

# EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

## THE EARLY EDUCATION ACT OF 1999

**HON. ANNA G. ESHOO**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, October 4, 1999*

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce The Early Education Act of 1999. This bill would supplement state efforts in providing early education to children before they reach kindergarten. It authorizes \$300 million a year so that high-quality, accessible early education will be available to all children.

Early education is vitally important to the success of our children, both for their academic progress as well as achievements in life. The National Research Council reported that early education opportunities are necessary if children are going to develop the language and literacy skills necessary to learn to read. A New York Times article also reported that “[students] with higher quality preschool classes did better in language and math skills” than those who were not in these classes. Research suggests that a child’s early years are critical in the development of the brain and that early brain development is an important component of educational and intellectual achievement.

Evaluations of state efforts demonstrate the value of early education. Compared to children with similar backgrounds who have not had the benefit of early education, children who have are more likely to stay academically at or near their grade level and make normal academic progress throughout elementary school. These students are also less likely to be held back a grade or require special education services in elementary school. They are more likely to show greater learning retention, initiative, creativity, and social competency. They are more enthusiastic about school and more likely to have good attendance records.

The Early Education Act of 1999 would provide additional means for states to expand their education systems to ensure that our children will have the utmost in opportunities. Studies estimate that for every dollar invested in quality early education, approximately seven dollars are saved in later costs. I can’t think of many things that Congress does that are more important than the education and health of our children. I hope all my colleagues will agree with me on the importance of early education and support this bill.

CONGRATULATIONS TO PASTOR GEORGE W. HAMPTON ON THE TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL LOVE MARCH

**HON. ROSA L. DeLAURO**

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, October 4, 1999*

Ms. DeLAURO. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to rise today to recognize Pas-

tor George W. Hampton as he and the Greater New Haven Community honor the Reverend Doctor Martin Luther King, Jr. with the 28th Annual Love March.

For twenty-eight years, Pastor Hampton and the Shiloh Missionary Baptist Church have celebrated the memory of Dr. King with this annual march and service. Dr. King’s actions stand out as defining moments in our nation’s history. Those of us who lived through those stirring times—and many who weren’t born yet—can still picture Dr. King leading the bus boycott in Montgomery, going to jail for his beliefs in Birmingham, and sounding the clearest call to end segregation in his famous address at the March on Washington. His actions changed the course of our nation forever.

And for twenty-eight years, on January fifteenth at eleven o’clock in the morning, the Greater New Haven Community has gathered to participate in the Martin Luther King, Jr. Love March—a stirring reminder of a troubled time and a peaceful soul.

I would like to extend a special note of congratulations to Pastor Hampton. As founder and organizer of the Love March, his tenacity and dedication has made the March a beloved New Haven tradition. Each time I join in the March, I am inspired by the uplifting spirit of the crowd as we sing and move through the neighborhoods of New Haven. It is an opportunity for the community to come together to remember Dr. King’s teachings, and their meaning for our lives today. The Love March has helped keep Dr. King’s dream alive.

I have heard Pastor Hampton tell the story of his meeting with Dr. King. As I recall, the Pastor told him about his work in the civil rights movement and Dr. King responded, “That’s part of the dream—keep it up.” Pastor Hampton has certainly followed that charge. For New Haven, the annual Love March is a cornerstone in the celebration of the life and spirit of Dr. King. It is a tremendous honor for me to join with Pastor Hampton’s family, friends, and the City of New Haven to say thank you for giving us this annual opportunity to remember the Reverend Doctor Martin Luther King, Jr.

## RECOGNIZING YOUNG FARMERS AND RANCHERS

**HON. GEORGE RADANOVICH**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, October 4, 1999*

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the Fresno, Madera, Mariposa and Tulare County Farm Bureaus’ Young Farmers and Ranchers Program for providing the perfect arena to learn and become involved in current agriculture issues.

The California Farm Bureau Federation’s Young Farmers and Ranchers Program is an outstanding organization for young people between the ages of 18 and 35. Young Farmers and Ranchers (YF&R) gives individuals the

opportunity to meet new friends who share similar interests, discuss problems and issues affecting agriculture and to make a difference with a voice in agriculture through YF&R, Farm Bureau and legislative involvement.

YF&R are one of the most important entities of a county Farm Bureau. It provides leadership for tomorrow and new ideas to help the Farm Bureau keep up with the constantly changing world of today’s agriculture.

The Young Farmers and Ranchers Program offers an excellent opportunity to participate in activities designed to develop leadership and communication skills, and share in family activities through various motivational, educational, and social activities.

Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to recognize an extremely important organization that develops future leaders through the commitment of agriculture. I urge my colleagues to join me in wishing the Fresno, Madera, Mariposa and Tulare County Farm Bureaus’ Young Farmers and Ranchers Program many more years of continued success.

## ON THE PASSING OF ACADEMICIAN DMITRI LIKHACHEV

**HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, October 4, 1999*

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, today the Russian people are mourning the passing of one of their most respected citizens and renowned scholars. Academician Dmitri Likhachev has passed away at the age of ninety-two. He was, in the words of the distinguished historian of Russia and Librarian of Congress Dr. James Billington, “an extraordinary human being, a person of great moral integrity.”

Academician Likhachev epitomized what Russia has endured in this century. Born in 1906 in St. Petersburg, as a university student he was sent to the brutal Solovki labor camps established by Lenin to deal with “counter-revolutionaries.” Later he was condemned with hundreds of thousands of other prisoners to dig Stalin’s infamous White Sea Canal, the first major forced labor project of the Soviet period. During World War II, he survived the 900-day siege of his native city, renamed Leningrad.

