

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

### INTRODUCTION OF THE BUILDING, RENOVATING, IMPROVING, AND CONSTRUCTING KIDS' SCHOOLS ACT OF 2000

**HON. JUDY BIGGERT**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 22, 2000*

Mrs. BIGGERT. Mr. Speaker, the U.S. General Accounting Office [GAO] released reports in 1995 and 1996 outlining the deplorable conditions in many of our Nation's elementary and secondary schools. A sample GAO survey showed that America's schools are in need of an estimated \$112 billion in repairs and that \$11 billion alone is needed to get schools in compliance with Federal mandates requiring the elimination of hazards such as asbestos, lead in water and radon, and to improve accessibility for the disabled.

The decline in the condition of our Nation's schools is not limited to a particular region. Every State has schools that are in need of repair and modernization, and my home State of Illinois is no exception. Last August, the Illinois State Board of Education released the results of its own survey, which showed that over the next 5 years, Illinois' school districts will need more than \$7 billion in infrastructure work.

Mr. Speaker, as a strong supporter of local education, I believe that school construction and renovation are areas best directed by States and local communities. That's why I applaud those States that have passed measures designed to help schools replace and modernize their facilities. Illinois is one of those States that have stepped up to the plate in this regard.

In December 1997, the Illinois General Assembly passed a school construction law to address the shortage of classroom space brought on by population growth and aging buildings. To fund the program, the General Assembly approved the sale of \$1.1 billion in school construction bonds over a 5-year period. Just last year, Illinois Governor George H. Ryan's Illinois FIRST program increased funding for the school construction grant program by \$1 billion, adding another \$290 million for fiscal year 2000.

Despite the best efforts of Illinois and other States, the long-term costs of repairing and upgrading our Nation's schools are proving more than many State and local governments can bear. And in this era of budget surpluses, it would not be right for Congress to sit idly by and let schools fall into further disrepair and obsolescence.

That's why I rise today to introduce the Building, Renovating, Improving, and Constructing Kids' Schools (BRICKS) Act—legislation addressing our Nation's exploding need for elementary and secondary education school repair. This legislation is a slightly modified companion bill to S. 1992, which was introduced in the other chamber by my friend and colleague, Senator SNOWE of Maine.

Here is what the BRICKS Act does. First, it provides \$20 billion in interest-free and low-interest Federal loans to support school construction and repair at the local level. These loans will be used to pay the interest owed by States and localities to bondholders on new school construction bonds that are issued through the year 2003. These loans will be interest-free for the first 5 years, with low interest rates to follow.

Second, the BRICKS Act allocates these school construction loans on an annual basis, using the title I distribution formula. Monies would be distributed to States at the request of each State's Governor and without a lengthy application process.

The money provided for under this bill is used to support, not supplant, local school construction efforts. These loans are designed to allow States and localities to issue bonds that would not otherwise be made due to financial limitations.

Third, and perhaps most importantly, these loans will be distributed in a fiscally responsible manner that does not take away from the Social Security program or the projected on-budget surpluses. Specifically, my bill will generate funding from the Exchange Stabilization Fund [ESF]—a fund that was created through the Gold Reserve Act of 1934 and that currently has more than \$40 billion in assets.

Finally, the school construction and modernization loans are not a government hand-out. The BRICKS Act requires a State entity or local government that receives funding under this legislation to repay the loan to the Exchange Stabilization Fund. At the same time, this proposal ensures that States and local governments will not be burdened by excessive interest rates—or be forced to repay the loan in an unreasonable amount of time.

After the first five interest-free years, the interest rates on these loans will be set at the average prime lending rate for the year in which the bond is issued, but it cannot exceed 4.5 percent. Again, no payment will be owed, and no interest will accrue for 5 years, unless the Federal Government prior to that time meets its financial commitment to funding 40 percent of the costs borne by local school districts for providing special education services, as is currently required by Federal law.

Mr. Speaker, the BRICKS Act is a fiscally responsible answer to a serious national problem. I am proud to offer this legislation for the House's consideration. I am more pleased to note how this legislation will help schools located in the 13th Congressional District of Illinois, which I represent. As my colleagues may know, the 13th district encompasses some of the fastest growing communities in the nation.

School administrators in my district have made it known that school construction and renovation have failed to keep pace with the explosive population growth and increased rates of student enrollment. What's more, they tell me that the growth in tax revenues from new households has not kept up with the costs of construction needed to serve them. By providing schools and States with more fis-

cal flexibility and options, the BRICKS Act addresses this problem in my congressional district and in districts across the United States.

I urge my colleagues to support the BRICKS Act. This timely legislation makes responsible use of limited Federal resources and effectively meets a commitment to giving every child an opportunity to attend school in an environment that is physically safe and conducive to learning.

### CHINA: THE HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS CONTINUE—REBIYA KADEER SENTENCED TO 8 YEARS IN JAIL

**HON. JOHN EDWARD PORTER**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 22, 2000*

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to highlight on yet another incidence of the Chinese Government's blatant violation of human rights. 1999 was one of the worst years yet in recent Chinese history for arbitrary detentions, arrests, and human rights violations, and it is looking like 2000 will be no different.

This time the victim is a 53-year-old Uighur businesswoman, Rebiya Kadeer. On March 10, 2000, Ms. Kadeer was sentenced to 8 years in jail for "giving information to separatists outside the country."

Ms. Kadeer is a well respected businesswoman who was once officially touted as an inspiration to her fellow members of the Uighur ethnic group. Her efforts to business enterprises have been recognized by Chinese authorities as contributing to the overall economic and social development of the Xinjiang Uighur Autonomous Region. So respected was she by the Beijing establishment that she was chosen in 1995 as part of China's official delegation to the U.N. Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing.

However, in 1997, Ms. Kadeer was stripped of her passport, and with it the right to freedom of movement as well as subjected to continual police harassments. These actions were clearly aimed at silencing her husband, Mr. Sidick Rozi, a former political prisoner who has been an outspoken critic of China's treatment of the Uighur minority in western China. Mr. Rozi, now living in the United States, has made numerous statements on Radio Free Asia, Voice of America and testified last July before the Congressional Human Rights Caucus concerning the extremely harsh discriminations suffered by the Uighur minority. Ms. Kadeer was made a hostage in her own country, unable to join her husband and a number of her children in the United States, simply because of the political activities of her husband.

On August 11, 1999 Rebiya Kadeer was arrested while she was on her way to meet with a group of Congressional Staff visiting China. She was charged in September with "providing secret information to foreigners." Ms. Kadeer does not have access to "state secrets", she is a businesswoman, not a political

• 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.

activist. After seven months of detention and the arrest and subsequent arbitrary sentencing of her secretary and one son, Ms. Kadeer was given a 4-hour trial. During this trial, neither she nor her lawyer were able to speak, none of her children were allowed to attend and the 300 Uighurs who had gathered at the courthouse were dispersed by Chinese police.

This was not a trial. It was a farce. If China wants to be a full partner in the international arena, it has to start abiding by international norms and living within the rule of law. Seven months of arbitrary detention and a trial where the defendant's lawyer is not allowed to speak is not an accepted practice within the international community and should not be an accepted practice in China.

Ms. Kadeer was traveling to meet with congressional staff, official representatives of the U.S. Government, when she was detained. This did not seem to matter to the Chinese and it appears to be one of the factors for the timing of her arrest. Clearly, the Chinese were sending a signal: Any citizen who meets with or talks to United States citizens is risking detention, arrest and a prison sentence.

I call on the Chinese Government to immediately and unconditionally release Rebiya Kadeer, her son, Ablikim Abyirim and her secretary, Kahrman Abdukurim. They have not committed any crimes. Further, I call on the Clinton administration to do everything in its power to secure these releases.

Incidences like this prove that this is not the time to ease the pressure on China. We in the United States, and around the world must never give up our ideals and belief in human freedom, and need to pressure dictators, oppressors and abusers around the world that lack the respect for the rule of law and for human life. Only if Ms. Kadeer's case is brought to the highest level of our Administration and the Chinese Government is there any hope that Ms. Kadeer will not spend the next 8 years of her life in a Chinese prison—8 years she should be spending with her husband and 10 children—and for speaking up for the most basic human rights of her people, the Uighurs.

FOR ITALIANS, "SOPRANOS" IS A  
SOUR NOTE

**HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 22, 2000*

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, it is time to end racial and ethnic stereotyping in our national media. While many ethnic groups have been victimized in this way. Italian-Americans have lately been the target of a hit television program about a family of gangsters, titled "Sopranos."

Frankly, all of the Italian-Americans that I know are honest, upstanding citizens who work every day to support their families, to educate their children, and to build their communities. They are blue- and white-collar workers and professionals. They vote, pay taxes, and believe in the American dream that hard work will yield success.

My dear friend and our former colleague in the House of Representatives, the Hon. Frank Guarini, eloquently addressed this issue in a letter to the Wall Street Journal on February 15, 2000.

[From the Wall Street Journal, Feb. 15, 2000]

FOR ITALIANS, "SOPRANOS" HIT A BIG, SOUR  
NOTE

(By Frank J. Guarini)

Eric Gibson's Jan. 28 de gustibus column ("Second Thoughts About a Mob Hit on Sunday Night," Taste page, Weekend Journal) correctly notes that the HBO series "The Sopranos" and others like it have put a slick entertaining face on a subgroup of criminals who rightly deserve society's harshest condemnation. We wish he had taken his criticism one step further, however, and included the harm that programs like "The Sopranos" do to the image of an estimate 20 million Americans of Italian descent.

Thanks to Hollywood and television, Italian Americans see their culture, religion and customs repeatedly used to give "color" to stories about organized crime. As a result of such stereotyping, most Americans believe Italian Americans are prone to the same violent, immoral behavior that "The Sopranos" offers up as entertainment.

The National Italian American Foundation would like to see HBO present Italian-Americans as they really are: as scientists, educators, military and political leaders and entrepreneurs. It's time for the entertainment industry to balance the false and harmful stereotypes of organized crime figures like Tony Soprano and his mob crew by creating Italian American characters who are educated, law-abiding and articulate.

IN HONOR OF THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY  
OF THE OHIO STATE FIRE  
MARSHAL'S OFFICE

**HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 22, 2000*

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the Ohio State Fire Marshal's office on its 100th Anniversary, on April 8, 2000.

The Ohio State Fire Marshal's Office is the oldest established State Fire Marshal's Office in the United States. The office is very proud of its history of fire safety. The Ohio State Fire Marshal serves the citizens of Ohio who rely on the safety of the public buildings in the state, including hospitals, nursing homes, and hotels. They serve and train the firefighters of the state, they investigate cases of arson, and they provide fire safety and fire prevention education to the children in Ohio's school system. The mission of the Ohio State Fire Marshal's office is to "focus on education, research, regulation, and enforcement in the area of fire safety and fire prevention."

In order to celebrate this important day and to honor the four living former Ohio Fire Marshals, the Fire Marshal's office has planned a Fire Service Exposition on April 8, 2000. Included in the day's festivities will be safety performances by Ohio firefighters and demonstrations by the Ohio arson dogs, as well as interactive children's activities and historical firefighting exhibitions. The Expo will also honor fallen firefighters with a "last call" and bagpipe tribute.

The Fire Marshal plays an important role in preserving the safety of all the citizens of the state of Ohio. Please join me in honoring the Ohio State Fire Marshal's Office on the occasion of its 100th Anniversary.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

**HON. HERBERT H. BATEMAN**

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 22, 2000*

Mr. BATEMAN. Mr. Speaker, I was regretfully absent on Tuesday, March 21, 2000, and consequently missed two recorded votes. Both were conducted under suspension of the rules. Had I been present, I would have voted as follows: H. Con. Res. 288, vote No. 56, "yea"; H. Res. 182, vote No. 57, "yea."

PRIVATE PROPERTY RIGHTS

**HON. LAMAR S. SMITH**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 22, 2000*

Mr. SMITH OF TEXAS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to submit the following article to accompany the speech I gave on March 16, 2000.

[From the Washington Times, Mar. 16, 2000]

PROPERTY OWNERS DUE A HEARING

(By Nancie G. Marzulla)

In 1992, Bernadine Suitum faced the ultimate nightmare for a homeowner. When she was ready to build a retirement house on a lot she and her late husband bought years earlier, she was informed that the property, in the middle of the bustling Incline Village subdivision, suddenly was deemed part of a "stream environment zone."

This meant she could not build because a government regulation, imposed after she and her husband had bought the property, required the lot to remain open space. Mrs. Suitum sued the Tahoe Regional Planning Agency (TRPA) for compensation for her property, as the Fifth Amendment explicitly requires in such instances. TRPA argued that her case was not "ripe" for court review because there had not been a final agency action.

After six years of bitter litigation, the elderly Mrs. Suitum was carried in her wheelchair into the U.S. Supreme Court—not to be compensated for her property, but merely to win the right to have her case declared ripe for court review. During oral argument, Justice O'Connor turned to the government attorney and asked incredulously, "Why can't you just let this poor woman have her day in court?"

The House of Representatives is expected to vote on the same question today. H.R. 2372, the Private Property Rights Implementation Act of 1999, was referred out of the House Judiciary last week. If passed, the bill would cut through the bureaucratic red tape that hobbles property owners such as Mrs. Suitum when they attempt to take their constitutional claims to federal court. H.R. 2372 takes head-on the issue of when a case is ripe for court review by defining when an agency action is sufficiently final so court review is appropriate. By providing an objective standard of when enough is enough, the bill eliminates the need for the endless, expensive and excruciating cycle of appeals.

Government attorneys often win cases by taking full advantage of the confusion over when a case is ripe for court review. They win by nitpicking procedural battles, exhausting the resources and the will of property owners. This has had a chilling effect on landowners who know they simply cannot compete with bottomless government resources in a judicial system tilted toward the side with the biggest war chest.

Professor Mandelker from Washington University in St. Louis reported to Congress last session that 81 percent of the federal constitutional takings cases taken to federal court for claims against a local or state government are dismissed on procedural grounds. In his testimony he cites another study that reports a whopping 94 percent dismissal rate. Of the small percentage of cases not dismissed, those same studies show it takes property owners almost a full decade to have their cases heard on the merits in federal court. According to Professor Mandelker, the current ripeness rules "are an open invitation for some local governments to do mischief." He confirmed that "land use agencies across the country have applied the ripeness requirement to frustrate as-applied takings claims in federal court."

While H.R. 2372 goes a long way toward preventing abuses of the current ripeness requirements, it does not guarantee property owners a win once they are in court. H.R. 2372 still requires property owners to meet the strict burden of proof needed to win their cases on the merits. Nor does H.R. 2372 amend any land use laws or any environmental protection statutes, or require compensation at some designated level. In short, the bill does not change substantive "takings" law or the ease the burden of winning a case for a property owner. It simply makes the litigation process fairer and less expensive.

The constitutional right to just compensation for the taking of property rights is so important to Americans that many people refer to it as the linchpin of liberty. By clearing out the underbrush in the procedures for litigating takings claims in federal court, Congress can take a crucial first step in achieving protection for this critical constitutional right.

ROTARY OF RIVERSIDE 80TH  
ANNIVERSARY

HON. KEN CALVERT

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 22, 2000*

Mr. CALVERT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commemorate the Rotary Club of Riverside's 80th anniversary. From their very conception on April 20, 1920, when they received their charter from Rotary International, the Club has enriched the Riverside community by observing the Rotary motto, "Service Above Self." Members of the club include community leaders in business, trade, professions and government.

The Rotary Club of Riverside has given to the local community by sponsoring projects to aid Riverside youth through the sponsorship of Bryant Elementary School; through an annual awarding of scholarships to deserving Riverside high school seniors, from the \$200,000 John Cote Scholarship Fund; through the establishment of a vibrant Interact Club at Riverside Poly High School; and through contributions to the establishment of the Riverside Youth Museum.

On an international basis the Rotary Club of Riverside has contributed and supported the Rotary International Polio Plus program to eradicate polio in developing countries and regions worldwide; and a little closer to home, through materials, gifts and caring to the children of orphanages in Tijuana, Mexico, in partnership with the Rotarian of Centenario Rotary Club of Tijuana.

The Rotary Club of Riverside will officially observe its anniversary with a Picnic Celebration on April 2, 2000, in Riverside, CA. It will be attended by the club's members and their families, guests and dignitaries, including: the Honorable Ronald Loveridge, the mayor of Riverside; the Honorable Tom Mullen, chairman of the Riverside County Board of Supervisors representing the 5th county district; and the Honorable Rod Pacheco, California Assemblyman representing the 64th assembly district.

Mr. Speaker, I congratulate the Rotary Club of Riverside on its 80th anniversary and commend its local community and international service.

WOMEN'S HISTORY MONTH

HON. SANFORD D. BISHOP, JR.

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 22, 2000*

Mr. BISHOP. Mr. Speaker, as we celebrate Women's History Month, it's fitting to recall the words of a writer and historian from Georgia named Octavia Albert, who said: "I believe we should not only treasure our history, but should transmit it to our children's children as the Lord commanded Israel to do in reference to their deliverance from Egyptian bondage." The stories of our history, she explained, can inspire our own generation and the generations that follow to fulfill the country's promise of freedom and opportunity for all.

Octavia Albert's story is certainly inspirational. She was born into slavery in Oglethorpe, GA, in the area of the state that I have the privilege of representing. After becoming a teacher in the county where she was born and raised, she published a book based on interviews with former slaves that was widely read at the turn of the century. Her book eventually helped improve conditions for a newly emancipated people and, in late years, provided a wealth of information for historians.

More than a century later, another Georgian named Susan Still Kilrain is inspiring young people in our state and across the nation. A graduate of Georgia Tech, she became a U.S. Navy pilot in 1987, who served as a flight instructor and later as a test pilot who eventually logged more than 2,000 flight hours in more than 30 different aircraft.

In 1994, Susan Kilrain was accepted into the country's space program as an astronaut. Her first space mission came in 1997 as part of the crew of the Microgravity Science Laboratory-1, making 63 orbits of Earth and traveling more than 1.5 million miles in space. Three months later, the Microgravity Science Lab went back into space, and she was on it. This time, she spent 16 days in space, making 251 orbits and traveling 6.3 million miles.

Marguerite Neel Williams of Thomasville, GA, which is also located in my area of Georgia, who passed away not long ago, is certainly an inspiration. Just this month, she was formally recognized by the Georgia Women's History Committee and the Georgia Commission on Women as one of the greatest historic preservationists in our State and, in fact, in the country.

During her years as president and director of Landmarks of Thomasville, she was instru-

mental in saving the community's historic district and in saving and restoring many homes, churches, and other beautiful buildings. She salvaged the city's old post office, which now houses a Welcome Center, a fine Arts Library, and the offices for the Antique Show and Sale in Thomasville, which she founded and which has become one of the most outstanding events of its kind in the country. She devoted her life to civic improvements, and helped raise the quality of life for many thousands of her fellow Georgians.

To one former President, and to all of her neighbors in Plains, GA, Maxine Reese is certainly an inspiration. She served as Jimmy Carter's campaign manager in Plains, where the Presidential campaign headquarters was officially located. Maxine Reese later played a big part in persuading Congress to designate Plains as a National Historic Site, which has promoted tourism in this area and a better quality of life for many families. The people of Plains recently rededicated the city park as the Maxine Reese Park in recognition of her service to her community, State and country.

When inspiration is the topic of discussion, another person who qualifies is Harriett Riggs McGhee, a native of Lee County in the heart of Georgia's Second District. Surrounded by scores of friends and family members, she recently celebrated her 116th birthday at the Union Missionary Baptist Church, where she has been a member for more than 80 years. Mrs. McGhee spent many of her earlier years picking cotton and peanuts to support her family. Throughout those years, she was always active in her church and ready to help others in need. Even in hard times, recalls her great-grandnephew Eddie Holsey, she has always been "the sweetest woman on God's earth."

