EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

TRIBUTE TO STEVE OSBORNE—2000 SMALL BUSINESS PERSON OF THE YEAR

HON. SCOTT McINNIS
OF COLORADO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 7, 2000

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this moment to congratulate Steve Osborne on being selected as the 2000 Small Business Person of the Year for the Colorado District of the U.S. Small Business Administration. His hard work, dedication and business savvy have propelled Steve and his business—Building Specialties—to new heights.

Steve and his organization have not had an easy road to success. After a very promising and profitable inception, the company began losing money. An external audit was performed and it was revealed to Steve that an employee was embezzling money. Amid this adversity, Steve never put his head down in defeat. Rather, he put his shoulder to the plow and revamped his company.

Today, that turn-around is complete as Building Specialties is expected to reach nearly $5 million in gross sales this year. Much of this renewed success is attributable to Steve’s efforts and energies. Steve has taken a proactive approach to his business philosophy and continues to draw from his experience of hard knocks. He is a model citizen and a firm believer in never giving up.

I am encouraged by Steve’s accomplishments and his success story. He is the embodiment of the entrepreneurial spirit that makes America’s economy the strongest in the world. Because of entrepreneurs like Steve’s caliber, America can look forward to many decades of continued prosperity.

It is with this, Mr. Speaker, that I say congratulations to Steve on winning this prestigious award. We are all very proud of you.

HONORING FINEER WOMANHOOD AWARD REES

HON. DALE E. KILDEE
OF MICHIGAN
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 7, 2000

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise on behalf of the Lambda Rh Omega Chapter of Zeta Phi Beta Sorority, Inc., located in Pontiac, Michigan. For many years, the sisters of Zeta Phi Beta have emphasized family leadership and civic pride. Each year, at their Finer Womanhood Scholarship Luncheon, they award scholarships to college bound students, and also recognize those who have made a significant impact on the City of Pontiac. On June 10, the Chapter will gather for their seventeenth annual luncheon, where they will honor Ms. Cynthia Thomas Walker as Woman of the Year, and Mrs. Dorothy Jones Herron and her family as Family of the Year.

Cynthia Thomas Walker has truly shown herself to be more than deserving of the distinction of Woman of the Year. She is currently the Administrator of 50th District Court in Pontiac. She is the first African-American and the first female to hold this position. Originally from Chicago, Cynthia came to Pontiac in 1985, where she worked for UAW-GM Legal Services and was an instructor for the American Institute for Paralegal Studies before becoming a Deputy City Attorney in 1993. The following year, she became City Attorney and continued in that role until last year when she was promoted to her current position. Cynthia is a member of the State Bar of Michigan, the Southeast Michigan Court Administrators Association, and the NAACP. She is also the proud mother of a twelve-year-old son, Clifton.

This year’s Family of the Year is the family of Dorothy Herron Jones of Pontiac. A product of the Pontiac School District, Mrs. Herron graduated from Pontiac Central High School, and went on to the Jones School of Nursing in Ann Arbor, and St. Joseph Mercy School of Nursing in Detroit. She began her medical career at Pontiac General Hospital as an LPN and later an RN. In 1971, she became a staff nurse at General Motors Truck and Coach. She rose through the ranks to her current position as Associate Administrator for GM Corporate Health Services, working with facilities in eight states, including Michigan. She is a member of several nurses’ associations, the American Occupational Health Association, and the NAACP. Mrs. Herron has raised two wonderful sons. Dr. Michael Herron is an emergency room physician at Chesapeake Hospital in Dighton, GA and Georgia Baptist Hospital in Warm Springs, GA. Darryl Herron has recently completed a two-year assignment in the Asian Pacific as Regional Manager of the Audit Staff for General Motors. He is currently the Manager of Capital Appropriations at GM Powertrain Global Headquarters in Pontiac. Mrs. Herron is also proud of her grandchildren, David and Destiny.

Mr. Speaker, as a member of several civic and fraternal organizations, I understand how important these groups can be to improve the community climate. I am proud of the hard work the Lambda Rh Omega Chapter of Zeta Philadelphia Sorority has done for the City of Pontiac, and I ask my colleagues in the 106th Congress to join me in applauding them and their award recipients.

HONORING DAVID S. THOMPSON

HON. BARBARA LEE
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 7, 2000

Ms. LEE. Mr. Speaker, today I honor David S. Thompson, the past President of Northern California Small Business Financial Development Corporation.

Mr. Thompson has made a major contribution to hundreds of economically disadvantaged small business enterprises throughout the greater San Francisco Bay Area. This contribution has resulted in over $19 million of loan capital provided to this important segment of our regional economy that otherwise would not have occurred without his leadership and oversight.

In addition to providing solid direction and guidance to this non-profit public benefit corporation, Mr. Thompson has excelled in forging genuine strategic alliances with community-based organizations and financial institutions in a positive effort to maintain the flow of capital to minorities, women and the truly economically disadvantaged of our local small business population.

As Executive Director of the City of Richmond’s Redevelopment Agency, Mr. Thompson has contributed substantially to the economic revival of his own community for nearly twenty years.

Additional positions he has held with the City of Richmond over the years include Project Manager for the Marina Bay Development and the City’s Business Assistance Officer. The Redevelopment Agency is a department within the Community and Economic Development Division which administers the City’s community, economic and housing development programs including Redevelopment Community Development Block Grants, HOME and Youth Build.

Mr. Thompson is active with a variety of nonprofit organizations in the Bay Area, involved in small business development financial and management assistance including the Northern California Community Loan Fund, Bay Area Small Business Development Corporation and West Contra Costa Business Development Center.

It is with great pride and honor to recognize the contributions made by David S. Thompson to the State of California’s Small Business Loan Guaranty Program and to the hundreds of small business persons who have benefited from this commitment of time and energy.

RSS BOMBS CHRISTIAN WOMEN’S PRAYER MEETING

HON. EDOLUHS TOWNS
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 7, 2000

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, on May 31 Newsroom.org reported that a May 21 bomb blast that injured 30 Christians during a prayer meeting was apparently carried out by the RSS, the pro-Fascist, militant Hindu fundamentalist organization that is the parent organization of the BJP, the party that leads India’s government.

According to the Newsroom report, which was brought to my attention by the President of the Council of Kalistan, Dr. Gurmit Singh Aulakh, the bomb exploded during a meeting of the Women’s Club, a Christian group. An extensive investigation by the All-India Christian...
Conference showed that the Sangh Parivar, a branch of the RSS, was responsible for the incident despite police claims that it came about as a result of strife within the Christian community. The Catholic Bishops' Conference has written to the Indian government demanding action.

This bombing is the latest in a string of violent attacks on Christians and other religious minorities. According to the article, “the community is being threatened with anonymous letters and telephone calls ordering citizens to stop Christian prayers.” Anti-Christian slogans have been sprayed on walls all over India, according to the report. The bomb was not an “ordinary (crude) one but it appears to be either a time bomb or a remote bomb,” according to the report.

TRIBUTE TO JERRY GROSWOLD—DENVER & COLORADO TRAVEL INDUSTRY

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 7, 2000

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this moment to congratulate Jerry Groswold on being inducted into the Denver & Colorado Travel Industry Hall of Fame. He is one of only seven members to receive this distinction. He was inducted on April 1, 2000 at the Second Annual Denver’s Salute to Tourism event which raised over $25,000 last year for Colorado students entering the hospitality and tourism field.

Mr. Groswold’s roots have a long-standing history with tourism in Colorado. He got his feet wet as a water boy for early ski pioneers, building the first trails on the slopes in Winter Park, Colorado. In 1959, he joined the Winter Park Recreational Association and eventually served as chairman. After his tenure as chairman, he became Chief Executive Officer for the resort and held it for 22 years. Currently, Jerry is serving as Chairman of the Board for Club 20 in western Colorado.

Without Jerry’s contribution, Winter Park would not be the ski community that it is today. His dedication and commitment helped to complete one of the largest ski expansions in Colorado’s tourism history. I am proud to honor Jerry and thank him for his efforts to make Colorado’s tourism industry a model for other states.

HATE CRIMES PREVENTION ACT OF 1999, H.R. 1082

HON. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 7, 2000

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise to speak on the Hate Crimes Prevention Act of 1999. Why is it that we sit here in Congress and profess how far America has come? Why is it that we continuously stress how we have grown economically and socially? Is now not the time for America to grow morally? For those who fear to answer this question, I will answer for them. The time is now.

Over a year ago, the bipartisan Hate Crimes Prevention Act was introduced. This legislation will make it easier for federal authorities to assist in the prosecution of racial, religious and ethnic violence. This legislation has since been referred to the Subcommittee on Crime. My colleagues, why have we not done more? Instead of doing more to strengthen hate crimes legislation, members of society with no answer for them. The time is now.

TRIBUTE TO DR. MONROE E. WALL AND DR. MANSUKH C. WANI

HON. DAVID E. PRICE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 7, 2000

Mr. PRICE of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, two men who have devoted their lives to finding safer, more efficacious treatments for one of the world’s most deadly diseases are being honored tonight.

Dr. Monroe E. Wall and Dr. Mansukh C. Wani of the Research Triangle Institute in North Carolina will receive the prestigious Charles F. Kettering Prize, an award given by the General Motors Cancer Research Foundation to the scientists who have made the most outstanding recent contribution to the diagnosis or treatment of cancer.

Drs. Wall and Wani, who have collaborated for more than 36 years in their work, discovered two vital chemotherapeutic compounds, Taxol and Camptothecin, which serve as prototypes for a variety of new therapies that effectively treat cancer.

The findings are rare discoveries. Taxol, which has been heralded as one of the most important anti-cancer compounds of the past thirty years, was one of only two compounds out of 100,000 which were approved for clinical use by the National Cancer Institute between 1960–1981. Because of the work by Drs. Wall and Wani, the Taxol now serves as one of the most productive treatments for breast, ovarian, and lung cancer and even Kaposi’s sarcoma, a cancer associated with AIDS.

Drs. Wall and Wani have long been regarded as two of the premier members of their field. Dr. Wall, who earned his B.S., M.S., and Ph.D. from Rutgers University, has been the recipient of two honorary doctorates and has been recognized for his work by the American Society of Pharmacognosy, the American Association of Cancer Research, and the American Chemical Society.

Dr. Wani, a native of India, has also received awards on numerous occasions for his contributions, including being honored with the Bruce F. Cain Memorial Award from the American Association for Cancer Research, the City of Medicine Award, and the NCI Award of Recognition. He earned his B.S. and M.S. degrees from the University of Illinois and his Ph.D. in chemistry from Indiana University.

Drs. Wall and Wani, aged 83 and 75 respectively, still work actively in the fight...
against cancer. According to Dr. Wani, they continue their work because “there is always a need to find something better and less toxic.” They truly embody the spirit of inventiveness that is required for finding the cure for cancer. North Carolinians take great pride in the contributions of these outstanding scientists and in their richly deserved recognition.

TRIBUTE TO THE MISSOURI STATE HIGHWAY PATROL

HON. IKE SKELTON
OF MISSOURI
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, June 7, 2000

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, today, I wish to pay tribute to the troopers of the Missouri State Highway Patrol. These men and women, who are directed by the Governor and Superintendent Weldon L. Wilhoit, deserve our gratitude for their contributions to the citizens of Missouri.

You see the Missouri State Highway Patrol’s distinctive blue uniforms throughout the state on a daily basis. The men and women of the Patrol can be found tirelessly working on behalf of the residents of the State of Missouri. You may see them testifying in courtrooms throughout the state or working with county sheriffs and local police departments. You may witness their lecturing students on the benefits of law enforcement and other important matters. On Missouri’s highways, you may see troopers deliver new babies or change motorists’ tires, and elsewhere in the state, members of the Patrol may be combating the trade and production of illegal narcotics.

In addition to these very important responsibilities to the citizens of the “Show Me State,” the Missouri State Highway Patrol specializes in providing protection for Missouri’s governor and managing the law enforcement needs of Missouri’s gaming industry. The Patrol also maintains Drivers Examination Stations throughout the state and provides detailed analysis of crime and accident scenes through the use of their Crime Laboratory Unit, Aircraft Unit, and Traffic Division.

Although the troopers prefer calm and peaceful experiences while on duty, their jobs as law enforcement officers sometimes turn deadly when confrontation occurs with the violent criminal element. Each trooper is fully aware that their lives may be on the line. In the last 39 years, 21 troopers have died defending the values of Missouri society. Vigilance is always a prerequisite for a trooper initiating a car stop or interrupting a crime in progress. So that no one will forget the supreme sacrifice that troopers have paid, a large picture of each trooper killed in the line of duty hangs in the Missouri State Highway Patrol General Headquarters Building in Jefferson City. These pictures are a solemn reminder that the law enforcement profession is fraught with danger.

Mr. Speaker, the troopers of the Missouri State Highway Patrol exemplify the highest traditions of public service to the protection of the citizens of Missouri. I am certain that all Members of the House will join me in expressing appreciation for their dedication.

HONORING REVEREND W.G. AND MARY TERRY

HON. DALE E. KILDEE
OF MICHIGAN
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, June 7, 2000

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, thank you for the opportunity to rise before you today to speak on the behalf of two people who have made Christian Education their life’s work. Each year, the Wolverine Baptist Congress recognizes the contributions of Reverend W.G. Terry and his wife Mary.