Through all the deprivations and hardships of Soviet Russia, Dmitri Likhachev pursued his studies in medieval literature, ultimately becoming Russia’s foremost literary and cultural historian. In 1970, he became a member of the Soviet Academy of Sciences. When the Academy voted to expel dissident scientist Academician Andrei Sakharov from its ranks, Academician Likhachev was one of the few to defend Sakharov openly and vote against expulsion. Soon afterward, he barely escaped an attempt on his life.

After the Soviet Union collapsed and Russia regained its independence, Academician

• 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.

Likhachev became prominent for his defense of Russian culture. He helped preserve many architectural monuments in St. Petersburg, and lobbied the Russian Government to finance a television channel devoted to culture.

However, it was not only the physical destruction of his homeland that concerned Academician Likhachev. He condemned the moral wasteland left by seventy years of communism. "Like other members of the Russian intelligencia," wrote the *New York Times*, "Likhachev was deeply disappointed by the violence, greed and vulgarity that surfaced in Russian society after the fall of communism." Without overcoming the perverted morality created by communist rule, he warned, Russia could fall prey to an irrational demagoguery that could threaten the entire world.

With his love of country, combined with tolerance and reason, I believe Academician Likhachev embodied "Russian nationalism" in the best sense of the word. May his example and his ideas thrive in Russia of the 21st century.

---

THE FAIRNESS FOR PERMANENT  
RESIDENTS ACT OF 1999

**HON. BILL McCOLLUM**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, October 4, 1999*

Mr. McCOLLUM. Mr. Speaker, in 1996, Congress made several modifications to our country's immigration code that have had a harsh and unintended impact on many people living in the United States. These individuals, permanent resident aliens, have the legal right to reside in this country and apply for U.S. citizenship. They serve in the military, own businesses and make valuable contributions to society.

For example, earlier this summer, my office received a letter from a woman I will call "Amy." Amy, an American citizen, and her husband, "Bob," a permanent resident alien from Scotland, were married in the United States, have two American born children, and lived a productive life in Florida for nearly 20 years. Bob had been a resident of the U.S. since he was 11 years old.

In 1985, Bob was convicted of a crime and served a three year prison term and 10 years of probation. According to the immigration laws in effect at the time, Bob was punished under U.S. law and was expected to have served his debt to society. In 1999, Bob was a rehabilitated, productive and gainfully employed member of his community.

The changes made in the immigration laws in 1996 meant that Bob, who had committed a crime 13 years ago—a crime that was not considered deportable at that time—and served his debt to society, was about to be punished again. The harsh provisions of the 1996 bill dictated that he be automatically deported for the crimes he committed 13 years ago, with no opportunity to seek a waiver from an immigration judge, as he would have before the 1996 law change.

In addition, the law was made retroactive so that an 80-year-old permanent resident alien who committed a comparatively minor crime

60 years ago, had served his or her sentence and been a model resident in this country for more than 50 years, would now be automatically deported—regardless of physical infirmity, family considerations or any other reason.

Amy and Bob were forced to move to Scotland. The cost of the move was staggering to the family and most of their possessions were left in the U.S. Amy had to leave her native country to keep her family together, and their two children were forced to leave friends and family members behind. Amy is now undergoing immigration review in Scotland and Bob continues to work longer hours to support the family. It is uncertain if the family will be allowed to remain with Bob unless he can increase his income and prove he can support his family.

Last week, my colleague LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART and I introduced the Fairness for Permanent Residents Act of 1999. Our proposal is designed to "right" a wrong that was created by the 1996 changes to the immigration law. We must put fairness and justice in place to allow families like Amy and Bob to have their voice heard before they are forced into fleeing the country or being deported. For individuals who commit heinous crimes, the law should not be changed.

The law presently reads that any permanent resident alien convicted of a crime now or in the past that carries a possible sentence of one year or more—regardless of whether he or she was sentenced to or served a single day in jail—will be automatically deported with no chance for a hearing to seek a waiver. Under our bill, the right to a hearing before an immigration judge to seek a waiver from deportation would be restored for permanent resident aliens who commit comparatively minor crimes, expressly excluding murder, rape or other violent or serious crimes from waiver eligibility. Those in this category who have been deported since 1996 would have a right to seek a waiver, which if granted would permit them to return to the U.S.

Also included in our bill is relief for permanent resident aliens who are now being detained indefinitely pending deportation for crimes that have been committed in the past. Current law does not permit them to seek release on bond even if there is no place for them to be deported and they pose no danger to society if released. Our bill would allow the Attorney General to consider release to such individuals, provided they meet certain conditions.

Our bill returns balance to our existing laws by allowing people with compelling or unusual circumstances to argue their cases for reconsideration. The legislation does not automatically waive the deportation order, it simply grants a permanent resident alien the right to have the Attorney General review the merits of his or her case.

The 1996 law went too far, and as the *Miami Herald* recently editorialized, "it hurts more than just the foreign born. Its victims include families with U.S. citizen children, communities that lose businesses, and businesses that lost employees. Most of all it hurts the spirit of a nation that prides itself on its immigrant heritage and just laws."

We are a fair nation and must strike a fair balance in our immigration laws—the Fairness

for Permanent Residents Act would do just that.

---

HONORING THE BRANFORD FIRE  
DEPARTMENT AND M.P. RICE  
HOSE COMPANY 2 ON THEIR  
100TH ANNIVERSARY

**HON. ROSA L. DeLAURO**

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, October 4, 1999*

Ms. DeLAURO. Mr. Speaker, it is a great honor for me to rise today to congratulate the Branford Fire Department and M.P. Rice Hose Company 2 for one hundred years of dedicated service to the residents of Branford, Connecticut. M.P. Rice Hose Company 2 is the only entirely volunteer company which has remained active since the Branford Fire Department was established in 1899.