These are women with extraordinary courage and commitment, whose exemplary lives have helped the country fulfill its promise. They are exceptional people. But they are certainly not alone. There are countless examples of women from my State of Georgia, and from throughout the country, who have made heroic contributions in public service; civic leadership; business; religion; the military; the arts; sports; entertainment, and in every endeavor that has made our country what she has been and what she is.

Mr. Speaker, Women's History Month gives us an opportunity to treasure our history—and, in so doing, to inspire us to strive even harder to fulfill our country's great promise for ourselves and future generations.

IN HONOR OF JANE SCOTT

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 22, 2000*

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Jane Scott of Cleveland, Ohio. A Cleveland native, Jane has covered the rock 'n' roll scene since September 15, 1964.

Born in Mt Sinai Hospital April 30, 1919, Jane graduated from Lakewood high school in the Class of 1937. After which she attended the University of Michigan where she studied English & Speech and received a teacher's certificate she admits to never having used. During World War II, Jane served in the Navy

as one of Cleveland's first WAVES where she was a code breaker.

March 24, 1952, Jane joined the Plain Dealer as an assistant to the Society Editor and with a salary of \$50 a week. She became the newspaper's rock writer when she took over as the "Boy and Girl" editor. She gradually switched the emphasis from the "schooly-dooley stuff" to music. After seeing the Beatles on the Ed Sullivan show she immediately realized that was what American youth really wanted to hear. Jane's first interview was with the Beatles on September 15, 1964. Over the years Jane has interviewed countless legends, and is on a first-name basis with most of rock's finest performers.

Jane has been a familiar face in the audience at concerts. The image most Cleveland-area concert goers have of Ms. Scott is, Jane swooping down upon a group of fans with notebook in hand to drill them on their opinions and to ask her infamous question, "What high school do you go to?" Jane's spirit and attitude sets her apart from many rock journalists; she has always tried to tell a piece of her story through the eyes of the fans. At age 80, she says she doesn't understand the word retirement and has a notion to cover the 50th anniversary of Woodstock.

Please join me in honoring Ms. Jane Scott for her 81st birthday and almost 40 years of rock 'n' roll coverage.

THE NEED FOR A NATIONAL  
DIALOGUE IN KAZAKHSTAN

HON. JOHN EDWARD PORTER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 22, 2000

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, last December, President Nursultan Nazarbayev of Kazakhstan was in Washington for the annual meeting of the U.S.-Kazakhstan Joint Commission. The purpose of these meetings, which are alternately held in the United States and Kazakhstan, is to promote economic and political cooperation between our two countries. Among other things, the U.S. side regularly presses the government of Kazakhstan to improve its human rights record and undertake economic and political reform.

I understand that U.S. officials pressed the Kazakhstan side especially hard this year, because of the sham parliamentary elections that were held last October, heightened corruption, and an acceleration of abusive action taken against opponents of President Nazarbayev's increasingly repressive government. In an apparent move to blunt the severity of U.S. pressure during the upcoming Joint Commission meeting, President Nazarbayev issued a statement on November 4, 1999 saying that he was ready to cooperate with the opposition in Kazakhstan and that he would welcome the return of former Prime Minister Akhezan Kazhegeldin, the exiled leader of the main opposition party.

On November 19, Mr. Kazhegeldin responded to President Nazarbayev by calling for a "national dialogue" to examine ways to advance democracy, economic development and national reconciliation in Kazakhstan. Similar national dialogues have met with success in Poland, South Africa, and Nicaragua. Mr. Kazhegeldin pointed out that convening a

national dialogue would be an ideal way to initiate cooperation between the opposition and the government.

However, President Nazarbayev has reacted only with silence to Mr. Kazhegeldin's proposal. Mr. Nazarbayev also arranged to have a kangaroo court convict an opposition leader for having the temerity to criticize Nazarbayev's government. Finally, and this is very troubling, an investigation and a trial have failed to find anyone to blame for the delivery last year of 40 MiG fighter aircraft from Kazakhstan to North Korea.

Mr. Speaker, the Administration needs to stop turning the other cheek every time that Mr. Nazarbayev commits an outrage. The cause of freedom and democracy will continue to backslide in Kazakhstan unless the Administration comes out strongly in favor of a national dialogue along the lines that former Prime Minister Kazhegeldin has proposed. At the very least, the government of Kazakhstan should make an hour a week of state-controlled television available for use by the opposition. The U.S., for its part, should assist the democratic opposition by providing a printing press to replace those that have been confiscated by the government. It is time to stand up for democracy in Kazakhstan and to stop coddling dictators like Nazarbayev.

GEORGE JACKSON: HARLEM'S  
SHINING MEDIA STAR

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 22, 2000

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to George Jackson, whose outstanding record of accomplishment in the media and entertainment was cut short with his passing on February 10, 2000.

Jackson was Harlem's shining media star. Before his death at age 42, he had compiled a record of successes in film, music and the internet.

I offer special commendation and condolences to the mother of George Jackson, Henrietta "Hennie" Hogan, who as production supervisor at my hometown newspaper, the Amsterdam News, nurtured his interest in communications.

Therefore, I commend to my colleagues the following tribute on George Jackson which appeared in the Amsterdam News.

[From the Amsterdam News]

SHOOTING STAR LEAVES US

(By Vinette K. Pryce)

It is the letter "h" which sums up George Jackson's life as a legacy who enhanced the music industry.

During a sentimental journey, titled "From Henrietta, to Harlem, to Harvard, to Hollywood, to Heaven," his longtime mentor Brian Carty reflected on Jackson's life with friends and admirers on Monday at St. Paul the Apostle Cathedral. A life which began when he was born to Henrietta "Hennie" Hogan on Jan. 6, 1958.

Carty's eulogy was punctuated with Biblical quotations from Philippians, Chapter 2, verses 1-4 and 12-18, which discuss servitude and a spiritual connection to duty.

Hogan, he said, considered her son a gift. Encouraging George's every endeavor, Hogan nourished his ideas by enrolling her son in a

preparatory school. Hogan's career as production supervisor at the New York Amsterdam News helped supplement George's zeal for media/communication and entertainment. When he graduated from Monsignor William R. Kelly and Fordham Prep, there was no doubt that George's next venture would be advanced education at one of America's most prestigious universities, Harvard. The Ivy League institution proved fertile ground for George's broad sociological outlook on society. He chose the field as one of two majors (the other was economics).

It was that fundamental preparation which motivated him to venture west to a state where he had few connections, but a much bigger sociological challenge than any other he had ever embraced. George tackled his commitment by combining Hogan's teachings, his Harlem upbringing and his Harvard education with film to project poignant issues and some very successful films.

Richard Pryor's Indigo Productions at Columbia Pictures helped hone Jackson's career from 1984-86. It was a new day for the white-washed movie world, which had not yet embraced faces like Wesley Snipes. Jackson partnered with Doug McHenry, and the pair decided on bold collaborative ideas. They co-produced 12 films including "Krush Groove," "New Jack City" and the Martin Lawrence hit "Thin Line Between Love and Hate."

While the films' messages sparked curiosity, the soundtracks spawned success after success, reaping platinum and multi-platinum status. Assured of his impact and dedication, a slumping Motown Records borrowed his talent by naming him president of the legendary record label.

That appointment returned the Harlemito to the East Coast, Hogan and a whole new challenge. Again George accepted the mantle. It was here he attempted to use his college education in sociology in the making of music videos, which sell CDs.

Hogan completely understood that her son was destined on a course which extended from coast to coast and would impact on millions.

Jackson's tenure at Motown ended with a new venture—one which prepared him for the 21st century and a whole new approach to sociology. George dedicated nights and days to Urban Box Office, an Internet venture which focused on the hip-hop culture. In addition, he started working on Soul Purpose, an online media magazine which was on the verge of a major breakthrough.

"He worked 18-hour days," said Vivian Chew, president of Time Zone International. "He was always at everyone's beck and call."

Immersed in preparations for a major hip-hop convention planned for London in May, Chew explained that Jackson virtually "held [her] hand" through acquisitions of many deals surrounding the international music meet.

When Chew heard of the Feb. 10 tragedy, she said she felt as if she had lost a best friend.

"My heartfelt condolences are extended to George's family," Rev. Jesse Jackson said, adding, "He was a tremendous talent in an industry where people come and go. He had staying power. Because of his commitment to quality product, film, video and music, he leaves a legacy of excellence and creativity for future generations to follow. His vision will not be lost on those who will work in his footsteps of inclusion."

Jackson's journey ended on Feb. 10. Mourning his departure are Hogan, his beloved mother; Yuko, his wife; Kona Rose, his 16-month-old daughter; Dr. Sharon Jackson, his sister; Bobbie E. Stancil, his brother; and friends and fans all across the United States.

Contributions may be sent to the George Jackson Memorial Scholarship Fund c/o De

Salle Academy, 200 W. 97th St., New York 10025.

HONORING THOMAS R. CAFFREY

**HON. JIM SAXTON**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 22, 2000*

Mr. SAXTON. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to congratulate Mr. Thomas R. Caffrey of Tuckerton, NJ. Mr. Caffrey was a first prize winner in C-SPAN's American Presidents: Life Portraits Viewers' Contest. Mr. Caffrey's poem on President John Adams is worthy of high praise.

President Adams served as our second President from 1797 to 1801. President Adams, as one of our Nation's Founding Fathers helped shape a newly formed nation with his intellect and vigor. His personal correspondence with Thomas Jefferson have delighted scholars for years as they provide a personal glimpse of these two very important Presidents. Mr. Caffrey's poem encapsulates the life and times of President Adams.

I enter into the RECORD Mr. Caffrey's poem, "Our Dearest Friend".

"OUR DEAREST FRIEND"

(A POEM OF JOHN ADAMS)

(By Thomas R. Caffrey)

From Puritan seed a seminal birth to Ancient, he was for the ages.  
 A blend of the heavens and merciless Earth  
 To a man needing many assuages  
 The genesis of this patriot as Founder will yet be revealed.  
 Portending rejection of British flat his fate about to be sealed.  
 So stubborn affixing himself to the law in defense of the British who fired.  
 Yes justice was blind and everyone saw that murder had not transpired.  
 While sufferings mixed with physical his angst was most profound.  
 So loving his country, he's practical; can America make it uncrowned?  
 A man in the midst of Freedom's vortex exploring the thirteen to one.  
 The lover of laws because they protect and make 'That Chair' a rising sun.  
 Declaring their freedom with principles inspiring Jefferson's pen.  
 The Wordsmith's text would soon convulse all parties, including them.  
 Though stunned by the Lion's thundering roar, some cowed by fear of this mother.  
 Undaunted courage he'd force to the show, a rally for most of the others.  
 Prevailing at Yorktown made him celebrate, Conquest! On his date of birth!  
 Yet sober he was knowing full well his station, the Treaty would reflect his worth.  
 In Europe he felt the growing unease of absence from 'Portia'.—his 'Friend'.  
 He often would stir for his quick release, when will this humility end?  
 The tenuous peace was forged with his mettle, in Paris the year '83.  
 The subsequent years would provoke much nettle. In Britain he yearned to be free.  
 Soon after he mixed into dear Quincy's soil, a call came for services, more.  
 For eight years his self-doubt would burden the toil. 'It's hopeless', he'd like to implore.

Before him the Giant of Mount Vernon, the deified A Priori.

In whose shadow he often fell striving for his own glory.

Leading was harder than Founding, it seemed. Not service but politics he loathed.

Betrayals were bad, from Jefferson worse, impossible when they were betrothed.

A premature move back home was his fate, no destiny to be a two-term.

Off' ringing his hands and imploring his mate, his worth would she please affirm?

He passed many by on the farm at Peacefield, to dust they went, compost for life.

As his time drew near, posterity sealed, he relented, and thus joined his wife.

Today we think mainly of First and of Third, on Rushmore and our currency.

Remember Our Friend, a man of his word, whose heartsleeve was for you and me.

IN TRIBUTE TO ARTHUR E. GOULET

**HON. ELTON GALLEGLY**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 22, 2000*

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise in tribute to Arthur E. Goulet, who will be honored this week for 22½ years as director of the Ventura County Public Work Agency. Art will retire at the end of this month.

My district includes most of Ventura County, CA, and I have had the pleasure of working with Art on many projects throughout the years, both in my role in Congress and my prior service as mayor of Simi Valley.

Most recently, Art Goulet has been the lead staff member in the county's effort to determine if Matilija Dam near Ojai should be torn down. We also worked closely on the Santa Paula Creek Flood Control Project, which is nearing completion after two decades of perseverance.

He was instrumental in building the Freeman Diversion dam, which protected agriculture in the Oxnard Plain by pumping fresh water into underground aquifers and pushing the salt water back to the sea.

Art Goulet is Ventura County's longest-serving department head. His expertise and sense of history in the county will be sorely missed.

As Director of Public Works, Art Goulet oversees five departments with nearly 400 employees and a budget of close to \$150 million. His agency is responsible for roads, county buildings, flood control projects, water resources, wastewater management, solid waste and surveying.

Art Goulet is considered an expert, and has testified as such, in public works administration, contracting and financing matters. He serves on too many state committees and task forces and is a member and officer of too many associations for me to list here, but suffice it to say he is well respected throughout the State of California. In 1995, he was awarded the County Engineers Association of California Ed-Hanna Memorial Award as the California County Engineer of the Year.

Art and his wife, Judy, have called Camarillo home for many years. They have two children and three grandchildren.

Mr. Speaker, I know my colleagues will join me in wishing Art and Judy a long, happy and healthy retirement.

WENDELL H. FORD AVIATION INVESTMENT AND REFORM ACT FOR THE 21ST CENTURY

SPEECH OF

**HON. MERRILL COOK**

OF UTAH

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 15, 2000*

Mr. COOK. Mr. Speaker, I want to express my strong support for the conference agreement provisions in AIR 21 which allow exemptions to the current perimeter rule at Ronald Reagan Washington National Airport. I believe these provisions fairly balance the interest of members from communities inside the perimeter and those of us from western states, who currently do not have convenient access to Reagan National.

While I would have preferred the complete elimination of the perimeter rule, the final agreement includes 12 slots, which is a small step in the right direction. Now the Department of Transportation must ensure that all parts of the West benefit. I am particularly concerned that small- and mid-sized communities in the West, especially in the northern tier, have improved access through hubs like Salt Lake City.

Improved access to Reagan National from hubs like Salt Lake City will improve service to our Nation's Capital for dozens of Western cities beyond the perimeter—consistent with the overall intent of the bill to improve air service to small and medium-sized cities.

As this legislation has progressed, our goal has been to improve air service for communities which have not experienced the benefits of deregulation to the extent of larger markets. The provisions related to improved access to Reagan National is no different. Today, passengers from small- and medium-sized communities in the West are forced to double or even triple connect to fly to Reagan National. My goal is that passengers from all points west of the perimeter will have better options to reach Washington and Ronald Reagan Washington National Airport via connections at Western hubs like Salt Lake City. Large cities, which already have a variety of point-to-point service options, are not intended to be the only beneficiaries of this legislation. I trust the DOT will ensure that small and medium-sized cities like Salt Lake City are given the opportunity to receive some of these new slots as well.

IN APPRECIATION OF CARDINAL IGNATIUS KUNG

**HON. FRANK R. WOLF**

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 22, 2000*

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the passing of Cardinal Ignatius Kung, who died on March 12 at the age of 98. Cardinal Kung was the Roman Catholic bishop of Shanghai, China, and he was proclaimed a Cardinal by Pope John Paul II on June 28, 1991.

Cardinal Kung was the first native born Chinese Bishop of Shanghai. Cardinal Kung was a genuine man of faith, possessing deep conviction and a vital moral character—attributes that enabled him to endure some 30 years in prison. He was a man who inspired millions of faithful in China and throughout the world.

After his arrest by the Chinese Communist Government in 1955, Cardinal Kung was forced onto a stage before thousands of people and was pushed forward to a microphone to publicly confess for his supposed "crimes". Dressed only in pajamas and with his arms tied behind his back, the Cardinal defied Beijing saying instead, "Long live Christ the King; Long live the Pope!" The Chinese police quickly dragged him away and Cardinal Kung was not heard of until he was brought to trial in 1960.

Throughout his leadership, Cardinal Kung refused to compromise or cooperate with the Communist Chinese Government. The night before his public trial, the Cardinal rebuffed the chief prosecutor's attempts to have him lead the government-backed Chinese Catholic Patriotic Association. The next day, Cardinal Kung was sentenced to life in prison.

The Cardinal spent the next 30 years behind bars, spending much of that time in isolation. He was not permitted to receive visitors, including his relatives, or receive letters or money to buy essential items—rights which other prisoners usually received.

After intense international pressure, in 1985 the Chinese Government released Cardinal Kung to serve another term of 10 years under house arrest. After 2½ years under house arrest, he was officially released.

He spent most of the rest of his life in the United States receiving medical treatment and in 1998, the Chinese Government confiscated the passport of this elderly man.

Cardinal Kung will be remembered as a hero to millions of faithful Chinese for his determination against the Chinese Government that refused to allow him and millions to freely worship.

Cardinal Kung stands out as one of the great religious figures in the 20th century—a standard-bearer and a vigilant witness for those who have been persecuted during the reign of the communists in China.

HONORING MIDLAND  
COGENERATION VENTURE

HON. DAVE CAMP

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 22, 2000*

Mr. CAMP. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the Midland Cogeneration Venture, which is celebrating its 10th Anniversary.

Located in Midland, Michigan, the Midland Cogeneration Venture was established in 1987 and operates a natural gas-fired combined-cycle Cogeneration facility. For ten years, the facility has served the community and helped build a better Midland. The facility commenced commercial operation in 1990 with a capacity of about 1,370 megawatts of electricity and approximately 1.5 million pounds of processed steam per hour. The Midland Cogeneration Venture continues to sell electricity under long-term contracts for more than 1,300 megawatts of electrical capacity.

Electricity and energy generating permeate every part of our daily lives. The Midland Cogeneration Venture utilized natural gas to produce electricity and process steam and is the largest facility of its kind in the United States. It represents a unique partnership and is responsible for meeting the community's needs. Through this partnership, local companies have helped build a solid foundation which not only provides power to the community and jobs, but which also helps make Midland a better place to live.

Mr. Speaker, for ten years the city of Midland and the surrounding areas have benefited from the Midland Cogeneration Venture. Moreover, under Mr. James Kevra's guidance, the facility has enjoyed tremendous success. I look forward to another successful decade in the years to come.

Mr. Speaker, I know you will join me in congratulating the Midland Cogeneration Venture and its employees on its successful operation over the last ten years.

25TH ANNIVERSARY OF GARY EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION

HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 22, 2000*

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Speaker, it is my distinct honor to congratulate the Gary Educational Development Foundation on the occasion of its 25th anniversary. Founded in 1975, the Gary Education Development Foundation is committed to enhancing learning within the Gary Schools. Various external resources are utilized to help ensure that students of every level acquire the skills, knowledge, and vision needed for success in careers and as citizens.

Though the Gary Educational Development Foundation is celebrating its 25th anniversary of service, the seed for this revolutionary initiative was planted four decades ago with the idea of a fund to expand educational opportunities beyond those provided by tax dollars.

In December 1950, Gary College was dissolved. After the passage of a resolution offered by Dean Fertsch, the College Board of Directors donated its remaining fiscal assets to public school officials to be used by Gary students. The grant remained dormant until June 1956, when Acting Superintendent of Gary Public Schools Clarence Swingley assembled a group of high school principals to determine the disposition of the Gary College assets. The committee of principals divided the \$11,153 of assets into a \$10,000 scholarship endowment and left the remainder in an expendable account to be used for annual scholarship awards. The endowment fund was named the William A. Wirt Scholarship in memory of the first superintendent of Gary public schools.