W.G. Terry was born in Linden, Texas, and later moved to Henderson, Texas, early in his childhood. After graduating from high school in Henderson, Reverend Terry went on to obtain degrees from American Baptist Theological Seminary in Nashville, TN; Arkansas Baptist College in Little Rock, AK; and Bishop College in Mansfield, TX. Bishop College President Little Rock that Reverend Terry also received his Doctorate of Divinity. Over the years, he has been directed by the Lord to pastorates in Little Rock; Mineral, TX; Dyersburg, TN; Jackson, TN; and finally New Zion Missionary Baptist Church in Flint, MI, where he has been the Pastor for the last two decades. Reverend Terry operates as a spiritual leader, counselor, confidant, and community leader, among many other roles. He helped build the First Baptist Church in Jackson, Tennessee, and helped organize the Mississippi Valley Association School of Ministers. He purchased the New Zion building and added educational facilities. He has been recognized for distinction by American Baptist Theological Seminary, and by the Jackson NAACP as Father of the Year. Reverend Terry has held many leadership positions in groups such as the Mississippi Valley District Congress, the Interracial Ministers’ Alliance, and the Wolverine Baptist State Convention. After serving as the President of the Great Lakes Baptist Conference for 26 years, he was granted Emeritus status. He also serves as an instructor for the Flint Baptist Ministers’ Alliance and the National Baptist Congress.

On November 2, 1945, W.G. Terry married Mary Hollins in Henderson, Texas. Mrs. Terry was born in Longview, Texas, and completed her schooling in Henderson. She attended Fisk University and Tennessee State College in Nashville, before receiving a degree from Arkansas Baptist College. Mary became a teacher in Texas and Tennessee, and was also a Vacation Bible School instructor for the East Texas District Baptist Congress. Along with her husband, she helped found the Tennessee Baptist Youth Encampment.

Mrs. Terry currently serves as Co-Director of Christian Education at New Zion Missionary Baptist Church. She also serves as an Instructor of Minister’s Wives for the Great Lakes Baptist Congress and the Wolverine State Baptist Congress. She has been Program Director of the National Baptist Minister’s Wives for more than 40 years. In addition, she and her husband have raised a wonderful daughter, and have two grandchildren.

Mr. Speaker, as a former teacher and seminarian, I am very proud of the work that Reverend W.G. and Mrs. Mary Terry have done to improve our academic and spiritual well being. It is because of people like them that the Flint community is a better place in which to live. I ask my colleagues in the 106th Congress to join me in congratulating their achievements.

CELEBRATION OF THE 25TH ANNIVERSARY OF LA PENA CULTURAL CENTER, BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA

HON. BARBARA LEE
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, June 7, 2000

Ms. LEE. Mr. Speaker, we celebrate the Twenty-Fifth Anniversary of the establishment of La Pena a Cultural Center in Berkeley, California.

La Pena Cultural Center is a nationally and internationally respected multi-cultural community arts institution working for social change while presenting culturally specific art from diverse sectors of the the community.

For the past quarter century, La Pena has raised the social and cultural consciousness of our community through projects that bring people together to work on transforming our future. La Pena mission is the belief that artist and cultural workers contribute to positive social change by creating understanding among people, by stimulating discussion and by presenting a powerful vision of the future.

Throughout the year, La Pena presents many educational programs that increase understanding of different cultures and encourages the development of all disciplines that keep alive our cultural roots and diverse heritages. La Pena also operates a multi-purpose center that serves as a gathering place to support the Center’s mission, as well as support the work of community organizations that are active in social justice.

To ensure La Pena’s long term continuity and growth, the Center is launching an Endowment Campaign to raise $500,000 over the next three years. This capital base will generate an unencumbered income of $30,000 annually to support the Center’s needs. As this capital base grows, funds generated by The Endowment will enable La Pena’s many programs to thrive.

I proudly join people throughout the Bay Area in recognizing this momentous occasion of celebrating 25 years of extraordinary service by La Pena Cultural Center.

FREEDOM FOR THE SIKHS OF KHALISTAN

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, June 7, 2000

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, the Council of Khalistan recently issued an open letter about the deplorable situation in Punjab, the Sikh homeland which declared its independence on October 7, 1987, as Khalistan.

The Sikhs are under attack from a militant Hindu organization called the RSS. The RSS was formed during World War II in support of the Fascists. It is the parent organization of the ruling BJP and many other organizations also come under its umbrella. Its agenda is to
promote fundamentalist Hindu nationalism. Two members of the ruling BJP, which is a part of the RSS, were quoted in the newspapers as saying that everyone who lives in India should be Hindu or subservient to Hinduism. Now the RSS is trying to form a satellite organization called the Rashtriya Sikh Sangat which is designed to subsume Sikhs under Hinduism and wipe out their religion. Since the ruling party is part of the RSS, it is implicitly part of this effort to eliminate the Sikh religion. As people who believe in freedom of religion, this assault on anyone’s freedom of religion ought to concern all of us.

The recent massacre of 35 Sikhs in Chatti Singhpora is just another chapter in this campaign. Two recent investigations have proven that the Indian government was responsible for that massacre. There are still 50,000 Sikhs political prisoners rotting in Indian jails without charge or trial. The Indian government has murdered over 250,000 Sikhs. Punjab is a police state. The only way to end this campaign against the Sikhs is to support self-determination for Khalistan, Khalistan.

Mr. Speaker, there are measures the United States can take to promote freedom for Khalistan and throughout South Asia. I urge the President to declare a terrorist nation. We can cut off American aid and trade to India until all people there enjoy their basic human rights. And in accord with American principles, we must declare our support for self-determination for the people of Khalistan, the people of Kashmir, the people of Nagaland, and the other peoples and nations of South Asia. This can be achieved by adopting measures that will support the Khalistan movement abroad. We can only solve these problems by liberating our homeland, Khalistan.

Four years ago, the Sikh leadership passed the Amritsar Declaration. It said that if India did not grant Khalistan complete autonomy within six months, they would start a peaceful agitation. Four years later, Mann still supports the Amritsar Declaration. He still says that there should be a federation with India controlling defense, foreign affairs, and finances. There are things that define your political status. The other Sikh leaders in Punjab have backed away from that position. On February 12 at the celebration of Bhindranwale’s birthday, Mann opposed the speakers who spoke for Khalistan, saying that they spoke only for themselves and that Bhindranwale supported securalism. The proposal for a federated India still keeps Hindustan in control. That is why Mann made it. At the Sikh Day parade, U.S. Congressman Major Owens raised slogans of ‘Khalistan Zindabad,’ yet Mann would not even use the word Khalistan. He has long posed as a Khalistani. Even last year at the 300th anniversary celebration of the Khalsa, Mann opposed the speakers who spoke for Khalistan, saying that they spoke only for themselves and that Bhindranwale supported securalism. The only way to stop these efforts is political power. Without political power, nations perish. If we cannot reclaim our lost sovereignty, the Akali Dal will not end the slavery of the Sikh Nation. They are trying to subsume Sikhs under the Indian umbrella by any means necessary. The Sikh Nation must stay alert and fight back against these efforts.

The turmoil of the Akal Takht and the SGPC, and the other problems of the Sikh Nation are the result of the fact that we have lost the sovereignty that the Guru gave us. These problems exist because the entire Sikh leadership and the Sikh institutions in Punjab are under Indian government control. We can only solve these problems by liberating our homeland, Khalistan.

Why are there still 50,000 Sikhsrotting in Indian jails without charge or trial? Why have the Sikh leaders in Punjab been silent about the murders of over 250,000 Sikhs at the hands of the Indian government? There is an Akali party and three other Akali parties like Mann’s Akali Dal. Why can’t they start a Shantmaorcha to free those political prisoners? Why can’t they demand the Amritsar Declaration be allowed into Punjab to conduct an independent human-rights investigation? The government previously sent Professor Manjit Singh to destroy the Khalistan movement abroad. Now it has sent Simranjit Singh Mann. No Sikh leader who speaks for Khalistan will be allowed to leave the country and some are in federal degeneration of the Sikh character due to the lack of political power.

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to one's ability to pay, are much fairer. The in-
come tax is a type of progressive tax. I believe that the current budget surplus is large enough to consider repealing other regressive taxes that harm lower-income Americans. As such, I remain committed to creating a more fair tax system.

TRIBUTE TO LARRY WILKINSON— EXTRAORDINARY LIBRARY ADVOCATE

HON. SCOTT McINNIS
OF COLORADO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, June 7, 2000

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this moment to recognize Larry Wilkinson for receiving the Extraordinary Library Advocate of the 20th Century award that is pre-

sent by the ALA/ALTA National Advocacy Honor Role. This award recognizes individuals who encourage and promote library services at both the state and national levels. Larry was one of five individuals chosen for this award.

Some of Larry's accomplishments, with reg-
ards to his library work, include initiating the inception of two public libraries in the State of Colorado. Perhaps his greatest achievement was the restoration of a former jailhouse into the current library in the town of Telluride. Today, Larry volunteers one day a week to continue his public passion and also serves on the Colorado Council of Library De-

velopment.

The many contributions that Larry has made have markedly improved the public's access to information, especially in the Telluride area. Before Larry's involvement and the creation of the library, residents would have to travel to the city of Montrose in order to obtain access to literary materials. Thanks to Larry, that is no longer the case.

Mr. Speaker, it is my privilege to pay tribute to Larry's efforts and to thank him for his work to provide access to information that is only available in public libraries. Larry is exceed-

ingly worthy of this prestigious award and de-

serves the praise of this body.

WELLTON-MOHAWK TRANSFER ACT

SPEECH OF
HON. ED PASTOR
OF ARIZONA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, June 6, 2000

Mr. PASTOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today at the end of this long journey to fully support this legislation which transfers the title of the Gila Project/Welton Mohawk Division facilities from the Bureau of Reclamation to the Wellton-Mohawk Irrigation and Drainage Dis-

trict.

I want to thank the Gentleman from Alaska, Chairman YOUNG, the Gentleman from Cali-

fornia, Mr. MILLER, the Chairman of the Re-

sources Subcommittee on Water and Power, Chairman DOUGTILE, and the Ranking Mem-

ber of that Subcommittee, Mr. DOOLEY, for their help in getting this legislation through the Subcommittee, through the full Resources Committee, and now on the Floor of the House.

I also want to thank my colleagues from Ar-

izona for their help. Congressmen STUMP, HAYWORTH, and KOLBE joined me in intro-

ducing the legislation, and Congressman SHADEGG quickly joined them in seeing the wisdom of co-sponsorship. And in the other body, both Senators from Arizona joined to in-

troduce the bill we are considering today.

The Gila project in Western Arizona was originally authorized for construction by Presi-
dent Roosevelt in June, 1937. Construction for the Welton-Mohawk Division was started in August, 1949, and water from the Colorado River was turned onto the Welton-Mohawk fields for the first time in May, 1952. The project was completed by June, 1957 and the Wellton-Mohawk Irrigation and Drainage Dis-

trict fully repaid its project costs and was given its certificate of discharge on November 27, 1991. In 1998, the District and the Bureau of Reclamation signed a Memorandum of Agree-
manship that covers the details of the transfer of title.

This bill, S. 356, which is virtually identical to the bill I introduced, H.R. 841, simply au-
thorizes the Secretary of the Interior to carry out all provisions of the Memorandum of Agreement covering the transfer of title, in-
cluding the authority to assume the lands as re-
quired. It also requires the Secretary of Interior and the Secretary of Energy to continue to provide water and power as provided under existing contracts.

Mr. Speaker, as I mentioned, this has been a long road, but we are finally ending the leg-
sislative journey. This is simple legislation which will help shrink the role of the Federal government and shift the responsibilities for ownership into the hands of local entities. In short, passage of this legislation will ensure a smoother and more efficient operation, which in turn will better serve the American taxpayer and the citizens of Southwest Arizona.

I ask that my colleagues support passage of S. 356 and I look forward to watching the President sign it into law.

TEXAS' CHILD HEALTH INSURANCE PROGRAM

HON. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON
OF TEXAS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, June 7, 2000

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise to speak on Texas' Child Health Insurance Program.

Today, our children should not have to fight to get the health care coverage they deserve. I am sad to say, in Texas they do. A child born in the year 2000 is far more likely to grow up healthy and to reach adulthood than a child born in 1900 was. Over the past 100 years, our nation's scientific, technological, and financial resources have built the most advanced health care system in the world. But the doors of this health care system are not open to everyone.

Millions of children have inadequate medical care. Ensuring that every child in our nation receives the best possible health care must be a top priority for the nation. Unfortunately, not all children have benefited equally from the medical, public health, and public policy achievements of the 20th century. To a large extent, health status is still determined by race, language, culture, geography, and eco-

nomic. In general, children in low-income communities get sick more often from prevent-
able acute and infectious illnesses such as measles, conjunctivitis, and ear infections. Low-income children and teens are also more likely to suffer from chronic medical conditions such as asthma and diabetes, the leading cause of school absences. In fact, the sharp-

est increases in asthma rates are among urban minority children.

Despite the tremendous advances in med-
ical technology and public health, millions of children have less than a chance to grow up healthy and strong because of unequal access to health care. Children without health insur-
ance or a regular source of health care are most likely to seek care from emergency rooms and clinics, which have long waits to see a provider, limited follow-up, and little or no health education about preventive strate-
gies or ways to manage chronic illness. Com-
pared with insured children, uninsured children are up to eight times less likely to have a reg-

ular source of care, four times more likely to delay seeking care, nearly three times less likely to have seen a provider in the past year, and five times more likely to use the emer-

gency room as a regular place of care. There is no question that insurance is key to main-
taining health.