When it was first established, the Branford Fire Department was composed of citizens volunteering to protect their friends and neighbors from the threat of fire. With two hand drawn hose carriages and a horse drawn ladder truck, three fire fighting companies, Hose Company 1, House Company 2, and the Martin Burke Hook and Ladder company emerged. Today, the M.P. Rice House Company 2 continues in this strong tradition, a full century later, as the only remaining company which is completely comprise of volunteers. Working with career members of the Branford Fire Department, the volunteer companies provide residents with the very best in fire protection. As volunteers, the members of the M.P. Rice Hose company work arm and arm with our professionals, representing a commitment to the community that if taken up more broadly would make for stronger towns across America.

As the Branford community gathers today to celebrate this wonderful achievement, I would like to take this opportunity to thank all of those who have dedicated not only their time, but their lives, to the safety of all Branford residents. Firefighters face risks that many of us can never truly comprehend. Each day they must be able to perform under intense pressure—literally in life or death situations. Few things are more important than feeling safe in our homes and workplaces. Whether hosing down flames, rescuing a child from a burning house, or waiting for our call, firefighters are always there to protect us and provide us with the peace of mind we need to sleep at night. I am proud to recognize and commend the tremendous commitment they have made to our community. Our thanks and appreciation can never repay those who put their lives on the line to ensure our safety.

Today's celebration marks the 100th Anniversary of the Branford Fire Department. The courage and dedication demonstrated each day by these men and women, whether volunteer or career member, is reflective of the true spirit in which the department was established. I am indeed proud to rise today to extend my thanks for what you do each day, and congratulations on this remarkable accomplishment.

## RECOGNIZING ED PEELMAN

**HON. GEORGE RADANOVICH**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, October 4, 1999*

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Ed Peelman for his outstanding contributions to the community of Fresno.

For half a century Ed Peelman has been a presence in the community, raising money for Christian causes, involved in conservative politics, making his mark in farming and later real estate.

Nearly 25 years ago, he closed a successful hay business to start an even more successful real estate firm, Peelman Realty Co. Inc. Ed kept his hand in agriculture by specializing in rural property and continuing to farm his ranches. For the last five years, Peelman was the number one seller of rural property in Fresno County, averaging about \$10 million in sales each year.

Peelman uses his contacts and fund-raising skills to support conservative Christian causes. Ed helped Warner Pacific College in Portland, Oregon, the alma mater of two of his three daughters. He arranged for a former hay customer and friend to donate 2,100 acres, which he used to set up a trust for the college. That donation is now worth about \$12 million.

Peelman's attention is now directed toward helping Fresno Pacific College. He has arranged for dozens of people to contribute to the college. Through the years, he has also been involved in numerous civic and church organizations.

These days Ed concentrates on the Christian Business Men's Committee, the Fresno County and City Chamber of Commerce, Fresno City and County Historical Society, and the Full Gospel Business Men's Fellowship International.

At 71, Peelman shows no signs of slowing down, despite a triple bypass surgery three years ago and a gall bladder operation two years ago.

Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor Ed Peelman for his service to the community. I urge my colleagues to join me in wishing Ed and his family many more years of continued success and happiness.

MILESTONE OF U.S. FOREIGN  
RELATIONS AND DIPLOMACY**HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, October 4, 1999*

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to mark a milestone in the conduct of America's foreign relations and diplomacy—the end of an era, if you will. This past Friday, October 1, 1999, the people and programs of the United States Information Agency formally joined the Department of State. After 56 years, America's public diplomacy will begin a new chapter. As the Agency joins the Department, I want to express a deep and profound appreciation for the work of USIA since 1953, and to salute the many members of the Foreign Service and the Civil Service who are engaged in its vital work.

## THE COLD WAR

American "public diplomacy" began before World War II with the establishment of American centers in libraries in Latin America. During World War II, the Voice of America and the Office of War Information gave the people of occupied Europe and Asia the truth about the conduct of the war. Public diplomacy gained momentum after the war's end, when American libraries and cultural centers were established as part of postwar reconstruction, when Congress passed the Smith-Mundt Act, and when the Fulbright program began the postwar exchange of students and scholars to advance international understanding. In 1953, these elements of public diplomacy were gathered by President Eisenhower into the United States Information Agency.

When USIA was formed, the Cold War divided the world and its peoples. The brutal subjugation of the nations of Eastern Europe as Soviet satellites was a fresh memory. The Korean war was drawing to a close, and the Soviets were propagating yet one more of their "big lies": that the United States had introduced germ warfare in the conflict there. Three years later they would lie that the people of Hungary—then being killed by tanks in the streets of Budapest—welcomed the Soviet army.

The Cold War was more than a political, economic, and military contest. The Soviets and their surrogates worked hard to demonize the United States, to discredit American ideals, to support "national liberation" movements, and to inflame vast areas of the world with anti-American propaganda. Their broadcasts, newspapers, magazines, state-controlled wire services, and publishing houses spread some amazing fictions.

Fiction: The communist parties stood for the equality of all people. Truth: the communists, once in power, became a grasping and arrogant elite—a new class—that garnered the privileges of society while ordinary people lived in grim poverty, and their lives grew shorter.

Fiction: Communism and central planning would create a new industrial bounty. Truth: Except for their armaments and armies, the socialist nations had Third World economies.

Soviet propaganda went beyond words to embrace the use of forged documents and disinformation: that experiments in American laboratories had gone awry and spawned the AIDS virus, that Americans kidnaped Central American children for body parts, and that Americans developed weapons that would decimate the nonwhite peoples of the world, to name a few.

