

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

HONORING AMERICA'S VETERANS

HON. MARK FOLEY

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 1999

Mr. FOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my gratitude to the millions of veterans who have sacrificed in order to protect the freedoms that are enjoyed by all Americans. Last week, we celebrated a very important day in America—Veteran's Day. At a ceremony honoring veterans at Jupiter Christian School in my congressional district, several students shared their thoughts on Veteran's Day through poetry.

Despite their youth, these students wrote stirring reminders of the respect and awe we feel for our veterans. These young poets displayed a tremendous understanding of why we honor our veterans and a remarkable sensitivity for the courage of the men and women who fought to preserve the liberty of our country. I believe that the entire Congress should hear these poems and reflect on their meaning and I submit them for the RECORD.

DID YOU EVER WONDER?

(By Kevin Maida, 10th grade)

Did you ever wonder how it could be
To live in a country where no one is free?
Where decisions never are your own,
And you are told what to do, even at home?
Freedom merely just a word . . .
Never spoken, never heard.

Did you ever wonder about fighters on the
foreign sand

Risking their lives to protect our land?
How courageous and brave they must be,
To leave their loved ones and live at sea!
Fathers, sons, daughters, and brothers
Making a sacrifice for the freedom of others.
Giving all they had and so much more,
Awaiting the day they returned to shore.
Do you take for granted the life that you
live?

Or are you truly grateful for what they did?
Think of these words; let them sink in,
"How would our world be, if not for these
men?"

VETERAN'S DAY

(By Jennifer VanNest, 10th grade)

We honor the men dead and alive
That fought to make sure freedom survived.
We must never forget the sacrifice made
To protect our country, with their lives,
they paid.

We need to remember the families that
grieve,
The sons and daughters and wives these men
leave.

We seek to praise the Vets this day
And give homage to their bravery in some
kind way.

So break out the flag and start the parade
November 11th
Is Veteran's Day!

FREEDOM THROUGH THE AGES

(By Pam DeSanctis, 12th grade)

You are a hero for today,
For this I give thanks and pray.
Through your continuous bravery
You have given us history and Liberty.

For this I give you thanks and pray.
Nothing compares to the courage you've
known

Or the bravery that you've shown.
We recognize the veteran's today,
And for this I give thanks and pray.
Like guardian angels sent to protect
The rights of your generation and those of
the next.

You made us proud of the U.S.A.,
And for this I give thanks and pray.
May God hold you in His hand,
With this I give you one last command;
Obey the Lord in every way.
Honor Him, give thanks, and pray.

TRIBUTE TO SCHMIDT, VALENTINE, WHITTEMORE & COMPANY PC

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 6, 1999

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take a moment to recognize Schmidt, Valentine, Whittemore & Company PC. This firm practices general auditing, public accounting, and tax preparation in Pueblo, Colorado. This firm has gone far beyond the call of duty.

Mr. Bernard Schmidt has been with the agency since 1946. In 1966, Virginia Whittemore joined the firm and in 1980, Dan Valentine also became a partner. Throughout the years, the firm has been through some changes in management and accounting styles, however they still remain loyal to auditors. It is their service to the community that is deserving of recognition and praise.

I applaud your generosity and kind efforts in donating time and services for the South-eastern Colorado Chapter of the Red Cross. Your firm is to be commended and admired. So it is with this that I say thank you to this group of dedicated individuals. They set out to make a difference and they have.

CHRISTIAN GATHERING ATTACKED BY BJP-INSPIRED MOB—NO RELIGIOUS FREEDOM IN INDIA

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 1999

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I was very distressed to see that the Indian rulers are fomenting religious violence again. According to the November 14 issue of The Times of India, "a group of about 40 persons attacked a Christian gathering outside an Independent Church (neither Catholic nor Protestant) in West Delhi's Khyala area on Saturday evening [the 13th.]" The newspaper reported that the attack, which injured 12 people, was "masterminded" by 'suspected Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) activists,' according to the police."

The BJP is the party that advocates "Hindu, Hindi, Hindutva, Hindu Rashtra," which trans-

lates as "Hindu religion, Hindi language, Hindu culture, Hindu rule." A BJP spokesman said that everyone in India should either be Hindu or be subservient to Hinduism. Now, these statements might be insignificant except for the fact that the BJP heads India's governing coalition.

So far no one has been arrested in connection with this attack. According to the article, the Christians were conducting an open-air Bible reading in a tent when the tent was stormed by the Hindu militants. The attackers shouted anti-Christian slogans while they tore and burned Christian pamphlets with religious speakers.

Mr. Speaker, it is shameful that the party ruling "the world's largest democracy" condones and indeed organizes these kinds of attacks on people who are simply practicing their religion. But it is part of a pattern of repression which has been going on for quite some time. In 1997, police broke up a Christian festival with gunfire merely because they were presenting the theme that "Jesus is the Answer" and people were allegedly converting.

Just a little while ago, a nun was picked up, stripped naked, and threatened by her captors that they would rape her if she did not drink their body wastes. Sister Ruby was frightened by these threats because four nuns have been raped in 1998 and four priests were killed.

A BJP affiliate called the Bajrang Dal, a sister organization in the Fascist RSS, organized and carried out the murder by burning of missionary Graham Staines and his two sons who were just 8 and 10 years old. The killers chanted "Victory to Lord Ram" while they carried out this grisly murder. They surrounded the jeep where Staines and his sons slept and prevented anyone from helping the family.

There has also been a wave of violence against churches, prayer halls, and Christian schools since Christmas. But it is not just the Christians who are being persecuted.

In Kashmir, the BJP and its allies destroyed the most revered mosque in the state. In Punjab, Khalistan, the Sikh homeland, the Indian government continues to hold thousands of political prisoners and continues to carry out rapes, extrajudicial killings, and other offenses against their basic human rights.

Mr. Speaker, America is the beacon of freedom. We must do whatever we can to bring freedom to everyone. When President Clinton visits India, I urge him to bring up the issues of human rights for the Sikhs, Christians, Muslims, and all the other minorities living under Indian rule. It is time to tell India that they must respect human rights or we will stop their aid from the United States. We should also put the U.S. congress on record for self-determination by calling for a free and fair plebiscite on independence for Khalistan, Kashmir, Nagaland, and all the other countries now under India's artificial rule. It is only by taking these measures that we can spread the blessings of freedom throughout South Asia.

Mr. Speaker, I submit the article from The Times of India into the RECORD for the information of my colleagues.

• 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.

[From the Times of India, Nov. 14, 1999]
MOB ATTACKS CHRISTIAN GATHERING

NEW DELHI.—In the first incident of its kind in Delhi, a group of about 40 persons attacked a Christian gathering outside an Independent Church (meaning neither Catholic nor Protestant) in west Delhi's Khyala area on Saturday evening. At least 12 persons were injured in the attack, allegedly masterminded by "suspected Bhartiya Janata Party activists," according to the police.

Though four persons—Radhey Shyam Gupta, Kapila, Charan and Ashok Sharma—have been named in the police FIR, no arrests have been made so far.

Area sources said the incident took place at about 8:30 pm in the C-block of a JJ colony in Khyala, near Tilak Nagar, where the group (including some women) stormed a tent where a group of Christians were conducting an open air Bible reading session. A small group of Christians live in the colony.

Sources said the attackers raised anti-Christians slogans, tore and burnt pamphlets with religious scriptures. A couple of Bibles and a Holy Cross were also reportedly damaged in the attack. The group then had a scuffle with scores of people present in the tent which led to the injuries, the sources said. Senior Delhi Police officers confirmed the attack but denied any Bible was torn or burnt by the mob. They also denied that a Holy Cross was damaged. "Initial investigations have revealed that the mob, which may have had some BJP activists, disrupted the Bible reading session and then attacked the gathering. But all the injuries sustained in the attack are minor," joint police commissioner (southern range) Amod Kanth said.

He also said the attackers tore and burnt several pamphlets which contained passages in praise of Jesus. "But I have personally spoken to the pastor who was conducting the proceedings and he has denied any cross being damaged or Bible being burnt by the attackers," Mr. Kanth added.

Local sources said the Bible reading sessions were being conducted at this Independent church for several years, and as a continuation, a pastor, Father S. John had arrived in the area on Friday from Hosangipur in southwest Delhi.

Mr. Kanth also said the police had established that the attackers did not belong to the Tilak Nagar area and had come from some other area. "It was clearly an unprovoked attack and all of them would be arrested," Mr. Kanth said.

He said the police had registered a case of rioting and of disturbing religious assembly in this connection but no arrests had been made so far. Officers said the west district police had rushed in reinforcements in the Khyala area to prevent any "further untoward" incidents, even though there was no tension in the area.

IN HONOR OF WORLD WAR II VETERAN,
COAST GUARD CAPT.
EARL FOX

HON. FRANK R. WOLF

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 1999

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, I had the honor of attending Veterans Day ceremonies at Arlington National Cemetery on November 11 and was present to hear President Clinton single out a World War II veteran who is the last veteran of that war to still be on active duty.

He is 80-year-old Capt. Earl Fox, a Coast Guard doctor, who spent his last Veterans Day in uniform last week. He is retiring from active duty this week. I want to submit an article from the November 11, 1999, Washington Post, which is a tribute to Capt. Fox and his years of dedicated service to his nation. He is a patriot and hero and we salute him.

[From the Washington Post, Nov. 11, 1999]
WORLD WAR II VETERAN SOLDIERS ON,
ALONE—ACTIVE-DUTY DOCTOR; 80, SALUTES
HIS GENERATION

(By Roberto Suro)

Two weeks ago, Capt. Earl R. Fox learned that he is the last World War II veteran still on active duty in the U.S. armed forces. Since then he has dwelled in memories, wondering whether he will be worthy of the fallen when he walks among Arlington's serried tombstones this afternoon.

"I have felt a weight on me to expend every effort to make it honorable for them," said the 80-year-old Coast Guard physician.

Fox will have breakfast at the White House today and then speak at a wreath-laying ceremony at the national cemetery. This will be his final Veterans Day in uniform—he is retiring next week—and he describes himself as "the last direct physical link" between today's military and the warriors of Midway, Normandy and Iwo Jima.

"One generation forms the backbone for the next to build on," says the text he has prepared for the commemoration. "As my generation fades into the mist of collective memory called tradition, you will continue the process for the next generation of your sons and daughters. In this way, those who have given the last full measure of devotion will live forever . . ."

As the Virginia native rehearsed his brief speech for a visitor to his office at Coast Guard headquarters yesterday, his voice cracked. He stopped in mid-sentence, reached for a handkerchief and apologized for the show of emotion.

"I had classmates who did not come home," he said. "I had shipmates who did not make it. I knew these men well. I knew what they thought and what they thought about. And I am filled with humility and faith in God, because I feel like I am here today because of their courage and bravery."

After five years of service on patrol-torpedo boats and submarines, Fox left the Navy in 1947 to attend medical school and then to prosper as a physician in St. Petersburg, Fla. In 1974, he retired at the age of 55 to enjoy his 43-foot yacht and life as a yacht club commodore who made a practice of entertaining officers from the local Coast Guard air station. He was at the club one day when an emergency call came in.

A man aboard a pleasure boat was suffering a heart attack. With the Coast Guard's doctor away, Fox was asked to help. Within minutes, he was being lowered from a helicopter at sea.

Fox enjoyed the experience so much that he agreed to join up when the local commanding officer suggested he could get a commission under a program that waived age limits for physicians. He made only one demand: He wanted to go to flight school. Eventually, he learned to fly helicopters as well as airplanes.

For 16 years, until 1990, Fox served as a flight surgeon at Coast Guard stations up and down the East Coast, making more than a dozen helicopter rescues. For the past nine years, he has worked as the senior medical officer in the personnel department at Coast Guard headquarters.

Combining his Navy and Coast Guard service, Fox has now spent 30 years in the mili-

tary, the point at which most officers must retire. But he said his decision to leave uniform is driven primarily by a desire to spend more time with his wife of 56 years, Reba.

It might be mere serendipity that this genial octogenarian is the last of 16 million World War II veterans to don his ribbons and decorations every working day. But Fox seems the perfect representative of a generation that, in his words, "experienced both great times and times of desperation."

Thinking back to nighttime battles fought in tropical waters, Fox said, "when things get tough you need more to fall back on than yourself and the present." He had the heritage of his father, grandfather and great-grandfather, all military officers. But he also had shipmates. "We were bound together by common purpose," he recalled. "The trust we had in each other made us strong."

Fox has a small photograph, now fading to sepia, that shows 10 sailors in jaunty poses at the bow of a PT boat, one of the mahogany-hulled speedsters dispatched on hit-and-run missions against enemy fleets. Seated on stools before them are two officers. It's the summer of 1943 and Fox is already a decorated combat veteran and boat commander at the age of 23. To his right sits an even younger man Al Haywood, just out of Yale and assigned as the boat's executive officer.

A few weeks after the picture was taken, they were on patrol off the coast of New Guinea when a single Japanese airplane appeared out of nowhere. It strafed the boat. A sailor fell wounded. Haywood rushed to his side. As the fighter wheeled and dove for another run at the boat, Haywood threw himself over the injured man.

The airplane's gunfire "stitched him from head to toe," recalled Fox, who buried Haywood at sea. The wounded crewman survived.

"Remembering people like Haywood and the many, many others like him is important," said Fox, "because those memories of honor and sacrifice are the fabric our country is made of."

ZERO-TOLERANCE AND COMMON SENSE

HON. WILLIAM (BILL) CLAY

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 1999

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, I am submitting the following editorial from the November 12, 1999 St. Louis Post-Dispatch in order to make a statement in opposition to so-called "zero-tolerance" discipline policies in our Nation's schools.

While maintaining discipline and orderly conduct in our schools should continue to be a top priority of educators and school administrators, we must be mindful that not all misdeeds are worthy of the stringent and unbending punishments administered under these policies. Such policies fail to allow a more reasonable system of addressing each incident separately, thus failing to teach our students the values of discipline and tolerance. As I remain outraged at the actions taken against the seven students in Decatur, I am hopeful that other school boards and districts across America will soon examine their own disciplinary policies in order to create a more equitable system of punishment.

ZERO-TOLERANCE AND COMMON SENSE

The Rev. Jesse Jackson's protest of the expulsion of seven students from a Decatur,

Ill., high school goes beyond the particulars in that incident and spotlights an even larger issue—the mindless application of so-called “zero-tolerance” discipline policies in our schools.

The seven students were in a fight Sept. 17 at a local football game. There were no weapons, no drugs, no alcohol involved. Nobody was hurt, but someone might have been.