Imagine one hundred children from Texas standing in front of you. Fifty-four of these chil-
dren are insured through Private/Employer-
based programs. Twenty-two are covered through Medicaid. Twenty-four are uninsured. This equals to about 1.4 million of the 6 million children in Texas without health insurance.

Now imagine one hundred children from all over the country standing in front of you. Sixty-four of these children are insured through Private/Employer-based programs. Twenty-one are covered through Medicaid. Fif-
teen are uninsured.

Why is it that Texas' percentage of unin-
sured children is higher than the national's av-

erage? The reason is due to a Texas govern-
ment that chooses not to take advantage of government funding that will allow many chil-

dren to be insured. As a matter of fact, Texas can expand its Medicaid coverage to the age of eighteen and cover those whose income is up to 300% of the Federal Poverty Level. Presently, Texas only covers children up to the age of eighteen and those whose in-

come is 100% of the Federal Poverty Level with Title XXI funds. If Texas expands Title XXI eligibility to only 200% Federal Poverty Level, like it has the choice to, then an addi-
tional 483,000 uninsured children would be eli-
gible for insurance coverage. Over half of all states have expanded coverage to 200% or beyond.

Most states have expanded health insur-
ance coverage to children using Title XXI funds. This coverage is provided through Med-
icaid expansions and/or separate insurance programs. Ten states offer Medicaid to those with an income up to 150% Federal Poverty Level. Texas falls within this category, Texas falls at the bottom. Our children fall at the bot-
tom.

This should simply not be the case. The Texas government must not only strive to im-

prove its average compared to the national av-

erage, but it must also strive to ensure all of its children adequate health care. The oppor-
tunity for Texas to make change is now. The
Texas leadership must now show compassion to its future and provide a means for them to live healthy lives.

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### HONORING GAIL NOLIN

**HON. DALE E. KILDEE**

**OF MICHIGAN**

**IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**

**Wednesday, June 7, 2000**

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, as a former teacher, it gives me great pleasure to rise before you today on the behalf of the Waterford, Michigan—Cooley School District, who will be honoring one of their own. On June 14, members of the school district, as well as family and friends, will gather to honor the career of Ms. Gail Nolin, who is retiring after 34 glorious years.

In 1966, Gail Nolin began her career with Waterford Schools, teaching third, fourth, and fifth grades at Cooley Elementary School. Gail’s tenure at Cooley lasted 18 years. Gail brought with her many unique and creative opportunities for her students to learn, including painting a large map of Michigan in the school parking lot, constructing a large rocket ship. Many times, she incorporated art and music in her lessons, giving her students early exposure to fine arts and a well-rounded curriculum. She later moved up to teach upper elementary, where she involved parents in presenting technology to students, and helped pilot the district’s first elementary computer network, acting as systems operator with Gladys Baker.

In 1991, Gail began a new role within the District, that of Technology Consultant. She diligently worked along with Dick Elsholz and Randy Gross to implement a program that would allow third grade to fifth grade teachers to integrate computer technology into their curriculum. She served as a member of the Inter­tutional Technology Planning Committee, and co-chaired the first elementary technology plan.

Gail not only had an accomplished academic career, but a political career that has spanned nearly three decades.

A member of the Waterford Education Association, Michigan Education Association, and National Education Association, Gail has always remained a member in good standing and a role model for her peers. She has served the WEA as a member of its Human Rights Commission and Negotiations Committee, as well as other leadership roles with the union. As a member of the MEA, Gail has been an executive officer since 1985, and also sits on the Staff Retirement Board and Legislative Committee. She has operated as the MEA representative to the NEA on several occasions.

Gail’s strong belief in our democratic system has allowed her an audience with not only members of Congress, but senators, Cabinet members, and several presidents, on issues such as Title I and equal rights. Gail was invited to the White House by President Carter to participate in discussions regarding the drafting of women into the military.

These experiences also led her to a stint as an assistant to Congressman Bob Carr, and the opportunity in 1993, where President Clinton met and bowed with her eighth grade students.

Mr. Speaker, Gail Nolin is my educational colleague and my friend. For many years, I have benefitted from her insight, as has the entire Waterford community over the course of the last 34 years. She has always been a fighter for education, for she believes that a strong educational background is the basis toward improving the quality of life. I ask my colleagues to please join me in congratulating Gail Nolin on her well-deserved retirement and wishing her the very best in her future endeavors.

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### HONORING MR. MICHAEL HARVEY

**HON. SCOTT MCGINNIS**

**OF COLORADO**

**IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**

**Wednesday, June 7, 2000**

Mr. McGINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take a moment to recognize an exceptional man, Michael Harvey. In May, Mr. Harvey traveled to Washington D.C. to receive the “Star of Life” award, the highest honor presented to paramedics. Mr. Harvey received the award because of his dedicated service to his community and his fellow man as a paramedic. Mr. Harvey embodies the goals that this award stands for and we all can learn from the proud example he has set.

As you know Mr. Speaker, paramedics work tirelessly and selflessly to serve their fellow man. Mr. Harvey and his fellow paramedics are expected to perform in difficult—even perilous—situations on a daily basis. Mr. Harvey’s service and sacrifice in his field clearly merit both the “Star of Life” award and the respect and admiration of this great body. It is obvious that Mr. Harvey was chosen as the recipient of the “Star of Life” award. I think that we all owe him a debt of gratitude for his service to the State of Colorado. Due to Mr. Harvey’s dedication, it is clear that Colorado is a better and safer place in which to live.

It is with this, Mr. Speaker, that I say thank you and congratulations to Mike Harvey on this outstanding accomplishment. Your community, state and nation are all very proud of you, Mike. Keep up the good work.

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### SALUTE TO URSULA SHERMAN

**BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA**

**HON. BARBARA LEE**

**OF CALIFORNIA**

**IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**

**Wednesday, June 7, 2000**

Ms. LEE. Mr. Speaker, today I salute, congratulate, and honor Ursula Sherman.

Ms. Sherman has been a founding and active Board member of Building Opportunities for Self-Sufficiency (BOSS) for more than 25 years. She later moved up to teach upper grade teachers to integrate computer technology into their curriculum. She served as a member of the Inter­tutional Technology Planning Committee, and co-chaired the first elementary technology plan.

Ms. Sherman came to California in 1938 after her family spent five years in Paris as refugees from Nazi Germany. She learned the importance of volunteerism as an undergraduate at the University of Wisconsin and during her year as a researcher at the Nuremburg trials, where she fully grasped the concept that there but for the grace of God go I. Ms. Sherman became an advocate for youth as a children’s librarian and University of California at Berkeley graduate lecturer. In her “other” vocation as a community activist organizer, she worked hard at integrating Berkeley schools in the late sixties. She and members of the Jewish Community organized the Hillel Streetwork project, which later became Building Opportunities for Self-Sufficiency or BOSS. This organization continues to serve the homeless and mentally-disabled populations in the East Bay, thanks to her leadership 29 years ago.

In addition to her work in BOSS, Ms. Sherman is also a past or current board member of such organizations as The Jewish Music Festival, The Traveling Jewish Theater, the American Jewish Congress of Northern California and the Berkeley Public Library Foundation.

In honor of Ms. Sherman’s many contributions to our community, BOSS is hosting a Tea Ceremony in her honor at the Rose Garden Inn in Berkeley, California. Proceeds from this event will benefit BOSS’s 21st Century Charitable Fund which is dedicated to ending poverty and homelessness in our community.

I proudly join the friends and colleagues of Ursula Sherman in recognizing her community leadership and activism, as well as celebrating her many years of extraordinary service to the people and organizations of the East Bay.

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### TRIBUTE TO LOIS FERNANDEZ

**O stretches and challenges of our diverse communities and cultures. The Odunde festival, one of Philadelphia’s brightest cultural attractions and one of the largest African American festivals in the United States.

Oudende, which forms the Yoruba of Nigeria. Ms. Fernandez has enriched our community with perform­ances by musicians, dancers, singers and poets.

Ms. Fernandez has enriched our community by providing sorely needed education regarding the rich culture and history of Africa and the Africans of the diaspora.

For a quarter of a century Ms. Fernandez has been a formidable force for social change in our city and she has provided us with an invaluable cultural legacy.

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### HATE CRIMES

**HON. ALCEE L. HASTINGS**

**OF FLORIDA**

**IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**

**Wednesday, June 7, 2000**

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, sitting on a bench, riding on a bus, or even walking down the street, a hate crime can occur anytime or any place. Hate crimes are acts of
pure unadulterated evil, wronging someone because they are different. People should not and cannot live in fear because of their race, color, religion or sexual orientation; it is time that we take the strongest course of action to prevent these crimes.

Over the past decade the number of hate crimes has been rapidly, consummating with 1999’s “summer of hate.” If taking anything positive from this infamous period is possible it is, that we have not done enough to prevent such crimes. Committing a hate crime is the most serious of offenses. It is our duty to make the punishment severe enough to deter even the most prejudiced person from considering a crime of this size. We in Congress have the ability and the opportunity to prevent the possible consequences of bias from occurring.

Today, as we commemorate the second anniversary of James Byrd’s tragic death, we must pledge upon ourselves to do everything in our power to reduce the number of hate crimes. No one should ever fall victim to a hate crime, or any other crime for that matter, and we must maintain our focus of the Hate Crimes Prevention Act (H.R. 982), to ensure that crimes cease.

IN HONOR OF UPSTANDING CITIZENS PHIL VARGAS, JOE VARGAS, KEN VARGAS, LUCY VARGAS Prouse, JOSE VARGAS, LETICIA VARGAS ORANGE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

HON. LORETTA SANCHEZ OF CALIFORNIA IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Wednesday, June 7, 2000

Ms. SANCHEZ. Mr. Speaker, Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a family of upstanding citizens. These men and women are being recognized for giving their lives in service to their country and their communities. Each one of them has demonstrated excellence in their fields and they continue to accumulate awards of merit and outstanding performance. These remarkable members of the Vargas family make their homes in Orange County, California.

Officer Phil Vargas, 31, was born and graduated from high school in Anaheim, California. He joined the U.S. Marines and participated in Desert Storm. As a result of his actions, he received many awards and recognitions, including the Good Conduct Medal and the Kuwait Liberation Medal. Later, he joined the Anaheim Police Department where he has received various commendations in his role as a police officer including “Rookie of the Year.”

Ken Vargas, 39, has lived in Orange County most of his life. He initially joined the Orange County Probation Department as a juvenile counselor. Today he is the manager of the Santa Ana Detention Facility, which has been recognized nationally for its efficient, humane, economical and practical methods of incarceration. In addition to his exemplary administrative skills, Mr. Vargas has served as an instructor at the Correctional Basic Academy and speaks at seminars all over the nation.

Sgt. Jose Vargas, 43, has served as a police officer for many years in Orange County. His career began at age 14 when he joined the Stanton Police Department Explorer Program. Today he is a Sergeant with the Anaheim Police Department and its Public Information Officer. Among his numerous merits are Police Officer of the Year and founder of several police organizations. He teaches a karate class to children every Friday.

Sgt. Lucy Vargas, 53, came to the United States as a child and has since become a proud U.S. citizen. She first joined the Riverside Sheriff’s Department as a Correctional Deputy. She later was promoted to Correctional Sergeant and currently is a Supervisor at the Banning Correctional Facility. Her accomplishments were so astounding that she has earned herself a Gold Star Award and recognition from the California Board of Corrections.

Officer Jose Vargas, 64, was born in Mexico and came to the United States as a teenager. As a young man he worked as a garbage truck driver while studying English at night. At age 30 he received his high school diploma. Three years later he became an American citizen and a police officer. He is now the Hispanic Affairs Officer for the Santa Ana Police Department. His hard work and dedication have earned him hundreds of commendations, including being selected as “One of the 10 Best Cops in the USA” by Parade Magazine.

Leticia Vargas, also born in Mexico, is a dynamic community activist who advocates for women, minorities and low-income residents. Her broad range of service includes seats on the Sheriff’s Advisory Council and the District Attorney Hispanic Commission. In addition, she teaches young women about the rights and responsibilities of citizens and has worked with the Mexican American Arts Council developing programs to extend access of the arts to low-income residents. She has served on several boards of directors such as the Legal Aid Society of Orange County, Federal Emergency Management Agency, and the Homeless Issues Task Force.

Each of these members of the Vargas family has answered the call of civic duty in a manner that is inspirational and worthy of recognition. They have achieved extraordinary feats even though many of them came from humble and modest beginnings. The Vargas family serves as a role model of dedication to duty and modest beginnings that is inspirational and worthy of recognition.

HON. INEZ SKELTON OF MISSOURI IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Wednesday, June 7, 2000

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, recently Dr. Virginia M. Mahan of Waynesville, Missouri, was named Armed Services YMCA National Volunteer of the Year during the Thirteenth Annual Recognition Luncheon held on Thursday, May 11, 2000.

Dr. Mahan has been a volunteer for the Fort Leonard Wood Armed Services YMCA, where she serves on the Board of Management and is a past Chairperson, since 1984. Among her many contributions, Dr. Mahan created a spin-off of Uncle Sam in the character of “Aunt Samantha.” She is recognized in the Fort Leonard Wood area by her patriotic red, white and blue outfit. She appears frequently at community events, grand openings, birthday parties, and other events to raise money for the Armed Services YMCA.