Facing such fevered attempts to turn nations of the world against us, USIA over the years developed scores of programs to "tell America's story to the world." For USIA's work to be credible, it had to be accurate and truthful. Edward R. Murrow described USIA's spirit of candor as the telling of America's story "warts and all."

USIA's American libraries overseas offered a wealth of knowledge and gave witness to important principles of democracy: that an educated public is the foundation of a democratic society, and that the free exchange of information and opinions is also a necessary element of liberty and prosperity.

In the early days, USIA's American libraries and centers also exhibited art and hosted authors and poets. In societies that had been only a few years beforehand devastated by

war, these modest and aboveboard efforts to restore the cultural life of other nations were deeply welcomed and appreciated.

World's fairs and international exhibitions were important gatherings in the postwar period. It was USIA that managed American pavilions and hired young Americans who spoke the world's languages to describe our way of life and the benefits of freedom, markets, enterprise, and democracy.

In less developed areas of the world, USIA officers sometimes led small convoys of vehicles with motion picture projectors and generators, showing documentaries and other American films in small towns and villages.

USIA magazines such as *America Illustrated*, *Dialog*, *World Today*, *Trends*, *Topic*, *Economic Impact*, *English Teaching Forum*, and *Problems of Communism* won awards for content and design as they communicated American views in many languages to readers across the globe. USIA films such as "Years of Lightning, Days of Drums" and "The Harvest" were similarly lauded.

Americans who spoke abroad under USIA auspices—at foreign universities, policy institutes, and other places where students and intellectuals gathered—addressed topics in politics, economics, the environment, culture, and foreign policy. Among these speakers were American judges and lawyers introducing and explaining the idea of the Rule of Law.

International visitors sent to the United States under USIA auspices had the opportunity to meet counterparts in the United States on four week visits. For many, it was their first visit to the United States, and they encountered a society far different from the images they had grown up with. This kind of people-to-people program would not have been possible without the help of thousands of ordinary Americans affiliated with local councils for international visitors. They opened their homes, volunteered their time, and won friends for our country.

USIA administered the Fulbright program which placed American professors in foreign universities and brought professors from other countries to enrich our own faculties. Fulbright professors shared their knowledge and their syllabuses, and they were a key element in establishing American Studies associations, programs, and majors of universities abroad.

USIA's information officers organized tens of thousands of press conferences that allowed journalists to hear directly from our nation's officials, from visiting members of Congress, and from other distinguished Americans.

The distribution of USIA's daily Wireless File (now the Washington file) gave government officials and opinion leaders the full texts of speeches, congressional testimonies and hearings, and documents so that they could have a full understanding of the United States' position on the issues, not simply react to a few quotes, out of context, in a brief article or broadcast.

When USIA was established, some Embassies and consulates received the Wireless File by Morse code. There were the years of punched tape and radio teletype—sending the File through both sunspot interference and Soviet jamming. Teletype yielded to computer transmission in the eighties, and to the internet and web pages in the nineties. All along USIA's writers were aided by a corps of able technicians who harnessed each new development in communications technology.

They mastered video technology as well. The telepress conference over telephone lines was followed by the televised Worldnet Dialog using TVRO technology. The State Department will continue USIA's program to equip American embassies with Digital Video Conference equipment.

In looking back at the Cold War, there were some moments of excitement—and victory—as well as the steady years of information programs and education and cultural exchanges. The international information campaign to explain the deployment of Pershing missiles to Europe in the face of resolute Soviet opposition was an important accomplishment. So too was the effort to show the world how the Soviet Air Force downed KAL 007, killing among its passengers a member of this House. The sound and video portrayal of the attack put together by USIA riveted the United Nations and the world.

#### ATTAINING AMERICA'S GOALS IN THE WORLD

When the Berlin Wall fell in 1989, there were some who said that the work of America's "Cold War propaganda agency" was finished, and USIA could be "pensioned off."

The end of the Cold War did not, however, end the challenges facing the United States. Our armed forces have fought wars. Drugs, terrorism, and proliferation of nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons remain grave threats to our security. Saddam Hussein and Slobodan Milosevic are only two of the thugs whose rule is buttressed by domestic press controls and by vigorous external propaganda. There are still national wire services, radio programs, and television broadcasts whose central mission is to lie about the United States.

USIA's programs aimed to counter propaganda with truth. The means of advocacy and persuasion were democratic—the conversation, the seminar, the op-ed, the open press conference. Americans from all walks of life, with many points of view, cooperated in USIA's work. These were not, then, programs tailored only to win the Cold War. Programs established on these enduring democratic concepts—solid foundations that reflect our nation's values—have proven as appropriate and effective in the new international environment as the old.

President Eisenhower's order forming USIA, still, I submit, expresses the values embedded in America's public diplomacy—"to submit to the people of other nations by means of communications techniques that the objectives and policies of the United States are in harmony with and will advance their legitimate aspirations for freedom, progress, and peace."

#### USIA'S PEOPLE

USIA's buildings are only a few blocks from this House. Over the years our nation has benefitted from the Agency's committed assembly of talents in many fields.

The Civil Service provided writers, television producers, film makers, exhibition planners, magazine designers, photographers, communications specialists, and of course the executives and administrators and support staff who helped the others get the job done.

USIA's Foreign Service Officers planned and directed the information and cultural programs at Embassies, consulates, and American centers. It was they who took America's message "the last three feet" as they met government officials and opinion leaders and spoke to them in their own languages. The

Foreign Service also included specialists in libraries, English instruction, student counseling, printing, and other skills.

We must also salute the local employees at USIA's posts around the world. On every continent USIA's American personnel worked together with Foreign Service National employees to plan and carry out programs. Programs conceived and run only by Americans would have had limited effectiveness. But in an everyday working partnership, Americans and local colleagues together hammered out effective presentations.