Punishment was certainly in order. The school board decided to suspend the students from school for two years, without the possibility of attending an alternative school. It cited its policy of zero tolerance for violence. Zero tolerance or not, the punishment was far too severe.

In the wake of the deadly school shootings at Columbine and in other cities across America, we all have become deeply concerned about school safety. As we should be. But as we seek to root out violence, our lack of tolerance must be tempered with common sense. We’ve become so spooked by the specters of mass shootings that we are quick to sacrifice children’s lives on the altar of control. A 13-year-old Texas boy recently was jailed—jailed—for five days because some parents were troubled by a horror story he wrote for English class. Two 7-year-olds in our region were kicked out of school in separate incidents because they brought nail clippers to school.

A two-year suspension for the Decatur high school students would have virtually guaranteed that they would become dropouts.

Under pressure from the Rev. Jackson, the school board has offered a compromise that makes good sense. The students will be suspended for a year, but will be allowed to attend an alternative school. With good behavior and good grades, they can return to their regular school and graduate on time. The students will be punished but given a chance to redeem themselves. It’s unfortunate that it took a national spotlight, protests and three days of school closures for the school board to find what it never should have lost in the first place: Its head.

HONORING THE 60TH ANNIVERSARY OF ANDY AND MARIE ANDERSON

HON. THOMAS M. DAVIS

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 1999

Mr. DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I want to take a moment to recognize two very special constituents of mine, Herman and Marie Anderson of Annandale, Virginia, who will be celebrating their 60th wedding anniversary on November 29, 1999. It is with great pride and personal interest that I congratulate them on this special occasion.

Marie Sauer Anderson was born in Baltimore, Maryland on February 26, 1919, where she attended Baltimore City schools and graduated from the Strayer Business College. Herman C. Anderson, better known as Andy, was born in Knoxville, Tennessee on June 21, 1913. He attended Knoxville City schools and graduated from the University of Tennessee. Upon graduation, Andy became a seasoned veteran of professional baseball; however, his career was ended short due to a broken ankle sustained while sliding into second base.

In 1937, Marie Anderson visited her brother George in Knoxville, Tennessee. Marie’s brother was a supervisor with the Palm Beach

Company at the time. Yet his real passion was baseball, so much so that George was the team manager of a semi-pro baseball team. Playing on this semi-professional team was a young ball player from the University of Tennessee, Andy Anderson. During the season, George would invite the players over to his house for dinner, and it was at one of these gatherings where Andy met Marie for the first time.

Soon, George and Marie’s parents moved to Knoxville to be closer to their children, allowing Andy his continued courtship of Marie. During Christmas of 1938, Andy surprised Marie with an engagement ring, and on November 29, 1939, Marie and Andy were united in marriage at the Chapel of the Immaculate Conception Catholic Church in Knoxville, Tennessee.

In 1941, their first daughter Marie Allene was born. Three years later in 1944, Sallie Juanita was born, and the youngest girl, Betty Jane, was born in 1950.

Also in 1941, Andy and Marie traveled to Norfolk, Virginia where Andy accepted a field assignment with the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey (USCGS). In Norfolk, Andy joined the Elks Lodge No. 38 where he became an active member and officer. In 1958, the field office of the USCGS was relocated to Washington, D.C. Moving to Arlington, Virginia, Andy continued his work with the USGCS within the United States Department of Commerce and soon became involved with the formation of the Arlington/Fairfax Elks Lodge No. 2188. To this date, Andy has coordinated the organization of nine new Elks Lodges in Virginia.

In 1975, Andy, Marie and their family moved to Annandale, Virginia where they reside at this time. Two of their daughters, Marie Allene Green and Sallie Juanita live in Thibodaux, Louisiana and Melbourne Beach, Florida, respectively. Betty Jane lives at home in Annandale, Virginia with her parents. At present, Andy and Marie are blessed with six grandchildren and four great-grandchildren.

Mr. Speaker, I respectfully ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating Andy and Marie Anderson on their 60th wedding anniversary. November 29th marks a memorable occasion, and it is only fitting that we pay tribute to this wonderful couple and the contributions they have made to their community.

TRIBUTE TO JAN KOPPRI

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 1999

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I wanted to take this moment to recognize an exceptional woman. Jan Koppri was named Mancos Valley Citizen of the Year, for the year 1999. Repeatedly, Jan has gone above and beyond the call of duty.

Jan is involved quite extensively in the city of Mancos, Colorado. She is in charge of the Mancos Valley visitor center. The residents and tourists are welcomed and guided daily by her thorough knowledge of the area. Jan has also turned Mancos around from losing money to making money. A jack of all trades, Jan is a reservationist, making accommodations for lodging and tours within the area, concierge,

tending to guests needs, giving directions, and advice on local attractions. Jan is also a historian. She is knowledgeable on her facts on the history of Mancos. She is famous for convincing people to stay longer in Mancos.

Besides running the visitor’s center, Jan is also involved with the chamber of commerce. Jan added several new events to the Fall Festival and developed a kid’s program. In addition to all of this, Jan has excellent management and people skills which are required to ensure volunteers feel appreciated and awarded.

She is an asset to the community with her involvement in activities and organizations. Jan has also helped out with fund raising events for the Mancos Opera House, the United Way, the library, Mancos Senior Center, the historical society, and the community center.

It is obvious why Jan Koppri was chosen as the 1999 Citizen of the Year. So, it is with this, Mr. Speaker, that I thank her for her service and dedication to the community.

RECOGNIZING AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL—USA FOR ITS LEADERSHIP IN PROMOTING THE HUMAN RIGHTS OF LESBIAN, GAY, BISEXUAL AND TRANSGENDER PEOPLE AROUND THE WORLD

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 1999

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend Amnesty International—USA for its foresight in establishing the Amnesty OUTFRONT Program this past year. OUTFRONT is Amnesty’s program and membership network which is focused on promoting the human rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender people around the world.

The human rights of lesbians, gay men, bisexuals, and transgender people are violated daily, Mr. Speaker. Not only are people beaten, imprisoned, and killed by their own governments for engaging in homosexual acts, but those suspected of being lesbian, gay, bisexual, or transgender are routinely the victims of harassment, discrimination, intimidation, and violence. Many of those who speak up for lesbian and gay rights—regardless of their sexual orientation—are themselves persecuted with impunity and thus pressured to remain silent.

Mr. Speaker, the OUTFRONT Program will work with similar programs being developed in Amnesty divisions throughout the world and with Amnesty’s research department to insure that human rights violations committed against lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender people are documented and actions are taken to combat these violations. The effort will promote human rights standards at the international and national level that recognize the basic human rights of all people. In the United States, Amnesty OUTFRONT will launch a public campaign to raise awareness of the human rights violations faced by lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender people around the world and will work to build an activist membership committed to combating these violations wherever they occur.

As Co-Chair of the Congressional Human Rights Caucus, Mr. Speaker, I have long admired the human rights activity of Amnesty International and am proud to work with the organization in combating human rights violations. I welcome Amnesty's special concern for the human rights concerns of lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender people. This important aspect of human rights has not been given adequate attention, given the dimensions of the problem. I welcome the fact that a renowned human rights organization like Amnesty is taking a lead in this area.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to work with me and with Amnesty International in promoting awareness of human rights violations on the basis of sexual orientation and mounting a forceful campaign against such injustices. I look forward to working closely with Amnesty and its OUTFRONT Program in the coming years, and I wish them great success in developing this important program.

TRIBUTE TO VICTORIA DELGADO

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 1999

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I want to acknowledge the great accomplishments of Victoria Delgado.

As the Director of Bilingual/Multicultural Programs for Community School District 32, Vicky, as she is affectionately known, is one of New York City's education veterans. She led the charge on behalf of bilingual education and contributed to nurturing and developing new teachers and supervisors through her teachings, coaching and mentoring. Vicky has made her mark on New York City as an effective and committed proponent and advocate for quality bilingual instruction, equal access and opportunity.

Vicky is no retiring from the New York City Board of Education. She will be forever known for her contributions to the education of children with limited English proficiency. I want to offer my congratulations and best wishes to Vicky on her retirement.

IN HONOR OF TED RADKE'S 20 YEARS OF SERVICE TO THE GREAT OUTDOORS

HON. GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 1999

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to invite my colleagues to join me in congratulating Ted Radke on the occasion of his 20th year of service on the East Bay Regional Park District Board of Directors.

We all owe Ted a debt of gratitude for his successful and tireless efforts to preserve and protect precious lands in the Bay Area for generations of Californians.

Ted was originally elected to the East Bay Regional Park District Board of Directors in November, 1978 and has been re-elected every four years since that time. He served as Board President in 1986, 1987 and 1995. He

ably and energetically represents the residents of Ward 7, which currently includes Antioch, Bay Point, Bethel Island, Brentwood, Byron, Crockett, Discovery Bay, El Sobrante, Hercules, Martinez, Oakley, Pacheco, Pinole, Pittsburg, Port Costa and Rodeo.

Ted has been a member of the Board's Executive, Finance and Workforce Diversity Committees, the Contra Costa Water District/EBRPD Liaison Committee, Contra Costa County Liaison Committee, Martinez JPA, North Contra Costa County Shoreline JPA and Pinole/Hercules JPA. His preferred Board Committee is the Legislative Committee over which he has expertly presided since 1983. He serves on intergovernmental Boards such as the Delta Science Center and the Carquinez Regional Land Trust, and is an active participant in the Pt. Molate Base Closure process, the Park District's East Contra Costa County Task Force, and the Concord Naval Weapons Station Joint Use Committee.

An active supporter of local, state and federal efforts to raise funding for the acquisition of park and open space lands and the preservation of natural habitats and endangered species, Ted has worked on state bond acts, Proposition 70, the Land and Water Conservation Fund, and Park District Measure AA (1988), Measures KK and LL (1996) and Measure W (1998). He has played a pivotal role in the acquisition of a number of key regional parks and trails, including Martinez Regional Shoreline, Carquinez Strait Regional Shoreline, Big Break Regional Shoreline and Black Diamond Mines Regional Preserve, significantly contributing to the Park District's acreage increasing by 40,000 acres since 1978. Ted provided a leadership role in opposition to the development of solid waste landfills at future proposed parkland sites at Round Valley and Black Diamond in East Contra Costa County.

Ted continues to seek opportunities for park and open space acquisition through partnerships with agencies such as the National Park Service (John Muir National Historic Site), Muir Regional Land Trust (Franklin Hills), and the Federal Government (Ozol Fuel Depot and Concord Naval Weapons Station).

I know I speak for all the Members of this chamber when I congratulate Ted Radke for his 20 years of service to the East Bay Regional Park District Board of Directors, and when I thank him for the many contributions he has made to our community.

HONORING THE BEACH CITIES SYMPHONY

HON. STEVEN T. KUYKENDALL

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 1999

Mr. KUYKENDALL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize an important organization in my district, the Beach Cities Symphony. For the last 50 years, this group has entertained the people of the South Bay with its classical music.

Celebrating its 50th anniversary, the Beach Cities Symphony continues to promote the musical arts through volunteering time and talents for the enjoyment and enhancement of both the performers and the audience.

Two individuals have been with the symphony since its inception. They were among

the 20 original members who wanted to form a symphony that would bring classical music to the community, free of charge. I commend the dedication of Bob Peterson and Norma Gass; they have helped make the Beach Cities Symphony what it is today. Their commitment to the arts has enriched the community.

Each year the symphony performs four free concerts for the residents of the South Bay. The concerts are held at the 2,000 seat Marsee Auditorium on the campus of El Camino College.

I congratulate Music Director and Conductor Barry Brisk and the entire symphony on this milestone. Thank you for your contributions to the community. I wish you continued success.

JOE MANZANARES' GIFTS TO HIS COMMUNITY

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 1999

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take a moment to honor a man who has given selflessly of his time and effort to help others. Joe Manzanares, for the past forty-two years, has volunteered to better his community, primarily through his work with Neighborhood Housing Services of Pueblo, Colorado in the Third Congressional District.

Mr. Manzanares has accomplished several achievements through his voluntary work, including the development of El Pueblo Pride Park which is a five acre neighborhood park in Pueblo's west side. Following a tragic auto accident in his neighborhood that killed a child, Joe Manzanares and his granddaughter, Cecily Bustillo, worked to create this park out of nothing, lobbying the state to purchase the land, which was then turned into a park.

Joe Manzanares has been recognized by others for his inspirational dedication to revitalizing neighborhoods. This week, he will travel to Oakland, California to receive additional recognition for his achievements. There, Mr. Manzanares will receive the Dorothy Richardson Award for Resident Leadership Development from the Neighborhood Reinvestment Corporation. He will be one of nine people receiving the award, selected from thousands of volunteers for nonprofit organizations across this country.

I cannot think of a more fitting and deserving recipient of this honor than Joe Manzanares. I wish to extend my congratulations to Joe Manzanares upon the occasion of this award honoring the commitment that he has made to his neighborhood in Pueblo, his home since 1962. Mr. Speaker, let me close by extending my own appreciation—thank you, Joe Manzanares, for your work to improve our community.

GAO REPORT URGES IMPROVEMENTS OF FEDERAL PROGRAMS FOR CHILDREN OF MIGRANT FARM WORKERS

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 1999

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to call to the attention of my colleagues of a

General Accounting Office (GAO) report which I requested. The report—entitled “Migrant Children: Education and HHS Need to Improve the Exchange of Participant Information”—has just been released. The GAO study reports problems with federal education programs which have been established to help children of migrant farm worker families. The two largest federal education programs, Migrant Education and Migrant Head Start, help over 660,000 migrant children overcome educational hardships. The report concludes that federal education programs created to help children of migrant farm worker families, could better serve migrant children.

Mr. Speaker, migrant children routinely suffer poverty, inadequate housing, social isolation, pesticide exposure, and disrupted schooling as their families move from place to place and from state to state in search of work. The fresh produce and rich variety of canned and frozen foods on our American tables would not be available without the labor of migrant farm worker families, but migrant children, many of whom labor in the fields along side their parents, frequently do not share in this bounty. We need effective programs which can help these children.

According to the GAO report, migrant workers are diverse, young, and mobile. Although most are Mexican and Mexican-American, there has been an influx of workers from Central America. At the same time, a substantial portion of the migrant labor force includes English-speaking, white U.S. families; Bengali-speaking workers harvesting grapes and fruit in California; Russian-speaking workers fishing and logging in the Northwest; and Gullah-speaking, African-American families shrimping in Georgia. Over the years, the workforce has become younger, and today most migrant farm workers are under 35. In particular, the number of teenage boys who migrate without their families—many as young as 13 years of age—continues to increase.