To her present involvement with the military, Dr. Mahan served as an officer in the United States Air Force. She also was the Deputy Public Affairs Officer and Community Relations Officer at Fort Leonard Wood for thirteen years. Additionally, she has been a teacher, civil servant and special education consultant! Dr. Mahan earned her doctorate in education from the University of Cincinnati in 1980. Currently, she is co-owner of a retail antique store and serves as an adjunct instructor at Drury University in Springfield, Missouri.

Mr. Speaker, Dr. Mahan is dedicated to the Pulaski County Armed Services YMCA and generously volunteers her time to ensure that members of our nation’s Armed Forces—especially young enlisted members—enjoy a better quality of life. I know that all the Members of the House will join me in showing our appreciation for her commitment to our troops.

HON. SAM FARR OF CALIFORNIA IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Wednesday, June 7, 2000

Mr. FARR of California. Mr. Speaker, I offer my congratulations to my very distinguished colleague, the Honorable Lois Capps, on her recognition as the Distinguished Alumni Award recipient this year at the University of California, Santa Barbara. Lois Capps represents a large Congressional district that includes Santa Barbara and San Luis Obispo Counties.

Lois received a Master’s degree from UCSB in 1990, at a time when the prospects ever serving in Congress would have seemed very remote. A loving wife of a University Professor, our beloved former colleague Walter Capps, and mother of three wonderful children, Lois earned her Master’s degree from the School of Education in early childhood behavior. This degree improved her skills and leadership as a nurse in the Santa Barbara School District, as an instructor in early childhood development at the Santa Barbara Community College, and as the Director of Santa Barbara County’s Teenage Pregnancy and Parenting Project and the Parent and Child Enrichment Center.

The past ten years since she received her Master’s Degree at UCSB have seen many changes in her life. Lois has earned the respect of her constituents and her colleagues here in Congress with her hard work, dedication to the family and childhood issues that are so important to her, and strength in times of unfathomable tragedy.

As a member of the House, Lois has served as a member of the Science and International Relations Committees before assuming her current position on the Commerce Committee, where she serves on the Health and the Environment and Finance and Hazardous Material Subcommittee. Lois has made her mark in
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legislation where she is a vigorous advocate for the Patient’s Bill of Rights, Medicare reform, mental health, environment, high technology, and telecommunications issues.

Lois’ recognition by the UCSB Alumni Association is altogether appropriate. She was a member of the University community in her student, graduate, and now as a distinguished alumnus and Congressional representative. She loves the UCSB campus, and the campus community of faculty, administrators, and students return that affection many thousand-fold.

Mr. Speaker, we should all be proud of this recognition Lois Campus has received in her district. She continues to bring distinction to our institution and our state, and is an inspiration to all whose lives she has touched.

HONORING THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE GREATER FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH

HON. BART GORDON OF INDIANA IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  Wednesday, June 7, 2000

Mr. GORDON. Mr. Speaker, today I recognize the 100th year of existence of the Greater First Baptist Church of Lewisburg, Tennessee. The congregation will celebrate the church’s 100th anniversary on Sunday, June 25, 2000.

The church was first erected in 1900 as a one-room building heated with wood and coal. In 1959 the church underwent a much-needed expansion and renovation project under the guidance of the Rev. W.P. Johnson, who was called to pastor the church in September 1941. Johnson’s son, the Rev. Herbert Johnson, took over as pastor of Greater First Baptist Church in September 1997. The elder Johnson now serves as the church’s pastor emeritus.

The church has served its community and congregation well for an entire century, a time during which our nation struggled through much change and innovation. Through those many years, though, Greater First Baptist Church never faltered in its commitment to bring the Lord’s word to the people.

Lewisburg is a much stronger community because of the work of the church and its congregation. I congratulate the congregation’s perseverance and am sure the church will be just as strong during its next 100 years of service.

IN HONOR OF THE LATE ELMER W. ROGOZINSKI

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH OF OHIO IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  Wednesday, June 7, 2000

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, today I honor Elmer W. Rogozinski, who passed away on June 5, 2000.

Elmer Rogozinski was born on May 14, 1918 to James and Martha Rogozinski and was the oldest of their five children. Elmer Rogozinski graduated from East Tech High School, and then studied at the Cooper School of Art. During World War II, Elmer Rogozinski served for four years with the 9th Air Force as a radio operator. He married Kay Sot in 1947, and together they had two daughters, Diane and Janice.

Elmer Rogozinski was an active member of St. John Cantius church since 1947. He was a Mass server and committeeman, as well as a member of the St. John Cantius Moni’s & Dad’s Club. In 1959 he joined the 4th Degree Bishop O’Reilly of the Knights of Columbus as a member of the Color Corp. Since 1961, he served as the scribe for the Knights of Columbus Trinity Council paper, the Recorder. In 1963, Elmer Rogozinski was the Trinity Council Knight of the Year, and in 1984 he was the 4th Degree Bishop O’Reilly Knight of the Year. Elmer Rogozinski was a man who enjoyed the little things in life. He bowled in the Trinity Council bowling league since the 1960s. Elmer loved to go bike riding and play baseball with his four grandchildren. He enjoyed packing food bags at the Tremont Hunger Center and teaching art classes during the summer to young children at St. John Cantius.

My fellow colleagues, please join me in paying tribute to Elmer W. Rogozinski, a great man whose loving and giving nature are an example to us all.

SECURITY INTERESTS IN COPYRIGHTS FINANCING ACT

HON. GEORGE W. GEKAS OF PENNSYLVANIA IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  Wednesday, June 7, 2000

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, this statement was to be included in the Congressional Record with the introduction of H.R. 4351, the “Security Interests in Copyrights Financing Act” which was introduced on the floor on May 2, 2000.

I was pleased to introduce the “Security Interests in Copyrights Financing Act” with the distinguished representative from Virginia, Mr. Boucher.

This simple bill is focusing on curing a major source of legal uncertainty regarding the ability of owners of valuable copyrights to leverage that value as a source of working capital. Resolving this in a timely manner is becoming very important, and should not wait on years of further court decisions—at the end of which Congressional clarification would probably still be required.

Intellectual Property (IP), including copyrights, is becoming an ever-larger portion of the Nation’s total wealth, and new methodologies for objectively valuing these assets are coming into the marketplace. Once it can be valued in a standardized manner, IP can secure a loan as well as any tangible property.

At the same time, other trends make resolving this uncertainty a pressing issue.

First, most bankruptcy experts expect a Second, some of these firms can avoid insolvency, even in an emerging era of tightened equity financing, if they can borrow against their copyright assets: but their ability to do so is clouded by the current legal uncertainty.

Finally, many firms may find that a developing market for IP-secured loans offers an attractive alternative to equity financing, both in regards to total borrowing costs as well as to reduction of ownership of valuable assets.

Until a decade ago, it was the general legal view that copyrights, like other intellectual property, were within the general intangibles category under the Uniform Commercial Code, and could be secured as loan collateral through a UCC–I filing with the Secretary of State in which a borrower resided. However, several 9th Circuit bankruptcy court decisions have put this whole area under a cloud. The 1999 Peregrine Entertainment decision held that the Copyright Act preempts all state law, including the UCC. Then, in 1997, the Avalon Software decision held that a security interest in copyrightable material, even if it had not been registered with the Copyright Office, could only be secured by a Copyright Office filing. Even within the 9th Circuit, the law has become more unsettled.

There are many reasons why utilizing the copyright registration system is inappropriate and ill suited to the perfection of a security interest. The fundamental reason, of course, is that the UCC and the Copyright Act address disparate and largely incompatible goals. But there are many other practical reasons, including:

• A UCC filing quickly provides notice to other parties that a security interest has been taken in the material, whereas a copyright filing, for example, a lender that through a single UCC filing, has secured a lien on version 1.0 of software will see that lien carry over to a subsequent version that enjoys marketplace success. Copyright law, however, requires a separate registration for each version and, consequently, a separate filing by a lender on each separate copyright.

• Borrowers may wish to obtain credit against material so that it can be developed to a state in which it is ready to be copyrighted and then marketed. Or they may wish to avoid registration so that, for example, they do not have to reveal a significant portion of software source code. Yet, since a lender can only register a lien with the Copyright Office against material that has already been copyrighted,
their access to debt financing will be cut off in these scenarios. Mr. Speaker, last year my esteemed colleague, Rep. Coleb, held a hearing in his Courts and Intellectual Property Subcommittee on a predecessor, draft version of the bill that I have introduced. Certain objections were raised against that early version, on the grounds that it could have been interpreted to allow state law to prevail over the Copyright Act in certain instances. This new proposal has been narrowed and perfected to avoid such a result. Under H.R. 4351, the UCC will only govern such a priority contest between a UCC security interest and a lien creditor. That is, creditors who have perfected a security interest in copyright material via a UCC filing will prevail over lien creditors or a trustee in bankruptcy, but will remain subordinate to the rights of other transferees of interests in copyrights under the Copyright Act. This will return the system to its pre-Peregrine state and provide the same means of securing interests in copyrights that currently exists for patents and trademarks.

The wisdom of this carefully targeted approach was attested to at last year’s hearing. For example, Marybeth Peters, the Register of Copyrights, testified that “it may make sense to recognize perfection of security interests in copyrights at the state level for the limited purpose of allocating rights among lien creditors.” Mr. Speaker, while this is a simple bill, it addresses the complex intersection of Federal copyright and bankruptcy law, as well as state commercial law. It also affects both the entire secured lending industry, both bank and nonbank, as well as those industries with substantial copyright interests, including the software and motion picture industries. My purpose in introducing this bill is to stimulate a productive dialogue that, hopefully, will lead to a near-term resolution of this matter.

I know that other groups, including a task force of the American Bar Association, have proposed to address this issue in the context of far more complex, comprehensive, and controversial legislation that would substantially revamp the Federal intellectual property laws and alter their relationship to state commercial law. I do not know if such an ambitious project is required, but I certainly know that it is not the kind of undertaking that can be accomplished in this Congress, and perhaps not even in the next.

My goal is simple: To avoid years of needless litigation while resolving a problem that prevents owners of copyright material from leveraging its value as a source of financing. It is my hope that, working with my colleagues and the affected industries, we can reach quick agreement on a means of achieving that goal.

HONORING THE FAST PITCHING GIRL’S SOFTBALL TEAM, THE GAINESVILLE GATORS, FROM NORTH CENTRAL, FLORIDA

HON. CLIFF STEARNS
OF FLORIDA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, June 7, 2000

Mr. STEARNS. Mr. Speaker, I want to bring to the attention of the House a great achievement by the Gainesville Gators, a girls fast pitch softball team from North Central Florida. The weekend of May 27th and 28th, the Gainesville Gators won the “Commotion by the Ocean” National Softball Association Tournament. This victory qualifies the Gainesville Gators for this year’s National Softball Association National Tournament. I would like to recognize the outstanding efforts of the ac- teams that provided such fierce competition in this tournament.

Mr. Speaker, a constituent of mine, Barry Adams, wrote an article describing the Gainesville Gators’ win, which I will make part of the record.

THE GAINESVILLE GATORS RIDE THE WAVE TO A WIN IN THE COMMOTION BY THE OCEAN NSA TOURNAMENT

The weekend of May 27 and 28 saw the start of the summers first fastpitch softball tournaments. The winner from this tournament would qualify for this years National Softball Association National tournament. The day started out at 9:00 a.m. on Saturday, with the first game between the Gainesville Gators traveling Softball Team and the North Florida Beach All-Stars. The game was won by the Gainesville Gators 3-2. The next game was won by the Gainesville Gators against the Noreasters, the local host for this tournament, and started at 12:00 p.m. on Saturday. This game was won by the Noreasters 4-3.

This now has the Gators at 1-1 for the tournament. The Gainesville Gators would prevail with the score being 5-2. The Gainesville Gators record was now 2-1 and would see them number 3 for the Sunday tournament. Championship games. Sunday started early for the Gainesville Gators, the first game would be at 9:00 a.m. and would pit the team against the N. Florida Beach All-stars, whom the Gainesville Gators had defeated in their first game. In this action the Gainesville Gators again prevailed by defeating the All-stars and would advance to the second game of the day. In this type of tournament if you lose you go home, so the mood of the team was to win the next game and assure themselves the competition would be the next game. This would pit the Gainesville Gators against the undefeated Jax Attack team and the number one seed in the tournament, based on the previous days performance. This would be the second game of the day for the Gainesville Gators and the first for Jax Attack. In getting to the number one seed the Jax Attack had allowed less than 4 total runs in their previous 3 games.

