998, nor do I believe the U.S. should continue to support such a regime until such time as it can guarantee the safety of its own people.

I urge my colleagues to support this legislation and to support the efforts of the United States to end the violence and human rights abuses occurring in East Timor.

A SALUTE TO MARILYN BERGMAN

HON. JOHN CONYERS, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 9, 1999

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, as the Board of Directors of the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers (ASCAP) prepares to meet here in Washington, DC, I wish to call to the attention of all Members of Congress the many accomplishments of its President and Chairman of the Board, Marilyn Bergman.

ASCAP, the organization Ms. Bergman now leads, is a membership association of over 80,000 composers, songwriters, lyricists and music publishers. ASCAP's function is to protect the rights of its members by licensing and paying royalties for the public performances of their copyrighted works.

Marilyn Bergman is the first woman to be elected to ASCAP's Board of Directors. She brings to the leadership of ASCAP the unique experience of a creator, being herself an award-winning lyricist along with her husband, Alan Bergman. Among her many awards and honors, she has received three Academy Awards, three Emmy Awards, two Grammy Awards and one Cable Ace Award.

In collaboration with her husband, Alan, Marilyn won Oscars in 1968, 1973 and 1984 for the songs, "The Windmills of Your Mind," "The Way We Were," and for the score for Yentl. Since their first Oscar nomination in 1968, they have been nominated sixteen times—for such songs as "It Might Be You" from Tootsie, "How Do You Keep The Music Playing?" from Best Friends, "Papa, Can You Hear Me?" and "The Way He Makes Me Feel" from Yentl and "What Are You Doing the Rest of Your Life?" from The Happy Ending. In 1996 they were nominated for both a

Golden Globe and an Academy Award for their song "Moonlight," performed by Sting, from Sydney Pollack film, *Sabrina*.

"The Windmills of Your Mind" and "The Way We Were" also received Golden Globe awards and "The Way We Were" earned two Grammys. The three Emmys are for "Sybil," "Queen of the Stardust Ballroom" and "Ordinary Miracles." Among their principal collaborators are Michel Legrand, Marvin Hamlisch, Dave Grusin, Henry Mancini, Johnny Mandel, John Williams, Quincy Jones and James Newton Howard.

Marilyn was inducted into the Songwriters Hall of Fame in 1980, and was a recipient of the Crystal Award from Women in Film in 1986. In 1995 she received a National Academy of Songwriters Lifetime Achievement Award. In 1996 Marilyn received the first Fiorello Lifetime Achievement Award from New York's LaGuardia High School of Music and Art and Performing Arts. In 1997, the Songwriters Hall of Fame honored Marilyn with their Johnny Mercer Award.

Marilyn is a member of the Executive Committee of the Music Branch of the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences, a member of the National Academy of Songwriters and the Nashville Songwriters Association. Marilyn was the only creator to serve on the Advisory Council to the National Information Infrastructure (NII). She is a founder of the Hollywood Women's Political Committee and serves on the Board of Directors of the Streisand Foundation.

Ms. Bergman served two terms (1994–1998) in a leadership capacity on behalf of songwriters on the world stage as President of CISAC, the International Confederation of Performing Right Societies. In 1996 she received France's highest cultural honor, Commander of the Order of Arts and Letters medal. In June of this year, she received a cultural Medal of Honor from SGAE, the Spanish performing rights organization.

Ms. Bergman was a music major at New York's High School of Music and Art, going on to study Psychology and English at New York University. She has received Honorary Doctorate Degrees from Berklee College of Music in Boston Trinity College in Hartford, Conn.

100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE
DANVILLE, ILLINOIS CHAMBER
OF COMMERCE

HON. THOMAS W. EWING

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 9, 1999

Mr. EWING. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of the 100th Anniversary of the Danville, Illinois Chamber of Commerce.

As a former director of the Chamber of Commerce in Pontiac, Illinois, I have a personal connection to the great contribution that Chambers of Commerce make in communities of all sizes throughout our country. As the elected representative for Vermilion county, I have personally worked with and witnessed the Danville Chamber's commitment to the community, both through civic involvement and the cultivation of business opportunities.

The Danville Area Chamber of Commerce was founded on March 22, 1899 and has been the cornerstone of the greater Danville

business community ever since—and their work is clearly evident. During this past recess period I was in Danville, and I witnessed first hand the recent improvements in the downtown area. New small businesses are opening and there is a new sense of hope and opportunity as the downtown area undergoes a revitalization. This is, in large part, a result of the work undertaken by the Danville Area Chamber of Commerce.

But Mr. Speaker, their efforts go far beyond cultivating new businesses. The Danville Area Chamber of Commerce is building a sturdy foundation for the next century. Through their "Leadership Danville" initiative, the Chamber successfully nurtures and equips today's business employees to become tomorrow's area leaders.

So on the occasion of their 100th Anniversary, I offer my sincerest thanks and appreciation to the Danville Area Chamber of Commerce. And as we enter the next millennium, I also offer my best wishes for their continued success and good deeds as they enter their second century of service to Central Illinois.

TRIBUTE TO HARTFORD
ARCHBISHOP DANIEL A. CRONIN

HON. JAMES H. MALONEY

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 9, 1999

Mr. MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, I bring to the attention of the American public and the United States House of Representatives an upcoming celebration in Connecticut's Fifth Congressional District that commemorates the 31st anniversary of the consecration as a Bishop of now Hartford Archbishop Daniel A. Cronin. This celebration will be held during Sunday mass at Our Lady of Lourdes Church in Waterbury, Connecticut on Sunday September 12, 1999.