Mr. Speaker, about half of all migrant workers travel with their families. Most migrant farm worker families live in two or more locations per year, disrupting the education and preschool experience of children. This not only disrupts regular education, it can also disrupt special services available to migrant children. In part this is because children who may be eligible for special education services in one location are not eligible when they move to another location and in part because critical information, such as immunization records and special education needs assessments, are not transmitted or are not accepted at the new school. Because children of migrant farm families are in an area for a relatively short time, they may not receive the services they need and they may receive unnecessary immunizations or diagnostic assessments. An additional problem for older children is satisfying the courses requirements for high school graduation. Requirements differ from school district to school district and records of courses completed must be transmitted to the new school district, and frequently this does not happen or it happens only with considerable delay.

Mr. Speaker, the GAO recommends that to help all migrant infant and preschoolers get the services they need, the Secretary of Health and Human Services expand its definition of eligible agricultural occupations available for Migrant Head Start (MHS) programs to harmonize with those listed under Migrant

Educational Program (MEP). Currently, only children of crop workers are eligible for MHS, whereas those eligible for MEP include children of dairy workers and fishers, as well as crop workers. As a result of MHS' narrower eligibility requirements, fewer infants and preschool migrant children are eligible for MHS than for MEP.

The GAO's second recommendation, to make sure that critical information is transmitted to the receiving school or center when it is needed. In order to assure that this is done, GAO recommends that the Secretaries of Education and of Health and Human Services to develop an electronic nationwide system that would allow schools and MHS centers to readily access or request educational and health information migrant children. Currently, the absence of a national system often results in inappropriate classroom placements, delays in receiving services, repeated immunizations, or failures to complete high school graduation requirements.

GAO's third recommendation is that the two cabinet Secretaries include in their respective research and evaluation plans studies that measure the outcomes of MEP and MHS and the extent to which programs are meeting their goals. It is important that we know if migrant education and head start programs are working. Although both Education and HHS collect substantial amounts of program data, none of the current data enables either department to evaluate how much their programs are helping migrant children.

Mr. Speaker, copies of this important report are available. I urge my colleagues to read the GAO's important new report on migrant children and join me in working to implement these important recommendations.

HONORING ELIZABETH MCINTOSH

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 1999

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I want to recognize the achievements of community activist, Elizabeth McIntosh.

Mrs. McIntosh is a native of Aiken, South Carolina. She received her formal education in Jacksonville, Florida and came to New York in 1935, where she was employed in the garment district. Later, she was employed by the New York City Transit Authority and retired from NYCTA after thirty years of service.

She is a dedicated and faithful member of Universal Baptist Church, where she serves as a deaconess. Mrs. McIntosh enjoys working with and helping others whenever and wherever she can. She contributes her time to the Stuyvesant Heights Landmark Senior Citizen Center where she is also a member and the Retired Senior Volunteer Program (RSVP) of the Community Service Society.

For many years, Mrs. McIntosh has made significant contributions to the growth and development of the Unity Democratic Club. Her exemplary leadership and commitment as Chaplain, a member of the Executive Board, The Women's Auxiliary and numerous other committees related to campaign and election activities is an inspiration to the Club.

In addition, she is a member of the National Council of Negro Women, The 81st Precinct

Community Council, The Good Neighbor Block Association, The Church Women United of Brooklyn and the NAACP. Elizabeth McIntosh has shown courage and determination in whatever task she undertakes. She leaves an indelible impression on everyone she meets. The strong desire to help and a love for humanity keeps Mrs. McIntosh on the move.

I commend the accomplishments of Elizabeth McIntosh to the attention of my colleagues.

RECOGNIZING VIRGINIA'S MINORITY-OWNED INFORMATION AND TECHNOLOGY FIRMS NAMED AMONG THE 100 LARGEST BY BLACK ENTERPRISE MAGAZINE

HON. THOMAS M. DAVIS

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 1999

Mr. DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to join my colleagues from Virginia in commending the work of a group of Virginia's most innovative companies. Included in Black Enterprise Magazine's list of the 100 largest minority-owned companies are 13 information and technology firms. Nine of the 13 call Virginia home. These businesses represent the very best of the Information Age true superstars in the information technology arena that is helping to fuel the economy in my home state of Virginia and across the entire nation.

These nine enterprises are fostering the emergence of an exciting new market for African American entrepreneurs. At the top of the IT industry, Universal System Technology Inc. (UNITECH); Digital Systems International Corp; SENTEL; Innovative Logistics Techniques, Inc.; Advanced Resource Technologies, Inc.; Houston Associates, Inc., and Armstrong Data Service, Inc. (ADS) are transforming Northern Virginia into one of the world's leading technology hubs.

It is not by chance that African-American-owned businesses are finding their success stories in Northern Virginia. Our region's concentration of fine colleges and universities provides a vast pool of potential employees. Emerging businesses may also choose from a large number of former government employees seeking high-tech jobs in the private sector. Furthermore, close proximity to our nation's political center renders opportunities for government contracting and access to key decision-makers.

The area also boasts a plethora of organizations that provide resources to emerging businesses. The Northern Virginia Technology Council hosts networking sessions, helping young companies build relationships with large, established IT firms. The Fairfax County Economic Development Authority and the Center for Innovative Technology provide technical, financial and business assistance.

Mr. Speaker, in closing, I want to send my sincere congratulations to the African-American entrepreneurs who are using Northern Virginia's existing resources well, while creating jobs and contributing to the area's supportive community and excellent quality of life. We celebrate their entrepreneurial spirit, we honor their commitment to the state of Virginia and applaud their vital role in the information and technology industry.

HONORING DR. MARILYN WHIRRY,
CALIFORNIA'S TEACHER OF THE
YEAR

HON. STEVEN T. KUYKENDALL

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 1999

Mr. KUYKENDALL, Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize an exceptional individual from my district, Dr. Marilyn Whirry. Dr. Whirry, an English teacher in Manhattan Beach, was recently named California's Teacher of the Year. She is the first South Bay teacher to win this award and advance to the National Teacher of the Year competition.

For over 30 years, Dr. Whirry has taught English to students in grades 9–12 at Mira Costa High School. She has touched the lives of thousands, instilling in her students the importance of education.

She currently teaches Advanced Placement English to Mira Costa seniors. When Dr. Whirry took over the program 9 years ago, only 26 students were in the class. The program has since developed under her direction and now enrollment is roughly 150 students. She expects a lot from her students, and implements a challenging curriculum focused upon rigorous learning and discovery.

Dr. Whirry's commitment to educational excellence extends beyond the Manhattan Beach Unified School District. She is also a professor at Loyola Marymount University and regularly conducts reading workshops throughout southern California. She has been a consultant for several states including California, and she has also advised President Clinton. Last year she was selected as the chairperson of the National Assessments Governing Board's committee to develop a voluntary national reading test to assess fourth graders. Over her career, she has become a national leader in education.

I congratulate Dr. Marilyn Whirry on being selected as California's Teacher of the Year. It is a testament of her commitment to her students as well as a reflection of the quality of education in the South Bay. She is a valuable member of the community, and I wish her much success in the national competition. The students and parents of Manhattan Beach are grateful to have her as an educator.

H.R. 3375: CONVICTED OFFENDER
DNA INDEX SYSTEM SUPPORT
ACT OF 1999

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 1999

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, today, I'm introducing H.R. 3375, the Convicted Offender DNA Index System Support Act of 1999. This legislation will provide assistance to the States to eliminate their backlog of convicted offender DNA samples, provide grants to the States to eliminate their backlog of DNA evidence for cases for which there are no suspects, provide funding to the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) to eliminate their unsolved casework backlog, expand collection efforts to include Federal, District of Columbia (DC) and military violent convicted offenders into the Combined

DNA Index System (CODIS), and authorize the construction of a missing persons database. Joining me as cosponsors are, my friends and colleagues, co-chairman of the Congressional Law Enforcement Caucus, Congressman JIM RAMSTAD of (Minnesota) and BART STUPAK of Michigan.

Mr. Speaker, in 1994, the Congress passed the DNA Identification Act, which authorized the construction of the Combined DNA Index System, or CODIS, to assist our Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies in fighting violent crime throughout the Nation. CODIS is a master database for all law enforcement agencies to submit and retrieve DNA samples of convicted violent offenders. Since beginning its operation in 1998, the system has worked extremely well in assisting law enforcement by matching DNA evidence with possible suspects and has accounted for the capture of over 200 suspects in unsolved violent crimes.

However, because of the high volume of convicted offender samples needed to be analyzed, a nationwide backlog of approximately 600,000 unanalyzed convicted offender DNA samples has formed. Furthermore, because the program has been so vital in assisting crime fighting and prevention efforts, our States are expanding their collection efforts. Recently, although New York State already has a backlog of approximately 2,000 samples, Governor George Pataki recently announced that the State will be expanding their collection of DNA samples to require all violent felons and a number of nonviolent felony offenders.

State forensic laboratories have also accumulated a backlog of evidence for cases for which there are no suspects. These are evidence "kits" for unsolved violent crimes which are stored away because our State forensic laboratories do not have the support necessary to analyze them and compare the evidence to our nationwide data bank. Presently, there are approximately 12,000 rape cases in New York City alone, and, it is estimated, approximately 180,000 rape cases nationwide, which are unsolved and unanalyzed. This number represents a dismal future for the success of CODIS and reflects the growing problem facing our law enforcement community. The successful elimination of both the convicted violent offender backlog and the unsolved casework backlog will play a major role in the future of our State's crime prevention and law enforcement efforts.

The Convicted Offender DNA Index System Support Act will also provide funding to the Federal Bureau of Investigation to eliminate their unsolved casework backlog and close a loophole created by the original legislation. Although all 50 States require DNA collection from designated convicted offenders, for some inexplicable reason, convicted Federal, District of Columbia, and military offenders are exempt. H.R. 3375 closes that loophole by requiring the collection of samples from any Federal, military, or DC offender convicted of a violent crime.

Moreover, this measure includes a provision, which will permit the FBI to construct a missing person database. This program will permit family members who have lost a loved one to voluntarily enter their DNA profile into a national registry. Should a missing child be found, this database will provide our law enforcement agencies with a system to locate

the displaced families and bring the child home. Furthermore, it will allow individuals who, in later years, suspect they have been abducted to refer to the FBI in search of a match to their DNA.

I recently assisted in coordinating a pilot program between the National Center for Missing and Abducted Children, the Department of State, the Department of Justice, and the Rockland County, New York Clerk's and Sheriff's Offices, which will assist in stopping individuals from smuggling children out of the country. This program is an important step in protecting our Nation's children. However, constructing a missing person's database will provide a strong, national foundation to assist our Nation's families and law enforcement in the fight against child abduction.

Mr. Speaker, as you are aware, our Nation's fight against crime is never over. Every day, the use of DNA evidence is becoming a more important tool to our Nation's law enforcement in solving crimes, convicting the guilty and exonerating the innocent. The Justice Department estimates that erasing the convicted offender backlog nationwide could resolve at least 600 cases. The true amount of unsolved cases, both State and Federal, which may be concluded through the elimination of both backlogs is unknown. However, if one more case is solved and one more violent offender is detained because of our efforts, we have succeeded.

In conclusion, as we prepare to step into the 21st century, we must ensure that our Nation's law enforcement has the equipment and support necessary to fight violent crime and protect our communities. H.R. 3375, the Convicted Offender DNA Index System Support Act, will assist our local, State, and Federal law enforcement personnel by ensuring that crucial resources are provided to our DNA data-banks and crime laboratories.

COMMENDING J.C. CHAMBERS FOR
HIS GREAT SUPPORT OF LUB-
BOCK CHARITIES

HON. LARRY COMBEST

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 1999

Mr. COMBEST. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Mr. J.C. Chambers, an individual who understands the meaning of dedication and service to his neighbors and his community. On November 10, Mr. J.C. Chambers of Lubbock, TX, received the 1999 Award for Philanthropy. This award recognizes all of the many civic activities for which he has volunteered and supported. J.C.'s volunteer work in Lubbock spans 40 years and includes leading the Lubbock United Way as president and campaign chairman. He has also chaired the Red Raider Club in Lubbock. Furthermore, J.C. serves as a board member of the Lubbock Methodist Hospital Foundation, the Advisory Board of the Southwest Institute for Addictive Diseases, the Committee of Champions, the Texas Board of Health, the Center for the Study of Addiction, and the Children's Orthopaedic Center.

J.C. has earned many additional awards honoring his achievements, such as Lubbock's Outstanding Young Man in 1965 and Lubbock Christian College's Servant Leader of the Year

in 1985. In 1990, he received the Distinguished Alumni of Texas Tech honor and in 1992, the People of Vision Award. Mr. Chambers earned the Rita P. Harmon Volunteer Service Award from the United Way in 1995, the William Booth Award from the Salvation Army, and the Lubbock Chamber of Commerce Distinguished Citizen Award in 1998.

J.C. has been a local insurance sales agent at Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company in Lubbock since 1957. He graduated Lubbock High School in 1950 and from Texas Tech University in 1954. J.C. volunteers out of a sense of responsibility to his community. Through his service, he has made the city of Lubbock and our society a better place to live. I would like to congratulate Mr. J.C. Chambers for his outstanding commitment to others.

THE INTRODUCTION OF H.R. , THE
TRADE ENHANCEMENT ACT OF 1999

HON. SANDER M. LEVIN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 1999

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. Speaker, today, along with Representatives HOUGHTON and THURMAN, I am introducing the Trade Enhancement Act of 1999. This bill will strengthen the ability of the U.S. government to counteract foreign country measures that act as market access barriers to U.S. agricultural and manufactured goods and services. It will do this by updating section 301 of the Trade Act of 1974, as well as the Sherman Antitrust Act.

For 25 years, section 301 has been essential to the effective conduct of U.S. trade policy. Section 301 investigations by the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative ("USTR") have opened foreign markets for U.S. workers, farmers and businesses. These investigations have also led to negotiation of multilateral and bilateral agreements that liberalize trade, expand markets and strengthen rules of fair and open competition for manufactured and agricultural products and services, and improve protection of intellectual property rights. Today, benefits from these agreements flow not only to the United States, but to all WTO members.

Section 301 remains an important policy tool, even with the advent of binding dispute settlement in the WTO. As international trade and economic integration have grown, new barriers have arisen or have become more apparent. In a number of cases, neither U.S. laws nor WTO rules yet provide an adequate means for addressing such barriers. This bill identifies three significant gaps in the existing body of U.S. and WTO law and amends U.S. law to address foreign country barriers that exploit those gaps.