This would be a challenge for the Gainesville Gators. They accepted the challenge in defeating the Jax Attack 5-2 and would advance to the Championship Game between them and the Noreasters, the home team and the only team they had defeated during the tournament. The game was played with the results being in favor of the Gainesville Gators who would win 6-5 and would then go on to face the N. Florida Beach All-stars, whom they had defeated in their first game. In doing so they assure themselves the Tournament Champions and an automatic bid to the NSA National Tournament. The Gainesville Gators had outstanding pitching by, Cassandra Sparks, Miranda Lovorn, Annie Voyles and Kerri Stroh. The infield was stingy in giving up hits, with third base being covered by Jena Rowland and Cassandra Sparks, with first base being covered by Annie Voyles and Rekeasha Duncan, with second base handled by Tiffany Goode, Alicia Gray and Shanna Gearner, with shortstop by Dan Osborne, and Montie Adams, Second base was bolstered by Jena Rowland and Cassandra Sparks, with first base being covered by Annie Voyles and Rekeasha Duncan. The outfielders provided many great plays and kept the Gainesville Gators in most of the games with their fielding. Right field was staffed by Alicia Gray, Melissa Fairbrother, Center field was covered by Melissa Fairbrother and Tiffany Goode, Left Field was covered by Montie Adams and Shanna Gearner. Catching duty was handled by Tiffany Goode, Alicia Gray and Annie Voyles. The coaching Staff, Head Coach Teresa Kraus, Assistant Coach David Sparks, Asst Coach, Kelly Stroh.

Players: Montie Adams, Rekeasha Duncan, Melissa Fairbrother, Alicia Gray, Shanna Gearner, Tiffany Goode, Jessica Howell, Miranda Lovorn, Dana Osborne, Jena Rowland, Cassandra Sparks, Kerry Stroh, and Annie Voyles

TRIBUTE TO WILLIAM G. MOLL

HON. ROB PORTMAN
OF OHIO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 7, 2000

Mr. PORTMAN. Mr. Speaker, today I pay tribute to William G. Moll, a good friend, who will receive the 2000 Silver Medal Award from the American Advertising Federation on June 13, 2000. Bill has been selected for this prestigious award for his outstanding contributions to the advertising industry. Bill’s accomplishments have advanced the standards for creative excellence and social concern.

Bill graduated from Southeast Missouri State University, where he received a Bachelor of Science in Education. He went on to earn his Master of Arts from the University of Texas at Austin, where he studied Communications and Education.

Since 1992, Bill has been President and General Manager of W-KRC-TV, Cincinnati. I had the opportunity to work with him through the Coalition for a Drug-Free Greater Cincinnati, where he has been a leader in developing one of the most aggressive anti-drug local media campaigns in the country. From 1989-1992, Bill was the President and General Manager at WINBC-TV, New York. From 1987-1989, he was President and Chief Executive Officer at the Television Bureau of Advertising, the television industry’s marketing trade association. Bill also served at Harte-Hanks Communication, Inc. as President and CEO; State Mutual Broadcasting Co., Inc. as Vice President and General Manager; and as Station Manager at Southwest Texas Educational Television. Prior to his broadcast work as a radio announcer in 1954. From 1958-1961, he worked as a television news anchor and morning show host.
Bill is very active in the community. In addition to his work with the Coalition for a Drug-Free Greater Cincinnati, he continues to dedicate time as Chairman of the Board of the Dan Beard Council of the Boy Scouts of America; as a Member of the Board of Directors for the National Conference for Community and Justice; as Chair of the Advisory Panel for the University of Cincinnati College-Conservatory of Music; Electronic Media Division; as President of the Board for the Neediest Kids of All; and as a Member of the Board for the Cincinnati Arts Association. Bill has also helped to support Big Brothers and Big Sisters; Scouting for Food and Clothing; Family Cancer Care; and the United Negro College Fund, among others.

Bill and his wife, Marilyn Lewis Moll, have two sons and two grandchildren. All of us in the Cincinnati area appreciate Bill's contributions to our community, and we congratulate him on receiving the 2000 Silver Medal Award.

HONORING THE MAKE-A-WISH FOUNDATION

HON. ALBERT RUSSELL WYNN
OF MARYLAND
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, June 7, 2000
Mr. WYNN. Mr. Speaker, in today I salute an organization that has been making wishes come true for two decades. This year marks the 20th Anniversary of the Make-A-Wish Foundation, an organization that fulfills the wishes of children fighting life-threatening illnesses. This organization's sole purpose is to bring happiness to children who confront harsh realities.

Eighty-thousand children worldwide have had their wishes fulfilled by the Make-A-Wish Foundation. In Maryland alone, more than 1,200 children have had wishes fulfilled. This organization understands the fragility of life, and the wishes they grant are a true gesture of humanity.

I think fondly of the way they helped one of my own constituents. Chris Palmer of Cheverly, Maryland was diagnosed with Sickle Cell Anemia as a baby. The Make-A-Wish Foundation, an organization that fulfills the wishes of children fighting life-threatening illnesses. This organization's sole purpose is to bring happiness to children who confront harsh realities.

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HONORING THEODORE AND MAXINE ALBERS

HON. SCOTT McINNIS
OF COLORADO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, June 7, 2000

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this moment to honor Theodore and Maxine Albers for being recognized by the Mesa County Civic Forum for their lifetime of contributions to Mesa County. The Civic Forum’s mission is to promote citizen influence regarding the important issues affecting Mesa County’s quality of life through better understanding, objective, non-partisan dialogue, and support for citizen action. Without question, Theodore and Maxine have upheld this mission to its fullest extent and are distinguished role models that every citizen should seek to emulate.

Theodore and Maxine have a longstanding record of reaching out to the Grand Junction community. They have played an active role in numerous community organizations throughout their years as residents in the area. Together, they have worked in both the public and private sectors of the local economy and, most notably, have been extremely influential in the field of education, particularly at Mesa State College. In 1992, Mesa State College honored the couple by giving them the Distinguished Service Award, naming Albers Hall in their honor and forming the Albers Scholarship Fund as part of the Mesa State College Foundation.

The former President of Mesa State College from 1970–74, Theodore currently sits on the Mesa State College Board of Trustees and is an active member in such organizations as Club 20 and the Lions Club. Maxine served with great distinction as a Mesa County Commissioner from 1974–1988 and today is a member of the Women’s Foundation of the Colorado Advisory Council and the Mesa County Republican Women. These are but a hand-full of the literally dozens of community causes to which the Albers have dedicated their time and energies.

Mr. Speaker, the active role that the Albers have played in Grand Junction has contributed immeasurably to the betterment of our community. The Civic Forum plays a crucial role in the community and Theodore and Maxine Albers embody the ideals of service and sacrifice that this distinguished organization promotes.

For all these reasons, Mr. Speaker, the Albers eminently deserve the thanks and praise of this body. Colorado is clearly a better place for having known these outstanding Americans.

HON. PETER DEUTSCH
OF FLORIDA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, June 8, 2000

Mr. DEUTSCH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the efforts of Mr. Douglas Iscovitz, of Weston, Florida. I am very pleased to say that Douglas was recently named the Florida Principal of the Year by the Florida Association of Secondary Administrators and the National Association of Secondary School Principals.

The selection process for this distinction is an arduous one. After having been nominated for the award, the first-round finalists must submit paper-work detailing school accomplishments; the principal’s track record of dealing with students, staff, and the school; the principal’s ability to solve academic and social problems; community involvement; and positive school climate. After closely examining his work, it is clear that Douglas’ accomplishments exemplify the tenets espoused by the Florida Principal of the Year award.

As the Principal of Indian Ridge Middle School, Douglas has founded new programs and encouraged students to excel in existing growth fostering programs. In this sense he has taken a very active role in his school. His most meritorious program is the “Write On America!” project, a project in which students write to prominent people who have made significant contributions to the greatness of our nation. Requesting an autographed photo, in-stamp messages, and words of advice, the “Write On America!” program has proven itself to be a wonderful way to teach Indian Ridge Middle School students about history and writing. It is clear that Douglas’ efforts have made a lasting impression on those in the school and in the community as well.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to congratulate Douglas Iscovitz for his extraordinary achievements and exemplary effort in bettering the Indian Ridge Middle School. It is truly an honor to be named the Florida Principal of the Year, and it is an honor for the residents of South Florida to be able to call him one of our own. Indeed, Douglas has made a remarkable impact on the students at Indian Ridge Middle School. His accomplishments are something that both he and the entire state of Florida can be proud of.

HON. TOM LANTOS
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, June 8, 2000

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, just a few days ago in the Cannon Rotunda, we had the pleasure of viewing a magnificent exhibit of the photographs of Sonam Zoksang, a Tibetan photographer who has sought to use his photographs as art and his considerable skill to preserve Tibetan culture and identity.

Sonam Zoksang was born in the small Tibetan village of Kyirong, but his parents fled to India just a month after he was born. He made the first visit to the country of his birth in 1993 when he was 33 years old. As a result of that visit, he made it his goal to capture the devastation that his people have experienced on film for all the world to see. Since that first visit to Tibet in 1993, he has been compelled to return each year.

Mr. Speaker, over the last seven years, Mr. Zoksang has seen the situation in Tibet worsen dramatically. The Chinese government has given incentives to non-Tibetan Han Chinese to encourage them to move into Tibet, and increasingly this has made Tibetans a minority in their own land. The growth in Chinese immigrants has increased Sonam’s greatest concern for the future of Tibet—the children. He states that in “addition to all the problems they have in common with Tibetans in general, there is little or no educational opportunity for them in Tibet. Every year hundreds of Tibetan children risk their lives to escape to India, crossing the Himalayas on foot in the frigid winter to taste the air of freedom.”

In explaining his photographs, Sonam Zoksang said: “I feel very strongly that many young Tibetans have no hope, no dreams, and no future to live for. No Tibetans seem to be truly happy with their situation, and moreover, they feel threatened with their very existence.” In an effort to preserve the culture of the Tibetan people, Sonam Zoksang has risked his life to document the changes taking place inside Tibet. The Chinese would refuse him a visa to enter the country, so he has had to risk his life and his freedom in order to record through his photographs the traditional culture and the rapid and systematic way in which it is being destroyed.

Mr. Speaker, I invite my colleagues to join me in paying tribute to Sonam Zoksang for his outstanding photographs and the great contribution which his work has made to preserve Tibetan culture and to strengthen the identity of the Tibetan people.

TRIBUTE TO HILLTOP—50 YEAR ANNIVERSARY

HON. SCOTT McINNIS
OF COLORADO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, June 8, 2000

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to pay tribute to the Hilltop Community Resources Inc., an organization that provides a range of invaluable services to the residents of Mesa County who are in need of special assistance and care, as they celebrate their 50th birthday. In recognition of this tremendous landmark and Hilltop’s considerable efforts to improve life for those who are less fortunate, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring this tremendous organization.

Hilltop originated as the Mesa County Society for Crippled Children and Adults in 1950, offering outpatient services for people with disabilities. In the time since, Hilltop has incorporated a number of helpful services to assist its patients with their ailments and needs. Hilltop creates independent living communities that provide care and comfort for their citizens and offer the Elder Care/Assisted Living program that ensures elderly residents the opportunity to stay active in their daily lifestyle with...
the assistance of the Hilltop staff. In all, Hilltop can be credited with helping over 12,000 Mesa County residents a year.

One notable person who has had a dramatic impact on the success of Hilltop is its current Chief Executive Officer, Sally Schaefer. Schaefer joined the Hilltop staff with the Hilltop’s dedicated effort to put forth a helping hand to needy citizens in the Grand Valley for nearly two decades. She has initiated numerous outreach programs and, most notably, created a 188-unit retirement and assisted living facility. Ms. Schaefer’s care and compassion for those in need of assistance is evident in the effort she has put forth during her career at Hilltop. Her hard work and dedication are emblematic of the role that Hilltop plays in the Grand Junction community.

Mr. Speaker, it is a wonderful privilege and honor to salute the 50th anniversary of Hilltop Community Resources Inc. I am proud to represent a district that has an organization of this stature within its boundaries. The invaluable services that Hilltop provides bring joy and dignity to the lives of the less fortunate, offering them hope and putting a smile on their face.

TRIBUTE TO DUSTY BUSS
HON. JOHN SHIMKUS
OF ILLINOIS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, June 8, 2000

Mr. SHIMKUS. Mr. Speaker, I rise before you today to commend Dusty Buss for his efforts that helped save the life of 7-year-old Tia Creasy. Dusty, a 16-year-old sophomore at Brown County High School in Mt. Sterling, IL, was dropping his sister off at school as Cathy Creasy was dropping off her daughter, Tia, in front of him.

As Cathy drove away she was unaware that Tia’s jacket was caught in the door causing her to begin dragging her daughter alongside the car. On seeing this Dusty got out of his car and was able to get in front of Cathy’s car before serious injuries could occur.

Dusty did a very honorable and courageous act. I am very proud of his Good Samaritan attitude, which makes him a hero to us all.

IN HONOR OF THE WOOD FAMILY, THE TOWN OF HARRISON, NJ FAMILY OF THE YEAR
HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ
OF NEW JERSEY
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, June 8, 2000

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a great family—a great American family. The Wood family is being honored as the family of the year by the Town of Harrison, New Jersey, and I am very proud to honor them for their contribution to their community.

The Harrison Family of the year has its roots in the Martin family originally from Brooklyn, NY and the Wood family originally from Newark. Robert and Rachel Martin’s family has lived in the Town of Harrison since 1910. and William and Esther Wood’s family since 1919.

After Robert and Rachel’s daughter, Margaret, met William and Esther’s son, Harold, in 1938, they were married, and began a family. Harold and Margaret Wood had eight girls and four boys. Of their twelve children, five still live in Harrison. Harrison is currently home to five of Margaret’s children, seven grandchildren, and three great grandchildren. In all, Margaret has thirty-two grandchildren and forty great grandchildren.