On occasions when there has been tension between the United States and another country, USIA's local employees were sometimes charged, even by friends and neighbors, with disloyalty or "selling out to the Americans." Their fidelity to USIA's work has given eloquent testimony that they are also committed to partnership, dialogue, and harmony between the goals of the United States and their own society. They deserve an extra measure of gratitude and recognition.

#### PRINCIPLES FOR PUBLIC DIPLOMACY

As we make this organizational change in American public diplomacy, Mr. Speaker, we should mark well some principles that should endure as these programs and people move into the Department of State.

The first is to affirm that American foreign policy needs public diplomacy more than ever. The world has been forever changed by the communications revolution and by the democratic revolution. The first of those revolutions now allows broad access to information about foreign policy and how it affects people and societies. The second revolution engages citizens in the decisions made by their governments.

What we might call traditional diplomacy—between professional diplomats, conducting business away from the public eye—thus gives way to a larger conversation between peoples. At one time public diplomacy may have been considered a complement, a support function perhaps, for traditional diplomacy. In the age of democracy and the age of the Internet, it increasingly moves to the center.

The second principle is that the U.S. Government needs a dedicated public diplomacy arm. Occasionally one hears that in the age of CNN our nation has not need for diplomats. The commercial networks and wire services, however, cannot do the whole work of communicating American foreign policy, much less American values. They play an important role—an indispensable role—in reporting the news and informing the public. But members of the Fourth Estate themselves admit that news and public affairs budgets are always right. They recognize that broadcast news generalizes, simplifies, and dramatizes events in a direction that may be unhelpful to diplomacy. And there is the matter of editorial direction. The U.S. Government needs international information programs and activities—beyond the public affairs programs and activities already conducted by the Department of State, which are focused primarily on domestic audiences—so that the facts and the values that underlie the American system can be communicated fully, directly, and in context.

The third is that American public diplomacy must continue to be balanced. A vital principle of America's public diplomacy, international broadcasting programs, and exchanges has

been that they present American society—and the making of foreign policy—as a whole.

It is true that public diplomacy programs sometimes report on and explain official government policies—but only as one component of a broader and more important mission. American public diplomacy has always included the discussion of responsible alternative viewpoints, the coverage of debates, and other information that makes clear that what is being communicated is the enduring American consensus, not just the policy du jour of a particular Administration or a particular Department. Without evenhanded coverage—such as is explicitly required by the charter of the Voice of America—bipartisan support in Congress for public diplomacy and exchanges would, I fear, be impaired.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, America's public diplomacy must continue to address the keystone issues of democracy, human rights, and the rule of law. Increasingly we realize that the fundamental remedies for what we once defined as development problems or as economic problems are to make governments democratic, responsive, honest, and respectful of human rights.

Mr. Speaker, when Thomas Jefferson wrote of America's commitment to certain self-evident truths—among them life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness—he did so to express the new American nation's "decent respect to the opinions of mankind." The men and women of the United States Information Agency have possessed the same commitment. Their calling has been to explain the United States—its foreign policy, its form of government, its society, and its ideals—to the people of other countries. They did so with honor for fifty-six years. They now move into the Department of State. I know I speak for many other members of this body when I express the nation's thanks for their service—and the hope that their programs, their talents, and their commitment will continue to prosper.

#### BOUNDARY WATER CANOE AREA WILDERNESS NAMED AMONG THE TOP 50 MUST-SEE SPOTS IN THE WORLD

#### HON. BRUCE F. VENTO

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 4, 1999

Mr. VENTO. Mr. Speaker, after a 2-year study, the National Geographic Traveler magazine identified the 50 "must-see" places to visit in its October issue. It is a very impressive list, and not surprisingly, some of the most spectacular and well known locations in the world are included.

The United States boasted a number of historic, cultural and natural must-see sites. I was most pleased to note that the Boundary Waters Canoe Area Wilderness (BWCAW) was included in this exclusive list. I rejoice with all the Minnesotans and Americans who have worked for the better part of this century to maintain the natural state of the over one million acres of pristine wilderness. As one of the top natural attractions in the nation, the BWCAW will hopefully be enjoyed by many more in the near millennium.

I submit for the RECORD an October 2 article from the St. Paul Pioneer Press commemorating the BWCAW.

[From the Saint Paul Pioneer Press,  
Saturday, October 2, 1999]

**BWCA MAKES LISTING OF 50 'MUST-SEE'  
SPOTS**

(By Sam Cook)

The Boundary Waters Canoe Area Wilderness of northern Minnesota is among 50 "must-see spots" in the world, according to the October issue of National Geographic Traveler magazine.

Two years in the making, the list names the 50 "places of a lifetime—the must-see spots for the complete traveler."

The magazine is available on newsstands.

"We are celebrating these places as the century turns, the places you should visit in your lifetime if you are a real traveler," said Keith Bellows, editor of the travel magazine published by the National Geographic Society. These places, "capture the spirit and diversity of our world."

Ely polar explorer Will Steger wrote the text that accompanies the Boundary Waters listing; renowned photographer Jim Brandenburg added a first-person anecdote.

Brandenburg, who sells his photos in a retail gallery in Ely, was pleased to see the Boundary Waters on the list.

"There are two ways to look at it," Brandenburg said Friday. "For those of us who live here and cherish the pristine and quiet nature, we're all happy to see new business come to town—but not too much."

Unlike some more developed or spectacular places on the list the Boundary Waters must be experienced firsthand, Brandenburg said.

"You have to work to love the Boundary Waters," he said. "It isn't for sissies. It isn't for people who travel down the road and look for vistas."