The first gap concerns market access barriers masquerading as health and safety measures. Such barriers come within the purview of the WTO Agreement on Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures ("the SPS Agreement"). However, barriers in this sector have tended to proliferate in a fragmented way, which makes them difficult to challenge one at a time. WTO-inconsistent health and safety regulations often focus on individual products or narrow product categories. It is generally inefficient to take each one on independently. However, there is no mechanism under cur-

rent law to call attention to or challenge a series of regulations en bloc.

This bill begins to fill that gap by creating an "SPS Special 301" provision, modeled after the existing Special 301 for measures affecting intellectual property rights. It requires USTR to make an annual identification of the most onerous or egregious instances of foreign country trade barriers disguised as health and safety measures. As with Special 301 for intellectual property rights, identification of the priority foreign country SPS measures will trigger a requirement for USTR to undertake a section 301 investigation of those measures.

The bill also requires the President to take into account the extent to which a country's health and safety regulations are based on scientific evidence in determining that country's eligibility for benefits under the Generalized System of Preferences.

The second gap in current U.S. and WTO law concerns market access barriers that take the form of private anticompetitive conduct supported, fostered, or tolerated by a foreign government. For example, some governments delegate regulatory-type authority to trade associations, which are thereby able to engage in conduct that would violate the antitrust laws if engaged in by entities in the United States. These practices allow foreign producers to gain a regulatory advantage over exporters from the United States and other countries.

Neither current U.S. laws nor the rules of the WTO are equipped to address fully joint public-private market access barriers. Section 301 authorizes USTR to respond to certain foreign government measures, but does not refer expressly to some of the forms of conduct that make these barriers effective. Nor does section 301 authorize USTR to respond to the private activity component of these barriers.

U.S. antitrust law authorizes the Justice Department and Federal Trade Commission to address foreign anticompetitive conduct that harms U.S. exports, but this authority has rarely been exercised, and there is no requirement that it be exercised in appropriate cases.

Nor are WTO rules yet adequate to address joint public-private anticompetitive conduct. This was illustrated by the recent Japan-Film decision, in which the WTO declined to find that U.S. benefits under the WTO had been "nullified or impaired" due to a Japanese distribution regime that discriminated against imports, including U.S.-made photographic film and paper.

Joint public-private barriers flourish in environments where government rulemaking and administration are opaque. While WTO rules require transparency in these processes, the WTO to date has failed to apply its rules in a way that achieves that result. Also, the WTO rules are not designed to address the private component of joint public-private market access barriers.

The Trade Enhancement Act of 1999 begins to fill this second gap by upgrading the authority of USTR so that the agency is better able to respond to joint public-private market access barriers. It does this in two principal ways.

First, the bill broadens the definition of foreign conduct that will trigger USTR's authority to take responsive action. To the category of conduct requiring responsive action by USTR, the bill adds a foreign government's fostering of systematic anticompetitive activities. (Under

current law, a foreign government's toleration of systematic anticompetitive activities triggers USTR's discretionary authority to take responsive action.) The bill also makes clear that anticompetitive conduct triggering USTR's authority includes conduct coordinated between or among foreign countries (not just within a single foreign country) and conduct that has the effect of diverting goods to the U.S. market (not just conduct that keeps U.S. goods and services out of foreign markets).

Second, the bill establishes a mechanism for addressing the private components of joint public-private market access barriers. Under current law, at the conclusion of a section 301 investigation, USTR must determine whether the foreign country under investigation has engaged in conduct requiring or warranting responsive action. Under this bill, if that determination is affirmative, USTR will be required to make an additional determination, to wit: whether there is reason to believe that the conduct at issue involves anticompetitive conduct by any person or persons. If the latter determination is also affirmative, USTR will be required to refer the matter to the Department of Justice.

Upon referral of a matter from USTR, the Department of Justice will be required to undertake an investigation to determine whether there is reason to believe that any persons have violated the Sherman Antitrust Act. That investigation ordinarily will have to be completed within 180 days. An affirmative determination will require the Department either to commence an enforcement action against the alleged violators or explain to Congress its reasons for declining to do so.

The third gap in current law is the lack of any express penalty for foreign non-cooperation in the gathering of evidence relevant to an investigation of market access barriers. In recent years, there have been several instances in which a foreign government refused to cooperate with USTR in the conduct of a section 301 investigation or the enforcement of a bilateral trade agreement. In certain cases, these attempts to obstruct the conduct of an investigation extended even to refusing to meet with Cabinet-level and other senior Administration officials. These actions prevent the United States from developing a factual basis to understand and resolve important trade problems and issues and, in addition, contradict longstanding norms of diplomatic behavior.

The Trade Enhancement Act of 1999 begins to fill the third gap by creating a deterrent to non-cooperation in investigations of market access barriers. USTR will be authorized to draw an inference adverse to the interests of a foreign respondent in the event of non-cooperation in the provision of relevant evidence. The adverse inference would be limited to the issues on which the foreign government refused to cooperate. This sanction is modeled on discovery sanctions that courts and administrative bodies in the United States commonly apply.

Mr. Speaker, it is important that the agencies working to open foreign markets to U.S. goods, services, and capital be equipped with modern tools to address modern problems. It has been over a decade since these tools were last upgraded. In that time, the nature of foreign trade-impeding activity has changed. It has become more sophisticated. The tools used to defend U.S. rights ought to be equally sophisticated. Accordingly, I urge my colleagues to support this bill, and I urge that it

receive serious consideration by the committees of jurisdiction and by the full House.

TRIBUTE TO TOM SOUTHALL

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 1999

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to recognize a man who has been an inspiration to hundreds of young men and a legend amongst his colleagues within his own profession. Mr. Speaker, I am talking about Tom Southall, Steamboat Springs High School basketball coach and a recent inductee to the Colorado High School Activities Association Hall of Fame.

Tom is known as one of the best coaches in Colorado, as the facts clearly attest. He is the all-time winningest coach in the history of Colorado. While Tom is known to be a great coach, he is also known for being a man of great character and imparts his knowledge to his players. A mark of a good coach is the ability to make his players better. While Tom certainly fulfills that role, he also makes his players better people and teaches them about what it means to do things the right way.

While being the winningest coach in the history of Colorado is more than impressive, Tom not only understands sports as a coach, but also was a great athlete in his day. He was a four-year letterman in football, basketball and track. He was on a state championship team in football as the star running back. In track, he was a three time state champion. Besides his athletic prowess, Tom was also an intelligent student, member of the student council and participated in the school band. Mr. Speaker, Tom Southall should be used as a role model of what being a good coach and doing things the right way is all about.

PRESIDENT ABDURRAHMAN
WAHID TAKES IMPORTANT
STEPS TO STRENGTHEN DEMOC-
RACY AND CIVIL SOCIETY IN DE-
MOCRACY

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 1999

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, this past week His Excellency Abdurrahman Wahid, the newly elected President of Indonesia, paid a brief visit to Washington, where he met with President Clinton and other officials of our government.

This was an important visit, Mr. Speaker, because it reflected the desire to strengthen Indonesia's relations with the United States. President Wahid—both in private in conversations with President Clinton and publicly in statements to the press and to friends of Indonesia who welcomed him to Washington—affirmed Indonesia's desire, as he said "to make sure that we are still great friends of the United States." I am pleased that President Clinton affirmed our friendship with Indonesia and emphasized our interest in a stable, prosperous, and democratic Indonesia.

Mr. Speaker, I want to reaffirm my own commitment to strengthening our nation's rela-

tions with Indonesia. Indonesia is the fourth largest nation in the world, and it is a country that has recently taken the first important steps in the direction of greater democracy. The Indonesian elections held last June were an important step forward, the first democratic elections in Indonesia in nearly half a century. The next important step in strengthening democracy was the action of the Indonesian parliament just three weeks ago in voting to elect Abdurrahman Wahid as President of the country.

Mr. Speaker, in the few short weeks since President Wahid has been in office he has taken a number of important steps to strengthen democracy in his country. There are still difficulties ahead, but he has started out on the right foot, and it is in our interest to support his efforts.

The President has announced an effort to fight corruption, which has been one of the serious and persistent problems that faced Indonesia under its previous authoritarian leaders. Questions have been raised about certain actions of three members of President Wahid's cabinet. The President has announced that if the Attorney General finds evidence of corruption, the ministers will be investigated, charged, and relieved of office. That kind of integrity and moral leadership is what is required, and I believe President Wahid has these qualities.

Mr. Speaker, President Wahid has also sought to establish civilian control over the military—an important democratic principle. The President appointed a civilian as his Minister of Defense, the first civilian to hold such a position. Democratic control of the military has been a serious matter of concern in Indonesia. The military has played an important role in the integration of Indonesia, but it has also acted outside the control of elected officials, as was particularly evident in the mishandling of the referendum in East Timor. Decades of the precedent of the military acting independently and abusing the human rights of Indonesians will be difficult to reverse overnight, but the direction taken by the President is clearly the right one.

The President also has indicated his intention to speed the return of East Timorese refugees to their home. It is estimated that some 180,000 refugees from East Timor remain in Indonesian-controlled western Timor, but they have been unable or unwilling to return because of fear for their lives. The President's intention to see the return of these refugees reflects his pragmatic and principled interest in resolving this difficult issue.

President Wahid has also taken steps in the foreign policy area that reflect his desire to involve Indonesia more positively in the world. He has indicated his intention to establish trade relations with the State of Israel. Indonesia is the world's largest Muslim nation, and such a decision reflects a serious interest to change past practice in the face of considerable opposition. President Wahid has the authority and credibility to make such a decision, since his is a highly respected Muslim religious leader.

Mr. Speaker, I invite my colleagues to join me in welcoming the enlightened leadership of Indonesia's new President. In the few short weeks that he has been in office, he has taken a number of important steps to strengthen democracy, to improve economic conditions, to restore the rule of law, and to deal

with the difficult problems of his country. President Wahid assumes the leadership of this important country with integrity and a commitment to democratic values that we here in the United States admire and share. We wish him well in the challenges he faces, and we should work with him in meeting them.

THE WORLD MUST NOT FORGET
SIKH POLITICAL PRISONERS IN
INDIA

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 1999

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, India frequently boasts about its democratic institutions, so the world pays little attention to the abuses of human rights that go on there. Yet it has recently come out that there are thousands of political prisoners being held in "the world's largest democracy."

These political prisoners are being held in illegal detention for their political opinions. Some have been held without charge or trial for 15 years. One known case is an 80-year-old man. Yes, India is holding an 80-year-old man in illegal detention for his political opinions.

What have these Sikhs done? They have spoken out for freedom for their people and an end to the violence against their people. They have spoken out against the repression and tyranny that have killed 250,000 Sikhs since 1984. In India, this is apparently a crime.

Other minority nations have also seen substantial numbers of their members taken as political prisoners by the democratic government of India. In addition, the Indian government has murdered over 200,000 Christians in Nagaland since 1947. Tens of thousands of people in Manipur, Assam, Tamil Nadu, and other areas have also died at the hands of the Indian government.

Mr. Speaker, why should the people of the United States support a government like this? The answer is that they shouldn't. Yet India remains one of the largest recipients of U.S. aid. That aid should be ended, Mr. Speaker. Perhaps then India will understand that it must respect human rights.

We should also make clear our strong support for the movement of self-determination for the minority peoples and nations of South Asia, such as the Sikh homeland of Punjab, Khalistan; the heavily-Muslim Kashmir; and Christian-majority Nagaland. Only by conducting a free and fair vote can real freedom come to the peoples and nations of South Asia.

I call on the President to press these important issues when he visits India next year. This is the only way to bring real stability, peace, freedom, and dignity to South Asia.

IN TRIBUTE TO THE HONORABLE
THOMAS M. FOGLIETTA

HON. FRANK R. WOLF

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 1999

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, I want to bring to our colleagues' attention news about our

former colleague, the Honorable Thomas M. Foglietta of Pennsylvania, who now serves as the U.S. ambassador to Italy. On November 9, he was presented a South Korean human rights award for supporting democracy and human rights in that country.

The annual award was presented in Seoul, South Korea, by the Korean Institute for Human Rights, founded in 1983 by South Korean President Kim Dae-jung. Ambassador Foglietta established a relationship with Kim Dae-jung in the mid-1980's when he served in Congress. Kim was in exile in the United States at that time. Ambassador Foglietta accompanied him back to his beloved South Korea and the two were assaulted at the airport.

This year, the City of Philadelphia presented its prestigious Liberty Medal to President Kim. Ambassador Foglietta campaigned for almost a decade to have this award made to Kim Dae-jung.

Mr. Speaker, I submit for the RECORD a recent article from The Philadelphia Inquirer about this award.

We offer our congratulations to our former colleague.

[From the Philadelphia Inquirer, Nov. 2, 1999]

FOGLIETTA TO GET RIGHTS AWARD IN S. KOREA—THE AMBASSADOR TO ITALY WILL BE HONORED FOR SUPPORTING DEMOCRACY IN THAT ASIAN NATION

(By Jeffrey Fleishman)

ROME—U.S. Ambassador Thomas M. Foglietta will receive a South Korean human-rights award next week for supporting democracy in a country where he was beaten 15 years ago as he traveled with a leading political dissident.

The dissident, Kim Dae Jung, is now South Korea's president. The award from the Korean Institute for Human Rights—to be presented Nov. 9 in Seoul—is a testament to a friendship that endured through a long battle against dictatorships and corrupt politics.

"Knowing Kim has been one of the high points of my life. He has been one of my great teachers," said Foglietta, the former Philadelphia congressman who is now ambassador to Italy. "Kim has always been so determined to bring democracy to his country. This award is a great honor for me."

Kim and Foglietta met in November of 1984 when Kim was a political exile receiving medical treatment in the United States. Before leaving South Korea, Kim had been imprisoned and tortured for years and was reviled by the government of Chun Doo Wan, an army general who had seized power in 1979. During a 3½-hour meeting, Kim told Foglietta that he wanted to return to his country.

Fearful of assassination, he asked Foglietta to accompany him.

"My first thought was that the military regime would try to kill Kim upon his return," said Foglietta. "It was only months earlier that [opposition leader] Benigno Aquino was assassinated when he returned to the Philippines. I told Kim this and he said, 'They won't try anything if you go with me.' I called the television networks. I told them to be in Seoul at this time and date. I figured the Korean government wouldn't harm Kim in front of TV cameras."

On Feb. 8, 1985, Kim, Foglietta and a small American delegation, including television crews, arrived at Seoul's Kimpoo Airport. Military police had blocked roads, preventing thousands of Kim's supporters from reaching the airport. Inside the terminal, 50

to 75 security police pulled Kim and his wife, Lee Hee Ho, from the entourage and corralled them toward an elevator.