Archbishop Cronin was born in Newton, Massachusetts on November 14, 1927. Since that time, he has dedicated his life to religious service around the World. He attended the St. John Seminary in Brighton, Massachusetts and the North American College in Rome, Italy before being ordained a priest on December 20, 1952 in Rome. Archbishop Cronin later received a Licentiate and a Doctorate in Sacred Theology from the Gregorian University also in Rome.

The Archbishop has also served as Attache to the Apostolic Internunciature in Ethiopia and to the Secretariat of State in Vatican City in 1957 and 1961 respectively. In 1962, he was named Papal Chamberlain and given the title of Monsignor. By 1968, Archbishop Cronin had returned to the United States and was named Titular Bishop of Egnatia and Auxiliary Bishop of Boston. On September 12, 1968, he was consecrated Bishop at the Holy Cross Cathedral in Boston, Massachusetts.

On October 30, 1970, the Archbishop was named the fifth Bishop of the Fall River Diocese in Massachusetts. Shortly thereafter, Archbishop Cronin was installed at St. Mary of the Assumption Cathedral, also in Fall River. In 1991, 23 years after first being consecrated a Bishop, he was named the eleventh Bishop and the third Archbishop of the Hartford Archdiocese in Connecticut. In 1992, he received the Pallium from Pope John Paul II at St. Peter's Basilica in Vatican City.

Mr. Speaker, Archbishop Daniel Cronin epitomizes the dedication and moral example we all strive to emulate. He has been a source of strength to individuals and communities throughout his life in religious service. He is a beacon for us all as we go forward into the challenges of the future.

On behalf of the Fifth Congressional District and the United States House of Representatives, I express deep appreciation to Archbishop Daniel A. Cronin for his dedication and steadfast service to all those he has touched throughout his vocation, and wish him many more years of exemplary service and leadership.

PRIME ACT

HON. BILL McCOLLUM

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 9, 1999

Mr. McCOLLUM. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to emphasize my support for funding for the Program for Investment in Microentrepreneurs, the PRIME Act, H.R. 413, and my hope that funding will be made available for this worthy bill. The PRIME Act provides money for training and technical assistance for low-income entrepreneurs, complementing the Small Business Administrations' Microloan program, which provides loan capital and assistance in accessing capital.

This spring the Banking Committee held hearings on the PRIME Act and heard first hand from microentrepreneurs, microenterprise researchers, and representatives of community based microenterprise organizations. Their message was clear. Microenterprise development is an effective tool for economic development and poverty alleviation. Training is absolutely critical to the sustainability and success of microenterprises owned and operated by very low-income entrepreneurs. Better yet, providing motivated individuals with business training is akin to teaching someone how to fish, instead of giving them fish. With a little education and training, very low-income microentrepreneurs can build and sustain their businesses, and in doing so, contribute to the economic life of a family, community, and ultimately our nation as a whole.

I am convinced that microenterprise development has an important role to play in the diversification of our economic base as well as in the advancement of our working-poor population. But I also recognize that microenterprise development requires a modest public investment—particularly in the area of training and technical assistance for low-income entrepreneurs. I believe it is a prudent and wise investment.

The PRIME Act, H.R. 413 has passed through both the Banking Committee and the Small Business Committee with enormous support, and was able to garner 110 cosponsors before passing out of Committee. Clearly, there is a strong desire within Congress to see H.R. 413 made into law this year. As a member of the Banking Committee, and a cosponsor, I will work to see that this happens, and I encourage my colleagues to join me in this effort.

A TRIBUTE TO HERB FISCHER,
GARDENER TO GENERATIONS

HON. JERRY LEWIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 9, 1999

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to your attention today the fine work and outstanding public service of Herbert L. Fischer, who celebrated his 80th birthday today—still working every day as the well-respected owner of Flowerland Nursery in San Bernardino and as a volunteer in a myriad of community organizations.

Herb opened Flowerland in 1947 with his wife, Mary L. Fischer, and has been at the store every day except Thanksgiving, Christmas and New Year's Day. Sought out by three generations of gardeners for his sage advice, Herb says he can't take a day off because his customers are all his friends, as well. He's recognized as one of the longest-serving licensed landscape architects still practicing in California.

He and Mary both served as state presidents of the California Association of Nurserymen, and his community involvement includes serving as president of the National Orange Show, and lifelong involvement in the Future Farmers of America, Boy Scouts, San Bernardino Chamber of Commerce, Calvary Baptist Church, and many school programs.

During his 52 years of business, Herb has hosted thousands of school children in field trips to Flowerland, and has given out thousands of tree seedlings to youngsters to celebrate Arbor Day. His son, Herb Fischer Jr., is San Bernardino County Superintendent of Schools.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and our colleagues to join me in recognizing the tremendous contributions of a man who has brought decades of natural beauty to his community and wonder to the lives of generations of children.

TRIBUTE TO DR. DOROTHY N.
FRANK

HON. DAVE CAMP

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 9, 1999

Mr. CAMP. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Dr. Dorothy N. Frank, who is retiring after nine years of dedicated service as president of Kirtland Community College in Roscommon, MI.

Dr. Frank began her distinguished career at Kirtland Community College in 1990 after serving as vice president for instructional services at Victor Valley Community College in California. Her impressive credentials include a master's and a bachelor's degree in biology, and a Ph.D. in educational policy studies from Vanderbilt University.