The 50 winners—plus one bonus destination—were picked from more than 500 nominations by National Geographic writers and editors and outside advisers.

The Boundary Waters, designated the Boundary Waters Canoe Area Wilderness by Congress in 1978, is 1.1 million acres in size and is adjacent to other wildland areas. Quetico Provincial Park, 1 million acres in Canada, and Voyageurs National Park, 218,000 acres in Minnesota.

**IN HONOR OF HERMAN R. FINK ON  
HIS 103RD BIRTHDAY**

**HON. LORETTA SANCHEZ**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, October 4, 1999*

Ms. SANCHEZ. Mr. Speaker, today, I rise to congratulate Herman R. Fink on his 103rd birthday.

A resident of Santa Ana, Mr. Fink has lived, on his own, at the same address for 60 years. His only daughter, Lorraine, his family and friends, will gather on his birthday, October 2, 1999, for their annual celebration at his favorite restaurant. Once again, those who love and admire him, will share in the glow of this wonderful event.

During his lifetime, Mr. Fink has traveled around the world, from Egypt to Australia, from France to South America. He is truly a world-citizen who has captured the romance and excitement of all the countries he visited and his memories are the postcards that have enhanced his life and the lives of those who know him well.

Herman Fink was married for 67 years to his wife, Clara. His marriage was a perfect match made in heaven, according to his only

daughter, Lorraine Ellison of Garden Grove, California. His life is filled with the pride and joy of his two granddaughters and two great grandchildren.

Colleagues, please join with me today as we salute a wonderful man, an octogenarian, who has lived life well and to the very fullest.

**HONORING KENNETH MADDY**

**HON. GARY A. CONDIT**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, October 4, 1999*

Mr. CONDIT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a good friend and honor a lifetime of dedicated public service. Ken Maddy is a political legend in California's great Central Valley. A Republican in a largely Democratic district, Ken understood early what many of us have yet to learn about bipartisanship. Like the freeway bearing his name which runs down the middle of the Valley, Ken cuts through the political heart and soul of the Valley.

As we pause to honor him, I am reminded of his very unique leadership style. Ken skillfully forged a niche of consensus in finding solutions that proves leadership transcends political parties. To call Ken's style unique is not to fully do it justice. Every once in a while someone comes along bringing a little something "extra" to the table. Though it isn't tangible, it is nevertheless very real and it helps define leadership ability. Ken Maddy personifies that.

The Central Valley is a truly unique political arena. We pride ourselves on independent thought. We are proud of our ability to see beyond party labels and ideologies. Mr. Speaker, in large part, it is because of Ken's leadership that this thinking is prevalent today.

His dedication as a public servant is exemplary. Equally impressive is his list of accomplishments. Throughout his career, Ken authored more than 400 bills which were signed into law.

His vision and foresight put him in the front lines of legislative battles ranging from ethics of state legislators to crime; private property rights to reducing the scope of governmental regulations on agriculture; and balancing land use against legitimate environmental concerns.

Ken was also often on the cutting edge of health care issues such as Medi-Cal and Welfare Reform, free-standing cardiac catheterization labs, surgi-centers and most recently, the Healthy Families Act.

Because of his love and expertise of horse racing, Ken has virtually rewritten the horse racing law in California—writing more than 45 bills that were later adopted into law on the subject.

I know he is proudest of the very significant and lasting contributions he made in helping establish the California Center for Equine Health and Performance and the Equine Analytical Chemistry Laboratory at the University of California, Davis.

It is with great pride that I report to my colleagues that UC Davis officials named the building in his honor. Additionally, he was awarded the California State University Lifetime Achievement Award earlier this year.

One of the most telling signs of political maturity is acceptance and recognition by your

peers. For three years, Ken served as Chairman of the Senate Republican Caucus before serving eight years as Republican Leader. He's a text-book case on "how to make things happen while serving in the minority party."

Ken was awarded the Lee Atwater Minority Leader of the Year Award in 1992 by the National Republican Legislators Association and is a six-time delegate to the Republican National Convention from 1976–1996, including two terms as a RNC whip in 1976 and 1984.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I ask my colleagues in the House of Representatives to rise and join me in honoring the lifetime achievement of a great man—my good friend, Ken Maddy.

**PERSONAL EXPLANATION**

**HON. STENY H. HOYER**

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, October 4, 1999*

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 2116, the Veterans Millennium Health Care Act. On September 21, the bill passed the House on suspension and I inadvertently voted "no."

Mr. Speaker, the Veterans Millennium Health Care Act is an important step forward toward addressing the health care needs of our Nation's veterans. For far too long the call for long-term care has gone unanswered. The bill establishes a long-term care benefit for any veteran with a 50-percent or greater disability.

It allows the Veterans Administration (VA) greater flexibility to adjust copayments for services like eyeglasses and pharmaceuticals. The legislation enables the VA to cover the emergency care of uninsured veterans and directs them to realign inefficient facilities provided the savings are reinvested locally in the community to improve veterans' care.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 2116 has the strong support of the veterans community and I am proud to support it.

**PERSONAL EXPLANATION**

**HON. RUBEN HINOJOSA**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, October 4, 1999*

Mr. HINOJOSA. Mr. Speaker, last week, a death in my family resulted in my missing four rollcall votes—466, 467, 468 and 469—on Friday, October 1. Had I been present, I would have voted as follows: Rollcall 466—On agreeing to the conference report, H.R. 2084, Transportation and Related Agencies Appropriations Act FY 2000—"yea"; rollcall 467—On agreeing to the resolution waiving points of order against the Conference Report on H.R. 1906, Agriculture and Related Agencies Appropriations Act FY 2000—"nay"; rollcall 468—Motion to Recommit the Conference Report on H.R. 1906, Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Appropriations, FY 2000—"yea"; rollcall 469—On agreeing to the Conference Report, H.R. 1906, Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Appropriations, FY 2000—"yea."