The idea of the business community participating in the program evolved during the 1969–70 school years, when Frederick C. Ford was a member of the Gary School Board. The notion was warmly received by the business sector, and a steering committee was formed. It consisted of Superintendent Gordon McAndrew; board members Ford, YJean Chambers, Joe Torres and Montague Oliver; schools business manager Richard

Bass; attorney Fred Eichorn and Assistant Superintendent Haron J. Battle. The committee established the Gary Educational Development Foundation as a not-for-profit corporation. In September 1970, Urban Ventures, Inc.—a non-profit corporation in Chicago with which Ford was involved—made the first donation of \$28,000. The money was earmarked for the Foundation, but placed in escrow with the Gary Community Schools until the organization was fully established. In January 1977, the Gary School Board passed a resolution that recognized the Foundation as an operating entity, and pledged to it the support of the board and school system.

The school board then transferred several trust fund assets to the Foundation and encouraged gifts, bequests, legacies and other donations from varied sources. The trust funds included the assets for the Wirt and Urban Ventures scholarships. It also included two other "identified" funds: William Titzel contributions to assist primary teachers through workshops, and gifts toward a scholarship in memory of Catherine Hughes who served as supervisor of Foreign Languages for Gary schools. The foundation grew considerably from the modest nucleus of a \$28,000 endowment, and exceeded \$1.4 million in assets by 1990. The money continues to address the educational needs of Gary students—beyond those provided by tax dollars—and promises to benefit our community for generations to come.

Beyond the distinguished alliance with the education community, the Foundation has collaborated with other community organizations and programs that share the Foundation's commitment to the learning needs of Gary students. This year over sixty students in Gary will receive scholarships from the Foundation to help defray college costs.

The Gary Educational Development Foundation will hold an anniversary reception at the Genesis Center in Gary, Indiana on March 24, 2000, and a formal banquet will occur at St. Timothy's Church the following day.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my distinguished colleagues to join me in commending the Gary Educational Development Foundation on the occasion of its 25th anniversary. The hard work and dedication of everyone involved with this distinguished organization is truly inspirational.

CONGRATULATING MILLWRIGHT LOCAL #548'S CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY

HON. BRUCE F. VENTO

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 22, 2000*

Mr. VENTO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the Centennial anniversary of the Millwright Local #548 in Saint Paul, Minnesota.

Unions have become a key element in the strong economy and culture of Minnesota, and the Millwright Local #548 is no exception. In fact, chartered on December 4, 1900, Local #548 is the oldest organization in the United Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners of America, and the oldest Millwright organization in the country. The Millwrights currently are 600 members strong, serving the needs of industry, improving the quality of life and maintaining high standards for their families in our area.

I applaud the dedication of this Millwrights union to their organization and advocacy of worker's rights. They have worked hard to ensure that their members have safe work places, receive fair benefits and earn livable wages. But beyond this, the Millwrights have promoted the idea of being responsible members of the community. They encourage members to reach out to others and to become active, informed citizens.

The Millwright apprenticeship programs combine both academic and hands-on experience. Over a period of years these trades people have become the most productive in their craft. It is just such performance that broadly results in good products and a strong economy. The Millwrights, for over 100 years, have been a part of the fabric of our great state. In fact, they have significantly contributed to the building of the culture and infrastructure of Minnesota.

It is my pleasure to take this opportunity to congratulate Local #548 on 100 years of service and advocacy, and I wish them the best in the next century. I am confident they'll keep their faith in one another and in their union solidarity.

ROSIE THE RIVETER/WORLD WAR II HOME FRONT NATIONAL HISTORIC PARK

**HON. GEORGE MILLER**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 22, 2000*

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing legislation to create the "Rosie the Riveter/World War II Home Front National Historic Park" in Richmond, California—a feature of our National Park system that will recognize and salute the role of the homefront during World War II and particularly the significant changes in the lives of women and minorities and the major social changes that resulted from this era.

The images of Rosie the Riveter and Wendy the Welder, and the films of giant Liberty and Victory ships sliding into the water are all familiar to millions of Americans. These features of home front life during the war, and the demographic changes and social institutions that evolved during the 1940s, significantly shaped the nature of post-war American life for the remainder of the 20th century. Richmond was ground zero for the dizzying home front innovations and stresses that marked the period, and is a perfect place to educate future generations of Americans about the experiences of our people during World War II.

The House passed my legislation in the last Congress (H.R. 3910, section 505) to authorize the National Park Service (NPS) to conduct a feasibility study to determine if Richmond was a suitable place for designation as an NPS affiliated site and whether to provide technical assistance to the City of Richmond for interpretive functions related to the park, including oral histories from former workers.

That report has now been completed and finds, as we had hoped, that Richmond "played a significant role during the Home Front years." In fact, many of the dry docks, buildings and related infrastructure constructed and operated during the war remains in place, evoking even today a sense of the enormous

commitment of the nation to industrial war production. In 1941–42, four shipyards were built in Richmond with a total employment eventually reaching 98,000. Overall, Richmond housed 56 war-related industries, more than any other city in the United States, producing everything from ships to uniforms and vegetable oil for the war effort. The four Kaiser Yards in Richmond were the largest shipyard construction site on the West Coast and produced 747 ships, more than any other facility in America, including the S.S. *Robert E. Peary* which was constructed in 4 days, 15 hours, and 30 minutes.

Tens of thousands of men, women and children poured into this city on San Francisco Bay and the population of Richmond grew from 24,000 to over 100,000 in just a few short years. These immigrants imposed enormous demands for housing, education, child care, health care and other vital services, and in response, local officials and employers developed innovative approaches for meeting these needs that serve as the precursors to many of our current educational, health and social service programs.

Large numbers of women and minorities sought jobs in the yards in positions formerly occupied by skilled craftsmen, creating both new employment opportunities and labor tensions. By 1944, over a quarter of all those working at the Kaiser yard were women, including over 40 percent of welders and 24 percent of all other craft employees. The racial composition of the area was significantly altered by the wartime economy, with the black population in Richmond rising from about 1 percent to over 13 percent during the decade of the 1940s. Southern whites encountered often for the first time black men and women who demanded equal treatment and equal rights.

The effort to preserve the remaining structures and to build a memorial to the Rosies and Wendys who labored on behalf of the war effort has very much been promoted by local leaders including Mayor Rosemary Corbin, Councilman Tom Butt, Donna Powers, Donna Graves, Sy Zell and many others. Significant local funds have been raised and the city has committed more than \$600,000 for the memorial. I want to recognize the contributions already made by the City of Richmond, as well as Kaiser Permanente, Ford Motor Corporation, Chevron, and others who are strongly committed to this project. My bill builds on these local efforts by providing assistance both for Richmond and to coordinate Home Front sites throughout the country, but we do not acquire property or assume the major responsibility for restoring or managing the exhibits.

Under this legislation, Richmond will not alone be selected to represent the Home Front during World War II/Instead, the major facilities still existing will be preserved and staffed to serve as a means of linking other sites including the Charlestown Navy Yard (Boston) and Springfield Armory National Historic site to assist help historians, interpreters, caretakers and the public to more fully appreciate the role this and other communities played in winning the war and in transforming the nature of post-war America.

We must act now to save the remaining buildings, drydocks, and other facilities that bring this picture to life for future generations of America. Many of these artifacts are aging,

in need of restoration, and threatened by sale or deterioration which will obliterate their historical value. I am hopeful the Committee on Resources will act swiftly to review the Rosie the Riveter Feasibility Study that we commissioned by law in 1998 and then holding hearings on this legislation so that it can be enacted by the Congress this year.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

**HON. RUBEN HINOJOSA**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 22, 2000*

Mr. HINOJOSA. Mr. Speaker, last Tuesday was the Democratic primary in Texas and because of that and other commitments I had made in my congressional district, I was not here in Washington the remainder of the week. This resulted in my missing several roll-call votes. Had I been present I would have voted as follows:

Rollcall No. 46, on a motion to suspend the rules and pass H.R. 3699, designating the Joel T. Broyhill Post Office Building—"yea";

Rollcall No. 47, on a motion to suspend the rules and pass H.R. 3701, designating the Joseph L. Fisher Post Office Building—"yea";

Rollcall No. 48, on agreeing to the conference report on H.R. 1000, Wendell H. Ford Aviation Investment and Reform Act for the 21st Century—"yea";

Rollcall No. 49, on passage of H.R. 3843, Small Business Authorization Act—"yea";

Rollcall No. 50, on motion to instruct conferees on H.R. 1501, Juvenile Justice Act—"yea";

Rollcall No. 51, on agreeing to H. Res. 441, providing for consideration of H.R. 2372, Private Property Rights Implementation Act of 2000—"yea";

Rollcall No. 52, on agreeing to the Watt of North Carolina amendment to H.R. 2372, Private Property Rights Implementation Act of 2000—"aye";

Rollcall No. 53, on agreeing to the Boehlert of New York substitute amendment to H.R. 2372, Private Property Rights Implementation Act of 2000—"no";

Rollcall No. 54, on motion to recommit H.R. 2372, Private Property Rights Implementation Act of 2000—"no";

Rollcall No. 55, on passage of H.R. 2372, Private Property Rights Implementation Act of 2000—"yea".

INTRODUCTION OF H.R. 4053, THE UNITED STATES-SOUTHEASTERN EUROPE DEMOCRATIZATION AND BURDENSARING ACT OF 2000

**HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 22, 2000*

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing H.R. 4053, the United States-Southeastern Europe Democratization and Burdensharing Act of 2000, a measure that authorizes continued assistance for political and economic reforms in the states of Southeastern Europe for fiscal year 2001 under the Foreign Assistance Act and the Support for

East European Democracy Act of 1989 and that provides certain guidelines for such assistance and related assistance to that region.

While supporting continued United States assistance for the countries of Southeast Europe, this measure makes it clear that no United States bilateral assistance, other than that provided for democratization and humanitarian purposes, may be provided to the Republic of Serbia until the character of its government has changed. It does, however, ensure that aid may proceed to the region of Kosovo. It also authorizes a special program to assist the democratic opposition throughout Serbia and the Republic of Montenegro, providing for \$42 million in fiscal year 2001 for that purpose alone. This measure also ensures that at least \$55 million will be provided for economic and political reforms in the Republic of Montenegro in fiscal year 2001 in recognition of the increasingly positive efforts the Government of Montenegro has taken in support of democracy, peace, and stability in the Balkans region.

H.R. 4053 indeed provides some important limitations on United States assistance to Southeastern Europe. In addition to prohibiting bilateral assistance for economic reforms in the Republic of Serbia until the character of its government has changed for the better, it requires that assistance for democratization in Serbia not be channeled through the Serbian Government or through those individuals who do not subscribe to effective measures to ensure truly democratic government in Serbia. It also sets forth United States policy regarding the apprehension and trial of suspected war criminals, such as Slobodan Milosevic.

Mr. Speaker, this measure also takes an important step in recognizing that, while the United States has and will continue to provide considerable aid to the states of Southeastern Europe, the predominant burden in that region must be upheld by our friends and allies in Europe. The United States is facing increasing burdens in our efforts to fight drugs and terrorism in Colombia, to support the peace process in the Middle East, and to fight the proliferation of technology related to weapons of mass destruction. Our military forces are also stretched thin, with peacekeeping missions in the Balkans adding to that strain. This measure would therefore limit United States bilateral assistance to the countries and region of Southeastern Europe to a certain percentage—15 percent—of the total aid provided by the European Union under the Stability Pact for Southeastern Europe or under any other such multilateral aid program for that region. Such a cap, while ensuring that United States assistance will continue, will also ensure that the European Union and other donors take the lead in this region of Europe.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to be joined by several members of the International Relations Committee in introducing this important legislation, including Congressman CHRIS SMITH, Congressman BEREUTER, Congresswoman ROS-LEHTINEN, Congressman ROHRBACHER, Congressman GOODLING, Congressman HYDE, Congressman GILLMOR, Congressman MCHUGH, Congressman MANZULLO, Congressman RADANOVICH, and Congressman COOKSEY. Congressmen BILL YOUNG, DELAY, SPENCE, DOOLITTLE, SOUDER, MICA, and TRAFICANT are also sponsors of this measure, and I am hopeful that it will gain the support of other of our colleagues as well.

HONORING DR. VELMA  
BACKSTROM SAIRE

HON. BUD SHUSTER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 22, 2000*

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I rise today to honor Dr. Velma Backstrom Saire for her distinguished career in education, and especially for her being named as this year's Distinguished Woman in Education by the University of Pittsburgh.

Dr. Saire will be concluding 45 years as a public educator when she retires this June from her position as Assistant Superintendent for the Quaker Valley School District in Sewickley, PA. Her professional career includes experience as a Restructuring Specialist for the Mon Valley Education Consortium and service in school districts in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, California, New Hampshire, and Connecticut as an elementary teacher and principal, special education teacher, director of the Allegheny County Schools Child Development Centers, central office administrator, middle school and high school principal, and part-time university instructor. She counts her experience as one of the developers of the Model School in McKeesport in the late 60's and early 70's, as the "Camelot of her career." She has been a consultant and workshop leader at professional meetings throughout the nation on a number of topics related to curriculum and supervision. Since Carnegie Mellon University's John Heinz School of Policy and Management's Educational Leadership program's inception 10 years ago, she has been an adjunct professor where she helps prepare future school administrators. She notes that she will continue to do this after her retirement.

Both high schools she led were designated as Blue Ribbon Schools by the U.S. Department of Education, recognizing them as exemplary schools along with the other 100 top schools selected each year. She has served as a site visitor for this program and as a reader for the U.S. Department of Education's National Dissemination Network. In 1992, she received the Educational Leadership Award from the University of Pittsburgh's Tri-State Study Council. In 1989, the Connecticut Association of Supervision and Curriculum Development designated her as one of three finalists for their Educational Leader of the Year Award. As a Connecticut high school principal, she was one of 25 public school educators selected for membership in the prestigious 100-member Headmasters Association, a group in which she continues to hold membership as an honorary member.

A graduate of Glassport Jr.-Sr. High School, she is cum laude graduate of the University of Pittsburgh where she received a B.S. in Elementary Education, her M.Ed. in School Administration in 1967, and her Ed.D. in Administration in 1973.

She serves her local church as Chairman of the Council on Ministries, Chairman of the Memorial Endowment Fund, and is a member of the Administrative Board. She is on the Sewickley Public Library's Board of Trustees.

On a personal note, it is a special pleasure for me to recognize this distinguished woman in education because many years ago she was the little girl whom I escorted to a junior high school dance.

UNITED STATES ARMY CORPS OF  
ENGINEERS

HON. ROBERT E. (BUD) CRAMER, JR.

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 22, 2000*

Mr. CRAMER. Mr. Speaker, I have worked with the United States Army Corps of Engineers for my entire service in Congress. I have always found the integrity of the Corps beyond question. I have great confidence in the Corps, including an outstanding group of people who work in the Huntsville, Alabama, Division office of the Corps.

Serious charges have been laid on the military leadership of the Corps by some in the press recently. These claims about the soundness of the Upper Mississippi and Illinois River Navigation Study must be fully evaluated and whatever steps these evaluations indicate to be appropriate must be taken. Until that time, however, I find it unacceptable and unfair to our armed forces to challenge the professional appointees who have given their entire professional career to serve this country. All of these officers have come highly recommended by their peers. Many of us have worked with them earlier in our careers.

The Upper Mississippi and Illinois River Navigation Study has not been completed and is yet to be distributed for state and agency review. To criticize the unknown outcome of the study before the public review has even started may inhibit reasoned development of final recommendations for water improvement by the Secretary of the Army and unfairly color Congress' deliberations on those recommendations. There are certainly many potential alternatives and points of view that have to be considered; there is not just one. There are many uncertainties and unknowns that we will encounter as we plan and prepare for the future, but there is one certainty: the importance to the national welfare of navigation as an essential element of a sound transportation infrastructure.

Through the Corps Civil Works program, the Federal Government has created the world's most advanced water resources infrastructure contributing to our unprecedented standard of living. The program is essentially a capital investment and management program that returns significant economic, environmental, and other benefits to the nation. Though relatively small in the context of total Federal expenditures, investments in, and sound management of the Corps water resources projects have beneficial effects that touch almost every facet of modern American society—navigation projects that provide the Nation with its lowest-cost mode of transportation for bulk commodities; flood control projects that protect the lives, homes and businesses of thousands of Americans; and recreation facilities that enable millions of visitors to relax and enjoy the beauty of our country's waters.

I say that these kinds of decisions are extremely complex and controversial and are best left to the American people, acting through the Congress, to make. The stakes are so high and the potential impacts so great because national security, national competitiveness in the global market place, national health and welfare, and economic well-being of the Midwest grain producers, just to mention a few considerations are at stake. And I,

as a member of this body, stand ready to review all of the alternatives and to make the difficult decisions that are necessary to serve our great nation and the needs of my constituents.

There are many outstanding public servants, military and civilian, involved in this and other Corps studies. I support the Corps' process and urge my colleagues to join me in expressing confidence that the Corps, working together with all of the interest groups, as it has so often in the past for great national benefit, will produce recommendations from the Upper Mississippi and Illinois Navigation Study that will stand the test of time.

#### TRIBUTE TO BOBB MCKITTRICK

### HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 22, 2000

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to invite my colleagues to join me in paying tribute to the memory of Bobb McKittrick of San Mateo, California. Mr. McKittrick, the longtime offensive line coach of the San Francisco 49ers, passed away last Wednesday after a lengthy battle against bile duct cancer. He leaves behind a loving family and a reputation as one of the premiere leaders and motivators in the National Football League. His legacy includes the affection of the hundreds of athletes whose lives he touched with his passion, determination, and commitment to excellence as well as to tens of thousands of devoted fans, for whom he was an example of dedication and public spiritedness.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that an article by Michael Silver from the April 26, 1999, issue of *Sports Illustrated* about the courage, inspiration, and example of Bobb McKittrick be placed in the RECORD. It chronicles his extraordinary coaching record with the 49ers, his positive influence on the careers and lives of his players and friends, and his characteristically tenacious fight against cancer. Mr. Speaker, the story of Bobb McKittrick is an inspiring one.

ONE TOUGH CUSTOMER: OUTSPOKEN NINERS ASSISTANT BOBB MCKITTRICK IS BATTLING CANCER AND LIVER DISEASE WITH THE SAME FIERCE DETERMINATION THAT MADE HIM ONE OF THE BEST COACHES IN THE GAME

They were embattled behemoths in big trouble, and they felt like the smallest men on earth. Late in the third quarter of a game against the Eagles on a chilly September afternoon in Philadelphia 10 years ago, Harris Barton and his fellow San Francisco 49ers offensive linemen trudged off the field with their heads down and their ears pricked. Joe Montana, the Niners' fine china, had been sacked eight times. The Eagles led by 11 points, and censure was a certainty: Coach George Seifert's face was convulsing like Mick Jagger's, offensive coordinator Mike Holmgren was growling into his headset, and offensive line coach Bobb McKittrick was preparing to vent his frustrations. As the linemen took a seat on the bench, McKittrick stared down at veterans Guy McIntyre, Bubba Paris and Jesse Sapolu and said calmly, "You three might want to start praying about now." Then he turned to Barton. "And Harris," McKittrick added, "if you know a Jewish prayer, you might want to say it."

Without swearing, getting personal or raising his voice, McKittrick, a former Marine

who makes Chris Rock seem vague and indirect, had delivered a sharp motivational message. The linemen buckled down, Montana threw four touchdown passes in the fourth quarter, and San Francisco won by 10. The next day McKittrick called Montana into an offensive line meeting and apologized for the breakdown in protection. Montana shrugged it off, but word got around, giving players another reason to respect a man who may be the most successful position coach of his era.

In a business in which coaches get relocated, recycled and removed as a matter of course, McKittrick, 63, has been the Niners' offensive line coach for 20 seasons. During that time San Francisco has won five Super Bowls and put together the most successful two-decade run in NFL history, and the fact that McKittrick has been entrenched in the same job throughout that span, under three head coaches, is not accidental. In addition to routinely milking exceptional production out of players overlooked or cast off by other teams, McKittrick has been the glue that has held together the Niners' vaunted West Coast attack. Bill Walsh, recently rehired as San Francisco's general manager, says McKittrick "has developed more offensive line knowledge than anyone, ever. The continuity of the line, its consistent ability to protect the quarterback and open running lanes, has been the cornerstone of the 49ers' success over the past 20 years, and without Bobb, I don't think it happens. His men have played longer, with better technique, more production, fewer injuries. In every possible category you can measure, he's right at the top."