The Wood children have an enduring love for this country, a love instilled in them by their father, Harold Wood who, having served in the Navy, understood the power and value of community and patriotism. He lived in Harrison all his life until his death in 1996.

For the pride they show in America, and for the contributions they have made to the Town of Harrison, New Jersey, I honor and praise the Wood family.

Today, I ask that my colleagues join me in honoring the Wood family for being the Town of Harrison’s family of the year.

RECOGNIZING GUAM POLICE DEPARTMENT’S POLICE OFFICER OF THE YEAR AND CIVILIAN OF THE YEAR
HON. ROBERT A. UNDERWOOD
OF GUAM
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, June 8, 2000

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this occasion to recognize Guam Police Department’s Police Officer of the Year and Civilian of the Year. These awards are presented annually to the top employees of the Guam Police Department (GPD). Police Officer III John A. Bagoforo was named Police Officer of the Year while Ms. Karen Guerrero was honored as Civilian of the Year.

Officer John A. Bagoforo is a 1980 graduate of Pearl City High School in Hawaii. He moved to Guam in 1989 with the intention of joining the Guam Police Department. He commenced service as a police recruit in October 1990, and graduated in May 1991. He was initially assigned as a patrol officer with the Northern Precinct Command—later being selected to be part of the Northern Precinct command to counteract gang activity. This is in addition to his duties with the precinct’s patrol operations.

John was moved to the Central Precinct Command in 1992, where he was assigned to the task force on robbery suppression. Later that year, he was transferred to the Juvenile Investigation Section with a collateral assignment to the Department of Education Task Force. He was reassigned to patrol duty in 1994 and served in this capacity until 1996, when he was transferred to the GPD Drug Task Force which operated under the auspices of the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA). As a member of this task force, John facilitated contact with confidential informants, identified drug targets, formulated operational plans, authored search warrants, conducted drug buys, secured evidence, effectuated arrests and testified as an expert witness in both federal and local courts. In 1997, he was deplo- cut and received his DEA credentials as a sworn officer. John currently serves as a shift supervisor for the Tamuning/Tumon Precinct Command, a position he has held since November 1999.

Ray GDP’s Civilian of the Year, Karen E. Guerrero. Karen has worked in different capacities within GPD’s administrative divisions since March 1985. Initially assigned to the general maintenance section of the department’s Support Division, she was reassigned to the玛丽和Esther的家族自1910年搬入哈里森镇。Ro...
translate the excellent basic research in Alzheimer's Disease to the clinic. Ultimately this program provides an opportunity for the National Institute on Aging (NIA) to "enhance efforts to train, and educate health care professionals to improve diagnosis, treatment and prevention of Alzheimer's Disease" as the House Report language accompanying this bill urges.

I would note that the Senate Committee report accompanying the Labor-HHS Education Appropriations bill provides additional clarification of the intent of Congress with respect to how funds will improve the diagnosis, treatment and prevention of Alzheimer's Disease. The Senate Committee Report states the following with respect to the specific steps we expect to be taken to educate and train physician/scientists:

"The Committee believes that an important step in fighting Alzheimer's Disease is the encouragement of clinical research and training, which will complement the many excellent research efforts currently funded through the National Institutes of Health (NIH), the National Institute on Aging (NIA), and in the private sector. The creation of Alzheimer's Clinical Research and Training Awards program to train physicians to recognize and treat Alzheimer's Disease, and to dedicate their careers to improving care for Alzheimer's patient's by bridging the gap that exists between basic and clinical research is critical. The awards program will foster physician dedication to a career in research, diagnosis, and treatment of Alzheimer's Disease by awarding junior and midlevel physicians who have demonstrated the potential for a lifelong commitment to training and treating Alzheimer's, with a 1 year stipend to train as an Alzheimer's physician/scientist. The awards program will be administered through the NIA, and should provide support for institutions focused primarily on Alzheimer's research but linked to a clinical treatment facility. The awards program will complement the Alzheimer's Disease Research Centers (currently funded through NIA) or similar institutions that are State or privately funded. The awards program will encourage institutions implementing the program to specialize in training physician/scientists, ultimately becoming physician training centers. Alzheimer's disease is on track to become the epidemic of the 21st Century, currently 4 million Americans are afflicted and by 2050 it is estimated that this number will increase to 14 million. With these astonishing statistics we must act today to head off the health care crisis of tomorrow. The Alzheimer's Clinical Research and Training Awards envisioned by both the House and Senate bills represent an important step in meeting the challenge.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. SAXBY CHAMBLISS
OF GEORGIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, June 8, 2000
Mr. CHAMBLISS. Mr. Speaker, on June 6, 2000, I was unable to be present to cast votes. Had I been present, I would have voted "aye" on rollcall vote 234, "yea" on rollcall vote 235, "yea" on rollcall vote 236, and "yea" on rollcall vote 237.

IN MEMORY OF WILLIAM (BILL) H. HAMANN
HON. IKE SKELTON
OF MISSOURI
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, June 8, 2000
Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, it is with deep sadness that I inform the House of the death of Bill Hamann, former resident of Lexington, Missouri. He was 87.

Bill, a son of the late William G. and Mary Curtis Hamann, was born in Henrietta, Missouri, on October 12, 1912. His dedication to football began on the Richmond High School football team and continued at Graceland Junior College in Lamoni, Iowa, where he also lettered in basketball. His greatest satisfaction as a player was playing center for the Missouri University Tigers under coach Don Faurot, a special influence in his life.

After graduation, Bill coached football at Odessa High School for two years before joining the United States Navy during World War II. He served in the Navy until November 1945, making lieutenant before he returned to Missouri University to complete his master's degree.

In 1946, Bill moved to Lexington and began coaching football at Lexington High School. In his first year, he led the team to their first undefeated season in Lexington history. He was head football coach for 22 years, winning four more Missouri River Valley Conference (MRVC) championships. Bill also served as Athletic Director, basketball coach and track coach during this time. He was head basketball coach for six years and assistant basketball coach for ten years, winning one MRVC championship. Bill also had great success as a track coach, winning State meets twice and numerous District and MRVC championships.

Bill was one of a select few Missouri coaches who won championships in three major sports for one school. Bill retired from coaching football in 1968, but continued to coach track until 1972. In addition to coaching, he taught driver's education, physical education and history. He retired from teaching in 1979 after 32 years at Lexington High School.

Bill was one of the first coaches named to the Missouri High School Hall of Fame in 1979 after 32 years at Lexington High School. Bill was one of the first coaches named to the Missouri High School Hall of Fame in 1992, and as Hall of Fame Coach for Track in 1993. He is one of only two coaches named in more than one Hall of Fame in all of Missouri.

Bill also served as President of the MRVC, was twice honored as Coach of the Year at the Kansas City Area Night of Sports, and was twice honored as Coach of the Year at the Missouri High School Hall of Fame.

In his 80th birthday with 1,500 of his closest friends. Gathered at the Slovenian National Home, thousands of polka fans and eighteen polka bands payed tribute to this local artist by giving him "the greatest day of [his] life."

Throughout Lou's life, he has made significant contributions to Cleveland's culturally diverse community. This Slovenian neighborhood native has enhanced Northeast Ohio's culture, and has added to the quality that makes Cleveland a polka city. Lou has a lifetime of dedication to promoting Cleveland-style polkas and waltzes and to preserving the rich Slovenian heritage from which Cleveland evolved.

This "Waltz King" is a true dean of Cleveland-style music. He was a pioneer in adapting Slovenian folk music into America's musical mainstream as the first Cleveland-style bandleader to create a multi-part harmony with all types of instruments. His vision and talent have greatly decorated the heritage of the City of Cleveland.

I salute Lou for these many artistic accomplishments, and I join in with his many fans who wish him a happy 80th birthday.

AUTHORIZING EXTENSION OF NON-DISCRIMINATORY TREATMENT (NORMAL TRADE RELATIONS TREATMENT) TO PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

SPEECH OF
HON. BOB CLEMENT
OF TENNESSEE
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, May 24, 2000
Mr. CLEMENT. Mr. Speaker, since the President asked Congress to grant Permanent Normal Trade Relations (PNTR) to China, the members of this body—indeed, all of the American people—have been forced to consider broad questions about our relationship with China, about our values as a free people and about our fundamental best interests as they relate to the economy and to national security. These are very serious questions; and I—like many of my colleagues, I am sure—have invested a great deal of time in study, discussions and prayer about them.

Make no mistake—I understand the value of international trade, and I am a believer in developing trade opportunities to enhance our economic future. I recognize the realities of the global economy that exist today; and there is no doubt in my mind that trade is the key to the future for the United States, for China and for every other nation as well. My record reflects my belief in free and fair trade policies, including trade with China. I supported
NAFTA, GATT, fast track and the Africa Trade bill this body just recently passed. Opening markets benefits both countries—the U.S. gains new destinations to export goods, and China gains investment from foreign companies.

One thing I cannot support is relinquishing our annual review of China’s progress towards free market reform and a democratic society. I cannot, in good conscience, award China PNTR when there are serious national security concerns and Taiwan’s role in the relationship as well as China’s role in producing and disseminating weapons of mass destruction. When China’s record of compliance with past agreements leaves much to be desired. And when China’s progress in economic power and technological development has overlockeded progress on human rights and religious freedom. Therefore, I am not convinced that the best interests of this nation and of the people of my state are served by rewarding China with unconditional permanent normal trade relations. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I am opposed to extending PNTR to China at this time.

Rather than granting PNTR, I believe a more prudent and responsible approach is to continue an annual review of China’s trade status. In the past, as a supporter of free trade, I have favored granting normal trade relations to China on an annual basis. In this way, we have better opportunities to move that country toward a more democratic, free market system, while maintaining a trade relationship that certainly can benefit to the people of both nations. I see this annual review as an effective way to influence the Chinese government to reform its policies toward religious minorities, workers, and proponents of democracy.

But granting permanent status to China is a significantly different issue. Such a move would, in a sense, take China “off probation” and remove the incentive to make progress on those issues of particular concern to the United States. In my opinion, the question this PNTR vote poses is not on the merits of free trade but rather whether the U.S. should relinquish our influence on trade with China permanently.

NATIONAL SECURITY

My first concern about our relationship with China relates to national security. The prospects for peace and prosperity in Asia depend heavily on China’s role as a responsible member of the international community. Perhaps our country’s most important national security challenge is to build a constructive and stable bilateral relationship with China. The prospects for peace and prosperity in Asia depend heavily on China’s role as a responsible member of the international community. In my opinion, a policy must be built on a foundation of strength and resolve that rewards responsible Chinese behavior and confronts provocative activities that undermine U.S. interests and promote greater risks of military and diplomatic confrontation.

Should we grant China with PNTR status given recent highly provocative actions on the part of the Chinese government? Our country would be sending exactly the wrong message if we were to support China’s WTO membership with PNTR at a time when the Chinese have moved a far more aggressive stance toward Taiwan, a stance that they know could lead to a serious military confrontation with the U.S.

China’s recent provocative actions and continued demand for Taiwan to acknowledge its “one China” policy or expect military actions is troubling. Should we reward China for these actions? I believe we would be sending exactly the wrong message if we were to grant China PNTR. The Chinese have chosen to adopt a far more aggressive stance toward Taiwan. I was pleased to see Mr. Chen’s presidential inauguration in Taipei take place without incident this past weekend. However, Beijing’s silent response leaves much to the imagination.

This comes on top of growing skepticism expressed by our intelligence community—skepticism about whether the Chinese intend to live up to their international commitments to stem the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, especially in the areas of short- and medium-range missiles and chemical weapons technology. Despite Chinese promises to abide by various arms control pacts, including the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty, the Director of Central Intelligence recently reported that China remains a “key supplier” of technology inconsistent with proliferation goals—particularly missile and chemical technology to Pakistan, Iran, and North Korea.

We must make it clear to the Chinese that we will extend a hand of friendship in good faith, but grant PNTR is not earing China to irresponsible or dangerous actions. It is not in our national security interest to condone and reward grossly irresponsible conduct by a country that wishes to become a leader in the international community.

WORKER RIGHTS AND LABOR CONCERNS

As a member of the House International Relations Committee, I am keenly interested in and aware of our role in international affairs. I have traveled to China and am amazed at what is going on there. China is clearly on the move and I have no doubt that they will eventually rival only the United States as a world superpower. However, the most recent State Department report on human rights practices in China reveals that the situation continues to grow worse. We cannot, and should not, overlook what our own government recognizes as abhorrent conditions in China.

As China progresses rapidly in terms of economic power, technological development and international affairs, its progress on human rights is sorely lacking. In terms of political freedom, democratic institutions and the guarantee of basic rights, China simply does not meet any reasonable standard that the United States or any nation with a mature, democratic heritage would consider acceptable. If America stands for anything, it stands for personal freedom and inalienable rights for all citizens. China’s record is spotty from any votes or from any considerations, including those related to trade. I am afraid that granting PNTR sends China the message that we approve of their political system as it stands today. And that is simply not the case.