Foglietta and others in the delegation, including U.S. Ambassador Robert White, were manhandled by police as Kim was carried away.

Kim endured this arrest as he had the others, and in 1997, after 40 years of protests, failed assassination attempts, six years in jail and 55 house arrests, Kim was sworn in as president in South Korea's first peaceful transition of power. Foglietta stood on the stage as Kim took his oath.

"When I stood at Kim's inauguration, I remembered that day when we were punched, kicked and bloodied," said Foglietta, who over the years has helped Kim with campaigns and democratic reforms. "I guess I always knew he'd be president of South Korea."

Last July, at Foglietta's urging, Kim was awarded Philadelphia's Liberty Medal during a ceremony at Independence Hall.

THE 66TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE UKRAINIAN FAMINE

HON. SANDER M. LEVIN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 1999

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commemorate the 66th anniversary of the Ukrainian Famine of 1932 to 1933, a tragedy that claimed the lives of at least seven million Ukrainians.

Too often, we have seen the horrors of famine in all parts of the world. Famine usually brought about by prolonged wars, droughts, floods or other natural occurrences. Rarely have we seen such famine brought on by the repressive actions of a government.

In 1932 to 1933, leaders of the former Soviet Union used food as a weapon against the innocent people of Ukraine. Seeking to punish Ukraine for its opposition to Soviet policies of forced collectivization of agriculture and industrialization, Joseph Stalin unleashed the horror of the Ukrainian Famine on the people of Ukraine. Estimates of the number of innocent men, women and children who died reach over 7 million, and even today the Ukrainian population has not yet fully recovered.

This year marks the 66th year since this man-made, artificial famine in Ukraine. I rise today, as a co-chair of the Congressional Ukrainian Caucus, to join in commemorating with the Ukrainian-American community the tragedy of 66 years ago.

The Ukrainian community's main commemorative observance will be held on Saturday, November 20, 1999 in St. Patrick's Cathedral with a solemn procession along New York's avenues and a requiem service.

We must honor the memory of all those who perished and never let such a tragedy happen again.

BURLE PETTIT TO RETIRE AFTER ILLUSTRIOUS 40 YEAR CAREER

HON. LARRY COMBEST

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 1999

Mr. COMBEST. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize a man who has made his mark in

West Texas with a long and successful career at the Lubbock Avalanche-Journal. Having worked his way up from sports writer to editor-in-chief over a span of four decades, Mr. Burle Pettit has announced he will retire January 15. Burle's reputation for fairness, his passion for journalism and his love for the community, won high praise from A-J Publisher Mark Nusbaum who said, "When you think of what an editor should be, you think of Burle Pettit."

Fortunately for all of us in the Lubbock community, Burle will still be a presence around the Avalanche-Journal in several ways. He plans to serve on the editorial board, provide general consultation, and continue writing his well-loved columns. Burle's influence will also be felt in the generation of journalists who have worked under him, inspired by his strong work ethic and reliance on accuracy.

I am grateful for the years of service Burle has given to our community—not only through his hard work on the paper, but also to the organizations he has supported with his time, such as the South Plains Food Bank, the March of Dimes, the Salvation Army, and the Monterey Optimist Club.

On behalf of his many readers in West Texas, I wish Mr. Burle Pettit a relaxing and rewarding retirement.

INTRODUCTION OF INDIAN HEALTH CARE IMPROVEMENT ACT REAUTHORIZATION

HON. GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 1999

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, today I am joined by 26 of our colleagues in introducing the Indian Health Care Improvement Act reauthorization legislation. The Indian Health Care Improvement Act which provides for the delivery of health services of American Indians and Alaska Natives throughout the nation will expire at the end of fiscal year 2000. Since its enactment in 1976, the act has resulted in a reduction in serious illnesses and healthier Native American births.

The unmet health needs among American Indians and Alaska Natives continues to be staggering with their health status far below that of the rest of the United States population. When compared to all races in the United States, Indian people suffer a death rate that is: 627 percent higher from alcoholism; 533 percent higher from tuberculosis; 249 percent higher from diabetes; and 71 percent higher from pneumonia and influenza.

The bill I introduce today represents, for the first time, Indian country's proposal, "Speaking With One Voice." Throughout the past year the Indian Health Service held regional meetings across the United States gathering information and consulting with health care providers, Indian tribes, tribal organizations and urban Indian organizations on how best the unique needs faced by Indian health delivery systems could be addressed. Following these meetings a national steering committee made up of tribal leaders from each of the Indian Health Service (IHS) areas plus a representative of urban Indians was established. The national steering committee drafted legislation and held numerous meetings to receive additional tribal views and incorporate them into a consensus document.

The legislation is focused on the national needs and includes very few tribal specific authorizations. Several of the programs normally administered by the Indian Health Service headquarters would be decentralized under this legislation with more funds distributed to IHS area offices to address local priorities. The bill also includes important health care training and recruitment provisions to assist with the chronic shortage of qualified health care providers. Additionally, the bill is designed to work cooperatively with contracting and compacting provisions under the Indian Self Determination and Education Assistance Act.

I am introducing this important legislation at the request of the national steering committee on the Reauthorization of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act. All the important component of Indian health care delivery are addressed in this bill including access to, and care for, diabetes, prenatal care, ambulatory care, alcohol and substance abuse, mental health, coronary care, and child sexual abuse. Certainly, there will be changes made to the bill as it proceeds through the legislative process, but this bill provides a solid basis for us to work from.

I commend the hard work and dedication of all the members of the national steering committee and those within the Indian Health Service who helped produce this legislation. For far too long Native Americans have put up with inferior health care. I will push for swift consideration of this bill and ask all my colleagues to join me in passing legislation to ensure that our first Americans are afforded only the best health care this nation can offer. We have the responsibility to accept nothing less.

TRIBUTE TO CLIFFORD STONE, JR.

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 1999

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to honor Clifford Stone, Jr. for his hard work serving seniors throughout Jefferson and Gilpin Counties in central Colorado. After working in the private sector as a lawyer for over 40 years, Clifford retired. But instead of retiring, Clifford chose to help senior citizens navigate their way through the sometimes confusing world of law. By running the First Judicial District Bar Association Legal Assistance Program, Clifford has helped countless seniors with many legal problems.

Clifford and the Program have been a beacon of hope throughout Gilpin and Jefferson Counties. The Program has had to handle the changing needs of seniors from legal questions involving estate planning to grandparents' rights. The Program is a non-profit organization and is available to anyone who is 55 years of age or older.

It is with this, Mr. Speaker, that I say thank you to Clifford and all of the people that make the First Judicial District Bar Association Legal Assistance Program such a positive community resource. Due to Mr. Stone's dedicated service, Colorado is a better place.

INTRODUCTION OF H. CON. RES. 209
CONDEMNING THE USE OF CHILD
SOLDIERS AND CALLING FOR
U.S. SUPPORT FOR AN INTER-
NATIONAL AGREEMENT AGAINST
THE USE OF CHILD SOLDIERS

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 1999

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I recently introduced House Concurrent Resolution 209, a bipartisan resolution which strongly condemns the outrageous use of child soldiers around the world and calls on our government to support an international effort to develop an optional protocol to the U.N. Convention on the Rights of the Child.

This resolution—which is currently cosponsored by over 40 of our distinguished colleagues—is based on the deeply disturbing testimony of numerous expert witnesses before the Congressional Human Rights Caucus. They reported the most horrific practices including the forcible conscription of children—some as young as 7 years old—for use as combatants in armed conflicts around the world. As we speak, children are being conscripted into armies of some countries and warring factions through kidnaping and coercion, while others join out of economic necessity, the intention to avenge the loss of a family member, or for their own personal safety.

Many times, these children are forced to kill in the most sadistic and gruesome fashion, their victims often other children or even their own family or friends. By forcing children to perpetrate the most horrific crimes against their own families ensures that these child soldiers cannot desert and can never return home.

Mr. Speaker, our resolution clearly exposes the full scope of the problem of child soldiers. As it notes, experts estimate that in 1999 approximately 300,000 individuals under the age of 18 are participating in armed conflict in more than 30 countries around the world, and hundreds of thousands more are at risk of being conscripted. The practice of conscripting children has resulted in the deaths of two million minors in the last decade alone. In addition to those children who have been killed, an estimated six million have been seriously injured or permanently disabled. Let there be no mistake, Mr. Speaker, this truly global problem needs a global solution which can only be brought about by determined and concerned action of the world community.

For this purpose, the United Nations established a working group in 1994 to develop an Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child to address the issue of child soldiers. The United States and Somalia, a country without a functioning government, are the only two recognized countries in the world which have not ratified this Convention. Therefore, the U.S. cannot even be a party to this Optional Protocol. The Convention on the Rights of the Child, which establishes very stringent and necessary protections with regard to educational, labor and developmental provisions, gives the world "child" the following meaning in Article 1: "For the purposes of the present Convention, a child means every human being below the age of eighteen years unless under the law applicable to the child, majority is attained earlier."

It is simply beyond my comprehension that the same Convention—which otherwise protects children in a comprehensive manner—makes an age exception in Article 38(3) for the most dangerous profession in the world, that of soldier: "States Parties shall refrain from recruiting any person who has not attained the age of fifteen years into their armed forces. In recruiting among those persons who have attained the age of fifteen years but who have not attained the age of eighteen years, States Parties shall endeavor to give priority to those who are oldest."

In light of the global developments I have outlined, the U.N. Working Group seeks to raise the minimum age for recruitment and participation in armed conflict from 15 to 18 years of age, but the U.S. delegation to the Working Group so far opposes this overwhelming international consensus, preventing a unanimous draft protocol.

On October 29, 1998, this international consensus resulted in the decision by United Nations Secretary General Kofi Annan to set a minimum age requirement of 18 for United Nations peacekeeping personnel made available by member nations of the United Nations. On the occasion of the unanimous adoption of Resolution 1261 (1999) on August 25, 1999 by the U.N. Security Council condemning the use of children in armed conflict, Special Representative of the Secretary General for Children and Armed Conflict, Olara Otunnu, addressed the Security Council. The Special Representative urged the adoption of a global three-pronged approach to combat the use of children in armed conflict including the raising of the age limit for recruitment and participation in armed conflict from the present age of 15 to 18 years; increased international pressure against armed groups which abuse children; and addressing political, social, and economic factors which create an environment where children become soldiers.

Mr. Speaker, the international consensus is clear, and our government should not stand in the way of this consensus. Our government should not give unintentional cover to nations with deplorable human rights records by giving them an opportunity to hide behind the current U.S. position on this issue. While the U.S. accepts 17-year-old volunteers into its armed forces with parental consent, U.S. armed forces de facto already ensure that all but a negligible fraction of recruits have reached the age of 18 before being deployed in combat situations, because 17-year-old volunteers are in the "training pipeline" and do not complete their training until they are 18 years of age.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that the text of H. Con. Res. 209 be inserted at this point in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 209

Expressing condemnation of the use of children as soldiers and the belief that the United States should support and, where possible, lead efforts to establish and enforce international standards designed to end this abuse of human rights.

Whereas in 1999 approximately 300,000 individuals under the age of 18 are participating in armed conflict in more than 30 countries worldwide and hundreds of thousands more are at risk of being conscripted at any given moment;

Whereas many of these children are forcibly conscripted through kidnaping or coercion, while others join military units due to economic necessity, to avenge the loss of a

family member, or for their own personal safety;

Whereas many military commanders frequently force child soldiers to commit gruesome acts of ritual killings or torture against their enemies, including against other children;

Whereas many military commanders separate children from their families in order to foster dependence on military units and leaders, leaving children vulnerable to manipulation, deep traumatization, and in need of psychological counseling and rehabilitation;

Whereas child soldiers are exposed to hazardous conditions and risk physical injuries, sexually transmitted diseases, malnutrition, deformed backs and shoulders from carrying overweight loads, and respiratory and skin infections;

Whereas many young female soldiers face the additional psychological and physical horrors of rape and sexual abuse, being enslaved for sexual purposes by militia commanders, and forced to endure severe social stigma should they return home;

Whereas children in northern Uganda continue to be kidnaped by the Lords Resistance Army (LRA) which is supported and funded by the Government of Sudan and which has committed and continues to commit gross human rights violations in Uganda;

Whereas children in Sri Lanka have been forcibly recruited by the opposition Tamil Tigers movement and forced to kill or be killed in the armed conflict in that country;

Whereas an estimated 7,000 child soldiers have been involved in the conflict in Sierra Leone, some as young as age 10, with many being forced to commit extrajudicial executions, torture, rape, and amputations for the rebel Revolutionary United Front;

Whereas the international community is developing a consensus on how to most effectively address the problem, and toward this end, the United Nations has established a working group to negotiate an optional international agreement on child soldiers which would raise the legal age of recruitment and participation in armed conflict to age 18;

Whereas on October 29, 1998, United Nations Secretary General Kofi Annan set minimum age requirements for United Nations peacekeeping personnel that are made available by member nations of the United Nations;

Whereas United Nations Under-Secretary General for Peacekeeping, Bernard Miyet, announced in the Fourth Committee of the General Assembly that contributing governments of member nations were asked not to send civilian police and military observers under the age of 25, and that troops in national contingents should preferably be at least 21 years of age but in no case should they be younger than 18 years of age;

Whereas on August 25, 1999, the United Nations Security Council unanimously passed Resolution 1261 (1999) condemning the use of children in armed conflicts;

Whereas in addressing the Security Council, the Special Representative of the Secretary General for Children and Armed Conflict, Olara Otunnu, urged the adoption of a global three-pronged approach to combat the use of children in armed conflict: first, to raise the age limit for recruitment and participation in armed conflict from the present age of 15 to the age of 18; second, to increase international pressure on armed groups which currently abuse children; and third, to address the political, social, and economic factors which create an environment where children are induced by appeal of ideology or by socioeconomic collapse to become child soldiers; and

Whereas the United States delegation to the United Nations working group relating

to child soldiers has opposed efforts to raise the minimum age of participation in armed conflict to the age of 18 despite the support of an overwhelming majority of countries: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That—

(1) the Congress joins the international community in condemning the use of children as soldiers by governmental and non-governmental armed forces worldwide; and

(2) it is the sense of the Congress that—
(A) the United States should not oppose current efforts to negotiate an optional international agreement to raise the international minimum age for military service to the age of 18;

(B) the Secretary of State should address positively and expeditiously this issue in the next session of the United Nations working group relating to child soldiers before this process is abandoned by the international community; and

(C) the President and the Congress should work together to enact a law that establishes a fund for the rehabilitation and reintegration into society of child soldiers.