The Niners are so uneasy about the notion of ever working without McKittrick that they told him he'd have a job for life when he was mulling an offer to become the St. Louis Rams' offensive coordinator after the 1994 season. He recently signed a two-year deal, and in the weeks leading up to the draft, he was busy breaking down film on top line prospects—an endeavor that in most years is about as fruitful for McKittrick as Academy Award voters viewing Brian Bosworth movies. The San Francisco brass concentrates on drafting talent at other positions and relies on McKittrick to excel with lesser-regarded linemen. Few coaches have done so much with so little, but no one is taking McKittrick for granted anymore.

In January, four days after the 49ers were eliminated from the NFC playoffs by the Atlanta Falcons, McKittrick received a medical double whammy: Doctors told him that he had cancer and that he needed a liver transplant. McKittrick, whose colon was removed 17 years ago after precancerous cells were detected, has a malignancy on his bile duct. He has begun undergoing radiation and chemotherapy at Stanford Hospital in Palo Alto. He needs a liver transplant because he is suffering from cholangiocarcinoma. He is on a waiting list for a new liver.

While his relatives, friends and colleagues are worried sick, McKittrick, predictably, has been calm, even upbeat. Though down 20 pounds from his normal 200, he insists on keeping the bulk of his coaching responsibilities, faithfully reporting to work with the catheter used to administer chemotherapy treatments sticking out of his left arm. "It's a difficult situation," he says, "but I went through six weeks of boot camp, and it can't be any worse than that. I think I can get through anything—and it sure beats the alternative."

On a mild Monday afternoon in late March, McKittrick walks into the three-bedroom house in San Mateo where he and his wife, Teckla, have lived since 1979. "You've got this place freezing," he tells her before leaving the room to turn up the heat. "He's

cold," Teckla says to a visitor. "Now can you tell something's wrong?"

Raised in Baker, a northeast Oregon farm town where the winters are frigid, McKittrick developed a stubborn resistance to cold at an early age. He unfailingly wears shorts and a T-shirt to even the most bone-chilling practice sessions, and when the 49ers travel to colder climes, McKittrick packs lightly. During a Monday-night game played in freezing rain at Chicago's Soldier Field in October 1988, McKittrick wore a short-sleeve shirt but no jacket. At one point his teeth were chattering so much that he was unable to enunciate a running play to Walsh, who subsequently decreed that all coaches must cover their arms during harsh weather. When the Niners returned to Chicago the following January for the NFC Championship Game, McKittrick complied with the new policy by donning a windbreaker—on a day in which the windchill factor reached -47[degrees]. At such moments McKittrick, with his shaved head and stocky frame, seems to be as much caricature as character. "Everybody notices the physical part, but when it comes to emotional strength, he's probably the toughest person I know," says Seifert, who now coaches the Carolina Panthers. "He has an ability to deal with things that would shatter most people."

After having his colon removed, McKittrick wore a colostomy bag for a year before a second operation allowed him to discard it. "He had this device strapped to his hip," Seifert says, "and I'll never forget the sight of him running onto the practice field holding that bag so it wouldn't fall. How devastating and emotionally trying that must have been. Had it been me, I don't know that I could have coached again."

McKittrick's toughness is rivaled only by his bluntness. "He's brutally honest with me, too," says Teckla, who married Bobb in 1958. "It's one thing when he tells me my hair looks funny, but I'm constantly worried he's going to get fired [for speaking his mind]." Barton says he and other linemen used to write down some of McKittrick's more eye-opening statements. "One of the classics was when we drafted this 6'7" guy named Larry Clarkson [in '88]," Barton says. "Every day in training camp [defensive end] Charles Haley would run around him, then so would the second-teamer, and Larry would end up on the ground. Finally we're in a meeting one night, and Bobb says, 'Jeez, Larry, I don't think you have the coordination to take the fork from the plate to your mouth.'"

As harsh as he sometimes sounds, McKittrick gets away with it, partly because he can take criticism as unemotionally as he dishes it out. He regularly challenges his bosses in meetings, but, says Seifert, "after a while, that becomes part of the charm of the man." McKittrick says one reason he has not sought jobs with bigger titles is the political correctness he associates with such roles. "I'd rather teach than be an administrator," he says. "I don't like a lot of the things that administrators have to do."

While some head coaches might view vocal dissent as a threat, at least one of McKittrick's friends—a man who had some pretty decent success as UCLA's basketball coach from 1949 to '75—believes it's invaluable. "An assistant coach who's afraid to speak his mind isn't very helpful," says John Wooden, who grew close to McKittrick during the latter's stint as a Bruins football assistant from 1965 to '70. "A head coach should never want a yes-man: He'll just inflate your ego, and your ego's probably big enough as it is. An assistant as bright as Bobb could only be an asset."

Honest as he is, McKittrick could not bring himself to tell Teckla about his cancer. He

found out shortly before they embarked upon a nine-day trip to visit their two sons, in Oregon and California and, not wanting to spoil the vacation, stayed mum.

For all of Bobb's sensible stoicism, Teckla is his polar opposite, an emotional worrywart who sheds tears as readily as some people clear their throats. They met as Oregon State undergrads at a study table, conversing for 20 minutes in a group setting. "The next day," Teckla says, "he told someone he had met the woman he was going to marry." Together they've had more of a life together than most coaching couples, sharing a passion for history that has inspired vacations to places like Normandy and Russia as well as cruises on the Danube and the Baltic Sea.

In late January, McKittrick returned from his vacation and went back to work, figuring he'd break the news to Teckla that evening. Before he could, however, he received a frantic call from her: An oncologist's assistant had phoned the McKittrick house to confirm an appointment. "My wife was in tears for the next two weeks," Bobb says. "She hears cancer and immediately thinks, You're going to die. That's not the way I'm approaching it."

McKittrick's approach to life has never been orthodox. In seventh grade he added a third b to his first name because, he says, "I just wanted to be different." A high school valedictorian who was also a decorated student at Oregon State, McKittrick was persuaded by Tommy Prothro, his coach when he walked on as an offensive lineman for the Beavers, to return to his alma mater as an assistant after his three years of service in the Marines. McKittrick followed Prothro to UCLA, the Los Angeles Rams and then to the San Diego Chargers, where he and fellow assistant Walsh became friends. When Walsh was hired as 49ers coach in 1979, he asked McKittrick to come along.

McKittrick compares Walsh's recent return to the 49ers, who had been reeling from front-office turmoil, to Churchill's reign as Britain's prime minister during World War II. "He had been out of favor," McKittrick says, "but when the Nazis were threatening to overrun Europe, they turned to him for his dynamic leadership, and he held them together."

McKittrick is not only a voracious reader of nonfiction but also a genealogy freak who serves as an unofficial historian for his hometown. He also keeps a meticulous journal designed to "give my [two] grandkids an idea of what my life was like." According to his good friend, Loring De Martini, McKittrick's life is easy to describe: "Bobb is almost a saint. He's a guy who has never willfully done a wrong thing."

Not everyone would nominate him for sainthood. Drawing on some of the blocking methods he learned from Prothro, McKittrick recruited relatively small, agile linemen and taught them techniques—the cut block, the reverse-shoulder block, the chop—most of which were legal, at least when executed perfectly, but which infuriated opponents. After a 1985 game, Los Angeles Raiders defensive lineman Howie Long charged after McKittrick in a tunnel at the L.A. Coliseum and vented; the two haven't spoken since. In his book *Dark Side of the Game*, former Falcons defensive lineman Tim Green referred to McKittrick as Dr. Mean. McKittrick notes that in recent years, at least a third of the teams in the NFL have adopted his controversial techniques. "Those big, tough guys on defense want to play our strength against their strength," he says. "I'd rather play our strength against their weakness."

McKittrick's supporters far outnumber his detractors. Holmgren, 49ers coach Steve

Mariucci and Denver Broncos coach Mike Shanahan credit him with helping them assimilate Walsh's concepts, and Raiders coach Jon Gruden, who began his NFL career breaking down film for McKittrick in 1990, refers to McKittrick as "my idol, the best coach I've ever been around." Shanahan says McKittrick, with whom he worked for three seasons as a San Francisco assistant, "has forgotten more football than I know, but what really stands out is his incredible work ethic. He leaves no stone unturned, and that's why everybody considers him the best in the business."

Alas, McKittrick's prowess as a coach is not at the forefront of his friends' minds. Call someone looking for a quote, and instead of answers you get questions: How's Bobb? Is he going to get his liver? The answers are unclear, but things could be better. The chemotherapy has sapped McKittrick, and last weekend he was hospitalized with a 104[degree] temperature. He has another worry. In mid-March, Teckla was rushed to Stanford's emergency room with what doctors feared was a heart attack. It turned out to be a problem with her gallbladder, which is scheduled to be removed in early May. The doctors would like Bobb to finish fighting the cancer before replacing his liver, but he's one of many on a waiting list, and the timing is largely out of their control.

Recently McKittrick was at Stanford shuttling between appointments when a team of physicians tracked him down. They ushered him and Teckla into a room and informed them that a liver had become available. The chief transplant surgeon, Carlos Esquivel, then explained the various risks, including the possibility that Bobb could die on the operating table. The doctors said they needed a decision within two hours. Teckla broke into tears. Bobb stroked her hand, calmly questioned the doctors and finally said, "Let's do it."

He was told to return to the hospital later that afternoon for surgery. Teckla worried that he had rushed his decision, but Bobb said, "I made a life-altering decision 40 years ago in 20 minutes, and I haven't regretted it." He was sitting in the living room of his house when the phone rang. A nurse told him the doctors had found the liver to be unsuitable. When he repeated the news, Teckla's knees buckled and she fainted. Bobb took the news in stride.

"He has incredibly tough skin," Barton says of his coach. "It's a crisis situation, but he won't show a weakness."

Barton lets his thought hang for a moment; it occurs that he might want to say a Jewish prayer right about now. "Believe me," Barton says, "I will." He won't be alone.

"When it comes to emotional strength, he's probably the toughest person I know," Seifert says of his former assistant.

"Teckla was in tears for two weeks," says Bobb. "She hears cancer and immediately thinks, You're going to die. That's not the way I'm approaching it."

McKittrick "has forgotten more football than I know," Shanahan says, "but what really stands out is his incredible work ethic."

#### PERSONAL EXPLANATION

##### HON. ANNA G. ESHOO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 22, 2000*

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, on March 21, 2000, I was unable to be in Washington and, consequently, missed two votes.

Had I been present, I would have voted "aye" on rollcall No. 56 and rollcall No. 57.

#### HONORING THE 12TH ANNUAL FRIENDS FOR LIFE BANQUET FOR THE CRISIS PREGNANCY CENTER IN ROME, GEORGIA

##### HON. BOB BARR

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 22, 2000*

Mr. BARR of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, it is my distinct honor today to recognize the Crisis Pregnancy Center in Rome, Georgia. On March 23, 2000, at the Friends for Life Banquet, the Crisis Pregnancy Center in Rome, Georgia will be honored for the work it does in the community to save the lives of unborn children.

Currently, in Washington, DC, we are working in the Judiciary Committee, as well as on the House Floor, to ban the heinous practice of partial-birth abortion and take other steps to protect the unborn. However, what we do in the Congress, even if we had a President who shared our regard for the unborn, can only address the symptoms of a societal problem that results in so many abortions each year. The real, long term solutions have to come from our communities. The Crisis Pregnancy Center in Rome, Georgia fills this vital role in aiding and assisting pregnant women so that neither the mother nor the child fall victim to abortion.

The Center has a direct and positive impact on many constituents here in Georgia's 7th district as well as citizens throughout North Georgia, and I would like today to pause and commend Rome's Crisis Pregnancy Center for all the hard work and dedication it provides to so many women and families in time of need, day in and day out. They truly are doing our Lord's work.

#### TWENTY-FIVE YEARS OF "A PRAIRIE HOME COMPANION"

##### HON. COLLIN C. PETERSON

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 22, 2000*

Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota. Mr. Speaker, A Prairie Home Companion is more than just a good radio program. It's a good radio program that has been around for twenty-five years. When it debuted on July 6, 1974, before a live audience of twelve at Macalester College in St. Paul, Minnesota, no one would have suspected that twenty-five years later it would delight a national weekly radio audience of 2.8 million listeners, and many thousands of international fans across the globe from Edinborough to Tokyo.

Over the past quarter century, A Prairie Home Companion has broadcast over 2,600 hours of programming, and has toured to forty-four of the fifty states. Close to one million people have attended live broadcasts. It's now heard on more than 470 public radio stations from coast to coast. The program, with origins in the American Midwest, has made a successful leap overseas. In 1985, Minnesota Public Radio started sending reel-to-reel tapes of the shows to Australia and Sweden. In

1990, digital audiotapes were sent to Taiwan. Since 1996, the show goes directly by satellite for broadcast worldwide. Now, it can be heard in dozens of European cities including Amsterdam, Berlin, Brussels, Bonn, Vienna, Geneva and London. In twenty-five years, A Prairie Home Companion has become a true national treasure with international appeal.

The origin of the name, A Prairie Home Companion, is the Prairie Home Cemetery in Moorhead, Minnesota, near Concordia College, all of which are located in my home district back in Northwestern Minnesota. Mr. Garrison Keillor, a fellow Minnesotan and the program's host, inventor, chief writer, and heart and soul, has stated, "You can't name a show Prairie Home Cemetery, so I substituted Companion for Cemetery." His legions of fans are glad he did.

Every week the two-hour live variety show is packed with musical guests, comedy sketches and Mr. Keillor's commentary about small-town life in his fictional hamlet of Lake Wobegone. Many people in this country and around the world identify Minnesota with the image of Lake Wobegone, a town "where all the women are strong, the men are good-looking, and all the children are above average." Though there are other ways to pass the time Saturday evenings, fans of A Prairie Home Companion often plan their weekends around the show. Nutritionist Leslie Cordella-Simon has said, "It's a little respite at the end of the week." Here in Washington, Ruth Harkin, the wife of Iowa Senator TOM HARKIN, has commented that they rarely miss the program. She echoes the sentiments of many when she says, "Lake Wobegone is the town we both grew up in." NBC news anchor Tom Brokaw denies the rumor that he will not admit dinner guests to his house during the Lake Wobegone segment of the show. "I just don't pay much attention to them," he explains.

The first road trip of A Prairie Home Companion was to Fargo, North Dakota, and to Moorhead, Minnesota, in October 1974. Now, they routinely travel farther down the road to places like Edinborough, Scotland, and Dublin, Ireland. In the last twenty-five years, the show's truck has traveled over 230,000 miles, and personnel have flown or driven over 385,000 miles. The traveling shows are so popular that a sponsoring station manager in Peoria, Illinois, made the following remark after A Prairie Home Companion visited his town: "I could've run for mayor and gotten elected." In 1985, Time magazine discovered A Prairie Home Companion and put Mr. Keillor on its cover. Over a span of twenty-five years there have been 941 live performances and 864 live broadcasts of A Prairie Home Companion. From February to June in 1987, A Prairie Home Companion made the jump to television, running in an un-edited time-delayed version on the Disney Channel. Since October 5, 1996, the show's audio has been delivered live over the Internet to anyone with a computer and a modem.

A Prairie Home Companion and Mr. Keillor have already received a silo-full of well-deserved national recognition, including a Grammy Award, two ACE Awards for cable television, and a George Foster Peabody Award. In 1994, Mr. Keillor was inducted into the Radio Hall of Fame at Chicago's Museum of Broadcast Communication. In 1999, he was awarded the National Humanities Medal by President Clinton at the White House. Mr. Wil-

liam R. Ferris, Chairman of the National Endowment for the Humanities, said, "The 1999 National Humanities Medalists are distinguished individuals who have set the highest standards for American cultural achievement."

Mr. Keillor likes to describe Lake Wobegone as a place "that time forgot and the decades cannot improve." The same could be said about his radio show. Mr. Speaker, I congratulate Minnesota Public Radio, the staff of A Prairie Home Companion, and Garrison Keillor on the occasion of the notable achievement of twenty-five years of proud representation of the art, culture and people of Minnesota.

HONORING THE LATE WILLIAM W. "BILL" GEARY, AMERICAN HERO

**HON. JOHN JOSEPH MOAKLEY**

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 22, 2000*

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, today I pay tribute to genuine American hero, William W. "Bill" Geary, who died on November 15, 1999. Bill was a veteran of World War II. He saw action in eight major campaigns throughout Europe during the war. Bill was a true friend to many people as well as a devoted husband to his loving wife "Bea".

Even though Bill witnessed atrocities and violence, he was a man of peace and he refused to accept that he was a hero among men. Fortunately, Bill's brother Joe Geary, U.S. Navy (Ret.) provided me a detailed history of Bill's service to his country. I am pleased to have this history inserted in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for all American's to see:

WILLIAM W. GEARY, BORN FEBRUARY 8, 1921—  
DIED NOVEMBER 15, 1999

William W. "Bill" Geary enlisted in the U.S. Army on October 15, 1941. After extensive training he was assigned to the 456th Battalion of the 505th Parachute Infantry Regiment of the 82nd Airborne division.

SICILY—OPERATION HUSKY

On the evening of July 9, 1943, Bill Geary, along with 3,400 other paratroopers, were en-route to Sicily. Somewhere east of Gela shortly before midnight, Bill Geary jumped and landed close to a German outpost. Advancing toward the German position he saw another paratrooper who had landed in the barbed wire. The Germans poured gasoline on him and set him on fire. Bill was shooting at the Germans and the trooper on fire was screaming. There was no way that Bill Geary could rescue the other trooper.

The next day Bill Geary was wounded by shrapnel. His wound was treated with sulfa and bandaged and he immediately returned to his platoon and resumed fighting off German counterattacks.

By 23 July, after two weeks of heavy fighting, the 82nd Airborne Division had completed its mission. The Germans had taken a severe beating from the 82nd Airborne Division.

ITALY—SALERNO—OPERATION AVALANCHE

On September 9, 1943, elements of the Fifth U.S. Army made an amphibious landing at Salerno Bay. Two German Divisions moved south to attack and exploited a gap between U.S. and British forces.

On September 13, an urgent message was sent to the 82nd on Sicily for immediate help. The next night the 505th Parachute Infantry Regiment jumped into the beachhead.

Bill Geary was in his second major battle against the Germans. They saved General Clark's Fifth U.S. Army from defeat. The 82nd then pushed the Germans north to the Volturno River.

ITALY—ANZIO—OPERATION SHINGLE

An amphibious landing was carried out on January 22, 1944, at Anzio, north of the German lines. The Germans rushed in reinforcements and another stalemate developed. In late February 1944, elements of the 82nd Airborne Division, with Bill Geary taking part, were transported to the Anzio beachhead as reinforcements. They were involved in continuous heavy fighting against the Germans until mid-April 1944, when they were withdrawn to England.

NORMANDY, FRANCE—OPERATION OVERLOAD

On the evening of June 5, 1944, Bill Geary, loaded down with arms and ammunition, was boosted up into a C-47, along with 23 other paratroopers of the 505th Parachute Infantry Regiment. The initial objective of the 505th was the capture of the town and roads around Sainte-Mere-Eglise. Bill Geary jumped out of the C-47 into the black of night. There were tracer bullets flying up from many directions. He landed and immediately detached his "chute" and joined up with other troopers.

Some of the 505th paratroopers landed within the town of Sainte-Mere-Eglise. Most of them were killed while floating down in their parachutes. Others, that had their "chute" hung up in trees, were killed while struggling to get loose. This was not to be forgotten by the troopers of the 505th.

Bill Geary, along with others, fought their way in the dark to the outskirts of the town. They fought their way into the town and by daylight June 6, 1944, the town was in the hands of the 505th.

The 82nd then pushed south and west to block off the Contentin Peninsula. Fighting through the hedge rows of Normandy for four weeks, against stiff German resistance, capturing the high ground overlooking the town of Haye-du-Puits. There it remained in a defensive posture until it was relieved on July 11, 1944.