While at Kirtland, Dr. Frank was instrumental in the creation of community programs that helped enrich the lives of children of all ages. These programs included cultural events, a volunteer center, a summer camp for fourth grade MEAP passers, technical training for high school students, and a summer creative writing institute.

Her dedication to community colleges and her own community is evident in her work. In

addition to her Kirtland duties, Dr. Frank was president of the Michigan Community College Association for the 1996–1997 academic year. She also serves on several local boards and committees.

I would like to commend Dr. Frank for her service to her students and congratulate her on her retirement on September 30, 1999.

Dr. Frank's contribution to education and the community makes her an outstanding role model and a respected professional in her field. On behalf of the residents of the 4th Congressional District of Michigan, I am honored to recognize Dr. Frank and her professional accomplishments. I wish her good fortune for the future.

PRESIDENT SHOULD SIGN
FINANCIAL FREEDOM ACT

HON. RON PACKARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 9, 1999

Mr. PACKARD. Mr. Speaker, I would like to emphatically urge President Clinton to sign the Financial Freedom Act into law when it reaches his desk. After hearing from my constituents over the August recess, I am convinced that America's hard working taxpayers do want tax relief. America's families today face staggering levels of taxation. Over the next 10 years, the average family will pay \$5,307 more in taxes than the government needs to operate. The Financial Freedom Act of 1999 will shift money, power and resources out of Washington and back to America's families.

The Financial Freedom Act offers meaningful tax relief for every taxpayer by lowering income tax rates across-the board. It also reduces the Marriage Tax Penalty, repeals the Death-Tax, cuts the capital gains tax rate, expands Education Savings Accounts and increases private pension coverage. Additionally, the legislation expands access to affordable health care by increasing consumer choice and allows families without employer-paid coverage to deduct 100% of health insurance and long-term care premiums. Finally, the Financial Freedom Act leaves more than \$2 trillion for Social Security and Debt Reduction.

Mr. Speaker, I trust the American people to spend their own hard-earned dollars as they see fit. The President doesn't think families can make the right spending decisions for themselves and their children. I disagree. The truth is, it is not Washington's money to spend in the first place. The President should help give it back by signing the Financial Freedom Act into law.

TRIBUTE TO GEORGE AND IRENE
BAUER

HON. DAVID D. PHELPS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 9, 1999

Mr. PHELPS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to George and Irene Bauer, who will be celebrating their fiftieth wedding anniversary on September 11, of this year. George

and Irene are formerly of Chicago, IL, but now reside in Scottsdale, AZ. George is the son of Jerry (deceased) and Wallis Bauer, who at 94 years of age, lives in Phoenix, AZ. Irene is the daughter of Michael and Tecla Wazecha (deceased). George and Irene have two wonderful children; their son Mark lives in Scottsdale and the daughter Christine, resides in Eldorado, IL, my hometown.

George served his country valiantly during World War II in the U.S. Navy and helped to build the first naval hospital in Guam. When he returned home from the war he met his future wife Irene, who was working for Peabody Coal Company. Since retiring from Martlett Importers of Canada, George had been keeping himself busy. Keeping in tradition with his life long affinity for sports, which in his younger days led to him being drafted by two major league baseball teams, he now play on a softball team, coaches, and he has won World Series rings. Irene enjoys aerobics and going bowling.

Mr. Speaker, the marriage of George and Irene Bauer is a truly wonderful example of the strong family values reflected through an enduring commitment to each other that helps ensure the tradition in this country of strong, loving and dedicated families. Again, I would like to take this opportunity to wish George and Irene a wonderful fiftieth anniversary, wish them God's speed, and encourage all my colleagues to join me in doing so.

CELEBRATING A CENTURY OF
MANUFACTURING IN BAY CITY

HON. JAMES A. BARCIA

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 9, 1999

Mr. BARCIA. Mr. Speaker, for the past 100 years GM Powertrain has been an anchor for the families in my hometown of Bay City, Michigan by providing stability and economic security. For generations, plant managers and members of United Auto Workers Local 362 have worked together to create a unique partnership. It is this relationship that in many ways makes Bay City a model for communities all across the United States.

Since the dawn of this century, the company and the community have worked together in the transportation industry to provide high quality vehicles for our community, state and nation. Initially a successful producer of bicycles, the factory expanded to the newly burgeoning automotive industry. By 1909, nearly 500 employees were producing parts for the legendary Packard and Studebaker. And by 1912, the National Truck Company was producing the chain-driven Natco Truck. In 1916, Mr. William C. Durant bought the plant and began production of the four-cylinder engine, introduced by Chevrolet. It was at this juncture in the company's history that an important milestone was achieved, not only for the families of Bay City, but for families everywhere. This was the organization of one of the oldest UAW locals in the country, Local 362, which remains greatly influential today.

In 1937, UAW Local 362 received its official charter, and shortly thereafter, pay for many of the employees rose to about one dollar per hour. And thus the remarkable relationship between the two entities—the union and the

company; the working men and women and their employer—was off to an auspicious beginning. Today, that relationship is renowned across our nation for pioneering the concept of the “living agreement”.