HUGH AND LOUISE DENTON

HON. BOB BARR

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 1999

Mr. BARR of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, in today's fast moving economy, many people think it is entirely normal to hold 10 different jobs over the course of their working life. Obviously, the people who think this way have not met Hugh and Louise Denton. Hugh and Louise met at Archer's Drug Store in LaFayette, where Hugh was working behind the soda fountain. They were married 2 years later, in 1951.

In December of this year, Hugh and Louise will reach a combined total of 100 years of hard work at Mount Vernon Mills in Trion, GA. Hugh began his career as a helper in the laboratory, and has since worked his way to the position of lab floor manager. Louise started as a turner in the glove mill, and has now become a typist. Hugh has worked for the mill for 48 years, and Louise has been there for 52.

Even the plant where Hugh and Louise work is a symbol of steady and important economic contributions. With a history dating back to 1845, Mount Vernon Mills is the oldest continuing textile operation in one site in the entire State of Georgia. In a time when jobs and families change more often than winter weather, Hugh and Louise Denton are a model of steadfast devotion to family, job and community, for all of us.

HONORING THE BAILEY COMPANY

HON. BOB SCHAFFER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 1999

Mr. SCHAFFER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the Bailey Company, an Arby's Roast Beef Restaurant franchisee in Colorado, of 62 restaurants and over 1,000 employees, for business excellence and commitment to public service. This commitment has translated into

support for Colorado's chapter of Big Brothers Big Sisters.

The Bailey Company's efforts have included several fundraising and volunteer activities for over 15 years. In 1998, the company entered into an agreement with the Colorado Rockies of the National League featuring two Rockies players on plastic soft drink cups. Selling drinks at 25 cents over the standard price, the Bailey Company collected over \$38,000 and donated the dollars directly to Big Brothers Big Sisters. This summer, they signed on with Arby's first "Charity Tour Golf Tournament." This endeavor raised over \$200,000 for Big Brothers Big Sisters through tournament fees, promotional events, coupon-book sales, a Rockies game and auctions.

The Bailey Company's General Manager Geoff Bailey, and numerous employees, have made support of Big Brothers Big Sisters their mission. They have been a national corporate sponsor and are Colorado's largest corporate sponsor. In addition to raising funds, they have raised awareness of the valuable programs of Big Brothers Big Sisters, and have provided leadership through board membership and scholarships contributions.

It is for these reasons I rise today to honor the Bailey Company. I hold them up to the House as an example of the best of America's business. The Bailey family and employees exemplify the industrious spirit and community involvement that made America great.

THE MAGNIFICENT PEARLIE
EVANS

HON. WILLIAM (BILL) CLAY

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 1999

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, in December 1998 my right hand retired. My St. Louis District Director, Pearlle Evans withdrew from office life after a long and distinguished career in government service. I know Pearlle cherished her many years on my staff almost as much as I cherished her able and devoted service. I also believe Pearlle Evans has enjoyed her first year of retirement nearly as much as her co-workers and I have missed her daily presence.

Mr. Speaker, by all accounts, Pearlle Evans is an outstanding St. Louisan whose contributions to our community may be never-ending. As the occasion of the anniversary of her retirement from my office is approaching, I would like to take the opportunity to share with my colleagues the following story, which appeared in A Magazine (August 1999) about the life and times of the magnificent Pearlle Evans.

[From A Magazine, Aug. 1999]

PEARLIE—A MOVER AND SHAKER

She's a mover and shaker. Here, in St. Louis, Jefferson City, Washington D.C. Everywhere she goes. Often honored as one who continually gives back to her community, she now has 40 plus awards, certificates, and plaques that reflect 26 years of dedicated service during her tenure as district assistant to Congressman Clay of the first congressional district. She is someone who has never stopped giving. She is the magnificent Pearlle Evans. When you step in her private domain, all you see are turtles, turtles and more turtles. Ceramic turtles, plastic turtles, fluffy turtles, stuffed turtles, multicolored turtles, handmade turtles, etc. . . . turtles. I attempted to count them but each

time, I would lose count. Turtles, like herself, are living creatures, who are not afraid to stick their necks out she said, as she spoke in remembrance of the time she and journalism icon (the late) Betty Lee, went to Mississippi for the first year anniversary of Medgar Evers' assassination.

She reared back and glared at the ceiling. Her eyes were full of laughter as she reached out her hands as if to grasp the memory out of the air of how they all had to lay on the car floor during the entire ride to Evers' brother's house.

The town white folk were following behind them and shooting at the car. As the memories began to unfold, so did the history of a woman who was proud not only of her political and civil accomplishments, but even more, of the blessed privilege of knowing the family legacy from which she had come. With pride and gratitude she boasted with pleasure about her father's dad, grandpa Ingram. Says Evans, I love the story of the Ingram folk. She's a mover and a shaker. Here, in St. Louis, Jefferson city, Washington D.C., everywhere. A folk, she described, as being of good stock. She was reminded of this fact ever since she was about three years old. Also embedded in her heart were four generations of Ingram history whose roots trace back to a tall, herdsman people known as the Fulani tribe. A most cherished memory of her original homeland was when she first visited the tribe in 1970. Evans said the resemblance was such that she was thought to be African by other members of the Fulani tribe. She was immediately recognized by the village mother who seemed overwhelmed by Evans' presence. The village mother immediately took Evans' into her arms and commenced to cuddle her. She held, hugged and rocked her as tears streamed down from her eyes. She was told that all the Africans taken during the slave trade had been eaten by their captives. What a spiritual catharsis it was to see Pearlle Evans as final, living proof that this had not been the fate of her people. Like the Fulani, grandpa Ingram was also a herdsman. His produce included grapes, squash, pepper, green beans, beans, and various corn crops. A well established businessman, originally from Florence, Alabama, he also owned a cafe called the Ingram restaurant. The cafe probably would have had a different title if the family name had not changed after the emancipation proclamation.

Grandpa Ingraham wanted to remove the slavery background from the family name so he changed their name from Ingraham to Ingram, explained Evans. His parents, Roxanne and Thomas, however, were laid to rest under the name they were born with. Evans boasted with dignity about grandpa Ingram and his two brothers. The one, tragic incident that did occur, involved grandpa Ingram's first wife, Sarah. She died of asphyxiation in Alabama, during a house fire which was started by the town's Ku Klux Klansman in the early 1920's. Evans remembered her grandpa describing when he first met Sarah at a local community fair. She was the prettiest girl there he told Evans. Even though her parents thought his skin was too dark complected for their daughter, he was finally allowed to marry her in 1900. From this union came one dark child, uncle Cornelius and one brown child, aunt Edmonia who, born in 1910, was the first college graduate of the Ingram family.

Due to the financial success of the Ingram Restaurant, they were able to provide a home for many poor kids by inviting them into their own home. Evans also talked about Grandpa Ingram's great compassion for grandpa Jack, who was her mother's father. Grandpa Ingram loved grandpa Jack because he was a hard working farmer like

himself. She shared the story about the time the KKK was planning to kill grandpa Jackson and his family in order to steal their land. Evans said grandpa Ingram paid for four horses and a wagon so grandpa Jackson's family could be escorted to safety via a route much similar to that of an underground railroad. The NAACP also participated by covering up her mom and other family members with hay in an effort to help the family escape from the Ku Klux Klan's methods of terror. Undoubtedly, both sides of the family are loyal to this historic civil rights organization unto this very day, says Evans. This was not the first time someone from the Jackson lineage was subjected to impromptu behavior as a means to escape slavery. About three generations ago, aunt Molly, a great aunt of Evans, chose to jump ship rather than come to America as a slave. Aunt Molly was the sister of Mary, who begot Kate (grandpa Jack's wife) and was followed by Donna who mothered Pearlle. By the time grandpa Jack was born (1865) and had died (1949) he had fathered 17 children. Financially, the Jacksons were not as well off as the Ingrams, Evans expressed as she shared a family portrait. Thought, this family had very little money, they too, seemed rich in the knowledge of their family history. It was grandma Jackson who gave Evans most of the Jackson family's oral history. She told her that her own father was not a slave but a free man who lived and worked as a railroad porter up north. He had often kept a written record of the Jackson family history. Evans remembered her Aunt Minnie, who lived to be a ripe 94 years old as sort of the family coordinator. She was also told about aunt Amanda who married a Cuban and left the country, never to be seen again. According to family history, it was her hatred for white folks that encouraged her to leave the United States stated Ms. Evans. The last born of Grandpa Jack's children was Evan's mom and the first was uncle Henry. For all family members whose detailed stories are yet to be told, there are black heritage pictures all along her walls that definitely help fill the void. The atmosphere reflects a sentiment that embraces much of the trial and tribulations that kept both families together from one generation to the next. It was Grandpa Ingram's second marriage to Mae Bell in the late 1920s which began the generation of Ms. Evan's dad, who was the first of three children born from this union.

Mrs. Evans has been the District Assistant to Congressman William L. Clay since 1972. She attended Lincoln Elementary School and graduated from Vashon High School in St. Louis. She received her B.A. Degree in Sociology and Political Science from Lincoln University, Jefferson City, Missouri, and her Master's Degree of Social Work from Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri.

Her professional experience includes years of government and community service. She has served as Commissioner of the Division of Community Service, Housing Relocation and Social Services for the Elderly, City of St. Louis, Worker and Supervisor for the United Church of Christ Neighborhood Houses, Fellowship Center and Plymouth House directing children, adults, senior citizens, and community organization activities.

Over the years, she has been a practicum instructor of Social Work at the George Warren Brown School of Social Work, Washington University since the early seventies and the Missouri Coordinator for Voter Registration with Operation Big Vote. She has also been a Democratic political activist for candidates at the local, state, and national levels.

Mrs. Evans is a past President of the Board of Directors of the William L. Clay Scholar-

ship and Research Fund, member of the WEB DuBois Board of Directors, was the local Alpha Kappa Alpha Member of the Year and Life Member and was selected for the Ivy Wall of Fame at National Headquarters, Chicago, Illinois. She is now a 50 Year (Golden) Member of the Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority.

Mrs. Evans has been active in numerous professional organizations, boards, and committees. A few are the Academy of Certified Social Workers (ACSW), National Association of Black Social Workers (NABSW), NAACP Life Member, the United Negro College Fund, the Dr. Martin Luther King Holiday Committee, and the Regional Coordinator of the Push/Rainbow Coalition of the Reverend Jesse Jackson, Sr. Mrs. Evans has received numerous civic and professional awards, including the Lifetime Achievement Award from Better Family Life; the Political Leadership Award from the Young Democrats of St. Louis; the Humanitarian of the Year Award from the Martin Luther King Support Group; the National Association of Black Social Workers African Fidelity Award (St. Louis Chapter); The 1st Gwen B. Giles Award from the Missouri Legislative Black Caucus; the Distinguished Alumni Award from the George Warren Brown School of Social Work; and the Distinguished Service Award from the National Council of Negro Women. She has received certificates of appreciation for leadership and community service from many organizations including the St. Louis Job Corps Center, the YWCA, and the William L. Clay Scholarship and Research Fund. Mrs. Evans has traveled extensively and participated in many international conferences and workshops. In the early seventies, she was a Consultant for Rutgers University Forum for International Studies in Accra, Ghana. Some of her other cultural and educational travels include a St. Louis Sister City Conference in Dakar and St. Louis, Senegal, West Africa, Washington University's China Cultural Triangle Tour, and the Lutheran Public Housing Visits to Paris, London, Berlin, and other European cities. As a member of the African-American Cultural and Arts Network Organization, she attended workshops in the Ivory Coast, Spain and Morocco, Egypt, Salvador, Bahia, and Rio De Janeiro, Brasil. With the International Federation on Aging, she attended the third annual conference in Durban, South Africa, and Zimbabwe.

RECOGNIZING DISASTER RELIEF WORKERS

HON. SAM JOHNSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 1999

Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I would like to give special recognition before Congress to the efforts of 88 young men who provided extensive disaster relief services and humanitarian aid to the people of San Pedro Sula, Honduras in the wake of Hurricane Mitch. Between November 1998 and April 1999, these men aided in rescue operations, distributed food and clothing, constructed housing for refugees, provided medical aid, and coordinated the collection and distribution of donated supplies from America, thus promoting hope, good will, and charity between the United States and Honduras. They should be commended for their sacrifice and commitment to serve their fellow man in a time of great need.

Levi Ackley, MN; Aaron Berg, Ontario; Nathan Beskow, OR; Evan Bjorn, OK; Adam

Blocker, FL; Caleb Boyette, FL; Michael Braband, MO; Rodian Cabeza, NY; David Carne, OR; Daniel Chiew, Singapore; James Clifford, Ontario; Fredrick Cohrs, WA; Steven Dankers, WI; Johathan De Haan, KY; Nathan Downey, CA;

Daniel Falkenstine, TX; Andrew Farley, CA; Joseph Farley, CA; Steven Farrand, CO; David Fishback, Ontario; Benjamin Frost, MN; Eric Fuhrman, MI; Ron Fuhrman, MI; Rob Gray, IN; Michael Hadden, GA; Richard Hens, OH; Burton Herring, Jr., AL; William Hicks, CA; Nathan Hoggatt, TX; Mario Huber, PA;

Joshua Inman, OH; Jordan Jaeger, IA; Anders Johansson, WA; Aaron Jongsma, Ontario; Justin King, MI; Jason Kingston, TX; Richard Knight, AR; David Kress, AL; Luke Kujacznski, MI; Jeremy Kuvik, NY; Joshua Lachmann, IN; Mike Litteral, OH; Lucas Long, WA; James Lovett, WA; Joshua Macdonald, FL;

Gerard Mandreger, MI; James Marsh, NC; Timothy Mirecki, Ontario; Ben Monshor, MI; Benjamin Moore, MS; Timothy Moye, GA; John Munsell, OH; Robert Nicolato, OH; John Nix, MI; Joseph Nix, MI; Steve Nix, MI; Sean Pelletier, WA; Keon Pendergast, AR; Joshua Ramey, CA; Elisha Robinson, PA;

Bruce Rozeboom, MI; Eric Rozeboom, MI; Gregg Rozeboom, MI; Mark Rozeboom, MI; Jason Ruggles, MI; Jonathan Russel, CA; David Servideo, VA; Chad Sikora, MI; Scott Stephens, MI; Kevin Stickler, NC; Nathanael Swanson, New Brunswick; Paul Tallent, NM; John Tanner, MI; Josha Tanner, MI;

Justin Tanner, MI; Joshua Thomas, OR; Jefferson Turner, GA; Roy Van Cleve, WA; Andrew Van Essen, Ontario; Christopher Veenstra, MI; James Volting, Ontario; Neil Waters, VA; Daniel Weathers, WA; Daniel Weed, NY; Shane White, KY; Nathan Williams, KS; John Yarger, CO; Chad Yordy, IN.