The 82nd Airborne Division suffered 47 percent casualties during 33 days of continuous fierce fighting without relief or replacements.

HOLLAND—OPERATION MARKET-GARDEN

The British 1st Airborne was to jump and seize the bridge over the Rhine River at Arnhem, some 64 miles into Holland. Several other bridges would be seized by the 82nd around the city of Nijmegen to the south of Arnhem. The 101st Division was to jump and capture bridges 25 miles north of the Allies front lines.

Sunday, September 17, 1944, Bill Geary, along with 23 other paratroopers in his group, was heavily burdened with all the ammunition and grenades he could possibly carry. The troopers of the 505th shouted to each other "Remember Sainte-Mere-Eglise," referring to the murder of 505th troopers by the Germans.

As the C-47s crossed the coastline of Holland anti-aircraft fire became intense, 118 of the transports were damaged and 10 were shot down. The C-47 carrying Bill Geary reached its drop point, the high ground near Groesbeek. The green jump light came on and the 24 paratroopers exited in quick succession, as fast as they could. They were receiving small arms fire from German troops in the woods as they descended. Unbuckling their chutes and laying prone on the ground, they returned fire.

Fighting continued through the day and into the night. The 505th was spread thin on their front, a line of about 6-7 miles. By then

end of the day all but one of the bridges had been taken.

The next day 450 C-47s, towing 450 gliders heavily laden with glider troops and equipment, started landing. The 505th had been battling the Germans all that day to clear the landing area of German troops. The landing area was within one-quarter mile of the border of Germany. On Tuesday, September 19, the Nijmegen bridge was seized. The 82nd troops held off numerically superior German troops for the next two weeks.

Allied forces suffered more casualties (17,000) in Market-Garden than they did in the invasion of Normandy. The 82nd Airborne Division's casualties were heavy. More than a thousand troops were buried in a cow pasture between Molenhoek and the Maas-Waal Canal.

In mid October the 82nd moved into some old French Army barracks about 80 miles from Paris. Numerous replacement paratroopers were received to fill huge voids in the ranks.

#### BATTLE OF THE BULGE

On December 16, 1944, the Germans launched a massive attack through the Ardennes against a green U.S. infantry division with no previous combat. The only U.S. Army reserve divisions were the 82nd and the 101st Airborne Divisions. General Gavin soon ordered both the 82nd and the 101st Divisions to move out to the battle area.

The 82nd, was the first to move out. They passed north through Bastogne and took up a blocking position west of St. Vith, spreading out along a 25 mile front. Some hours later the 101st moved out with orders to hold the vital crossroads and the town of Bastogne.

The weather was severe, extremely cold and heavy snowfall had started. The 82nd was scattered over 100 square miles of terrain. On the 19th of December the 505th paratroopers, including Bill Geary, were occupying the best defensive positions along their six mile front. Fierce fighting against two German Divisions soon began and continued for a week. By December 27, the first phase of the Battle of the Bulge was over. The German advance had been stopped.

The First U.S. Army, of which the 82nd was the spearhead, launched a counter attack on January 3, 1945. In the first day of fighting the 82nd completely overran the German 62nd Volksgrenadier Division and the 9th S.S. Panzer Division, inflicting severe casualties on the enemy, capturing 2,400 prisoners. A German reserve column of trucks and troops moving up to support the decimated German divisions advanced straight into the 82nd's lines and was totally destroyed. On January 8, the 82nd advanced to the Salm River in heavy fighting. The Battle of the Bulge was over.

#### THE ARDENNES

On January 28, 1945, the 82nd and 1st Infantry Division would lead the Allied assault through the Seigfried Line. Heavy fighting ensued as the 82nd, with Bill Geary, fought it's way into Germany through the Ardennes Forest. At 4:00 a.m. on February 2, the division mounted an aggressive attack. It penetrated through two miles of the Seigfried Line in fierce fighting. The German troops were retreating in the face of a tremendous onslaught.

Three days later the 82nd was en-route to the Huertgen Forrest. The paratroopers of the 505th pressed on pushing the Germans back through the towns of Lammersdorf and Schmidt in two days of fierce fighting, moving closer to the Roer River which would be their next objective. Fighting continued all the way to the Roer River. On February 17, 1945, the 82nd was pulled out of the front lines.

#### RHINELAND

In late March, the 82nd fought its way to the Rhine River on a 20 mile front north and south of the city of Cologne, Germany. On April 29, 1945, the 82nd moved out of its positions and north more than 200 miles to a crossing site on the Elbe River. The 505th reached the site by dark. At 1:00 a.m. on April 30, the 505th made a crossing and caught the Germans completely by surprise. Bill Geary was now across the Elbe River and once again fighting Germans. The 505th advanced all day on May 1, as the Germans retreated.

When news of the 82nd's crossing reached General Omar Bradley's 12th Army Group headquarters, there was much delight and laughter. British General Montgomery had been complaining that the German opposition was far too great for him to cross the Elbe River.

On May 2-3 1945, the advance of the 82nd continued and a complete German Army Group of 250,000 men, with all their weapons of war, surrendered to the 82nd Airborne Division.

#### THE WAR IN EUROPE HAD COME TO AN END

For the 82nd Airborne Division the war in Europe had been costly. More than 60,000 men had passed through the ranks of the division. They left thousands of white crosses on foreign soil.

On November 15, 1999, Bill Geary lost a two year battle. It was a battle against Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis (ALS), commonly known as Lou Gehrig's Disease.

### CONGRESSIONAL RESEARCH SERVICE'S MEMOS SHOW S. 1895 MEDICARE BOARD IS A RECIPE FOR DISASTER

#### HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 22, 2000*

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, S. 1895, the Breaux-Frist Premium Support proposal to change Medicare is a recipe for administrative disaster.

Don't take my word for it. Following are quotes from two Library of Congress Congressional Research Service memos describing the many problems with S. 1895.

Just ask yourself, in the history of the world, has the administration of a large program (and Medicare is spending about \$220 billion a year) ever been successfully accomplished by a committee of seven?

As the ultimate Founding Father, George Washington said,

... wherever and whenever one person is found adequate to the discharge of a duty by close application thereto, it is worse executed by two persons, and scarcely done at all if three or more are employed therein.

The full CRS papers are available from my office at 239 Cannon HOB, Washington, DC 20515 (202-225-5065).

Following are other quotes from the studies. Describing how Medicare would be largely independent of the Secretary of HHS and the Administrator of HCFA, the CRS writes:

#### NEW, UNTESTED IDEAS

This organizational and administrative design is somewhat unusual when considered in light of traditional guidelines regarding the effective administration of government programs. These guidelines normally call for

placing major elements of a program in the same agency or department, and lodging authority over the program in the head of the agency or department, while authorizing the agency head to delegate that authority.

\* \* \* \* \*

The Secretary of HHS and the administrator of HCFA appear to be almost totally removed from any role regarding the Division of HCFA-Sponsored Plans, although they would apparently retain supervision and authority over the Division of Health Programs.

To a large extent, the proposed organizational and administrative restructuring of the agencies that would be administering the proposed Medicare program appears to depart from the traditional guidelines for the administration of government programs.

#### DIVIDED ADMINISTRATION: A RECIPE FOR CONFUSION?

The administration of the Medicare program is divided between the board and the Division of HCFA-Sponsored Plans. The fact that the Division must submit its sponsored plans to the board for approval compounds the problem. . . . What happens if the Division is unwilling or unable to develop plans the board finds acceptable? The board may appeal to the President for assistance, but since he appears to have little or no administrative or supervisory authority or responsibility regarding the operations of the board, he may have little motivation to intervene on their behalf.

The CRS points out that OMB is the only independent agency "exercising considerable authority over other independent bodies . . . as the President's surrogate . . ."

Even OMB, however, does not share or assume operating authority over government programs assigned to other agencies or departments.

It is difficult to find an example where independent bodies share administrative responsibility over a program, and where one body may veto the plans of another, as with the board and the Division of HCFA-Sponsored Plans.

CRS writes:

#### WHO'S IN CHARGE HERE? WHERE'S THE ACCOUNTABILITY?

Under S. 1895 the Secretary of HHS appears to be stripped of supervisory authority over the Medicare Program and of practically all authority over the Division of HCFA-Sponsored Plans [even though that Division is within HHS and operating under Federal laws].

Apparently, the Secretary would retain supervisory authority over only the Division's budget. Since the Secretary would have no role to play in the Division's activities, there is a possibility that its budget requests might not receive much support compared to other agencies in the Department.

The CRS memo notes "two of the most independent units existing within departments appear to be the Office of Comptroller of the Currency and the Office of Thrift Supervision," both in Treasury.

. . . such independence generally is given only to independent regulatory commissions that for convenience sake are located within departments.

But note, Mr. Speaker: Medicare is not just a regulatory program: It is an insurance program for 40 million people that spends \$220 billion a year and processes nearly a billion medical claims a year.

CRS writes:

## WHY 7 MEMBERS?

A further issue of authority and ease of decisionmaking is raised by the seven-member composition of the proposed Medicare Board. The current trend is to establish boards of three to five members, because larger boards often experience great difficulty in reaching a decision. Most recently, the former Interstate Commerce Commission, which initially consisted of 11 members, and was later reduced to five members, was abolished and many of its functions were transferred to a three-member Surface Transportation Board.

## WHAT PRESIDENT?

The amount of independence granted the Medicare Board from the President and from congressional oversight is highly unusual and serves to limit the accountability of the board members . . .

Presidential authority over one of the largest government programs would . . . be severely limited, because the Chief Executive would have virtually no authority over board activities . . . Congressional influence and direction would also be limited because the board, able to raise its own operating funds, would not be subject to the yearly appropriations process.

## TALK ABOUT MAKING HCFA MORE UNRESPONSIVE!

It is rare for such agencies to be authorized to generate their operating funds. Only a handful of such agencies, nearly all involved with banking and financial matters, have such authority.

## IN CONCLUSION, LET'S BE ANTI-DEMOCRACY

Congress Sometimes departs from traditional guidelines regarding what is considered the type of organizational and administrative structure most likely to result in the effective delivery of government programs. The proposed bill restructuring the Medicare program, departing as it does from those guidelines, raises questions because it would divide program responsibility and authority between two government entities, an independent Medicare Board and the Division of HCFA-Sponsored Plans. Difficulties in administering the program are more likely to arise and produce conflicts more difficult to resolve when a program is divided between two distinct federal entities than when located within one entity. Additionally, there may be a problem when one of the entities is located within a department and the head of the department has little if any supervisory authority over that entity. That situation may serve to separate the department head from any problems that the entity may be experiencing and make it less likely that he or she would be willing or able to help resolve those problems. Finally, the amount of independence proposed for the Medicare Board would make it more difficult for the President to exercise guidance and direction over the Medicare program, and for Congress to provide guidance and direction to the board through its use of the appropriations process.

TRIBUTE TO DENMARK'S AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES, K. ERIK TYGENSEN

## HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 22, 2000*

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I invite my colleagues to join me in bidding farewell to Am-

bassador K. Erik Tygesen, who has served as Denmark's extraordinary envoy to the United States for the past five years. Ambassador Tygesen's outstanding efforts to promote the diplomatic relations between the United States and Denmark are a reflection of his exemplary devotion to democratic ideals, and we are immensely grateful for his commitment and integrity. He will be missed here in Washington.

In July 1997 President Clinton traveled to Denmark, the first-ever visit of a United States President in office. The trip was an overwhelming success, due in large part to the preparations and planning of Ambassador Tygesen. This visit further strengthened the long and strong lasting ties between our two countries. In his speech to Her Majesty the Queen of Denmark, President Clinton said, "The United States has had relations with Denmark longer than with any other country, and our nations have never been closer than today. On almost every issue we stand together, and on some of the most important issues we stand together almost alone. But America always knows it is in the right if Denmark is by our side."

Ambassador Tygesen embodies these sentiments that President Clinton voiced. Consistent with a long Danish tradition of championing peace, Ambassador Tygesen was a platoon leader in the first United Nations peacekeeping force, UNEF, in Gaza from 1956 to 1957. He subsequently devoted his life to the diplomatic service. After holding numerous high-level positions in the Danish cabinet, Ambassador Tygesen was appointed Deputy Head of the Danish delegation to the United Nations' 11th Special Assembly on Economic Affairs in 1980, where his performance was so commendable that he shortly thereafter was appointed Ambassador to Brazil and then to Germany. In 1995 he was made Ambassador of the Kingdom of Denmark to the United States of America.

In this last post, Ambassador Tygesen encouraged Denmark to join the United States as an active part of the international effort to counter the destabilizing effects of President Milosevic's ethnic cleansing agenda in the former Yugoslavia. Consequently, Denmark was the one of the largest per capita contributors to peacekeeping missions in Kosova, participating in the air campaign and providing troops and police as well as humanitarian aid and reconstruction assistance.

Ambassador Tygesen also promoted Danish support of NATO expansion. At the Washington Summit in April 1999, Denmark welcomed Poland, Hungary and the Czech Republic to NATO. This generosity of spirit and global awareness were also evident as Ambassador Tygesen sought, both in Washington and in Copenhagen, to support further liberalization of transatlantic trade in the interest of both our countries. His efforts to contain and eliminate trade frictions and to devise an early-warning system so that both sides of the Atlantic might avoid such trade disputes in the future have strengthened cooperation between the United States and the European Union.

Last year the Ambassador also secured Danish funds which made it possible to sign an agreement between the Danish Ministry of Culture and the government of the United States Virgin Islands (the former Danish West Indies). Denmark shares a rich common heritage with these islands, and through this agreement will transfer original archival mate-

rial on the history of the Danish West Indies from the Danish National Archives in Copenhagen to the United States Virgin Islands.

Ambassador Tygesen has been integral to promoting the continued good relations between the United States of America and the Kingdom of Denmark. He displays all the noble qualities of compassion, reasonableness and foresight which characterize his countrymen, and we in Washington shall miss him greatly.

## HONORING CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY'S MEN'S BASKETBALL TEAM

## HON. JOHN B. LARSON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 22, 2000*

Mr. LARSON. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of Congressman SAM GEJDENSON (CT-02) and myself, today I honor a special group of college athletes who have captured the hearts and minds of people across the State. On March 16, the Central Connecticut State University Men's Basketball team played in the NCAA Division I tournament for the first time since joining the division in 1986.

When the Blue Devils traveled to the Minneapolis Metrodome for their big game, they brought with them the accomplishment of a 25 and 5 overall record during the 1999-2000 season, including a 15-game winning streak, and the title of Northeast Conference Champions. They had set their sights on a win in the first round of action, but they were already winners in the hearts of many across the Nation.

Central waited many years, but it was finally their turn at the "big dance." As an alumnus of the University, I could not be happier for the team.

There is nothing better than school pride. The approximately 12,000 students who attend the University, which is located on a campus that encompasses both Newington and New Britain Connecticut, were given two more reasons to feel this pride with the team's win at the Northeast Conference on March 6, and with the announcement on Sunday, March 12 that they were headed to the NCAA Division I Championship playoffs.

The great, former Central coach Bill Detrick summed up the passion and pride that alumnus, students and friends of the University felt when the team won the Northeast Conference Championship, "When those nets were cut down, oh boy, all the players, coaches and fans ever at Central were up on that ladder, too."

Yes, in a manner of speaking, we were on that ladder. And the person who helped us experience that amazing moment was the Blue Devil's coach and fellow University alumnus, Howie Dickenman. Under his leadership the team won the Northeast Conference Championship just two years after joining the conference. In just his fourth year as head coach, Dickenman has transformed the Blue Devils from a 4 and 22 team into champions. No one is more deserving of the Northeast Conference Coach of the Year recognition than Howie Dickenman.

Here is a man who just earned a remarkable professional achievement, but who gave

the glory of the moment to the memory of his best friend from college and former coaching staff colleague, Dave Rybczyk. Dave past away in September 1999, but he spent 11 years working as assistant coach along side his dear friend Howie. What a moving moment when Howie let Dave's son and former Blue Devil's player, Mark, cut the final strands of the net after the Northeast Conference Championship game in honor of his father.

I had the pleasure of going to college with How Dickenman so I know first hand what a caring individual he is, and how passionate he is about coaching. He takes the legacy passed down to him by his father, a former basketball coach at Norwich Free Academy in Norwich, CT, very seriously. So much so, that he carried one of the bowties that his father used to wear as a coach in his pocket during Central's championship game.

Words of gratitude for this "dream season" must also be expressed to the team's assistant coaches Steve Pikiell, Patrick Sellers, and Anthony Latina. Central's men's basketball program truly encompasses the meaning of the word "team." The dedication and support of Steve, Patrick, and Anthony played a key role in helping these amazing players be their best.

And finally, the amazing players. Each one has helped make this very special moment happen for the school and they should be extremely proud of their accomplishment. Wherever life may take them upon graduation from Central Connecticut State University, the memories of this remarkable season will remain with them forever.

We would be remiss if we did not mention the most selfless act of one player in particular, Victor Payne, which was observed by University President Richard Judd.

A dedicated fan, who is a wheelchair-bound Central student, has attended every one of the team's games. And the team's Northeast Conference championship game in Trenton, NJ, was no exception. After the net was lowered, Victor Payne cut off a string and quietly, without fanfare walked over to this student and handed it to him. What a heart-rendering act of team spirit that embodies what the athletic program at Central Connecticut State University is all about. Victor Payne wasn't told to do that, he just knew in his heart it was the right thing to do.

We offer out most sincere congratulations to the Central Connecticut State University Men's Basketball team on their many successes this season. Thank you for the wonderful memories you have provided.

We wish the Blue Devils many years of continued success. Thanks for making two of your biggest fans very proud.

#### TRIBUTE TO EDWARD HEALEY

### HON. MARK FOLEY

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 22, 2000*

Mr. FOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize a gentleman from southern Florida who devoted his life to public service. State Representative Edward Healey, a former opponent and a valued colleague passed away last Wednesday.

Ed dedicated his professional and personal life to the people of Florida and as a state leg-

islator he served as one of the most senior members in the history of the Florida House. His contributions to the lives of all Floridians will continue to pay dividends for generations to come. As he was fond of saying, "A life of service is the only life worth living."

Originally from New York, Ed was awarded the Purple Heart for his actions in northern France during the invasion of Normandy. He moved to Florida in 1957 and quickly became involved in public service. Never one to grandstand, Mr. Healey was a true statesman, following his convictions and transcending political wrangling.

Long before ethics and campaign finance reform became buzz words in elections, Ed Healey was an advocate of good government. He worked to build the infrastructure of Florida through a solid knowledge of transportation issues and his work on the Joint Management Committee. He was known as one of the hardest working members in Tallahassee.

He is the epitome of a gentleman. As a former opponent in state politics, I can say he was always a true gentleman and a fair competitor. Ed was a person that would reach out to people whether you agreed with his views or not and was as comfortable meeting with people in Dunkin Donuts as he was at the Breakers. He will be truly missed.

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the citizens of Florida, I would like to say thank you to Mr. Healey.

#### INTRODUCTION OF THE IDEA FULL FUNDING ACT

### HON. WILLIAM F. GOODLING

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 22, 2000*

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, today, I am introducing the IDEA Full Funding Act of 2000 which will set us on the course of reaching the commitment the U.S. Congress made 24 years ago to children and families with special education needs. That commitment was to provide children with disabilities access to a quality public education and contribute 40 percent of the average per pupil expenditure to assist States and local school districts with the excess costs of educating such children.

Unfortunately, we have failed to fully meet this commitment. Nevertheless, over the past four fiscal years (fiscal year 1997, fiscal year 1998, fiscal year 1999, and fiscal year 2000), we have fought for and achieved a dramatic \$2.6 billion funding increase for IDEA. This is a 115 percent increase in the Federal share for Part B of IDEA. However, this amounts to only 12.6 percent of the national average per pupil expenditure to assist with the excess expenses of educating children with disabilities.

Failing to meet our full commitment contradicts the goal of ensuring that children with disabilities receive a quality education.