This unique relationship between labor and management is truly an incredible success story. In 1986, GM Powertrain-Bay City and UAW Local 362 agreed to resolve disputes as they came about, rather than letting these disputes fester until a designated negotiating period. This “living agreement” has strengthened the ties between the two entities and most importantly, has resulted in a better standard of living for all of the families in Bay County.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to add my voice to those who speak with pride about GM Powertrain-Bay City and its centennial of civic achievement and contribution. GM Powertrain would not be the pillar of our community that it is today without generations of dedicated individuals including the current Plant Manager Bill Bowen, and the current Local UAW 362 President Louis Roth. I urge you and our esteemed colleagues to join me in applauding General Motors Powertrain and its 100 successful years.

GOOD LUCK AND CONGRATULATIONS TO ROBERT A. GLACEL

HON. CHET EDWARDS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 9, 1999

Mr. EDWARDS. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to congratulate Brigadier General Robert A. Glacel on a distinguished military career and wish him the very best on his retirement. I hope Members will join with me to thank General Glacel for his contributions to our Army and our country.

General Glacel is a consummate professional whose performance in over three decades of service, in peace and in war, has personified those traits of courage, competency and commitment that our nation has come to expect from its Army officers.

Robert Glacel entered service after graduating from the United States Military Academy and being commissioned as a second lieutenant in 1969. He served as a forward observer, artillery liaison officer and assistant executive officer in the 3rd of the 319th Field Artillery battalion in Vietnam. There he received the Bronze Star Medal for his valor. He immediately assumed command of an artillery battery in Germany in 1971, followed by successful command of a division artillery platoon and as the division artillery intelligence officer.

After earning two masters degrees from MIT, Cambridge, Massachusetts, General Glacel instructed and was an assistant professor at West Point in the Engineering Department. He also earned his MBA while tenured there. After the West Point assignment, he returned to the field and served as the Operations Officer and Executive Officer for the 1st of the 37th Field Artillery battalion in Fort Richardson, Alaska. With a stint at the Pentagon as an Operations Research/Systems Analyst in between, General Glacel was then selected to command the 1st Battalion, 4th Field Artillery, 3rd Brigade, 2nd Infantry Division in Korea from 1987 through 1989.

After attendance at the Industrial College of the Armed Forces, General Glacel returned to

the Pentagon as a Military Political Planner in 1990 with the Joint Chiefs of Staff. He became the Chief of the Conventional Forces in Europe (CFE) Branch, and was the lead negotiator in the historic CFE Treaty process and was a mainstay on the United States planning teams in Washington and Brussels, Belgium. He was also a major contributor to the new European security structure.

General Glacel was then selected by the Army to command the 7th Infantry Division (Light) Artillery Commander out of Fort Ord, California. Following his successful command, he served as the Executive Officer to the Under Secretary of the Army. In this role, he ably provided guidance and direction to the Army staff, and served as liaison between the Under Secretary, the Office of the Secretary of Defense, Office of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and assistant secretaries and Army Staff. He demonstrated diplomacy, decision making, leadership and perseverance.

General Glacel was then selected to serve as the Chief of the Requirements and Programs Branch for the Commander, SHAPE. He was the SHAPE commander's subject matter expert for the Defense Planning Process across the whole of the Allied Command Europe.

His most recent assignment put the general at the head of the Test and Experimentation Command (TEXCOM) at Fort Hood, Texas, which is in my congressional district. He quickly gained credibility with senior Army leadership through the data collection effort for the Division Warfighting Experiment (DAWE), making TEXCOM the Army's data collector of choice for all future experiments associated with the digitized division and corps design through the Force XXI process.

On a personal note, I am grateful to call Robert Glacel a close, personal friend. He is a role model for all of us: a man of integrity, decency, and compassion.

Let me also say that every accolade to Robert Glacel must also be considered a tribute to his family, his wife of 30 years, Barbara, and his three lovely daughters, Ashley, Sarah and Jennifer. As a wife and mother, Barbara has been a true partner in all of Robert's accomplishments. Robert and Barbara have made their community and our country a better place in which to live. They have touched so many lives, through their consideration and sincere caring.

Robert Glacel's career reflects a deep commitment to our nation, which has been characterized by dedicated, selfless service, love for soldiers and a commitment to excellence. I offer my heartfelt appreciation for a job well done over the past thirty years and best wishes for continued success, to a great soldier and defender of freedom. I ask Members to join me in wishing Robert, Barbara and their three daughters every success and happiness in the future.

INTRODUCTION OF THE UNITED STATES LIFE-SAVINGS SERVICE HERITAGE ACT

HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 9, 1999

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, today I introduce the United States Life-Saving Service

Heritage Act, legislation to celebrate one of the most inspiring periods in America's maritime history. This legislation would establish a comprehensive program to inventory, evaluate, document, and assist efforts to restore and preserve surviving historic lifesaving stations. I am pleased that my Jersey Shore colleague Representative FRANK LOBIONDO has joined me in this effort.

The history of lifesaving in the United States dates back to 1785, when the Massachusetts Humane Society began building huts along the Massachusetts coast to aid shipwreck victims. These huts were later fitted with surfboats, beachcarts, and other lifesaving equipment. Beginning in 1847, the Federal government recognized the importance and necessity of lifesaving efforts when Congress provided a series of appropriations to establish lifesaving stations equipped to render assistance to shipwrecked mariners and their passengers. These stations were first established along the Atlantic coast with the assistance of Representative William Newell, who during the 31st and 39th Congresses represented some of the same areas of New Jersey that I represent today. Representative Newell's efforts contributed to the establishment of a network of lifesaving stations along the Jersey Shore from Sandy Hook to Cape May. In 1871, Congress approved the first appropriation for the Federal government to employ crews of lifesavers. On June 18, 1878, the “Act to Organize the Life-Saving Service” was enacted. In 1915 the Life Saving Service merged with the Revenue Cutter Service to form the Coast Guard. At that time, there were over 275 lifesaving stations to aid shipwreck victims on the Atlantic, Pacific, Gulf, and Great Lakes coasts.