A TRIBUTE TO DR. HANAN ASHRAWI AND PEACE IN THE MIDDLE EAST

**HON. MARCY KAPTUR**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, October 4, 1999*

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a woman who has dedicated her life's work to peace in the Middle East and who will share her story at the Eleventh Annual Grand Banquet of the Greater Toledo Association of Arab-Americans on October 16, 1999. As a daughter of Ramallah, she is considered by many in northwest Ohio from El-Bireh as a sister, part of their families.

Dr. Hanan Ashrawi has been the human face of the Palestinians. As the official spokesperson for the Palestinian delegation to the Middle East peace process, she has told the world the story of her people, the pain they have felt and their hopes for the future. Her passion and her commitment to her people and to peace have led some to call her one of the most influential women of the 20th century.

Her dedication to peace can be traced to the influence of her parents. When she was a child, her father told her to "be daring in the pursuit of the right." She has taken the words to heart.

In fact, it was her father's dedication to the written word that has had a lasting effect on Dr. Ashrawi. She is a woman of letters: a poet, a playwright, an author, and a professor of English. She sees the power that words hold—the power of ideas.

Dr. Ashrawi sees peace as based on the sanctity of human rights, especially the rights of women. She helped to found the Jerusalem Center for Women and works with many

groups across the globe, including the Palestine Center for Human Rights; the Carter Center and the Fund for the Future of Our Children.

John Foster Dulles once said "You have to take chances for peace, just as you must take chances in war \* \* \*" Dr. Ashrawi is not one who has been afraid to take chances—to reach out for compromise, to lend her voice for her people, and to be a strong woman.

Mr. Speaker, our nation was built on the principle of freedom of the people. We have an obligation as the world's harbinger of freedom to work with those dedicated to this principle as well. I congratulate Dr. Ashrawi on her life's work of freedom and peace.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

**HON. SANDER M. LEVIN**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, October 4, 1999*

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably absent on Friday, October 1, and as a result missed rollcall votes 466 through 469.

Had I been present, I would have voted "yes" on rollcall 466, "no" on rollcall 467, "yes" on rollcall 468, and "no" on rollcall 469.

HONORING A HOOSIER HERO:  
MICHAEL BLAIN

**HON. DAVID M. MCINTOSH**

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, October 4, 1999*

Mr. MCINTOSH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to and congratulate one of Indi-

ana's finest, Michael Blain, who is being awarded the Star of Peace and Hope Award for 25 years of superb service to the Jewish Community of Indianapolis and the State of Israel.

Michael Blain's story is an inspiration to us all. He is a man of great strength, courage, and devotion. Not only is he a Holocaust survivor, but he served his country in the Korean War. He is a real Hoosier Hero.

Michael is very deserving of the Star of Peace and Hope Award. Twenty-five years ago Michael joined Israel-Bonds. Since that time, Michael can be credited with generating more than \$100 million in investment capital for Israel's economy. This money has helped make modern Israel the high-tech jewel of the Middle-Eastern economy. Here at home, Michael has been instrumental in helping Jews from the former Soviet Union and other trouble spots settle in Indiana. His work has made this traumatic move as comfortable as possible for these struggling families. As a result of Michael's work, Indiana's culture is more diverse and dynamic.

Mr. Speaker and fellow colleagues, I am glad that you are able to join me in saying thank you to Michael Blain and congratulate him on winning the Star of Peace and Hope Award. Michael has made an unmeasurable contribution to the people of Israel and Indiana. He is a true Hoosier hero.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Tuesday, October 5, 1999 may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

OCTOBER 6

9 a.m.  
Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry  
To hold hearings to review public policy related to biotechnology, focusing on domestic approval process, benefits of biotechnology and an emphasis on challenges facing farmers to segregation of product.  
SD-328A

9:30 a.m.  
Commerce, Science, and Transportation  
To hold hearings on S. 1510, to revise the laws of the United States appertaining to United States cruise vessels.  
SR-253

10 a.m.  
Judiciary  
Technology, Terrorism, and Government Information Subcommittee  
To hold hearings to examine fiber terrorism on computer infrastructure.  
SD-226

Foreign Relations  
To hold hearings to examine United States support for the peace process and anti-drug efforts in Colombia.  
SD-419

2 p.m.  
Intelligence  
To hold closed hearings on pending intelligence matters.  
SH-219

Foreign Relations  
To hold hearings to examine the conduct of the NATO air campaign in Yugoslavia.  
SD-419

Judiciary  
To hold hearings on S. 1455, to enhance protections against fraud in the offering of financial assistance for college education.  
SD-226

3 p.m.  
Environment and Public Works  
To hold hearings on the nomination of Skila Harris, of Kentucky, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Tennessee Valley Authority for the remainder of the term expiring May 18, 2005; the nomination of Glenn L. McCullough, Jr., of Mississippi, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Tennessee Valley Authority; and

the nomination of Gerald V. Poje, of Virginia, to be a Member of the Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board.  
SD-406

OCTOBER 7

9 a.m.  
Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry  
To hold hearings to review public policy related to biotechnology, focusing on domestic approval process, benefits of biotechnology and an emphasis on challenges facing farmers to segregation of product.  
SR-328A

10 a.m.  
Judiciary  
To resume hearings to examine certain clemency issues for members of the Armed Forces of National Liberation.  
SD-226