The number of documented cases of religious persecution in China alarms me. As a firm believer in supporting religious freedom and author of the International Religious Freedom Act, I believe we must take a stand against human rights violations and persecution of people for simply expressing their religious beliefs. The International Religious Freedom Act, established by the International Religious Freedom Act, released earlier this month a report which notes a marked deterioration in China’s religious freedom during this past year. Make no mistake, the crackdown on religious expression in China has reached alarming and brutal proportions. China has enacted laws which have been used to persecute many religious groups of differing beliefs. Groups registered at home, including millions of Falun Gong practitioners, have been dispersed and destroyed. Individuals have been fined, arrested, tortured and some even killed. China continues to harass, detain, beat and torture members of religious groups, including Catholics, Protestants and Tibetan Buddhists. Tens of thousands of members of the spiritual movement Falun Gong have been detained and forced to sign statements disavowing their beliefs. An unknown number of those who refused remained detained; others are in prison or serving “re-education through labor” sentences. To torture and persecute people for simply expressing their personal beliefs is unconscionable.

Although I believe that economic reform can lead to political reform and a greater respect for human rights, I fear that granting PNTR is a significant step in the wrong direction. The best interest of this country is served by holding China accountable for its respect for human rights and a commitment to religious freedom. Furthermore, I believe that granting PNTR is not in the best interest of our own workers. The U.S. is highly dependent on Chinese goods. Unfortunately, China’s record of human rights is abysmal. If there is to be any hope of improving China’s record on human rights, there must be a sustained effort to pressure China to improve.

Although I believe that economic reform can lead to political reform and a greater respect for human rights, I fear that granting PNTR is a significant step in the wrong direction. The best interest of this country is served by holding China accountable for its respect for human rights and a commitment to religious freedom. Furthermore, I believe that granting PNTR is not in the best interest of our own workers. The U.S. is highly dependent on Chinese goods. Unfortunately, China’s record of human rights is abysmal. If there is to be any hope of improving China’s record on human rights, there must be a sustained effort to pressure China to improve.
will retain the ability of Congress to examine China’s willingness and ability to keep its commitments. It will give China incentive to improve its record with regard to workers’ rights and human rights and give it an opportunity to demonstrate its adherence to fair trade and environmental protection.

To some degree, the Chinese government has avoided full compliance with many of the trade agreements it has made with the United States. While our trade deficit with China continues to grow, China has broken its agreements with us on opening markets, stopping the piracy of intellectual property, and ending the export of goods produced in the forced labor camps. The statements of China’s negotiators on PNTR lead me to believe that we cannot count on a total, good-faith compliance with this agreement, either. This pattern is significant, of only partial compliance, bolsters significantly the argument against PNTR and in favor of an annual review and annual clearance of this lever. With PNTR, our opportunities to monitor and influence compliance are severely limited, not eliminated, while an annual review will maintain our influence. Congress needs to examine China’s willingness and ability to keep its commitments.

CONCLUSION

A “no” vote on PNTR will not mean an end to America’s trade relationship with China. The U.S. and China will continue to have a binding trade relationship under international law, governed by the 1979 trade agreement between our two countries and several subsequent bilateral deals. The “most favored nation” provisions of those agreements require that China afford the United States any trade and nontrade economic benefits China grants to our competitors. It is true that the U.S. would not be able to file complaints against China through the WTO dispute resolution process. However, we will retain the right to use our own laws to sanction China—by withholding or limiting access to the U.S. market—for unfair trade practices.

Furthermore, if the U.S. and China are not tied through the WTO, we will be able to use our trade laws to redress abuses of human rights, just as we do now. The U.S. would be prohibited from taking such actions if China and the U.S. have a WTO relationship. So China’s lack of PNTR status allows us annual reviews of China’s progress, thus giving China an incentive to improve its record with regard to workers’ rights and human rights and give that nation an opportunity to demonstrate its adherence to fair trade and environmental protection.

There is no doubt in my mind that trade is the key to the future. Opening markets benefit everyone—U.S. gain new destinations to export goods and China gains investment from foreign companies. In my opinion, the question this PNTR vote poses is not on the merits of free trade but rather whether the U.S. should relinquish our influence on trade with China permanently. International trade—and the benefits it affords—are a fact. Likewise, it should also not be disputed as to whether the United States should attempt to influence Chinese behavior in areas of human and workers’ rights, weapons proliferation and compliance with international commitments. Clearly we should. Thus, my concern lies with whether we should take China off the one-year renewal process. Given current conditions in China and recent actions by the Chinese government, I am not convinced that relinquishing this leveraging tool is in our best national interest at this time.

It is for all of these reasons that I must oppose permanent normal trade relations at this time. I am not convinced that it is in the best interest of Tennesseans and our country to reward China with unconditional permanent normal trade relations when it is clear they do not meet our standards for human and worker rights and could threaten our national security. Clearly trade must continue and we must pledge ourselves to work with the Chinese reformers to move their country towards free market democracy. However, until significant improvements are made in these areas, I cannot in good faith vote to grant PNTR.

I look forward to the day when China fully joins the international community in a commitment to democratic values, human rights, and trade that is truly free and fair. Until that time, we have a duty to use whatever tools we have available to us to influence China to take that path. My vote against PNTR for China is one such tool, and I utilize it in good conscience and with a conviction that it will benefit both the Chinese and American people.

TRIBUTE TO THE PARTICIPANTS OF THE S.P.H.E.R.E.S. PROJECT

HON. JOHN SHIMKUS
OF ILLINOIS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, June 8, 2000

Mr. SHIMKUS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend John Link, Amy Rahe, Carmen Reiner, and Adam Wielies. These four middle school students from Carlvinille Middle School in Carlvinille, IL, are tackling tough community issues as participants in the Bayer/NSF Award for Community Innovation.

Their project is Saving Prairies and Helping Environmental Regions Expand Successfully—S.P.H.E.R.E.S. Through this project they have successfully strengthened local support to create a preserve where native prairie grasses and indigenous creatures could flourish and students could study and experience the prairie habitat.

I want to take this opportunity to thank these students who at such a young age have made it their responsibility to preserve our environment. I am proud of them and look forward to all else they may accomplish.
trust and support of the Guam community. When Typhoon Pamela devastated the island of Guam in 1976, Nanbo Guam’s efforts to provide prompt settlements did not go unnoticed. Along with their good reputation came new applicants and increased premium sales. Akira credits this as the basis of Nanbo Guam’s success.

Through the years, Nanbo Guam has developed and grown steadily. In 1977, the company began handling life insurance as the general agent for Pacific Guardian Life, Honolulu. In 1978, they established the Sun Rise, Inc., and opened the Japan Food Supermarket. In the 1980’s, Nanbo Guam engaged in real estate ventures and revived their import business by establishing the Nanbo Trading Company. In the 1990’s, they broadened the scope of their insurance business by concluding another general agency agreement for property and casualty insurance with the Nippon Fire and Marine Insurance Co., Ltd., of Japan and by securing a claims agency agreement from the United Services Automobile Association. Akira Inoue’s business acumen, determination, and his capable direction is undoubtedly the driving force behind Nanbo Guam’s success.

Outside of his business ventures, Akira additionally devotes personal time and resources to civic and community activities. As one of the founding members of the Japan Club of Guam, he served as its first vice-president in 1972. From 1973 through 1977, he served as the club’s president. During his tenure, he was instrumental in raising donations for the Christmas Seal Fund Drive. He was also actively involved with the Vietnam Refugees Relief Drive in addition to serving on the Board of Governors of St. John’s Episcopal School. Between 1987 and 1989, he was a member of the committee to establish a Japanese school on Guam. Serving once again as president of the Japan Club of Guam from 1992 through 1995, he worked towards the full payment of the construction loan for the Japanese school and organized a relief fund drive for the victims of the 1995 Kobe earthquake. Akira is also a distinguished member of the Rotary Club of Tumon Bay.

For over three decades, Guam’s business community has reaped great benefits from Akira Inoue’s efforts and dedication. I join his proud family—his wife, Machiko, his sons, Naoyuki and Tetsuji, and daughters, Sachiko and Yoshiko—who, together with the Guam Chamber of Commerce and the people of Guam, celebrate Akira Inoue’s contributions and success. I commend and congratulate him for being chosen as this year’s “Small Business Person of the Year.”

**TELECOMMUNICATIONS, TRADE, AND CONSUMER PROTECTION**

**HON. EDWARD J. MARKEY**

OF MASSACHUSETTS

**IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**

**Thursday, June 8, 2000**

Mr. MARKEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce legislation requiring the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) study the issue of possible health risks associated with wireless phones. This legislation builds upon a provision that I offered to legislation then pending in the House Commerce Committee during the previous Congress. That underlying legislation ultimately was not enacted in the previous Congress and today I offer the wireless health study amendment as a standalone piece of legislation, entitled the “Wireless Phone Health Risk Assessment Act of 2000.”

Mr. Speaker, when I first raised the issue of cellular phone health risks, the House Telecommunications and Finance Subcommittee briefing I chaired in 1993, there were roughly 15 million people using such phones—today there are over 70 million users of wireless phones. In addition, the FDA, which coordinates oversight of the wireless phone health issue, has previously indicated that a significant research effort over a sustained period of time is needed to provide the greater body of scientific information that scientists and regulators will need to more adequately assess any potential health risks.

It is my belief that because wireless phone companies receive their licenses to operate from the Federal Government, that the government has a responsibility to step up its efforts to address this issue. Indeed, having helped create this industry over the years by freeing up federally administered airwaves for these new services, I have simultaneously advocated that the government must also have a serious commitment to additional research in order to reassure consumers that any lingering concerns about whether these wireless devices pose a health risk are addressed.

This legislation authorizes $25 million over a 5-year period for the FDA to analyze health risks associated from radiofrequency emissions from wireless phones. I believe it is important to modernize a portion of total Federal research funds, an authorization that is specifically dedicated to scientifically assess wireless phone health risks.

**CELEBRATING THE 25TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE OKEFENOKEE HERITAGE CENTER**

**HON. SAXBY CHAMBLISS**

OF GEORGIA

**IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**

**Thursday, June 8, 2000**

Mr. CHAMBLISS. Mr. Speaker, today I am proud to honor the 25th Anniversary of the outstanding Okefenokee Heritage Center. It is an honor for the community to be gifted with this great facility for teaching and learning.

The Okefenokee Heritage Center has been an institution serving South Georgia for 25 great years. When the building was finished in 1975, it added important facilities of all ages in the community. This is why I pay tribute to the silver anniversary of this vital facility for Waycross and Ware County. I praise the tireless efforts that the people of Waycross have contributed for this great museum. I hope for continued success in the future and I thank them for their dedication and hard work.

I believe that the following editorial from the Waycross Journal Herald clearly depicts how important this Heritage Center is. I sincerely appreciate the hard work and support of people like Carolanne Larkens, Center Director of the Center; Senator Craig Strickland, President of the Board, to all the Board Members, Ware County Commissioner Chairman Roger Strickland, Mayor John Fluker, Dr. William Clark, III and Gus Karle. Most importantly, I want to recognize Mrs. Sue Clark. As a result of her determination and perseverance, today we celebrate 25 years of the Okefenokee Heritage Center and its significant contributions to our county.

[From the Waycross Journal-Herald, June 1, 2000]
TRIBUTE TO RETIRING ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT DR. TOM F. LUTHY, J.R.

HON. IKE SKELTON
OF MISSOURI
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, June 8, 2000

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, it has come to my attention that a long and exceptional career in education is nearing an end. Dr. Tom F. Luthy, Jr., of Lebanon, Missouri, is retiring after more than 40 years of service to Lebanon Public Schools.

Tom began his teaching career as an 18-year-old college student in 1958 at the Blackfoot School. After that, he taught grades five through eight for two years at the two-room Bolles School before teaching for two years at the Lebanon High School. After a year of teaching at the newly built Glendale High School in Springfield, Tom returned to Lebanon as the school's first department chair in charge of the social studies program. He continued to teach history for 15 more years at the high school.

When the high school moved to its present location in 1976, Tom stayed as the assistant principal of Lebanon Jr.-Sr. High. Two years later, he became the principal and spent the next 17 years guiding the lives of the young people who attended his school. After that, he became the Lebanon R-111 Schools assistant superintendent for personnel and instruction. As an assistant superintendent for the past eight years, Tom has hired more teachers than are currently on the entire district staff. He also guided the district through its highly successful review under the Missouri School Improvement Plan in 1998.

Tom has had a great impact on education in the Lebanon area. Early in his career, he created the American Heritage program at the high school. He also was involved in the formation of the C-5 school and was instrumental in naming that school after Joel E. Barlow. Tom is the former president of the board of the Blackfoot School where he began his career. After retirement, Tom will still impact education by continuing his work with the statewide Goals 2000 project, which is developing a new physical education model for Missouri.

Mr. Speaker, Tom Luthy's passion for excellence in education has made a difference in the lives of students and teachers. I know all Members of Congress will join me in paying tribute to his outstanding service to the Lebanon education community.

HONORING THE LAKE ERIE NATURE AND SCIENCE CENTER

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH
OF OHIO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, June 8, 2000

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, today I celebrate the Golden anniversary of the Lake Erie Nature and Science Center. For 50 years, this asset of Greater Cleveland has provided the community with invaluable educational opportunities, wildlife resources, and a natural preservation of a beautiful environment.

Among the many accomplishments the Center is responsible for are wildlife rehabilitation, education for youth and teens, wildlife gardens, a preserved nature facility, and a planetarium. By providing the community with these assets the Center continues to encourage a living connection between people, science, and wildlife in order to create a better commitment to the welfare of our natural world.

As the Center has grown throughout the years, the community it serves has benefitted greatly from its existence. Thousands of children have been exposed to the world of science through observing living displays and participating in hands-on experiences. Today, the museum has become a tool for the old and young, as families utilize its programs all year round.