The volunteer and professional lifesaving personnel who staffed these stations risked life and limb to prevent shipwreck casualties. Winslow Homer immortalized these great heroes of the American coast in this painting *The Life Line*. Walt Whitman celebrated their inspiring actions in the following excerpt of his poem *Patrolling Barnegat*—

Through cutting swirl and spray watchful
and firm advancing,
(That in the distance! Is that a wreck? Is the
red signal flaring?)
Slush and sand of the beach tireless till day-
light wending,
Steadily, slowly, through horse roar never
remitting,
Along the midnight edge by those milk-
white combs careering,
A group of dim, weird forms, struggling, the
night confronting,
That savage trinity warily watching.

An outstanding example of this period survives today in my district. The historic Monmouth Beach lifesaving station, established in 1895, is a Duluth style station designed by the architect George Tolman. In 1880, every member of the station's crew was awarded a gold lifesaving medal for rescuing victims of two shipwrecks on the same evening. Earlier this year, this historic structure was slated for demolition to make way for a new parking lot for beachgoers. Fortunately, the entire community came together to save this important structure. However, much work needs to be done to preserve the station's history and the inspiring stories of those who served there.

It is not certain exactly how many stations like the one in Monmouth Beach remain. Many surviving historic lifesaving stations are of rare

architectural significance, yet they are unfortunately threatened by harsh coastal environments, rapid economic development in the coastal zone, neglect, and lack of resource for their preservation. The heroic actions of America's lifesavers deserve greater recognition, and their contributions to America's maritime and architectural history should be celebrated.

That is why I have proposed the United States Life-Saving Service Heritage Act. This legislation would provide the resources necessary to inventory, document, and evaluate surviving lifesaving stations. It would also provide grant funding to assist efforts to protect and preserve these maritime treasures.

The United States Life-Saving Service Heritage Act would authorize the National Park Service, through its National Maritime Initiative, to inventory, document, and evaluate surviving historic lifesaving stations. These activities would be conducted in cooperation with the U.S. Life-Saving Service Heritage Association, a Massachusetts based non-profit educational organization that works to protect and preserve America's lifesaving heritage. This inventory, documentation, and evaluation would be similar in nature to a study completed by the Park Service in 1994, on historic lighthouses. Under this legislation, the Park Service would serve as a clearinghouse of information on lifesaving station preservation efforts, which would greatly assist public and private efforts to protect these historic structures and the maritime heritage that they embody.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this legislation to celebrate one of the most heroic and inspiring periods in America's maritime history.

H.R. —

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "United States Life-Saving Service Heritage Act".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS AND PURPOSE.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds the following:

(1) The United States has a long tradition of heroic efforts to rescue those in peril on the sea.

(2) Legislation providing appropriations to the Secretary of the Treasury for "surf boats, rockets, carronades, and other necessary apparatus for the better preservation of life and property from shipwrecks on the coast of New Jersey, between Sandy Hook and Little Egg Harbor" was approved August 14, 1848 (9 Stat. 322), and was subsequently extended to support volunteer lifesaving efforts on the coast of New Jersey between Little Egg Harbor and Cape May, and in other States and territories.

(3) Legislation providing appropriations to the Secretary of the Treasury "for the purpose of more effectively securing life and property on the coast of New Jersey and Long Island ... and to employ crews of experienced surfmen at such stations" was approved April 20, 1871 (17 Stat. 12).

(4) The Life-Saving Service was reorganized by the Congress by enactment of the Act entitled "An Act to organize the Life-Saving-Service", approved June 18, 1878 (chapter 265; 20 Stat. 163).

(5) America's lifesaving stations and boats were staffed by brave volunteer and professional lifesavers, who risked life and limb to rescue shipwrecked passengers and crews.

(6) Many surviving Life-Saving Service stations are of rare architectural significance, yet these historic stations are threatened by

harsh coastal environments, rapid economic development in the coastal zone, neglect, and lack of resources for their preservation.

(7) The heroic actions of Life-Saving Service personnel deserve greater recognition, and their contributions to America's maritime and architectural history should be celebrated through a comprehensive preservation program and greater opportunities for the public's education about the heritage of the Life-Saving Service and related private and public organizations.

(b) PURPOSE.—The purpose of this Act is to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to establish a program to inventory, evaluate, document, and assist in efforts to restore and preserve surviving lifesaving stations and other structures and artifacts dedicated to our forefathers' lifesaving efforts.

SEC. 3. UNITED STATES LIFE-SAVING SERVICE STATION PRESERVATION PROGRAM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Interior, through the National Maritime Initiative of the National Park Service, shall establish a program in accordance with this section to inventory, evaluate, document, and assist efforts to restore and preserve surviving United States Life-Saving Service stations.