Environment and Public Works  
To hold hearings on S. 188, to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to authorize the use of State revolving loan funds for construction of water conservation and quality improvements; S. 968, to authorize the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to make grants to State agencies with responsibility for water source development, for the purposes of maximizing the available water supply and protecting the environment through the development of alternative water sources; and S. 914, to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to require that discharges from combined storm and sanitary sewers conform to the Combined Sewer Overflow Control Policy of the Environmental Protection Agency.  
SD-406

2 p.m.  
Governmental Affairs  
International Security, Proliferation and Federal Services Subcommittee  
To hold hearings to examine guidelines for the relocation, closing, consolidation or construction of Post Offices.  
SD-608

Intelligence  
To hold closed hearings on pending intelligence matters.  
SH-219

Judiciary  
To hold hearings on pending nominations.  
SD-226

2:30 p.m.  
Energy and Natural Resources  
Energy Research, Development, Production and Regulation Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on S. 1183, to direct the Secretary of Energy to convey to the city of Bartlesville, Oklahoma, the former site of the NIPER facility of the Department of Energy; and S. 397, to authorize the Secretary of Energy to establish a multiagency program in support of the Materials Corridor Partnership Initiative to promote energy efficient, environmentally sound economic development along the border with Mexico through the research, development, and use of new materials.  
SD-366

OCTOBER 12

2:30 p.m.  
Energy and Natural Resources  
National Parks, Historic Preservation, and Recreation Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on S. 167, to extend the authorization for the Upper Delaware Citizens Advisory Council and to au-

thorize construction and operation of a visitor center for the Upper Delaware Scenic and Recreational River, New York and Pennsylvania; S. 311, to authorize the Disabled Veterans' LIFE Memorial Foundation to establish a memorial in the District of Columbia or its environs; S. 497, to designate Great Kills Park in the Gateway National Recreation Area as "World War II Veterans Park at Great Kills"; H.R. 592, to redesignate Great Kills Park in the Gateway National Recreation Area as "World War II Veterans Park at Great Kills"; S. 919, to amend the Quinebaug and Shetucket Rivers Valley National Heritage Corridor Act of 1994 to expand the boundaries of the Corridor; H.R. 1619, to amend the Quinebaug and Shetucket Rivers Valley National Heritage Corridor Act of 1994 to expand the boundaries of the Corridor; S. 1296, to designate portions of the lower Delaware River and associated tributaries as a component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System; S. 1366, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct and operate a visitor center for the Upper Delaware Scenic and Recreation River on land owned by the New York State; and S. 1569, to amend the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act to designate segments of the Taunton River in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts for study for potential addition to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.  
SD-366

OCTOBER 13

9:30 a.m.  
Armed Services  
SeaPower Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on the force structure impacts on fleet and strategic lift operations.  
SR-222

Indian Affairs  
To hold hearings on S. 1507, to authorize the integration and consolidation of alcohol and substance programs and services provided by Indian tribal governments.  
SR-485

2:30 p.m.  
Foreign Relations  
To hold hearings on numerous tax treaties and protocols.  
SD-419

OCTOBER 14

2:30 p.m.  
Energy and Natural Resources  
Forests and Public Land Management Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on S. 1218, to direct the Secretary of the Interior to issue to the Landusky School District, without consideration, a patent for the surface and mineral estates of certain lots; S. 610, to direct the Secretary of the Interior to convey certain land under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management in Washakie County and Big Horn County, Wyoming, to the Westside Irrigation District, Wyoming; S. 1343, to direct the Secretary of Agriculture to convey certain National Forest land to Elko County, Nevada, for continued use as a cemetery; S. 408, to direct the Secretary of the Interior to convey a former Bureau of Land Management administrative site to the City of Carson City, Nevada, for use as a senior center; S. 1629, to provide for the exchange of certain land in the

State of Oregon; and S. 1599, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to sell or exchange all or part of certain administrative sites and other land in the Black Hills National Forest and to use funds derived from the sale or exchange to acquire replacement sites and to acquire or construct administrative improvements in connection with Black Hills National Forest.

SD-366

## OCTOBER 19

2:30 p.m.

Energy and Natural Resources  
National Parks, Historic Preservation, and Recreation Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on S. 1365, to amend the National Preservation Act of 1966 to extend the authorization for the Historic Preservation Fund and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation; S. 1434, to amend the National Historic Preservation Act to reauthorize that Act; and H.R. 834, to extend the authorization for the National Historic Preservation Fund.

SD-366

## OCTOBER 20

9:30 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation  
To hold hearings to examine the use of performance enhancing drugs in Olympic competition.

SR-253

Indian Affairs

To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for elementary and secondary education assistance, focusing on Indian educational programs.

SR-285

## OCTOBER 26

9:30 a.m.

Energy and Natural Resources  
To hold hearings on S. 882, to strengthen provisions in the Energy Policy Act of 1992 and the Federal Nonnuclear Energy Research and Development Act of 1974 with respect to potential Climate Change.

SD-366

Energy and Natural Resources

To hold hearings on S. 882, to strengthen provisions in the Energy Policy Act of 1992 and the Federal Nonnuclear Energy Research and Development Act of 1974 with respect to potential Climate Change.

SD-366

2:30 p.m.

Armed Services  
Readiness and Management Support Subcommittee

To hold hearings on the Real Property Management Program and the maintenance of the historic homes and senior officers' quarters.

SR-222

## OCTOBER 27

9:30 a.m.

Indian Affairs

To hold oversight hearings on the implementation of the Transportation Equity Act in the 21st Century, focusing on Indian reservation roads.

SR-485

## POSTPONEMENTS

## OCTOBER 6

3 p.m.

Indian Affairs

Business meeting to consider pending calendar business.

SR-485

## OCTOBER 7

9:30 a.m.

Armed Services

To hold hearings on the security of the Panama Canal.

SD-106