The Congressional Research Service estimates that over \$15 billion would be needed to fully fund Part B of IDEA. The fiscal year 2000 appropriation for Part B was \$4.9 billion, leaving States and local school districts with an unfunded mandate of more than \$10 billion.

The bill I am introducing today sets a schedule to meet the 40 percent commitment by the year 2010. While many of us believe we

should already be paying our fair share, this bill will authorize increases of \$2 billion each year to ensure that our commitment becomes a reality in 10 years.

This Congress overwhelmingly passed a resolution stating that our highest education funding priority should be fully funding the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act.

I think that before we create new programs out of Washington, the Congress needs to ensure that the Federal Government lives up to the promises it made to the students, parents, and schools over two decades ago. If we had followed that commitment, local school districts would have the funds necessary to build new schools, hire new teachers, reduce class size and buy more computers. All new programs that the Administration has promoted over the last several years without funding the promise we made in 1975.

In my district, the York City School District receives \$363,557. If IDEA were fully funded, this school district would receive \$1,440,000, an increase of \$1,080,000. The York City School District currently spends \$6.4 million each year on special education services, which represents about 16 percent of its total budget. The Federal contribution is currently only 5.7 percent of this.

If the Federal Government paid the promised 40 percent for special education, York City would have approximately \$1.1 million in additional funds to spend on other pressing educational needs. While \$1.1 million may not sound like a lot of money, I can assure you that in a school district like York City, this represents a significant source of funds.

Just 3 years ago, Congress and the administration worked together in a true bipartisan fashion to reauthorize IDEA so those children with special needs can have more options and services. It is my hope that we can continue that bipartisan work to fully fund the IDEA and finally make good on our commitment.

I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

#### HONORING THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BELLE-SCOTT COMMITTEE

### HON. JERRY F. COSTELLO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 22, 2000*

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, today I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring the 50th anniversary of the Belle-Scott Committee of Belleville and Scott Air Force Base, IL.

The Belle-Scott Committee evolved from the "Belleville Plan" which was created in 1950 by then Belleville mayor, H.V. Calhoun, Maj. Gen. Robert Harper, commander of the Air Training Command at Scott Air Force Base and Col. George W. Pardy, Scott's commanding officer.

The "Belleville Plan" was announced at the First "G.I. Pal Dinner" which was held on November 29, 1950, at the U.S.O. Canteen in Belleville, IL. This committee, which has been in continuous existence since that time, offers a direct means by which the two communities, military and civilian, work together to promote matters of mutual interest.

Military and civilian representatives meet on a monthly basis to discuss cooperative social, recreational and cultural efforts between Scott Air Force Base and the city of Belleville, IL.

The group works toward more cooperative active participation in religious and educational programs and also fosters a closer working relationships between both Belleville and Scott's governmental operations.

The Belle-Scott Committee arose from the need to address community and base relationships in the late 40's and early 50's. Media reports at that time, which indicated that local military personnel were treated as second class citizens, paying higher prices than normal and unable to secure appropriate housing opportunities were reasons that the Belle-Scott Committee came into existence.

Since then, the Belle-Scott Committee has received national recognition. It was featured on the CBS Radio Network's "The People's Act" series in March 1952, and at least 10 nationally circulated magazines have published special features to list their achievements. In addition, newspapers throughout the country have also published articles dealing with the work of the committee. Several other air force bases and their host communities are using "Belle-Scott" as a guide in developing their efforts. The committee's research leads them to believe that they are the oldest military/community cooperation committee in continuous existence at any U.S. military installation.

This year will be the 50th anniversary of the first "G.I. Pal Dinner" now known as the "Belle-Scott Enlisted Dinner." The event brings more than 150 civilians, 50 officers from Scott Air Force Base and more than 100 enlisted guests. While the reasons for the formation of this committee had initially to do with civilian-military cooperation, it is the solving of these problems by persons both from the Base and from the city and the 50 years of continuous good relationships fostered by the Belle-Scott Committee that we now look to with pride.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring the service of the Belle-Scott Committee and for the assistance it provides in fostering the support of our civic and military personnel.

#### MEDICARE BOARD: BAD IDEA NO. 4

### HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 22, 2000*

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, some people are proposing legislation, such as S. 1895, that would turn Medicare over to a 7-person board and noncivil service staff.

Bad idea.

For the last 3 days I've entered in the RECORD portions of Congressional Research Service memos describing the administrative problems such a board could create.

I would like to submit in full the following footnote from the CRS memo that quotes the National Academy of Public Administration's warning about boards:

The National Academy of Public Administration is on record as being opposed to boards of directors for most corporate bodies.

We believe that this arrangement, borrowed from the private corporation model, has more drawbacks than advantages and that in most cases the governing board would be better replaced by an advisory board and the corporation managed by an ad-

ministrative with fully executive powers. A governing board may cut or confuse the normal lines of authority from the President or departmental secretary to the corporation's chief executive officer. With an advisory board, the secretary's authority to give that officer policy instruction is clear, as is the officer's right to report directly to the secretary and to work out any exemptions from or qualifications of administration or departmental policies and practices which the corporation requires.—National Academy of Public Administration, NAPA Report on Government Corporations, vol. 1 (Washington: NAPA, 1981), pp. 31-32.

#### CASTELLINO HONORED

### HON. PAUL E. KANJORSKI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 22, 2000*

Mr. KANJORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a close personal friend and devoted public servant, Frank Castellino, upon the occasion of his retirement. Frank will be honored by his friends and colleagues on March 23rd, and I am honored to have been asked to participate in this event. Frank Castellino is an institution in Luzerne County Courthouse, and his daily presence will be missed by everyone who has become so accustomed to his warmth and genuine concern for people.

Frank Castellino began his public service as a clerk in the Luzerne County Recorder of Deeds office in 1940. In 1968 he was elected Recorder of Deeds and proceeded to serve eight consecutive terms. No matter how busy he was, Frank always had time to get personally involved in solving people's problems.

I first came to know Frank Castellino when I was a boy tagging along with father as he visited the Recorder of Deeds office in his law practice. Later I grew to know him as the father of one of my classmates at Dickinson School of Law. Once I began my own practice of law, I frequently took advantage of his considerable expertise and helpfulness.

A lifelong resident of Pittston, Frank also served as Alderman from 1946 to 1966. He is a member and past president of the Pittston Lions Club and the Luzerne County Columbus League, which erected the Columbus memorial in Pittston. He served in the U.S. Navy during World War II. Under Frank's leadership, the Luzerne County Recorder of Deeds office was the first in the state to computerize its records.

Mr. Speaker, the Luzerne County Board of Commissioners paid a fitting tribute to Frank when they praised him as a "gracious and good-natured gentleman, who carried out his professional and personal responsibilities with a zeal many of us would envy, and whose broad community impact can never be fully measured."

I am pleased and proud to join with the Commissioners in thanking Frank Castellino for his years of dedicated service to Luzerne County and commending him on a "job well done." I send my sincere best wishes for a happy, healthy and productive retirement.

#### BENIN MAKES PROGRESS IN DEMOCRACY AND HUMAN RIGHTS

### HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 22, 2000*

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I want to call the attention of my colleagues to the West African nation of Benin and its President, Mathieu Kerekou. This country's story is a remarkable one, and an encouraging one. Under President Kerekou's leadership in the 1970s and 1980s, Benin made the difficult transition from authoritarian rule to democracy. President Kerekou won the country's second free election in 1996, an election which our Department of State called "generally free and fair"—strong praise for a country on this continent where democracy has suffered many setbacks in recent years. President Kerekou succeeded the former president in a peaceful transition of power.

The State Department's 1999 Country Reports on Human Rights Practices notes that President Kerekou "continued the civilian, democratic rule begun in the 1990-91 constitutional process." The report also notes that the government has generally respected the human rights of its citizens. The Constitutional Court has shown its independence of the government, and when the court recently ruled provisions of a decentralization law unconstitutional, the legislature and the President accepted this decision.

Benin is a small country and a poor one, but the Kerekou government has taken positive steps to strengthen its economy through privatizing state-owned enterprises and deregulating the economy. Under President Kerekou's leadership, Benin has been peaceful and stable.

Mr. Speaker, Benin has been willing to take courageous foreign policy decisions that run counter to generally accepted practice. The Government of Benin recently announced that it plans to open an embassy in Israel's capital city of Jerusalem. Benin becomes just the third country to establish an embassy in Israel's capital, after Costa Rica and El Salvador. Mr. Speaker, I look forward to the time when the United States will join these three countries and move our embassy in Israel to Jerusalem as mandated by the Congress.

Mr. Speaker, I invite my colleagues to join me paying tribute to the nation of Benin and its President, Mathieu Kerekou.

#### HONORING THE GOOD SHEPHERD REHABILITATION FACILITY VOLUNTEERS

### HON. PATRICK J. TOOMEY

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 22, 2000*

Mr. TOOMEY. Mr. Speaker, today I pay tribute to a group of my constituents who do volunteer work helping others in my district. Over 300 volunteers at the Good Shepherd rehabilitation facility recently received Raker Memorial Awards for their service. These volunteers contributed over 38,000 hours of service in 1999, helping to improve the lives of thousands of people in the community. From assisting residents with their chores to inspiring

them during difficult physical therapy, the acts of these volunteers show the depth of their generosity and compassion. The volunteers help individuals with disabilities achieve their full potential, and represent a light of hope to the entire community. I applaud Good Shepherd's wonderful volunteers for providing a service that aids so many members of the Lehigh Valley community. Mr. Speaker, all the volunteers at the Good Shepherd rehabilitation facility are Lehigh Valley Heroes.

## LIST OF HONOREES

Mr. Bruce Achey, Ms. Edna Adams, Mr. David Allen, Ms. Janet Ober, Ms. Althea Axe, Ms. Veronica Baker, Ms. Lucille Balzano, Ms. Virginia Bankhard, Ms. Betty Barrall, Ms. Rachael Bartek, Ms. Kathleen Batz, Ms. Shirley Baum, Ms. Christine Beck, Mr. James Beck, Ms. Dori Ann Becker, Mr. Michael Beecham, Ms. Diane Beil, Mr. Joseph Bemolas, Mr. Nicholas Bolling, Jean Borchick, Ms. Michelle Botelho, Ms. Evelyn Bouchat, Ms. Diane Bozzelli, Ms. Marilyn Breitenfeld, Ms. Sarah Brint, Ms. Donna Buzby, Ms. Heather Capuano, Mr. Matthew Cascioli, Mr. Vincent Carvallaro, Ms. Sandra Christman.

Ms. Sara Christman, Ms. Lois Cocanougher, Ms. Barbara Colby, Mr. James Collins, Mr. Frank Conlon, Richard Covert, M.D., Ms. Gloria Cowdrick, Mr. James Craig, Ms. Amber Cromer, Ms. Shannin Crone, Ms. Krystal Cruz, Mr. William Czar, Ms. Katie Czekner, Mr. Michael Daniels, Ms. Heather Deeble, Mr. Stephen DeLacy, Ms. Dorothy DeLazarro, Mr. Michael Delgrosso, Ms. Sarah D'Emilio, Ms. Ashley Donchez, Ms. Mary Dreisbach, Mr. Nathan Druckenmiller, Ms. Patricia Engler, Ms. Jill Farrara, Ms. Catherine Favata, Jean Feldman, Ms. Linda Ferrol, Ms. Elizabeth Fillman, Mr. Joseph Fischl, Ms. Jennifer Fleck.

Ms. Nichol Foster, Ms. Irene Francoeur, Ms. Janet Frederick, Ms. Lauren Gallagher, Ms. Erica Garber, Ms. Suzanne Garber, Ms. Cynthia Ann Garguilo, Mr. Sephen Gaul, Ms. Katherine Geiger, Ms. Mary Geiger, Ms. Maria Gentis, Ms. Sharon George, Ms. Kristen Gilbert, Ms. Megan Gilbert, Ms. Katie Grasso, Ms. Henrietta Graul, Ms. Maureen Griffin, Mr. William Griffith, Ms. Kristen Grob, Mr. Raymond Grube, Ms. Pauline Gruber, Mr. Warren Haas, Ms. Gladys Hahn, Ms. Rachel Halton, Ms. Mary Lou Hann, Ms. Katie Hannon, Mr. George Hargeshimer, Nichole Harris, Ms. Alison Hartman, Francis Hartneft.

Mr. William Hathaway, Ms. Dolores Hauze, Ms. Elizabeth Held, Ms. Helen Held, Ms. Hillary Hermansader, Ms. Elaine Herzog, Ms. Kitty Heydt, Ms. Sarah Hilbert, Ms. Varta Hojjat, Ms. Connie Holleman, Ms. Erin Hontz, Ms. Jennifer Hoyt, Ms. Sahnnon Hrabina, Mr. Nathan Huskey, Ms. Gale Hyman, Ms. Brittany Johnson, Ms. Carol Ann Johnson, Phyllis Johnson, Ms. Julie Kametz, Ms. Valerie Kamon, Mr. Joseph Kane, Ms. Davene Kates, Ms. Kristie Kapinas, Ms. Dolores Kelhart, Ms. Andrea Kiechel, Ms. Debbie Kiniuk, Ms. Tammy Kissel, Mr. Christopher Kissel, Mr. Kenneth Kissinger, Kelly Klampert.

Mr. Jason Klepac, Mr. Frederick Knauss, Mr. Winfield Knechel, Ms. Anne Knecht, Ms. Dorothy Knerr, Ms. Eugene Knerr, Ms. Sue Ann Knoebel, Mr. Donald Knowles, Mr. Joseph Koch, Mr. Sean Kopishke, Ms. Caitlin Kordek, Ms. Linda Kreithen, Ms. Cynthia Kutz, Ms. Sarah Lang, Mr. Brian Larrimore, Ms. Elizabeth Lawson, Mr. James Layland, Currelle Lee, Maur Levan, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Lichtenwalner, Ms. Maria Lieberman, Mr. and Mrs. Delsin Lindter, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Lloyd, Ms. Samantha Loving, Mr. and Mrs. Alan Lucas, Ms. Harriet MacDonald, Ms. Virginia MacDonald, Ms. Holly Macko, Ms. Susann Madara, Elfie Maniatty.

Ms. Reba Marblestone, Ms. Tara Marsh, Ms. Judith Marushak, Ms. Ellen Masenheimer, Ms. Rita Maugle, Jahvon McAuley, Ms. Ann McCandless, Ms. Marie McClay, Mr. and Mrs. Frank McCormick, Mr. Daniel McFadden, Mr. Charles McKenna, Ms. Patricia Mease, Mr. Hector Mendrell, Ms. Elizabeth Messer, Ms. Pauline Metzger, Ms. Erica Miller, Ms. Justine Miller, Mr. Kyle Miller, Ms. Sharon Miller, Ms. Stephanie Minarik, Ms. Ruth Morgan, Ms. Doris Moser, Mr. Patrick Murphy, Mr. and Mrs. Michael Nagle, Ms. Milly Nagle, Ms. Lauren Neveling, Mr. and Mrs. Matthew Oberdoester, Ms. Elizabeth Oberly, Mr. Kevin O'Neill, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Orach.

Mr. Michael Orendock, Mr. Gus Orphanides, Mr. Michael Palumbo, Ms. Georgine Patt, Mr. and Mrs. John Pello, Vergen Perez, Ms. Lillian Peters, Ms. Cheryl Petrakovich, Ms. Betsey Pitt, Kelly Potter, Ms. Judy Prodes, Ms. Linda Quinn, Marian Ramacci, Ms. Cynthia Raub, Ms. Eleanor Reichard, Ms. Valerie Reinhard, Ms. Sara Reink, Ms. Janna Reiss, Ms. Sara Reiter, Phares Reitz, Ms. Susan Reynard, Ms. Kimberly Reynolds, Ms. Sharon Ritchey, Ms. Patricia Rice, Mr. Rey Rivera, Mr. Jorge Rodriguez, Mr. Joshua Rodriguez, Ms. Reina Rodriguez, Ms. Julia Rossi, Mr. Charles Roth, Mr. Ryan Ruch.

Ms. Allison Ruyak, Ms. Jennifer Sabot, Ms. Virginia Saemmer, Mr. James Sawruk, Mr. Roger Scanlon, Ms. Brenda Schaad, Mrs. Betty Scharfenberg, Ms. Dorothy Scherer, Mr. Charles Schmehl, Ms. Mary Schmitt, Mr. Joshua Schnalzer, Mr. Justin Schnoll, Mr. Justin Schurawlow, Ms. Marie Scofield, Ms. Berverly Seibert, Mr. Richard Seitzer, Mr. Bobbie Shuhler, Ms. Kathy Schumack, Ms. Tara Siegle, Ms. Cathryn Sinnitz, Ms. Catherine Smicker, Ms. Dariene Smicker, Ms. Brenda Smith, Jamie Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Michael S. Smith, Ms. Arline Snyder, Ms. Melanie Snyder, Ms. Susan Soler, Mr. Simon Song, Mr. and Mrs. Travis So.

Mr. Justin Spanburgh, Mr. Jason Stauffer, Mr. Jerome Stephan, Ms. Lucille Stephens, Ms. Ruth Stier, Ms. Farahlee Straukas, Ms. Joyce Szmodis, Ms. Tamey Nora Lee, Ms. Nichole Taylor, Mr. Ted Terry, Ms. Lynn Teumim, Ms. Carol Thompson, Ms. Mary Lynn Thompson, Mary Kay Thomson, Mr. Bradley Trabosh, Ms. Jamie Trumbauer, Ms. Arlene Uhl, Ms. Mary Jane Uhl, Ms. Hope Ulmer, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Vorholy, Ms. Louise M. Wagner, Ms. Phyllis Wagner, Ms. Philomay Walker, Mr. Allen Walp, Ms. Mildred Wehr, Mr. James Wickert, Ms. Alice Widmann, Mr. Henry Williams, Ms. Geraldine Wilson, Ms. Katrina Wilson, Mr. Fred Yeakel, Mr. and Mrs. Jeff Youst, Ms. Dolores Zale.

JOSEPH W. DIEHN AMERICAN  
LEGION POST

## HON. MARCY KAPTUR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 22, 2000*

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today at the request of the Auxiliary of the Joseph W. Diehn American Legion Post in Toledo, Oh. The auxiliary has asked that its 2000 Annual Americanism Program be officially recognized, and I am pleased to submit the auxiliary's report for the record. The American Legion Auxiliary continues to play a vital role in holding dear the flame of freedom and imbuing its spirit in generations of young people through its annual Americanism program. Further, the program benefits the young participants di-

rectly by awarding academic scholarships to winners.

The Joseph W. Diehn American Legion Post Auxiliary's Legislative Chair, Jane Ann Rhoades submits:

"On February 20, 2000, J.W. Diehn held its annual Americanism program. The program was opened by Sylvania's Town Crier. Colors were posted by the newly formed Post Color Guard. The program was attended by local dignitaries including Sylvania's Mayor, Craig Stough, and Lucas County Commissioner Harry Barlos.

"The Sylvania Southview band played the 'Star Spangled Banner' and several patriotic hymns, including those of each branch of the armed services.

"The Americanism and Government test winners were presented with scholarships. This year's topic was 'Voting and the Importance of One Vote.' The winners were Chung Van Koh of Southview, Karen Wabeke of Northview, and Mike Samples of Northview. The government test winners were Rustam Salari of Southview, Jeff Allota of Northview, and Alexi Osborne of Southview.

"Miss Poppy, Cortney Furguson, read the 'Poppy Story.' The program concluded with the singing of 'God Bless the USA.'"

HONORING CONGRESSWOMAN  
PATRICIA SCHROEDER

## HON. MARK UDALL

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 22, 2000*

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, to mark National Woman's History Month, I rise to honor an outstanding leader from Colorado—a woman who broke down stereotypes and fought hard for what she believed was right, Representative Patricia Schroeder.