(b) INVENTORY, DOCUMENTATION, AND EVALUATION.—The Secretary, in cooperation with the U.S. Life-Saving Service Heritage Association, shall—

(1) survey coastal regions of the United States to identify and prepare an inventory of surviving historic lifesaving stations, boats, and other significant lifesaving equipment;

(2) document the designs of significant existing structures and lifesaving boats for inclusion in the Historic American Building Survey/Historic American Engineering Record Collection in the Library of Congress; and

(3) evaluate historic lifesaving stations, including—

(A) assessing the historic significance, integrity, and condition of surviving historic lifesaving stations;

(B) making recommendations for outstanding examples of historic lifesaving stations that should be listed on the National Register of Historic Places, or designated as National Historic Landmarks; and

(C) making recommendations for outstanding examples of lifesaving boats to be included in the Historic American Engineering Record Collection.

(c) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE, EDUCATIONAL MATERIALS, RESEARCH AIDS, AND OTHER INFORMATION.—The Secretary shall—

(1) serve as a clearinghouse of information for persons interested in restoring and preserving historic lifesaving stations, their boats, and related lifesaving equipment; and

(2) make available to the public, including through the Internet, educational materials, research aids, guides, bibliographies, and other information regarding the Life-Saving Service, Revenue Cutter Service, and related organizations that provided humanitarian assistance to shipwrecked mariners and their passengers, including—

(A) information on the history and development of the Life-Saving Service, the Revenue Cutter Service, predecessor private and State lifesaving organizations such as the Humane Society of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and early Coast Guard lifesaving and lifeboat stations;

(B) technical descriptions of lifesaving boats, line-guns, life cars, and beachcarts;

(C) the inventory, documentation, and evaluation prepared under subsection (b);

(D) guidance and technical assistance in the listing of historic lifesaving and lifeboat stations on the National Register of Historic Places, or their designation as National Historic Landmarks; and

(E) guidance and technical assistance in the listing of historic lifesaving boats in the Historic American Engineering Record Collection.

(d) GRANTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, subject to the availability of appropriations, shall make grants to coordinate and assist in the restoration and preservation of historic lifesaving stations, historic lifesaving boats, and other significant lifesaving artifacts.

(2) COST SHARE.—The Federal share of the cost of an activity carried out with financial assistance under this subsection shall not exceed 75 percent of the total cost of the activity.

(e) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) HISTORIC LIFESAVING STATION.—The term "historic lifesaving station" means any land, structure, equipment, or other physical artifact or facility formerly under the jurisdiction or control of the Life-Saving Service or any earlier private or State organizations, including lifesaving and lifeboat stations, sailors' refuges, shipwreck survivors' cache sites, boats, and beachcarts.

(2) SECRETARY.—The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the National Maritime Initiative of the National Park Service.

(3) U.S. LIFE-SAVING SERVICE HERITAGE ASSOCIATION.—The term "U.S. Life-Saving Service Heritage Association" means the national nonprofit educational organization by that name established under the laws of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts for the purposes and objectives of meeting and preserving America's lifesaving heritage.

(f) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary—

(1) for use in making grants under subsection (d), \$5,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2000 through 2004; and

(2) for carrying out the other provisions of this section \$500,000 for each of fiscal years 2000 through 2004.

TRIBUTE TO FRANK GARRISON ON HIS RETIREMENT FROM THE AFL-CIO

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 9, 1999

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor and congratulate a friend and colleague who has given much to the state of Michigan, to the labor movement and to Michigan politics. Frank D. Garrison is a former autoworker who became a lobbyist for the United Auto Workers (UAW) before being chosen to lead the AFL-CIO in Michigan. And by the way, his middle name is Delano, named after one of our greatest Presidents Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

He is a working man who has devoted himself to the working man and woman. Frank Garrison believes strongly in fighting for the little guy, addressing the concerns of the people who have the least. A consummate public servant, he devoted his career to making working conditions in Michigan and the United States better for working families. He is a strong believer in public education and universal health care, and has worked tirelessly so that the world is a better place for everyone.

Frank's first experience with the unions came as a young man working at the Saginaw

Steering Gear plant in Saginaw, Michigan. He became a member of UAW Local 699. Drafted into the Army in 1953, he served his country for two years. Upon returning to his job in Saginaw, he actively pursued leadership posts within the UAW. During those first few years he served as alternate committeeman, committeeman, shop committeeman, local union vice-president and financial secretary.

He was appointed as a UAW international representative in 1972 for region 1D and assigned to the UAW Education Department and the Michigan UAW Community Action program (CAP). He was serving as CAP coordinator for Region 1D when he joined the Michigan UAW-CAP legislative office in Lansing, Michigan as a lobbyist in January 1976. That July, he became legislative director for the UAW.

In 1982, Frank was appointed executive director of Michigan UAW-CAP, a position he held for four years until he was elected president of the Michigan State AFL-CIO on December 12, 1986.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that all of my colleagues salute Frank and his leadership, hard work and caring heart. He has devoted much of his life to others and in some way I know he will continue to be involved. He is a dear friend who has always worked to make the world a better place for everyone. I wish him the best in his retirement: many peaceful days fishing, golfing and spending time with his lovely wife Dora, his daughters and grandchildren. He has worked hard and deserves the best in his retirement. Frank, best of luck to you.

FAMILY FRIENDLY TELEVISION PROGRAMMING

HON. ROB PORTMAN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 9, 1999

Mr. PORTMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today along with my distinguished colleague from Massachusetts, Representative MARKEY to introduce a concurrent resolution which recognizes the importance of family friendly television programming, and the contributions that the Family Friendly Programming Forum is undertaking to make this goal a reality.