TRIBUTE TO JANEY SILVER—1999
MANCOS VALLEY HONORARY
CITIZEN OF THE YEAR

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 1999

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I wanted to take a moment to recognize an exceptional woman. Janey Silver was named Mancos Valley Honorary Citizen of the Year for the year 1999. The Honorary Citizen of the Year award recognizes outstanding citizens who are not residents of the community for their service and commitment to the Mancos Valley.

Janey has spent over half of her life with children in the Mancos community. Commuting from Durango, Janey often arrives to work before 7 a.m. and stays late after work to coach the youth athletic organizations. Janey loves her job, and it shows. She takes on many roles as a teacher, counselor, friend, and role model for many. Repeatedly, Janey has gone above and beyond the call of duty.

After the spring of 2000, Janey will take a much deserved retirement. Undoubtedly, she will be greatly missed. She has touched the lives of many young Americans in the Mancos Valley throughout her career. So, it is with this, Mr. Speaker, that I congratulate her on this magnificent distinction and thank her for her selfless dedication.

TESTIMONY OF RICHARD A.
DELGAUDIO

HON. BOB BARR

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 1999

Mr. BARR of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I would like to submit for the RECORD the following testimony offered in printed form to the United States Senate Armed Services Committee on October 22, 1999 by Richard A. Delgaudio.

Mr. Chairman, distinguished Senators, ladies and gentlemen, my name is Richard A. Delgaudio, and I appreciate your taking the time today to review my testimony which I have been told will be recorded in the official transcript of today's U.S. Senate Armed Services Committee proceedings. As I submit this testimony, I place my hand on my Catholic bible and swear that this is the truth as I know it, and I dedicate these words to His name.

I have served during the twelve years' existence of National Security Center as its President, have sponsored four fact-finding trips to Panama and have personally participated in an additional four such trips. I have done research on, have spoken before audiences from one end of this country to the other, from Florida to New York to Washington, DC to California to Ohio to points in between, and have written and published articles, newsletters and books on this topic. I have been on more than 100 radio talk shows on this subject matter. I am the publisher of Captain G. Russell Evans' Death Knell of the Panama Canal? and author of Peril in Panama, both published by National Security Center, with a combined distribution of 1.2 million. I have published Panama Alert newsletter for the past ten years. And I coined a phrase you may have already heard, and will be hearing more of in the future: China is the new "Gatekeeper" of the Panama Canal.

I come before you today as an unabashed critic of the current policy of the United States towards Panama. I come before you in full agreement with the warning one year ago of Admiral Thomas Moorer, USN (Ret.) before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Admiral Moorer testified that unless the current U.S. policy towards Panama is changed, then there could be "big trouble" in Panama, trouble that could lead to a military confrontation.

I had earnestly desired to give you this testimony in person today, and also to personally present to the Committee the quarter of a million signed petitions from Americans from all across the land who are very concerned about current U.S. policy and pray that you see fit to reverse it.

As Senators know, there have been occasions in the history of the relationship between Panama and the United States, in which American Presidents have felt it necessary to put our boys into harms way at the Panama Canal to defend the national security interest of the United States. Some of those boys paid the ultimate price for following their orders and doing their duty. Two dozen in Operation Just Cause, not very long ago. National Security Center will, within the next three weeks, be publishing a Panama Canal Calendar 2000 which cites other dates where U.S. servicemen put their lives on the line in Panama.

I cannot believe that those American soldiers, airmen, sailors and marines who died, who returned home wounded, and all those who served, did this service for their country, following the orders of mistaken Presidents. I firmly believe that those orders they

were given, especially orders given in that Just Cause, were proper and right, both for the interest of our country and for the long term interests of the people of Panama and the United States.

And so it is with some trepidation that I offer this testimony today, for I fear that if my warning, and the warning of my esteemed colleagues offering the Committee testimony today, Admiral Thomas Moorer, USN (Ret.) Captain G. Russell Evans, USCG (Ret.) and Bruce Fein, Esq., is not heeded, then a higher casualty rate will be suffered by American servicemen in a future Operation Just Cause to keep the Panama Canal open, operational and secure. My focus in today's testimony is on the question Senator Trent Lott asked the Committee to focus on, "Does Hutchison-Whampoa's Chairman, billionaire Li Ka-shing, have ties to the Chinese Communist Party, China's People's Liberation Army, or Chinese intelligence activities."

My testimony to the Senate Armed Services Committee is: yes, Li Ka-shing does have strong ties to the Chinese Communists. Li Ka-shing is China's Red billionaire, and he has enabled his masters in Beijing to become the new Gatekeeper of the Panama Canal. On December 31 (or perhaps on December 14) of this year, China will, through Li Ka-shing, be the uncontested, unchallenged, unwatched Gatekeeper of the Panama Canal. Further, my testimony is: the government of the United States has known all along about Li Ka-shing's ties to Communist China, a self-proclaimed enemy of the United States, and has offered no resistance whatsoever to that government's now-successful move to control the entrance and exit ports of the Panama Canal.

The information that we have developed about Li Ka-shing, China's Red billionaire, is mostly available in the public record. Much of it has been collected and reported in my book, Peril in Panama. Li Ka-shing is much more than the elusive Hong Kong billionaire businessman that he has been portrayed as. He has for many years also been one of the most trusted allies of the Communist Chinese, well before they took over Hong Kong, his base of operations.

Li Ka-shing's influence is quiet, behind the scenes and decisive. Shortly after his company took over in the Bahamas, that country withdrew its recognition of Free China and recognized Communist China. Do the Senators believe in such coincidences?

Li Ka-shing's relationship with the rulers of the Peoples Republic of China goes back to the 1970's with Deng Xiaoping. When Li Ka-shing received an honorary degree from Beijing University, on April 28, 1992, it was handed to him by none other than Jian Zemin, the current dictator of the PRC.

Why such an honor for Li Ka-shing? Simple. In the words of Anthony B. Chan (Li Ka-shing; Hong Kong's Elusive Billionaire), "Li was the vital go-between that the geriatric bosses of Beijing needed to firm up the support of Hong Kong's other leading merchants in the smooth recovery of the colony to China in 1997."

Li was very useful to the PRC in the take-over of Hong Kong. He was always loyal to their cause, never critical. For example: "I was of course saddened (by the Tiananmen massacre). But as a Chinese, China is my motherland. No matter what happened, I am still willing to work for the future of my country."

Senators need to understand fully, that these are Li Ka-shing's words giving the lie to those who say he is simply a Hong Kong billionaire: "As a Chinese, China is my motherland" (page 5, Li Ka-shing book).

If he were just another Hong Kong businessman, how did Li Ka-shing, in 1979, become a member of the China International

Trust and Investment Corporation (CITIC)? CITIC is Communist China's top investment arm and the bank of the People's Liberation Army. CITIC provides financing for Chinese army weapons sales and finances the purchase of Western technology through a variety of fronts. Li will of course deny that his membership in the PRC's top government investment arm meant he was allied with the PRC. But that was his path to power. Li parleyed this association with Chinese power brokers into the purchase of a controlling share in Hutchison-Whampoa, which led to his becoming a billionaire.

If he were not in the PRC's hip pocket, would Li Ka-shing be running their commercial ports? Would he be running most of south China's sea born trade? A Journal of Commerce report by Joe Studwell reported that Li Ka-shing has a "cozy relationship" with the Peoples Republic of China that is as "close as lips and teeth." Li Ka-shing was appointed a member of the Preparatory Committee that oversaw Beijing's takeover of Hong Kong in 1997. Among other things, the committee eliminated the recently elected sixty-person legislature, replacing it with puppets more helpful to the PRC.

There is ample evidence of the ties of Li Ka-shing to Communist China. Here are several, some reported in my book, *Peril in Panama*:

Li has "tried to secure CPPCC membership (Chinese Peoples Political Consultative Conference) for his eldest son and heir apparent, Victor Li Tzar-Kuoi, to keep contacts with the top brass in Beijing." (*Nikkei Weekly*, 3/2/98).

Nikkei Weekly reported that Li Ka-shing "converted to the pro-China camp in the late 1980's" and was "helping Chinese companies affiliated with the People's Liberation Army enter the Hong Kong market."

Senators are no doubt familiar with the Cox Report from the other chamber, where there is ample documentation to demonstrate to even the most skeptical how apparently private businesses are used by the PRC as an arm of policy in countries like the United States.

Li Ka-shing "posted congratulatory messages" in a daily Hong Kong newspaper operated by the PRC after their takeover of the city (*Asian Political News*, 10/13/97).

When PRC leaders came to Hong Kong to oversee their takeover, their good and faithful servant, Li Ka-shing, rolled out the red carpet (pardon the pun) for them. Naturally, PRC leader Jiang Zemin stayed at one of Li's hotels during the festivities. Many in the PRC delegation skipped official British dinner ceremonies to dine with Li at one of his hotels. Li stood with Jiang Zemin in a place of honor during handover ceremonies but, skipped subsequent celebrations because "he is a target for pro-democracy activists." (*The Independent of London*, 7/1/97).

The *Guardian of London* (6/11/97) reported that Li and his PRC allies are so powerful "that even governments on the other side of the world must reckon with their clout. A recent decision by the Bahamas to sever diplomatic ties with Beijing is widely thought to have been motivated by concern over a newly opened port run by Hutchinson-Whampoa, Ltd., a Hong Kong conglomerate controlled by Mr. Li, pro-China mogul."

If he had that much influence in the near-by Bahamas, why would Senators suppose the "pro-China mogul" would do any less in further-away and much more important Panama?

Asian Business (3/97) reports on Li Ka-shing's views on the PRC leadership: "Yes, I strongly believe in what they say."

If Li Ka-shing is given the order to slow down, shut down, damage or even destroy the Panama Canal in some future United States-

China confrontation or any type of emergency where United States troops, supplies and jet fuel are being rushed through the Panama Canal, will he say "Yes, I believe in what they say?"

Senators may suppose that some successful businessmen put the interest of their business ahead of anything else, including national interest. But putting the interest of the PRC first has always been the best thing for the business of Li Ka-shing. Why would Senators suppose that might change in the future, at the Panama Canal?

But let me provide more documentation.

Li Ka-shing proudly serves as "an advisor on Hong Kong affairs to the Beijing government and has served on the Selection Committee that picked Tung Chee-hwa" as Hong Kong's new top boss (*Asian Business*).

I have a picture of Ronald Reagan hanging proudly in my office. If Li Ka-shing is just a Hong Kong businessman, why does he have a picture of the PRC dictator, Jiang Zemin, hanging in his? (*The Financial Times*, 3/13/98).

Press reports say Li publicly mourned the death of PRC dictator Deng Xiaoping the day after he died (*Agence France Presse*, 2/20-21, 1997).

"The Chinese Communist leaders turned for help to the benevolent figure of a Hong Kong property billionaire, Li Ka-shing." (*Sunday Times*, 6/30/96).

Hutchison-Whampoa "is a partner with China Ocean Shipping Company (COSCO) in several enterprises in China and elsewhere in Asia." COSCO has long since been identified as an arm of the People's Liberation Army, totally controlled by the communist government of China. One United States Senator advises constituents that he is very wary of COSCO but does not see the same problem with Hutchinson-Whampoa. Why not? They are in the same bed, under the same blanket, and operators for the same cause.

An unidentified State Department spokesman "noted that Hutchison has ventures in Asia with state-run China Ocean Shipping Company" (*Journal of Commerce*, 3/26/97).

Companies wanting to do business in China know who to cozy up to. *USA Today* (1/13/98) reported a company called Peregrine leveraged "their close ties to Hong Kong billionaire Li Ka-shing to gain the trust of Chinese leaders."

Proctor and Gamble's chairman and CEO, said "Hutchison has been and will continue to be a valuable partner in building our business in China." (*The Kentucky Post*, 10/24/97).

Li Ka-shing's dealings with the PRC are quite extensive. Besides his Hong Kong dealings—all at the sufferance of the government of Beijing, Li has financed several satellite deals between the U.S. Hughes Corporation and China Hong Kong Satellite, a company owned by the PLA's COSTIND. Li has put more than a billion dollars into China. He owns most of the piers in Hong Kong, has the exclusive right of first refusal of all PRC ports south of the Yangtze River.

We congratulate Senators who acted to block the PLA's agent, COSCO, from gaining control of the military port of Long Beach, California. But you might want to go back and check your files a little further. You will find that it was Li Ka-shing who was involved in that deal up to his eyeballs, trying to help his friends and associates at COSCO and the Chinese navy. Li Ka-shing's son and heir apparent, Victor Li Tzar-kuoi recently boasted about another milestone for his and dad's business operations, a \$957 million deal. This is the PLA's biggest investment yet in America. Li and his PLA partners, report *WorldNetDaily* (6/29/99), have "bought their way in to the communications grid of north-east America . . . Hutchison Telecom and the PLA are now major players in the American

mobile-phone business with the recent investment of nearly \$1 billion into Voice Stream Wireless."

"Li is so close to the Chinese government that the Clinton White House included his bio along with Chinese President Jiang Zemin to the CEO of Loral Aerospace, Bernard Schwartz, just prior to the 1994 Ron Brown trade trip to Beijing. According to documents provided by the Commerce Department, Brown and Schwartz were to meet both Li and Gen. Shen Roujun of CONSTIND." (*NetNewsDaily*, 6/29/99).

Senators, it does not take a lot of research to know what is going on in Panama with Li Ka-shing and Hutchison-Whampoa. Those in the know in Panama are aware that the future of Panama is China, that hope for jobs in the future is with China. They know that to criticize Li Ka-shing or Hutchison-Whampoa in a country they dominate means a problem finding work in the future. I found this to be true whether I was speaking to high powered, well-connected, financially secure individuals such as Panama's businessmen, lawyers, bankers, or down-to-earth people who work with their hands and just want to feed their families and have a future for their children. If the United States is leaving and this Li Ka-shing is our future, the thinking at all levels goes, then we'd best not criticize him.

So don't go to Panama to have cocktails with the financially successful, the well connected, the ruling power elite, and think you'll find out about Hutchison-Whampoa and Li Ka-shing. I urge the Armed Services Committee and indeed the entire U.S. Congress, to investigate carefully the past, present and the future plans of this Li Ka-shing, China's Red Billionaire. He is on the verge of his greatest triumph for his masters in Beijing, at the Panama Canal.