Pat represented Colorado's 1st Congressional District from 1973 to 1996. As a 12-term Member of Congress, she was affectionately known as the feminist "Dean" on Capitol Hill at a time when feminism was thought of as a radical idea. She helped change the way people thought about women. Her hard work in Congress ensured that women would be allowed to take care of their newborn children, that men and women would be able to take family and medical leave to care for a loved one, and that violence against women would not be tolerated in America.

Representative Schroeder was first elected to Congress in 1972 on an anti-Vietnam war platform. One of her first committee assignments was the Armed Services Committee, where she helped reshape the debate about arms control, responsible defense spending and improved working conditions for military personnel. On that committee, Pat worked to make sure that spouses of military personnel received health and survivor benefits. She also authored legislation that authorized State courts to divide military pensions in accordance with State divorce laws.

During her tenure on the Armed Services Committee, Pat was the chair of the Subcommittee on Military Installations, and later she chaired the Subcommittee on Research and Technology. She also served on the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service and the Select Committee on Children, Youth and

Families, which she eventually chaired. In addition, Pat was a member of the Committee on the Judiciary.

When she retired in 1996, Representative Schroeder was the dean of Colorado's congressional delegation. Coloradans are independent in thought and deed, and Pat is a perfect example of that characteristic. She fought old attitudes and prejudices and overcame great odds to make a difference in how women are perceived and treated. When Pat was asked why she was running as a woman, she would respond, "What choice do I have?" One of her slogans was, "When She Wins, We Win"—and so we did during the 24 years she served in the House. I am pleased to honor former Representative Patricia Schroeder during National Women's History Month.

RONGELAP RESETTLEMENT  
EXTENSION

**HON. DON YOUNG**

OF ALASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 22, 2000*

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, I want my colleagues to be aware of a constructive and welcome agreement concluded this month by the Department of the Interior with the Rongelap Atoll Local Government which is a direct result of a bill passed by the House last year. H.R. 2970, "A bill to prescribe certain terms for the resettlement of the people of Rongelap Atoll due to conditions created at Rongelap during United States administration of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands." The primary intent of the legislation which I introduced with the Senior Democratic Member of the Committee on Resources, George Miller, was to extend for ten years the existing resettlement agreement initially required by Congress. Finally, the objective of Congress in H.R. 2970 was accomplished with the signing on March 10, 2000, of the Memorandum of Agreement on Implementation of the "Agreement Regarding United States Assistance in the Resettlement of Rongelap Concluded Between the United States Department of the Interior and the Rongelap Atoll Local Government".

Rongelap is an atoll in Micronesia and the home of people and islands which was contaminated by high level radioactivity during the U.S. nuclear testing program in the Marshall Islands. The United States provides assistance to this former Trust Territory community in accordance with the Compact of Free Association between the United States and the Republic of the Marshall Islands, as well as subsequent treaties and agreements relating to the current resettlement projects at Rongelap Island. The background on H.R. 2970 and Rongelap resettlement is set forth in House Report 106-404.

The Committee on Resources, which I chair, developed H.R. 2970 on a bipartisan basis, recognizing the success to date of the resettlement and radiological rehabilitation of Rongelap and the need to continue the decision-making process of the resettlement of Rongelap by the local atoll government, rather than directly by the Department of the Interior. However, the legislation was also in recognition that the Department of the Interior had done a good job carrying out the resettlement

policies embodied in Section 103(i) of Public Law 99-239, Public Law 102-154, and Section 118(d) of Public Law 104-134. Specifically, in the bill, we agreed to continue for at least another ten years the current program under which the Rongelap Atoll Local Government (RALGOV) manages the Rongelap Resettlement Trust Fund and determines its use to achieve the resettlement goals defined by the Rongelap people and address their current condition of dislocation.

On October 26, 1999, the House unanimously approved H.R. 2970, to extend by law the program for the resettlement of Rongelap which has been established by the Department of the Interior as directed by Congress under statutes authorizing resettlement assistance. The bill was referred to the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, which is chaired by my good friend from Alaska, Senator FRANK MURKOWSKI. I believe the Senate's willingness to take consideration of H.R. 2970 if the current policy were not continued by agreement between DOI and RALGOV contributed directly to the recent conclusion of just such an agreement.

What the DOI and RALGOV have now agreed to and accepted are indeed the same result as would have obtained under H.R. 2970. This outcome could have been accomplished by agreement of the parties or enactment of legislation, and I am pleased that the House action approving H.R. 2970 and the Senate's support for the underlying policy led the parties to take the initiative and agree to extend that policy for ten years as the House bill provided.

While the Secretary of Interior necessarily retains the power to disapprove use of the trust fund in a way that does not advance resettlement or address the conditions of dislocation, we believe RALGOV established a good record administering the resettlement program. Use of up to 50% of the annual earnings of the trust fund for local government operations so that it can bear the costs and burdens of administering the resettlement program has proven the efficient and economical way to carry out the resettlement program.

Without enabling the local government to support and manage the resettlement program directly, a community decision-making process and administrative structure that would duplicate the local government would have to be created to manage the resettlement process. Instead, the local government has taken responsibility for resettlement, dealing with dislocation and resettlement have become the central organizing mission and purpose of the local government instead of a program being carried out by the U.S. government. This has a democratic institution building effect for the community, and ensures a stable policy and program. This is important for planning purposes because resettlement is a long term project the ground rules for which should not change unless there is a good reason for it.

I commend the Rongelap Atoll Local Government for its successful management of Phase I of the resettlement program. Mayor James Matayoshi has improved local government operations in order to make RALGOV administration of resettlement possible. Coordination and cooperation between the local council and the Marshall Islands government is enabling far greater progress than anyone expected. With the extension of the agreement for ten years, Rongelap leaders can con-

fidently engage in long-term planning and take action locally consistent with the federally-funded resettlement plan to move forward in the process of both physical resettlement, radiological rehabilitation, and cultural recovery that is taking place under the resettlement program.

Following is the agreement by the Department of the Interior with the Rongelap Atoll Local Government, dated March 10, 2000:

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT ON IMPLEMENTATION OF THE "AGREEMENT REGARDING UNITED STATES ASSISTANCE IN THE RESETTLEMENT OF RONGELAP CONCLUDED BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND THE RONGELAP ATOLL LOCAL GOVERNMENT"

1. With respect to implementation of the "Agreement Regarding United States Assistance in the Resettlement of Rongelap Concluded Between the United States Department of the Interior and the Rongelap Atoll Local Government", dated September 19, 1996, as amended, it is hereby agreed that Section 3 thereof, as amended effective September 29, 1999, shall terminate at the end of fiscal year 2010, unless extended thereafter by agreement of the Secretary of the Interior or applicable law.

2. This agreement shall enter into full effect upon its signature on behalf of the United States Department of the Interior and the Rongelap Atoll Local Government.

Date: March 10, 2000.

JOHN BERRY,  
*Assistant Secretary for  
Policy, Management  
and Budget.*

For the United States Department of the Interior.

Date: March 10, 2000.

HOWARD HILLS,  
*Counsel for Resettle-  
ment Affairs.*

For the Rongelap Atoll Local Government.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

**HON. GARY G. MILLER**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 22, 2000*

Mr. GARY MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, on Thursday, March 16, 2000 I had to return to my district in order to attend to personal business. During my absence, I missed roll call votes 53, 54, and 55.

Had I been present, I would have voted "no" on Mr. BOEHLERT's substitute amendment to H.R. 2372. I would have voted "no" on the motion to recommit H.R. 2372 with instructions. I would have voted "yes" to pass H.R. 2373, the "Private Property Rights Implementation Act of 2000".

TRIBUTE TO EAST TEXAS  
LITERACY COUNCIL

**HON. RALPH M. HALL**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 22, 2000*

Mr. HALL of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of the East Texas Literacy Council, which recently was selected to be the first literacy agency in the nation to receive accreditation from Literacy Volunteers of America. The Literacy Council is well known in my

district for its outstanding work in promoting adult literacy, and it is with a great sense of pride that I join citizens and officials of Longview, TX, and Gregg County in paying tribute to those community leaders and volunteers who have contributed so much to the success of this organization.

Literacy Volunteers of America is a national, nonprofit organization consisting of more than 375 community programs in 42 states. The organization delivers local literacy services through a network of more than 50,000 volunteers nationwide who have helped more than half a million adults and their families gain literacy skills. It is quite an accomplishment for the East Texas Literacy Council to be chosen as the first local affiliate in the nation to receive accreditation from the Literacy Volunteers—and it is a testament to the dedication, hard work and quality of service of the Literacy Council's staff and volunteers.

The East Texas Literacy Council was founded as a community-based, nonprofit organization in 1987. Through collaboration with other community agencies, the Literacy Council provides opportunities for adults in Gregg County to develop the basic literacy skills necessary to attain self-sufficiency and to function successfully in their community. Last year more than 500 adults benefitted from this program—almost 200 learning basic literacy skills and more than 300 learning English as a Second Language. These adults were instructed by more than 100 volunteer tutors who received ten hours of basic literacy training.

Executive Director of the East Texas Literacy Council is Freda Peppard, who has provided effective leadership for the organization over the past nine years. Current officers of the Board of Directors are Mary Price, president; Clement Dunn, vice president; Jerre Jouett, secretary; and Jennifer Slade, treasurer. Others who have been instrumental in the Council's success include Cissy Ward, longtime community leader who helped organize the East Texas Literacy Council and became its first Executive Director, and Retta Kelly, formerly publisher of the Longview News-Journal, who served as the Council's first Board president. Another influential community leader, Nancy Jackson, served as Executive Director following Mrs. Ward's tenure. Mrs. Ward and Mrs. Jackson continue to advise and work with the Council.

The East Texas Literacy Council is a community success story—and an example of what can be accomplished through public/private funding and through community-based partnerships. Funding sources for the Literacy Council include the United Way, Community Development Block Grant funding and various fund-raising initiatives. Affiliations include Longview Partnership, Laubach Literacy Action, The Nonprofit Coalition and Literacy Volunteers of America.

Mr. Speaker, the cost of illiteracy to individuals, to their families and to society is enormous. Literacy programs, such as those sponsored by the East Texas Literacy Council, are vital in our efforts to help individuals acquire the skills they need to be productive citizens and to be able to support themselves and their families. It is a privilege to pay tribute today to this exemplary literacy organization in the Fourth District of Texas—the East Texas Literacy Council—and to those dedicated staff members and volunteers whose hard work has helped make this organization such a success.

#### PERSONAL EXPLANATION

### HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 22, 2000*

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, on Thursday, March 16, 2000, during debate of H.R. 2372, the Property Takings legislation, I was unavoidably detained due to a prior family commitment. Unfortunately, I was unable to vote on rollcall votes 53, 54, and 55. Had I been present, I would have voted "no" on rollcall vote 53, the Boehlert substitute, "no" on rollcall vote 54, the Motion to Recommit, and "yes" on final passage of the bill—rollcall vote 55.

#### HONORING ZETA BETA TAU FRATERNITY AND ROGER WILLIAMS DAY

### HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 22, 2000*

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, today I applaud Zeta Beta Tau Fraternity, my brotherhood, for celebrating the life of Roger Williams, founder of the colony of Rhode Island, and a strong supporter of religious and political liberty.

In 1631, clergyman Roger Williams, left England, a land where he was dubbed a non-conformist and was persecuted for his religious beliefs, and came to the Massachusetts Bay Colony in America. Along with him came his wife and great wind of change, idealism and freedom. He would be called a troublemaker, because he believed that the royal charter did not justify taking land that belonged to the Native Americans and declared that people should not be punished for religious differences. In 1664, he published his most famous work, "The Bloody Tenent of Persecution", which upheld his argument for the separation of church and state. In 1657, as president of the Rhode Island colony, he fought to provide refuge for Quakers who had been banished from other colonies, even though he disagreed with their religious teachings.

Today, as a member of Zeta Beta Tau Fraternity, I join my brotherhood in remembering and recognizing Roger Williams as an early champion of democracy and religious freedom. As we struggle against religious intolerance throughout our world, we should look to men, such as Roger Williams, who stood for freedom, in a world of persecution.

I am proud to be a member of the distinguished brotherhood of Zeta Beta Tau Fraternity, a organization of young men who are dedicating this day to the principles of tolerance, understanding, and brotherly love, by remembering Roger Williams.

#### PERSONAL EXPLANATION

### HON. XAVIER BECERRA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 22, 2000*

Mr. BECERRA. Mr. Speaker, due to a commitment in my district on Tuesday, March 21,

2000, I was unable to cast my floor vote on rollcall numbers 56 and 57. The votes I missed include rollcall vote 56 on Suspending the Rules and Agreeing to H. Con. Res. 288, Recognizing the importance of families and children in the United States and expressing support for the goals and ideas of National Family Day; and rollcall vote 57 on Suspending the Rules and Agreeing to H. Res. 182, Expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that the National Park Service should take full advantage of support services offered by the Department of Defense.

Had I been present for the votes, I would have voted "aye" on rollcall votes 56 and 57.

#### HONORING 20TH CENTURY WOMEN

### HON. KAREN MCCARTHY

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 22, 2000*

Ms. MCCARTHY of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I rise in celebration of extraordinary women of the 20th Century. Throughout our history women artists such as Missouri author, Laura Ingalls Wilder, have brought about needed social change in our state and nation. Today, I honor a recording artist from Kennett, Missouri who has maintained strong ties to our state. Sheryl Crow joins a list of Missouri women who have contributed to an extraordinary century of women.

Ms. Crow's parents were big band musicians who encouraged her musical skills at an early age. She began playing the piano around the age of six and composed her first song at age 13. In the 1990's, Sheryl Crow forcefully expressed her thoughts and emotions on social causes such as youth violence, addressed in her platinum album lyrics, "Watch out sister, Watch out brother/Watch our children as they kill each other/With a gun they brought at the Wal-Mart discount stores" in her ongoing battle with the discount giant over guns and children. In retribution, Wal-Mart refused to sell her award winning records. A Florida State Supreme Court eventually ruled against Wal-Mart for illegally selling ammunition to minors who used the bullets to kill a Pensacola man.

Ms. Crow's music encompasses her personal experience and her passionately held beliefs to electrify audiences. Inspired by the likes of Walt Whitman and Bob Dylan. Sheryl Crow has influenced a generation of women to artistry and activism. Her ability to span generations and musical tastes has led Ms. Crow to be one of the most sought after musicians of our time. Her reputation for taking risks is demonstrated by her professional and personal courage to make mistakes and to achieve success. Her song, "My Favorite Mistake," reminds us that we must all have the courage to take risks in order to create something worthwhile.

In 1994 Sheryl Crow won Gammy Awards for Best New Artist, Record of the Year, and Best Female Pop Vocal Performance for her hit "All I Wanna Do." Two years later, the singer/songwriter won Grammys for Best Rock Album and Best Female Rock Vocal Performance for the song, "If It Makes You Happy." Her 1998 double platinum album, "The Globe Sessions" was named Best Rock Album at the 1999 Grammy Awards. Her latest effort,

"Sweet Child O' Mine," received the 2000 Grammy for Best Female Rock Vocal Performance. Her peers in the music industry and her many dedicated fans have recognized Ms. Crow as a gifted musician and a woman empowered to inspire others.

Sheryl Crow cares passionately about eliminating the use of land mines, as demonstrated by her recent efforts in Southeast Asia on behalf of the victims of such weapons of war. The artist has journeyed to Capitol Hill in support of debt relief for the world's most impoverished nations. Ms. Crow has been an outspoken advocate of women's rights and has highlighted her concerns about youth violence issues in songs such as "Love is a Good Thing." I share her belief that one of the most effective ways of reducing youth violence in our culture is to support arts education in schools.

Ms. Crow exemplifies the positive value of artistic expression. I salute Sheryl Crow for being an inspiration as an artist and advocate. Her efforts to make the world a better place will continue to contribute to a better future in the new millennium. "For all you wanna do," Sheryl Crow, Missouri women thank you for your artistry, advocacy, your commitment to the Campaign for a Landmine Free World and a better life for our children.

COMMENDING THE WISCONSIN HISPANIC CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

HON. GERALD D. KLECZKA

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 22, 2000

Mr. KLECZKA. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to commend the Wisconsin Hispanic Chamber of Commerce, which I'm proud to say is located in my district, for the outstanding job it has done to help Milwaukee's Hispanic community thrive. I would like to especially note the work of one of its leaders, Maria Monreal-Cameron, President of the Chamber. Her ceaseless energy and countless efforts on behalf of the Hispanic community in Milwaukee serve as a model to all those concerned with the improvement of civil life. The following is an article extolling Ms. Monreal-Cameron's efforts from the March 16th issue of *The Wall Street Journal* that I would like to submit for inclusion in the RECORD.

[From the Wall Street Journal, Mar. 16, 2000]  
IN THE LAND OF BRATWURST, A NEW HISPANIC BOOM

IN A BIG POPULATION SHIFT, LATINO IMMIGRANTS FLOCK TO TOWNS IN THE MIDWEST  
(By Paulette Thomas)

Milwaukee—Better known for beer and bratwurst, this city has dozens of Mexican restaurants and watering holes stretching block after block of low-slung buildings on the Hispanic south side.

Groceries distribute not one but three local Hispanic newspapers. A Yellow Pages for Hispanic businesses runs to 300 pages. Last year, Hispanic magazine rated Milwaukee the seventh-best city in America for Hispanics.

Milwaukee?

Hispanic immigrants and their descendants are fanning out and settling into Midwestern towns, far from the border regions and metropolitan centers more renowned as Latino

hubs. "Vision Latina" began publishing last year for Nebraska Hispanics. Kansas City, Mo., and Cleveland have thriving Hispanic communities.

While about 60% of the U.S. Hispanic population, 18 million people, live in 10 major metropolitan areas, about 13 million Hispanics reside in second-tier cities across the U.S. Though little noticed, "that dispersal is one of the big stories of the 1990s," says Michael Fix, director of immigration studies for the Urban Institute, a Washington, D.C., think tank.

Many immigrants find second-tier cities more hospitable to newcomers than bigger cities, with affordable homes, decent public schools and job opportunities, particularly in Midwestern meatpacking plants, factories and foundries.

Once a family gets a foothold, others follow. That migration, dating back to the 1930s, has created a pool of Hispanics that represents about 4% of the Milwaukee population, leaving a deep imprint on the shores of Lake Michigan.

Across Wisconsin, the Hispanic population has tripled since 1980, to 185,000. "Milwaukee feels like home," says Gianfranco Tessaro, who moved from Peru to Milwaukee in 1981, following a brother, who met him at the airport with a pair of thick-soled shoes for the snow. Like most of the new Hispanic arrivals, Mr. Tessaro quickly found a low-skilled job. He started in a sheet-metal factory, cleaning and doing odd jobs. Since then, he married a Midwesterner, raised two sons, and now owns his own business, Inspired Artisans Ltd., which sells liturgical art and renovates churches.

Isolation of the first Hispanic Midwesterners has turned into community: "When I grew up in Boulder, there was one other Hispanic family," says Loren Aragon, who is 33. Today, Mr. Aragon lives in Milwaukee and works for his brother's thriving firm, Site Temporaries Inc., which places temporary workers, nearly all Puerto Rican immigrants, in light industrial jobs. About 600 a week pile into buses, along with translators on staff, who help pave the way. He supplies companies with lists of Spanish translations for words such as "breakroom" or "restroom," if they like.

With Wisconsin unemployment hovering around 3%, the foundries and factories of Milwaukee—home of Harley-Davidson Inc., Quad Graphics and a large J.C. Penney Co. distribution center—have given an especially warm welcome to the Hispanic workers. When Allen Edmonds Shoe Corp. couldn't fill jobs at its factory in northern Ozaukee County, it moved some of its operations to a facility on the south side of Milwaukee. Now, nearly all of its employees there are Hispanic, and most walk to their jobs. Strolling out after Friday's regular short shift, manager Sue Samson describes turnover at the facility in one word: "None."