Recent events have caused a national debate on child development and the influences of our popular culture on our children. In particular, we cannot overlook the role that television plays in shaping the attitudes and outlook of our nation's young people. Studies show that, each week, the average child will watch 22-28 hours of television, which is more time he or she will spend on any activity other than sleeping.

Television is not only a powerful influence, it is too often a negative one. While parents have the final responsibility for regulating their children's viewing habits, the simple fact remains that the number of family-friendly programs available—particularly during prime time—has been steadily decreasing.

Thirty-three of our country's largest companies have recognized this unmet need in the marketplace. And they have joined together to establish the Family Friendly Programming Forum.

The argument is often made that family-friendly programs don't draw big ratings, advertisers won't support them and, therefore,

networks cannot afford to carry them. One of the goals of the Forum is to change this perception. The major advertisers who are members of the Forum are taking a number of specific steps to encourage more family-friendly programs, including a new annual awards program the first of which is being held in California today. The Forum is also establishing a development fund for family-friendly scripts, a television scholarship program and a public awareness campaign to promote viewing options for families.

Mr. Speaker, family-friendly programming does not mean dull shows. Successful programming over the years, including such television classics as "The Cosby Show" and "Home Improvement," demonstrate that entertaining programming can be produced that is appropriate for the entire family. There is a market for good family-friendly programming. The advertising community represented on the Forum should be commended for working proactively to improve the content and quality of programming for America's families.

Our families deserve more viewing choices and options. As a Member of Congress and as a parent, I commend the Family Friendly Programming Forum for working to provide more suitable programming for all Americans.

CONGRATULATIONS TO MR. AND MRS. JIM SCRIVNER ON THEIR 50TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 9, 1999

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, let me take this opportunity to congratulate my friends Honey and Jim Scrivner on their 50th wedding anniversary.

Honey and Jim Scrivner were married September 3, 1949, in the United Methodist Church in Versailles, MO. The Scrivners have served as model citizens of Versailles, dedicating their lives to the betterment of their community.

Jim and Honey have owned and operated Scrivner-Morrow Funeral Homes in Versailles, MO, for 47 years. In addition to the undertaking business, in 1978, Jim Scrivner was elected Mayor of Versailles and served three consecutive terms. During his tenure as Mayor, Scrivner made great industrial improvements to Versailles, including constructing a new sewage treatment plant and sewage lines. He also implemented street upgrading, city park improvements, and housing projects for low-income and elderly persons. In addition, Honey and Jim ran a 24-hour volunteer ambulance service from their house for over 30 years, and helped countless people within Morgan County. Together, the Scrivners have saved lives, delivered babies, and rushed the injured and sick to area clinics and hospitals.

The Scrivners have been involved in many community activities. Jim has been a dedicated member of the Lion's Club for many years, and he volunteers once a week at a hospital in Jefferson City. A very active member of the ABWA, Honey has chaired many fundraising projects that benefit girls scholarships. The Scrivners are also involved with the United Methodist Church of Versailles.

Not only have the Scrivners been outstanding citizens in their community, but they are also loving parents and grandparents as well. They have three daughters, Mona, Sherry, and Jamie; and two granddaughters, Carrie Jo and Hannah Kaye.

Mr. Speaker, the Scrivners have selflessly devoted their lives to help many people and improve their community. They are truly role models. I know the Members of the House will join me in extending our heartfelt congratulations to the Scrivners for their 50th wedding anniversary. I wish them the very best in all the days ahead.

CONGRATULATIONS, TOM O'HARA

HON. DONALD M. PAYNE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 9, 1999

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I would like my colleagues here in the House of Representatives to join me in honoring a very special person whom I am proud to call a friend, Mr. Tom O'Hara, as he celebrates 30 years of service with the New Jersey-based Prudential Insurance Company of America. As a former executive at Prudential myself, I am very gratified that a person of Tom's caliber has rendered so many years of service to the company.

After graduating from Mount Saint Mary's College, Tom received his law degree from Georgetown Law School. First joining Prudential in 1969 as a tax lawyer, Tom's extraordinary interpersonal skills, exceptional problem solving ability and reputation as a "doer" led to his advancement to the position he holds today, Vice President in the Law Department of the company's Washington, DC office. Tom has served as President of the Business-Government Relations Council, Chairman of the Business Roundtable Washington Steering Committee and as Chairman of the American Council of Life Insurance's Legislative Strategy Committee.

An active member of his community who has contributed his time and talents to many worthy causes, Tom serves on the Board of Trustees of Mount Saint Mary's College, on the Board of Trustees of the United States Capitol Historical Society, and on the Board of Directors of Wolf Trap Associates. Tom and his wife Patti have four children. His close-knit family embodies the virtues of strength, compassion, faith and concern for others. In memory of their late daughter, Tom and his wife generously established the Kelly O'Hara Scholarship Fund to help deserving young people attain a college education.

A person who enjoys the outdoors, especially the shore, Tom has been a runner and is now a golf enthusiast. He is also an avid sports fan, and because I am a graduate of Seton Hall University, we enjoy a friendly rivalry as we root for opposing teams at sporting events such as the Seton Hall/Georgetown or Giants/Redskins game.

Mr. Speaker, the completion of 30 years of service is indeed a remarkable achievement based on hard work, loyalty and tenacity. As Tom marks this milestone, I know my colleagues join me in congratulating him for a job done and wishing him all the best in the future.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE METROPOLITAN JEWISH GERIATRIC CENTER

HON. JERROLD NADLER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 9, 1999

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, in 1907, a group of women in the Brownsville/East New York section of Brooklyn, concerned about the health and well-being of their elderly neighbors, joined together to organize the Brooklyn Ladies Hebrew Home for the Aged.