I hope and pray that Congress will see fit not merely to have a few hours hearing and publish a transcript of the proceedings, but to undertake a serious investigation of what is afoot at the Panama Canal, and how in the world can the President say that his policy is advancing the best interest of the United States?

I said at the start, that in my view, Li Ka-shing and his Hutchison Whampoa company, disguised in Panama as "Panama Ports Company" is a tool of Communist China. And I said that I believe the government of the United States has known about this all along, and despite this advance knowledge, has allowed this man, and thus his masters, to gain control of the entrance-exit ports of the Panama Canal.

First of all, consider that virtually all of the information I have shared with Senators in today's testimony, has been available in the public record, most of it prior to the January, 1997 date that Hutchison-Whampoa become the Gatekeeper of the Panama Canal.

Further, the organization I serve as President, National Security Center, filed a Freedom of Information Act Request nearly two years ago with the Central Intelligence Agency, after reading some of these reports, including one that said that our own CIA had a file showing the connections between Communist China and Li Ka-shing.

I thought back then, when we filed that Freedom of Information Act request to the CIA, that the American people have a right to know whether their government handed this knife at the throat of the United States, over to Red China on a silver platter?

But I got back a letter from the Central Intelligence Agency, and they didn't agree with me. They said, and I quote, 'it is not in the national security interest of the United States to confirm or deny the existence of the documents you have requested.'

We pressed on. National Security Center filed an appeal. And a few months later, we

got a reply. The Review board, having carefully considered our request, had this to say: "It is not in the national security interest of the United States, to confirm or deny the existence of the documents you have requested."

Senators, I conclude my testimony today, by suggesting to you that I have yet to hear any possible reason why it would not be in the national security interest of the United States for you and for the American people to learn the truth about Li Ka-shing and his ties to Red China, the new Gatekeeper of the Panama Canal. It is very important to the national security interests of our country, with no threat to the sovereignty, freedom and future prosperity of our good friends in Panama who I respect and appreciate, if we all learned the truth about Li Ka-shing, and if the U.S. Congress forced a change in the current policy of the United States at Panama.

I have reported in my book, about the prospects for a new missile crisis in Panama. China currently has added to its inventory of 18 ICBMS, the majority aimed our way. Senators are aware that they have many more short range and intermediate range nuclear missiles—148 at last count, and growing. It is so farfetched to imagine some of those missiles being quietly put on container ships and offloaded at the Hutchison-Whampoa port facilities?

These are the same people that managed to get 2,000 AK47 rifles smuggled into the United States. The same people who are smuggling drugs (through their growing Red-China controlled gang connection to the FARC narco-guerrillas to the North in Colombia) into Panama and illegals into Panama. Why not a couple dozen intermediate range and/or short range nuclear missiles? Can you imagine the next "Cuban missile crisis" taking place after the missiles have all been set up? Or worse, after they have all been fired?

This scenario has been confirmed as a possibility by Admiral Thomas Moorer, USN (Ret.), and by a former commander of all U.S. ground forces in Panama, Major General Richard Anson, both members of our National Security Center Retired Military Officers Advisory Board of 80 officers. Many other retired officers have confirmed this scenario for me. If the Peoples Republic of China, through corporate agents such as COSCO and Hutchison-Whampoa aka Panama Ports Company, decides to quietly move some short range and intermediate range nuclear missiles into Panama and set them up on wheels ready to fire on short notice at the port facilities, the United States might not even know this has happened—unless and until they want us to know.

Other than bland reassurances by the same people who laughed at Ronald Reagan's demand, "Trust but Verify" during negotiations with Mr. Gorbachev, what can Senators offer concerned constituents?

Senators, we desperately need a continued U.S. military presence in Panama. To challenge Red China's new role as Gatekeeper of the Panama Canal. Or else within the next ten years, Chinese will be the new second language of Panama, and our vital security interests at Panama will be secure only at the sufferance of Communist China.

The people of Panama and the United States have worked in harmony for nearly a century, to keep the Panama Canal open, operational and secure. If President Clinton's policy is allowed to stand, the Peoples Republic of China, through Li Ka-shing, China's Red billionaire, will be the unchallenged, unwatched Gatekeeper of the Panama Canal.

I suggest to Senators a range of policy options for immediate adoption. Foremost, any

policy enacted should be done with recognition that the Constitution of the United States empowers our Congress as a co-equal branch of government with the President, not as his subordinate. As a co-equal, that means that acquiescence in the current policy translates into responsibility for what is happening, and for the disastrous catastrophe that faces United States servicemen who will be called upon to fix the problem at the price of their blood in the future.

Second, I suggest to Senators that any policy they enact should be done with recognition that the people of Panama are very interested in continuing to work with the United States, provided we pay a fair rent for military bases, provided we hire back workers who have served as well in the past on a seniority basis and for fair compensation. We should not be turning our backs on our friends in Panama and walking away just because Bill Clinton wants to reenact Vietnam at Panama. If we suggest such a policy, if we respect the sovereignty, the freedom, the economic needs of our friends in Panama, if we make such an offer, in my view, the political leadership of Panama will yield to what the people of Panama want. We will have a future with U.S. servicemen helping keep the Panama Canal open, operational and safe into the future.

In conclusion, I pray that Senators will create a new policy for the U.S. at Panama, one in keeping with these sentiments of Senator Trent Lott, when he called upon Chairman Warner to convene today's Senate Armed Services Committee hearings: "the transfer of control of the Panama Canal is one of the critical national security issues currently facing our nation and its impact will be felt for many generations to come."

HONORING AMERICA'S VETERANS

HON. BOB SCHAFFER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 1999

Mr. SCHAFFER. Mr. Speaker, President Calvin Coolidge once said, "The nation which forgets its defenders will be itself forgotten." Last week, Americans proudly celebrated the last Veterans' Day of the century in honor of those brave men and women who so valiantly and selflessly served our great nation during times of peace, confrontation, and war.

Americans owe its brave defenders a tremendous debt indeed—one which will probably never be fully understood by some, nor completely repaid by all. Veterans' Day should reignite year-long gratitude for the sacrifices made in the name of the U.S.A.

We live in a country unrivaled in terms of prosperity, liberty, security, and opportunity. Every child born in America is embraced by a nation blessed with the richest economy in the world, the highest regard for unalienable rights, and the most abundant personal freedom in the history of human civilization.

The comfort, benefits and opportunity we all enjoy, and often take for granted, do not exist but for America's veterans. Commending their service is among our greatest national traditions wherein we all recognize our very liberty has been preserved by their valor and courage.

The veterans' legacy, nearly six decades of domestic tranquility, has ironically and unfortunately fostered an unmistakable complacency among an entire generation unfamiliar with the

horrors of war. While Veterans' Day is first about veterans, Mr. Speaker, it is also about children.

It is the prayer of every veteran I know that each American child may comprehend freedom's price borne by millions of American soldiers over the course of our 223-year history. The liberty we enjoy today has always been an expensive and sacred privilege. Conveying these precepts to America's youth is perhaps the most profound way to honor all veterans.

Veterans also deserve a country committed to providing the benefits and assistance promised in return for defending it. This year, Congress made progress in reversing a troubling trend of woefully underfunded veteran programs. In my opinion it did not go far enough or raise the priority of veterans high enough to counteract the years of neglect.

Mr. Speaker, currently, the median age of America's World War II veterans is 77 years. More than 9 million veterans are 65 years of age or older, accounting for over a third of the veteran population.

Like all aging Americans, these men and women require medical and retirement services, particularly those who sustained permanent and disabling injuries in the line of duty. Resultant long-term medical treatment means staggering medical bills and mounting insurance fees.

After long years of service and patriotism, veterans should be able to count on the rest of us for support. We owe them nothing less. As a Member of Congress, I remain wholly committed to protecting the critical programs serving veterans and retired military members.

In addition to cosponsoring several important measures to ensure adequate Medicare coverage and increased retirement pay for veterans and military retirees, I helped pass the Veteran's Millennium Care Act, which expands veterans' eligibility for health care, and the services they receive. Mr. Speaker, this legislation reinforces new efforts to make certain veterans with severe, service-related disabilities receive the long-term care they require.

This year, Mr. Speaker, as the nation celebrates Veterans' Day, it is important to give thanks and to take inspiration from the great sacrifices of the brave men and women who have delivered our mighty nation. And in commemorating the achievements of America's veterans, we should all recommit our own lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor to the maintenance of liberty—just as the veterans we now honor have so nobly done.

RECOGNIZING TORNADO RELIEF WORKERS

HON. SAM JOHNSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 1999

Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I would like to commend 45 young men, fathers, and boys who invested their time and effort to assist the citizens of Cincinnati, Ohio in recovering from a devastating tornado earlier this year. With hard work and diligence, and at their own expense, these men selflessly served homeowners in clearing debris, removing uprooted trees, and repairing roofs from April 16–30, 1999.

David Belanger, KY; Caleb Belanger, KY; Jeff Bramhill, Ontario; Ryan Breese, IL; Jason Brown, AL; Daniel Chiew, Singapore; Jonathan Crisp, OH; Jonathan De Haan, KY; John Dixon, GA; James Dowd, OH; Thomas Dowd, OH; Curtis Eaton, NC; Olof Ekstrom, OR;

Jeremy Forlines, OH; Jonathan Gunter, IN; Richard Hens, OH; Thomas Hogarty, VA; Daniel Hough, IN; Kimberland Hough, IN; Stephen Hough, IN; Mario Huber, PA; Jared Kempson, IN; Joshua Kempson, IN;

Lindsay Kimbrough, IL; Justin King, MI; Daniel Lewis, OH; James Lovett, WA; Gregory Mangione, MI; Allen Martin, OH; Samuel Mills, TX; Timothy Moye, GA; Robert Nicolato, OH; Sean Pelletier, WA; Daniel Petersen, GA; Misha Randolph, TX;

Ross Richmond, OH; Jason Ruggles, MI; John Saucier, AL; Tristan Sutton, KY; Justin Swartz, CA; John Tanner, MI; Jefferson Turner, GA; Andrew Van Essen, Ontario; Stephen Watson, TX; Timothy Zeller, IN.

THE IMPORTANCE OF WATER TO THE MIDDLE EAST

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 1999

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I want to take this opportunity to reprint a brief article in the Jerusalem Report, October 25, 1999 that discusses the importance of water to the Middle East. This piece also highlights the important activities of a former colleague of ours, Hon. Wayne Owens, now president of the Center for Middle East Peace and Economic Cooperation, who has taken a leading role in advocating the increased use of desalination plants in order to increase the inadequate water supplies in that region.

Entitled, "Not a Drop to Drink", the article goes on to make a significant case for desalination. Accordingly, I recommend this article to our colleagues, and commend Wayne Owens for his ongoing efforts to improve the lives of all peoples in the region through economic development projects.

[From the Jerusalem Report, Oct. 25, 1999]

NOT A DROP TO DRINK

(By David Horovitz)

More than a year ago, a former Utah Congressman named Wayne Owens came to the

Report, to tell us about a project his non-profit, Washington-based Center for Middle East Peace and Economic Cooperation was advocating: The construction of a \$300-million desalination plant at the Haderah power station, and of a second, smaller plant in Gaza, to help alleviate the chronic water shortage.

The Haderah plant alone, Owens said, would provide a fifth of Israel's domestic water needs. It could be up and running in three years. And it would not require Israeli government funding. Rather, Owens was assembling a group of investors to fund it. All he needed was a guarantee from the government that it would purchase the desalinated water.

But no guarantee was forthcoming. A spokesman at the Infrastructure Ministry dismissed the project as "premature."

A few weeks ago, I had a call from a businessman in Ireland. His company, Eagle Water Resources, had been tentatively approached by Israeli officials last year to investigate the viability of shipping water from Turkey to Israel, aboard converted oil tankers. The project was technically and economically feasible, he had established. He had the tankers ready for conversion. What he needed was a firm contract. Many months had passed; he had invested \$250,000; but no one was giving him the go-ahead.

Israel is deep in the grip of a crippling drought. The level of the Kinneret, depending on which experts you listen to, has fallen either to a 65-year low, or to its lowest level in centuries. Red lines are being crossed. Environmentalists warn that Israel's reservoirs and underground aquifers are being grossly over-pumped, and that the damage, as the falling water sources become increasingly saline, may be irrevocable. Farmers, rocked by a 40-percent reduction in their water allocation this year, fear a similar, or even graver, cut may be imposed on them next year, and warn of irrevocable damage to agriculture. Israel this year had to reduce the quantity of water it supplied to Jordan under its peace-treaty commitment; next year, it may have to struggle even harder to meet its obligation.

If Wayne Owens or Eagle Water Resources were deemed unsuitable drought-busters, being foreign, salvation lies right here at home. McKorot, the national water carrier, runs a desalination operation in Eilat that provides the city with no less than 80 percent of its water. IDE Technologies, a Ra'anana-based firm, is a world leader in desalination. Twenty years ago, it began a government-

funded desalination project at Ashdod, but the contract was scrapped a few years later. Today, IDE reportedly holds a 30-percent share of the world desalination market. The Israeli government is still not particularly interested in its services.

In a recent interview in the Yediot Ahronot daily, IDE'S president and CEO David Waxman offered, "as of tomorrow morning," to start building a major desalination plant for Israel. "We're not looking for government funding or private investors," he said. "Our company will invest the necessary \$300 million. We're sell the water to the government at a price lower than people pay now for the water that comes out of their taps. And we'll turn the plant over to the government after 20 years."

Waxman's phone did not ring the following morning. Israel's water commissioner, Meir Ben-Meir, remarked airily that the government would soon be soliciting bids for a desalination plant. "And IDE will be able to compete, along with everybody else."

Amid the clamor of panicked environmentalists, desperate farmers—and politicians and diplomats concerned by the potential for the region's eternal water shortage to badly strain relations with Jordan and the Palestinians, and downright destroy prospects for peace with Syria—Ben-Meir, uniquely it seems, is unconcerned. Even the Treasury, hitherto obsessed with what it said was the relatively high cost of desalinated water, has withdrawn longstanding opposition to a major desalination drive. But Ben-Meir comments mildly that the 213-meters-below-sea level Red Line at the Kinneret is only an arbitrary figure—that a dip of another few centimeters is no great disaster. When The Report called him on October 4, the harrassed-sounding-commissioner growled that he couldn't get any work done because of all the media hounding, and barked irritably that "there is no water crisis."

Ben-Meir, one wants to assume, knows what he's talking about. He is, after all, a 75-year-old veteran, the "manager," as he put it in our brief conversation, "of Israel's water resources." But just suppose, for a minute, that all the other worried activities are right, and the complacent Meir Ben-Meir is wrong. Isn't that a thought to make your throat go dry?