A wariness of government has kept many Hispanics underground and without political voice. Hispanic leaders believe the census bureau has woefully undercounted the number of Hispanics in Milwaukee. Only 7% of the registered Hispanics voted in the past general election. Milwaukee has elected only two Hispanics to public office, Circuit Judge Elsa Lamelas and State Rep. Pedro Colon. Without a unified voice, Mr. Colon warned in a recent speech, "The south side will continue to decay."

Often a community is galvanized by a single energetic force, and in Milwaukee's Hispanic quarters it is 54-year-old Maria Monreal-Cameron. Presiding from a cluttered office in an incubator of mostly Hispanic businesses, a floor below Allen Edmonds, she is nominally the president of the Wisconsin Hispanic Chamber of Commerce,

but her mission is to advance Hispanic people through every means she knows.

As a child in Wisconsin, Ms. Monreal-Cameron often woke up to find strangers huddled under blankets on her living room floor. They were families from Mexico and Puerto Rico, journeying for work in the factories of Milwaukee. Her parents, Mexican immigrants themselves, never turned away the new arrivals.

As an adult, she began joining local community boards when her youngest of six children was grown. She now is active on 18, often the first Hispanic representative.

She plays matchmaker with banks and businesses, acts as informal adviser to local entrepreneurs, and presses her political contacts for improvements on the south side. She successfully took on the political establishment in a fight to upgrade the Sixth Street Viaduct, a ratty-looking 99-year-old bridge over the channel and industrial section that separates the Hispanic south side from Milwaukee's downtown. "It's the gateway to our community," she says.

She also helped secure government grants for the incubator, the Milwaukee Enterprise Center, with 25 small firms, mostly Hispanic. Their numbers include people like Roberto Fuentez, a former migrant worker who now has a small machine tooling shop. "This is something that doesn't take a lot of education, but you need some training," he says, sauntering past his machines.

Adalberto Olivares, a local Vietnam veteran, wanted to start a trucking business on a small loan from a former employer. "Al was leasing one truck," she says. "I said, 'You know what? Let's get going here, let's make it happen.'" She persuaded him to move his business into the incubator, and helped him get financing. He now has a fleet of 23 trucks, 12 of which are owner-operated.

Ms. Monreal-Cameron rolls her eyes at the inevitable stereotyping she encounters. A human-resources person from a local hotel called Ms. Monreal-Cameron blurring, "I need housemaids." Ms. Monreal-Cameron responded that the chamber isn't a placement service, but she knew several executives who would be fine human-resource candidates. "She hung up on me," Ms. Monreal-Cameron says.

THE NEW MELTING POT—RANKED BY PERCENTAGE INCREASE OF IMMIGRANTS FROM 1995 TO 1999<sup>1</sup>

State	Growth
1. North Carolina .....	73
2. Nevada .....	60
3. Kansas .....	54
4. Indiana .....	50
5. Minnesota .....	43
6. Virginia .....	40
7. Maryland .....	39
8. Arizona .....	35
9. Utah .....	31
10. Oregon .....	26

<sup>1</sup>For states with a foreign-born population of at least 50,000 in 1995. Source: Urban Institute

RESTORING SANITY TO FEDERAL BUDGET PRIORITIES

HON. PETER A. DeFAZIO

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 22, 2000

Mr. DeFAZIO. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to my colleagues' attention and submit for the RECORD an opinion piece included in the March 22, 2000, edition of the *Washington Post*. It was written by Doug Bandow, a Senior

Fellow at the CATO Institute and former special assistant to President Reagan. The article makes a persuasive case for reducing the Pentagon budget and deflates the over-heated rhetoric of my colleagues about the need for over \$300 billion in military spending. As Mr. Bandow writes, "To suggest that America is weak, let alone as weak as before Pearl Harbor, is nonsense."

Fortunately, there is an alternative. The Congressional Progressive Caucus budget proposal I offered makes sensible, realistic reductions in the Pentagon budget in order to more adequately fund education, health care, housing, veterans, nutrition and social service programs. Budgets are about priorities. Unfortunately, as this opinion piece from a former Reagan Administration official makes clear, our current budget priorities are "nonsense."

[From the Washington Post, Mar. 22, 2000]

SCALING DOWN IN A SAFER WORLD

(By Doug Bandow)

In political debates, America is often portrayed as a beleaguered isle of freedom in a world threatened with a new Dark Ages. Yet the truth is that the United States is safer today than it has been at any time in the past half-century. It's time for Washington to cut military outlays sharply.

While Al Gore and Bill Bradley were sparing over health care in the primary campaigns, the leading Republican candidates pushed to "strengthen" the military. For instance, Texas Gov. George W. Bush complains that "not since the years before Pearl Harbor has our investment in national defense been so low as a percentage of GNP." Sen. John McCain (R-Ariz.) sounded like an echo when he warned that "the last time we spent so little on defense was 1940—the year before Pearl Harbor."

Even more apocalyptic is conservative radio personality Rush Limbaugh, who warns that "we cannot survive more liberalism" at home or abroad. After all, he explains, "the world is far more dangerous than the day Ronald Reagan left office."

It is unclear, however, in what world they believe Americans to be living.

True, the percentage of GNP devoted to defense, about 3.2 percent, is lower than at any time since before World War II. Although that number fell to 3.5 percent in 1948, it climbed sharply with the onset of the Cold War and the very hot Korean War. One must go back to 1940, when military outlays ran about 1.7 percent of GNP, to find a lower ratio.

But so what? America's GNP then was \$96.5 billion, or about \$1.2 trillion in today's dollars. That compares with a GNP of more than \$8.7 trillion in 1999. In short, one percent of GNP today means eight times as much spending as in 1940.

Moreover, the United States was a military pygmy in 1940, with just 458,000 men under arms, up from around 250,000 during the mid-1920s through 1930s. America lagged well behind Britain, China, France, Germany, Japan, Russia—and even Italy.

Today Washington dominates the globe. It accounts for more than a third of the globe's defense outlays. It possesses the strongest military on earth: a well-trained force of 1.4 million employing the most advanced weapons. The United States spends as much on the military as the next seven nations combined, five of which are close allies.

In short, to suggest that America is weak, let alone as weak as before Pearl Harbor, is nonsense.

No less silly is the contention that the United States faces greater threats today than a decade ago. The world is messy, yes,

and the end of the Cold War unleashed a series of small conflicts in the Balkans. But most of the globe's nasty little wars—such as in Angola, Kashmir, Sri Lanka and Sudan—began well before 1989. And none of these conflicts threatens the United States as did the struggle with the Soviet Union.

Moreover, virtually every pairing today favors America's friends. The Europeans spend more on the military than does Russia; Japan's outlays exceed those of China; South Korea vastly outspends North Korea. America's implacable enemies are few and pitiful: Cuba, Iran, Iraq, Libya, North Korea and Serbia collectively spend \$12 billion to \$13 billion on the military, less than such U.S. Allies as Israel and Taiwan.

A decade ago was not so rosy. Not only did the Soviet Union spend more than twice as much as does Russia, but it formally confronted America. The Warsaw Pact states spent as much as NATO's eight smallest members. Heavily militarized Third World communist nations such as Angola, Ethiopia, North Korea and Vietnam, threatened U.S. surrogates. Most important, the American homeland was at risk. Today the possibility of a foreign attack on the United States is a paranoid fantasy.

Except in one form—terrorism. Although foreign governments, facing the threat of massive retaliation, are unlikely to strike America, ethnic, ideological and religious groups might not be so hesitant. But they are unlikely to do so out of abstract hatred of the United States. To the contrary, most acts of violence, such as those perpetrated by Osama bin Laden, are in response to U.S. intervention abroad. Terrorism is the weapon of choice of the relatively powerless against meddling by the globe's sole superpower.

In this case, America's strength, its global pervasive presence, is America's weakness. The solution is not more military spending but greater military caution. The risk of terrorism must be added to the other costs of intervening in foreign quarrels with little relevance to U.S. security.

Should America's military be strengthened? Yes: Problems with readiness, recruiting and retention should be addressed, and missile defenses should be constructed. But outlays could still be slashed by shrinking force levels to match today's more benign threat environment. The world is less, not more dangerous, than a decade ago. America is relatively stronger today than ever before, notwithstanding the misguided claims of Messrs. Bush and McCain.

#### HONORING THE CONGRESSIONAL AWARD PROGRAM

#### HON. W.J. (BILLY) TAUZIN

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 22, 2000*

Mr. TAUZIN. Mr. Speaker, I urge all my colleagues to join me today in recognizing The Congressional Award and the thousands of young Americans and adult advisors who participate in this truly outstanding youth program. The Congressional Award is our own, United States Congress' own, award program for America's youth. The Congressional Award is a public private partnership created by Congress to promote and recognize achievement, initiative and service in America's youth. The Congressional Award provides a unique opportunity for young people to set and achieve personally challenging goals that build char-

acter and foster community service, personal development and citizenship.

A 1986 recipient of The Congressional Award Gold Medal, John M. Falk in commenting on The Congressional Award said the following:

The United States Congress, through the Congressional Award, has made a lasting and positive impact on every young person to receive this Award by simply recognizing and encouraging their service to our communities, their initiative and their unique achievements.

The Congressional Award is a true public private-partnership that is premised upon the very basic concept that by recognizing and encouraging young people to give of themselves to their communities and their neighbors, not only will our communities be better off but so will our young people by the very nature of the experience—hopefully for the rest of their lives.

The power and importance of the Congressional Award draws from the fact that truly any young person willing to accept the challenge can earn the Award. If you speak with a former Award recipient you will quickly learn how their lives have been changed in very positive ways by building self esteem and leadership skills, encouraging initiative and reinforcing the value of service to others. The Congress has every right to be proud of this bipartisan program and the manner in which they have directly enriched the lives of thousands of young Americans since 1979.

On Wednesday, March 22, 2000 The Congressional Award Foundation will hold its Annual Gala at the Ronald Reagan International Trade Center to celebrate 20 years of service and commitment to America's youth. I encourage all of my colleagues to support this program and join in the celebration. In addition, I would add special thanks to our private sector partners who make The Congressional Award possible through their support; they are:

2000 CONGRESSIONAL AWARD GALA STEERING  
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*March 22, 2000*

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — *Extensions of Remarks*

**E393**

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The support of these private sector sponsors has enabled The Congressional Award National Office to create exciting new partner-

ships with schools and youth organizations across the nation.

Thousands of new participants will enjoy the benefits of participation in the Congress Award thanks to their efforts. I commend them for it.

## SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

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

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

Meetings scheduled for Thursday, March 23, 2000 may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

## MEETINGS SCHEDULED

## MARCH 24

9:30 a.m.  
Armed Services  
Emerging Threats and Capabilities Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 2001 for the Department of Defense and the Future Years Defense Program, focusing on DOD policies and programs to combat terrorism.  
SR-222

10 a.m.  
Governmental Affairs  
To hold oversight hearings to examine rising oil prices.  
SD-342

## MARCH 28

9:30 a.m.  
Commerce, Science, and Transportation  
Communications Subcommittee  
To hold hearings to examine the current state of deployment of hi-speed Internet technologies, focusing on rural areas.  
SR-253

Environment and Public Works  
Clean Air, Wetlands, Private Property, and Nuclear Safety Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on the President's proposed budget request for fiscal year 2001 for the Environmental Protection Agency's clean air programs and the Army Corps of Engineers wetlands programs.  
SD-406

Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions  
Children and Families Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on child safety on the Internet.  
SD-430

Small Business  
To hold hearings to examine the extent of office supply scams, including toner-phoner schemes.  
SD-562

Appropriations  
Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education Subcommittee  
To hold hearings to examine issues dealing with mind body and alternative medicines.  
SD-192

Governmental Affairs  
Investigations Subcommittee  
To hold oversight hearings to examine settlements between the Health Care Financing Administration (HCFA) and certain Medicare providers and whether these settlements conform to HCFA regulations.  
SD-342

10 a.m.  
Appropriations  
Transportation Subcommittee  
To hold hearings to examine the implementation of the Driver's Privacy Protection Act, focusing on the positive notification requirement.  
SD-192

Judiciary  
Technology, Terrorism, and Government Information Subcommittee  
To hold hearings to examine cyber attacks, focusing on removing roadblocks to investigation and information sharing.  
SD-226

2:30 p.m.  
Foreign Relations  
To hold hearings to examine issues dealing with Iran and Iraq, focusing on the future of nonproliferation policy.  
SD-419

3 p.m.  
Energy and Natural Resources  
Foreign Relations  
To hold joint hearings to examine United States dependency on foreign oil.  
SH-216

## MARCH 29

9:30 a.m.  
Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions  
Business meeting to consider pending calendar business.  
SD-430

Judiciary  
Administrative Oversight and the Courts Subcommittee  
To hold oversight hearings to examine the Dr. Peter Lee case.  
SD-226

Appropriations  
Interior Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 2001 for the Department of the Interior.  
SD-124

Energy and Natural Resources  
Business meeting to consider pending calendar business.  
SD-366

10 a.m.  
Governmental Affairs  
To hold hearings on how to structure government to meet the challenges of the millennium.  
SD-342

Appropriations  
Defense Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 2001 for the Department of Defense, focusing on Air Force programs.  
SD-192

Finance  
To resume hearings to examine the inclusion of a prescription drug benefit in the Medicare program.  
SD-215

Governmental Affairs  
To hold hearings on meeting the challenges of the millennium, focusing on proposals to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of the Federal Government.  
SD-342

2:30 p.m.  
Energy and Natural Resources  
Forests and Public Land Management Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on S. 1778, to provide for equal exchanges of land around the Cascade Reservoir, S. 1894, to provide for the conveyance of certain land to Park County, Wyoming, and S. 1969, to provide for improved management of, and increases accountability for, outfitted activities by which the public gains access to and occupancy and use of Federal land.  
SD-366

Indian Affairs  
To hold hearings on S. 1967, to make technical corrections to the status of certain land held in trust for the Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians, to take certain land into trust for that Band; S. 1507, to authorize the integration and consolidation of alcohol and substance programs and services provided by Indian tribal governments; and S. 1509, to amend the Indian Employment, Training, and Related Services Demonstration Act of 1992, to emphasize the need for job creation on Indian reservations.  
SR-485

## MARCH 30

9:30 a.m.  
Appropriations  
VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 2001 for the Department of Housing and Urban Development.  
SD-138

Appropriations  
Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 2001 for the National Institutes of Health, Department of Health and Human Services.  
SD-124

Energy and Natural Resources  
To hold hearings on S. 882, to strengthen provisions in the Energy Policy Act of 1992 and the Federal Nonnuclear Energy Research and Development Act of 1974 with respect to potential Climate Change; and S. 1776, to amend the Energy Policy Act of 1992 to revise the energy policies of the United States in order to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, advance global climate science, promote technology development, and increase citizen awareness.  
SD-366

10 a.m.  
Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions  
To hold hearings on medical records privacy.  
SD-430

10:30 a.m.  
Environment and Public Works  
Superfund, Waste Control, and Risk Assessment Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on the Administration's fiscal year 2001 budget for programs with the Environmental Protection Agency's Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response.  
SD-406

2 p.m.  
Judiciary  
Constitution, Federalism, and Property Rights Subcommittee  
To hold hearings to examine racial profiling within law enforcement agencies.  
SD-226

2:30 p.m.  
Energy and Natural Resources  
Forests and Public Land Management Subcommittee  
To hold oversight hearings on the President's October 1999 announcement to review approximately 40 million acres of national forest lands for increased protection.

SD-366

MARCH 31

9:30 a.m.  
Energy and Natural Resources  
Energy Research, Development, Production and Regulation Subcommittee  
To hold oversight hearings to examine the Department of Energy's findings at the Gaseous Diffusion Plant in Paducah, Kentucky, and plans for cleanup at the site.

SD-366

APRIL 4

9:30 a.m.  
Appropriations  
Interior Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 2001 for the Bureau of Indian Affairs and Office of the Special Trustee, Department of the Interior.

SD-138

APRIL 5

9:30 a.m.  
Indian Affairs  
To hold hearings on S. 612, to provide for periodic Indian needs assessments, to require Federal Indian program evaluations.

SR-485

10 a.m.  
Appropriations  
Defense Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 2001 for the Department of Defense, focusing on Army programs.

SD-192

APRIL 6

9:30 a.m.  
Appropriations  
VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 2001 for the Department of Veterans Affairs.

SD-138

2:30 p.m.  
Energy and Natural Resources  
National Parks, Historic Preservation, and Recreation Subcommittee  
To hold oversight hearings on the incinerator component at the proposed Advanced Waste Treatment Facility at the Idaho National Engineering and Environmental Laboratory and its potential impact on the adjacent Yellowstone and Grand Teton National Parks.

SD-366

APRIL 8

10 a.m.  
Appropriations  
Defense Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 2001 for the Department of Defense, focusing on medical programs.

SD-192

APRIL 11

9:30 a.m.  
Appropriations  
Interior Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 2001 for the Department of Energy.

SD-138

10 a.m.  
Energy and Natural Resources  
To hold hearings on S. 282, to provide that no electric utility shall be required to enter into a new contract or obligation to purchase or to sell electricity or capacity under section 210 of the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act of 1978; S. 516, to benefit consumers by promoting competition in the electric power industry; S. 1047, to provide for a more competitive electric power industry; S. 1284, to amend the Federal Power Act to ensure that no State may establish, maintain, or enforce on behalf of any electric utility an exclusive right to sell electric energy or otherwise unduly discriminate against any consumer who seeks to purchase electric energy in interstate commerce from any supplier; S. 1273, to amend the Federal Power Act, to facilitate the transition to more competitive and efficient electric power markets; S. 1369, to enhance the benefits of the national electric system by encouraging and supporting State programs for renewable energy sources, universal electric service, affordable electric service, and energy conservation and efficiency; S. 2071, to benefit electricity consumers by promoting the reliability of the bulk-power system; and S. 2098, to facilitate the transition to more competitive and efficient electric power markets, and to ensure electric reliability.

SH-216

APRIL 12

9:30 a.m.  
Appropriations  
VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 2001 for the Corporation for National and Community Service, Community Development Financial Institutions, and Chemical Safety Board.

SD-138

Indian Affairs  
To hold oversight hearings on the report of the Academy for Public Administration on Bureau of Indian Affairs management reform.

SR-485

10 a.m.  
Appropriations  
Defense Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 2001 for the Department of Defense, focusing on missile defense programs.

SD-192

APRIL 13

9:30 a.m.  
Appropriations  
VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 2001 for the Na-

tional Aeronautics and Space Administration.

SD-138

Energy and Natural Resources  
To hold hearings on S. 282, to provide that no electric utility shall be required to enter into a new contract or obligation to purchase or to sell electricity or capacity under section 210 of the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act of 1978; S. 516, to benefit consumers by promoting competition in the electric power industry; S. 1047, to provide for a more competitive electric power industry; S. 1284, to amend the Federal Power Act to ensure that no State may establish, maintain, or enforce on behalf of any electric utility an exclusive right to sell electric energy or otherwise unduly discriminate against any consumer who seeks to purchase electric energy in interstate commerce from any supplier; S. 1273, to amend the Federal Power Act, to facilitate the transition to more competitive and efficient electric power markets; S. 1369, to enhance the benefits of the national electric system by encouraging and supporting State programs for renewable energy sources, universal electric service, affordable electric service, and energy conservation and efficiency; S. 2071, to benefit electricity consumers by promoting the reliability of the bulk-power system; and S. 2098, to facilitate the transition to more competitive and efficient electric power markets, and to ensure electric reliability.

SH-216

2:30 p.m.  
Energy and Natural Resources  
Forests and Public Land Management Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on S. 2034, to establish the Canyons of the Ancients National Conservation Area.

SD-366

APRIL 26

10 a.m.  
Appropriations  
Defense Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 2001 for the Department of Defense.

SD-192

SEPTEMBER 26

9:30 a.m.  
Veterans' Affairs  
To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs on the Legislative recommendation of the American Legion.

345 Cannon Building

POSTPONEMENTS

APRIL 19

9:30 a.m.  
Indian Affairs  
Business meeting to consider pending calendar business; to be followed by hearings on S. 611, to provide for administrative procedures to extend Federal recognition to certain Indian groups.

SR-485