In 1913, the name of the institution was changed to the Brooklyn Hebrew Home for the Aged, and a year later the first Home for the Aged opened and the first residents were admitted. The total capacity, 70 residents.

Concurrent with the increased demand for services, the Home grew steadily over the years until, in 1968, it became an affiliated agency of the Federation of Jewish Philanthropies and was formally renamed Metropolitan Jewish Geriatric Center (MJGC).

To more precisely convey its mission, MJGC is now known as the Metropolitan Jewish Geriatric Foundation—an organization that provides financial support for the 36 participating agencies and programs of Metropolitan Jewish Health System (MJHS).

Collectively, MJHS agencies and programs serve the health care needs of more than 20,000 chronically ill people. MJHS is acknowledged to be the premiere integrated health care delivery system serving the Greater New York Metropolitan Area.

The Adult Day Health Center; the Phyllis and Lee Coffey Boro Park Primary Care Center; the Hospice of Greater New York; the Jewish Hospice; Caregivers; the Center for Rehabilitation and Transitional Care; Elderplan, a Social/Health Maintenance Organization; and the Institute for Applied Gerontology, which is engaged in research, education, and service, are but a few of the programs and services in the MJHS consortium.

And while MJHS applies its knowledge and experience toward serving patients of all ages, it has not lost sight of the mission of its founders nearly a century ago.

The Phillip and Dora Brenner Pavilion in Boro Park and Shorefront Jewish Geriatric Center Weinberg Pavilion in Coney Island together provide comprehensive health care, social support and recreational and cultural services and programs for some 1,000 residents and patients. Both are part of the "continuum of care" that is the hallmark of Metropolitan Jewish Health System.

On September 7th, at the Waldorf-Astoria, the Metropolitan Jewish Geriatric Foundation held its Annual Gala Dinner, an event that celebrated 92 years of service to the community, and paid a well-deserved tribute to Mark L. Goldstein, immediate past chairman of MJHS and a distinguished community leader. The event also honored Arletha Andrews, Herman Frazier, Pastor Roman, Murray Scherer, Willie Simpkins, and Gene Simpkins, each of whom has given dedicated service as an employee of an MJHS participating agency for 35 years or more.

MJHS excels not only in the quality and scope of its care programs; it is recognized also for its vision, its innovative spirit, and the skill, the dedication and the compassion of all those involved in meeting patients' health care needs.

If past is prologue, I am confident that MJHS will continue to burnish its leadership role, with the support of MJGF, record even more impressive accomplishments in the service of the community in the new millennium.

CONGRATULATING THE TEAM FROM KAHUKU HIGH & INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL ON ITS PERFORMANCE AT THE WE THE PEOPLE . . . THE CITIZEN AND THE CONSTITUTION 1999 NATIONAL FINALS

HON. PATSY T. MINK

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 9, 1999

Mrs. MINK of Hawaii. Mr. Speaker, I take this opportunity to congratulate the team of students from Kahuku High & Intermediate School of Kahuku, Hawaii, on their participation in the We the People . . . The Citizen and the Constitution national finals held in Washington, DC, May 1–3, 1999.

The team members—Syreeta Ho, Sarah Lautaha, Alvin Law, Tanya Ludlow, Kimberlee Maeda, Matthew Marler, Lea Minton, Kaitlin Palmer, Jessica, Preece, Siulia Purcell, Darren Salomons, Kimberly Smith, Bruce Walker, and Nadine Zettl—competed against 50 other classes from throughout the nation and demonstrated a remarkable understanding of the fundamental ideals and values of American constitutional government.

The We the People . . . The Citizen and the Constitution competition simulates a congressional hearing on an issue requiring application of constitutional principles. Students must succinctly present their positions and then answer unscripted questions.

The Kahuku High & Intermediate School team won at the Congressional District level and the State level before making it to the national finals. I join the people of Hawaii in expressing my pride in their impressive achievement.

HONORING THE RETIREMENT OF
CARL J. LATONA

HON. DEBBIE STABENOW

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 9, 1999

Ms. STABENOW. Mr. Speaker, today Carl J. Latona will retire after 25 years of outstanding leadership and commitment to improving the community through his work with Highfields. During those years, Carl Latona has touched the lives of countless young people and their families—encouraging, advising, inspiring and serving as a role model.

As President and Chief Executive Officer of Highfields, Inc., he was actively involved not only in the administration of the many excellent services offered by Highfields, but also program development, fundraising and public policy in the field of child welfare. He has been a tireless advocate for youth and always could be counted on to speak about the importance of prevention. He has served on countless committees and boards and continues to give his time to many community efforts.

Carl Latona persevered with his message of caring for youth despite roadblocks along the way. When one door closed, he would look for other doors until he found an opening. I have the utmost respect for his commitment to youth and his belief that any person can turn their life around with the proper support and caring attitude. He has always been an excellent resource whenever I have made public policy decisions on issues involving youth.

I would like to thank Mr. Latona personally for his contribution to improving this community and offering support to families in need. It is largely through Mr. Latona's vision and direction that Highfields has grown, constantly developing innovative new ways to reach out to young people through schools, the community and when necessary the courts.

On behalf of Michigan families, I thank Carl for his commitment to the community and his service to so many important family organizations. His courage, vision and friendship mean a great deal to me and many others in Michigan.