My fellow colleagues, please join me in thanking and honoring the Lake Erie Nature and Science Center for the 50 years of contribution it has made to science and wildlife and for the 50 years it has been a service to its community.

TENNESSEE SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 720

HON. BOB CLEMENT
OF TENNESSEE
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, June 8, 2000

Mr. CLEMENT. Mr. Speaker, I submit for the RECORD a copy of Tennessee Senate Joint Resolution 720 which urges the U.S. Congress to vote against Permanent Normal Trade Relations. The Joint Resolution was introduced by the late Senator Pete Springer and Senator Roscoe Dixon.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 720

A Resolution to urge Congress to vote against any proposal to grant permanent normal trade relations status to the People's Republic of China and to urge the President and Congress to oppose China's membership in the World Trade Organization.

Whereas, the People's Republic of China has taken steps to become a member of the World Trade Organization, a position that would give China recognition and status as an equal, legitimate partner with other countries in world trade.

Whereas, since 1992, China has entered into four bilateral trade agreements with the United States in which China has agreed to give U.S. businesses better access to its markets and not to discriminate against U.S. products; and

Whereas, China has violated the provisions of each of these agreements including the 1992 Memoranda of Understanding on Prison Labor and Market Access, the 1994 Bilateral Agreement on Textiles, and the 1996 Bilateral Agreement on Intellectual Property Rights; and

Whereas, China's record on human rights is poor; those who attempt to engage in legitimate political opposition are often imprisoned or harassed, and those holding political views that differ from those of the regime or profess religious views are oppressed; and

Whereas, China ignores the rights of its workers and imprisons those who seek to improve labor conditions in the country; and

Whereas, China's enormous military establishment and its inquisition as use of threats and provocation make it a threat in the eyes of its neighbors; and

Whereas, advocates of China's membership in the World Trade Organization promote the view that China's vast potential market would be further opened to trade; the more likely scenario is that China's exports of cheap textiles, pirated technology and other products produced by grossly underpaid labor will flood our markets at the expense of American wages, jobs and trade balance; and

Whereas, the record of the People's Republic of China in human rights and in failing to live up to trade agreements should not be validated by supporting its admission into the World Trade Organization; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the senate of the one hundred first general assembly of the State of Tennessee, the House of Representatives concurring, That the General Assembly respectfully requests that Congress vote against any proposal to grant permanent normal trade relations status to the People's Republic of China, which is a precursor to the granting of World Trade Organization membership, and take all other actions within their power to deny membership in the World Trade Organization to the People's Republic of China. Be it further

Resolved, That suitable copies of this resolution be transmitted to the Honorable William Jefferson Clinton, President of the United States; to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States; and to each member of the Tennessee Congressional Delegation.

CENTRAL NEW JERSEY CELEBRATES THE 25TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE EDEN INSTITUTE

HON. RUSCH D. HOLT
OF NEW JERSEY
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, June 8, 2000

Mr. HOLT. Mr. Speaker, today I recognize the Eden Institute's 25th Anniversary. Over the last quarter of a century, the Eden Institute has made tremendous contributions to our community through its commitment to meeting the needs of individuals with autism.

Eden was founded in 1975 as a New Jersey-based nonprofit organization founded in 1975 to address the needs of the autistic community. Eden brought both parents and professionals together to assist in the development of a family-oriented, multifaceted program driven by a well trained, dedicated and nurturing staff. Eden was founded on the commitment to provide a cost-effective, community-based alternative to institutionalization and to offering training that would meet the changing needs of children and adults with autism.

Autism is a lifelong developmental disability that severely affects social behavior, communication and one's ability to learn, is the result of a neurological disorder that interferes with the functioning of the brain. Autism affects 15 in every 10,000 births and typically appears during the first three years of development.

Some of the services offered by Eden include the Eden Institute, a year-round educational program for children ages 3-21; Eden A.C.R.E.s, nine community-based group homes and three supported living apartments for adults; an employment center; year-round retreat opportunities, an early intervention program for infants and toddlers, and many, many more.

Although much has changed over the years, Eden's mission is the same— to provide a
HON. BILL ARCHER,
Chairman, Committee on Agriculture, House of Representatives, Longworth Building, Washington, DC.

Dear Chairman Combest: I am writing concerning the Conference Report to H.R. 2559 (Report), the Agriculture Risk Protection Act of 1999, which includes an amendment to H.R. 1504, the Plant Protection Act, as referred to this committee.

The Conference Report contains an item of jurisdictional interest to the Committee on Ways and Means. This Act is intended to consolidate existing laws relating to plant safety. Specifically, section 413 of the Report, "Notification and Holding Requirements Upon Arrival," would require the Secretary of the Treasury to notify the Secretary of Agriculture of the arrival of any plant, plant product, biological control organism, plant pest, or noxious weed at a port of entry. This provision also requires the Secretary of the Treasury to hold those products until they are inspected and authorized for entry into or transit movement through the United States, or otherwise released by the Secretary of Agriculture.

Current section 156 of title 7 of the United States Code requires the Secretary of the Treasury to notify the Secretary of Agriculture of the arrival of any nursery stock at a port of entry. Section 413 repeals current section 156, and adds such notification for all of the above referenced products, including nursery stock. The statutory requirement that the Secretary of the Treasury hold such shipments until released by the Secretary of Agriculture and the authority for the Secretary of Treasury to release a shipment from the port of entry without necessarily requiring a determination under the Plant Protection Act, as amended, is necessary because the U.S. Customs Service already follows similar procedures, and it is our understanding that section 413 does not change current law, with respect to such imports, but only enhances enforcement of the current laws relating to those imports.

Similarly, the Committee on Ways and Means would meet to consider such legislation. In order to expedite consideration of H.R. 2559, I will object to the inclusion of section 413 of the amendment, and, for this reason, it will not be necessary for the Committee on Ways and Means to meet to consider the legislation. However, this action is being done with the understanding that it will not prejudice the jurisdictional prerogatives of the Committee on Ways and Means on these provisions or any other similar legislation and will not be considered as precedent for consideration of matters of jurisdictional interest to my Committee in the future.

Finally, I would ask that you include a copy of our exchange of letters on this matter in the Record. Thank you for your assistance and cooperation in this matter.

Sincerely,

LARRY COMBEST
Chairman.

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — Extensions of Remarks

June 9, 2000


SPEECH OF HON. LARRY COMBEST OF TEXAS IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Thursday, May 25, 2000

Mr. COMBEST. Mr. Speaker, H.R. 1504, as amended was included in the Conference Report accompanying H.R. 2559, the Agriculture Risk Protection Act of 2000 as title IV of this Act. As introduced, H.R. 1504 was referred primarily to the House Committee on Agriculture, and in addition, to the Committees on Judiciary, Resources, and Ways and Means for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker. To expedite consideration of H.R. 1504, and to allow it to be included in this conference report, the following letters were exchanged between the Committee on Agriculture and the other committees of jurisdiction waiving further consideration of the bill.

House of Representatives, Committee on Agriculture, Longworth House Office Building, Washington, DC.

Dear Mr. Chairman: I am writing with regard to H.R. 1504, a bill that was primarily referred to the Committee on Agriculture and additionally to the Committee on Ways and Means. This bill modernizes and enhances the authority of the Secretary of Agriculture relating to plant protection and quarantine.

Please find the enclosed copy of H.R. 1504, as amended, along with a side-by-side comparison showing current law. In order to allow the timely consideration by the entire House of Representatives during the remaining period in the 106th Congress, I am requesting that you waive your Committee’s referral of H.R. 1504.

I understand that such an action is not intended to waive your Committee’s jurisdiction over this subject matter or any similar legislation now or in the future and look forward to working with you on matters of shared interest.

Thank you for your consideration of this request.

Sincerely,

LARRY COMBEST
Chairman.

House of Representatives, Committee on Agriculture, Longworth House Office Building, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: I am writing with regard to H.R. 1504, a bill that was primarily referred to the Committee on Agriculture and additionally to the Committee on the Judiciary. This bill modernizes and enhances the authority of the Secretary of Agriculture relating to plant protection and quarantine.

Please find the enclosed copy of H.R. 1504, as amended, along with a side-by-side comparison showing current law. In order to allow the timely consideration by the entire House of Representatives during the remaining period in the 106th Congress, I am requesting that you waive your Committee’s referral of H.R. 1504.

I understand that such an action is not intended to waive your Committee’s jurisdiction over this subject matter or any similar legislation now or in the future and look forward to working with you on matters of shared interest.

Thank you for your consideration of this request.

Sincerely,

LARRY COMBEST
Chairman.

House of Representatives, Committee on Agriculture, Longworth House Office Building, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: I am writing with regard to H.R. 1504, a bill that was primarily referred to the Committee on Agriculture and additionally to the Committee on the Judiciary. This bill modernizes and enhances the authority of the Secretary of Agriculture relating to plant protection and quarantine.

Please find the enclosed copy of H.R. 1504, as amended, along with a side-by-side comparison showing current law. In order to allow the timely consideration by the entire House of Representatives during the remaining period in the 106th Congress, I am requesting that you waive your Committee’s referral of H.R. 1504.

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Sincerely,

LARRY COMBEST
Chairman.

House of Representatives, Committee on Agriculture, Longworth House Office Building, Washington, DC.

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LARRY COMBEST
Chairman.

House of Representatives, Committee on Agriculture, Longworth House Office Building, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: I am writing with regard to H.R. 1504, a bill that was primarily referred to the Committee on Agriculture and additionally to the Committee on Resources. This bill modernizes and enhances the authority of the Secretary of Agriculture relating to plant protection and quarantine.

Please find the enclosed copy of H.R. 1504, as amended, along with a side-by-side comparison showing current law. In order to allow the timely consideration by the entire House of Representatives during the remaining period in the 106th Congress, I am requesting that you waive your Committee’s referral of H.R. 1504.

I understand that such an action is not intended to waive your Committee’s jurisdiction over this subject matter or any similar legislation now or in the future and look forward to working with you on matters of shared interest.

Thank you for your consideration of this request.

Sincerely,

LARRY COMBEST
Chairman.
HON. LARRY COMBEST, Chairman, Committee on Agriculture, Longworth House Office Building, Washington, DC.

Dear Mr. Chairman: Thank you for your letter responding to H.R. 1504, the Plant Protection Act, authored by our colleague Congressman Canady. This bill was primarily referred to the Committee on Agriculture and additionally referred to the Committee on Resources, among others.

After reviewing the amendments to the bill, I have no objection to it going forward and will not object to the Committee on Resources being discharged from further consideration of the bill. I appreciate your cooperation and that of other members of your staff, and look forward to working together on other matters of mutual interest in the future.

Sincerely,

DON YOUNG, Chairman.

GARTH E. MORGAN TECHNOLOGY AND TRANSPORTATION PROGRAM POETRY CONTEST

HON. JAMES P. McGOVERN OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 8, 2000

Mr. McGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the eight Regional winners from my Congresional District, the Garrett A. Morgan Technology and Transportation Futures Program Poetry Contest. It is with great pleasure that I congratulate the following talented students for their exceptional submissions—Emily Erkkinen, Kerri McCarthy, Jack Bavaro, Krista Duchnowski, Caroline Flannagan, and Luke Erkkinen of Clinton, Massachusetts; Mackenzie Bernier of E.S. Brown School in Swansea, Massachusetts; and Timothy Leger of Thacher Elementary School in Attleboro Massachusetts.

The Futures Program is named for Garrett Augustus Morgan, one of the country’s finest innovators in public protection and public safety. In 1923 he patented the nation’s first traffic signal, which was used throughout North America before being replaced by our current system. Seven years earlier Mr. Morgan had made national news for using a gas mask that he had developed to enable him to go into a tunnel under Lake Erie to rescue several trapped men. In his honor, the Program was created to better prepare America’s students—with math, science, and technology skills—for entering the transportation workforce in the 21st century.

Following are the winning poems. I’m sure all of my colleagues join me in congratulating all of this year’s participants.

Region 1: ME, MA, NH, RI, CT, VT

1st Place: Emily Erkkinen Clinton Middle School Clinton, MA
An Airplane can fly very high. I would like to fly an airplane. Right through the clouds I would go. Please fly the airplane. Lots of birds fly along. A great way of transportation. Now the airplane has landed. End of the ride, let’s go home.

2nd Place: Kerri McCarthy Clinton Middle School Clinton, MA 01510
Now that hot air balloon floats up in the sky Oh look, there’s another and one more oh my That one has purple all over everywhere. And purple line I think I see a blue one too Round and round the higher it floats Balloons float up in the air And all of them spread everywhere Look at the purple one Look at the blue Oh how pretty they look don’t you think they do? Oh no one just popped what are we going to do? Now I’m off bye, bye, I do miss you too!

3rd Place: Mackenzie Bernier E.S. Brown School Swansea, MA 02777
“TRANSPORTATION”
What makes transportation really neat, is that we no longer have to use our feet. We can ride a bike, drive a car. We can take a plane to go very far. We can hop on a bus to get out of the rain. We can catch a subway, or take a train. There are ferry boats and cruise lines too. And trolley cars for me and you. There are great big trucks for moving freight. And limos for that special date. Who knows, someday very soon, There might be transportation for all!

Region 2: ME, MA, NH, RI, CT, VT (Grades 4-6)

1st Place: Mackenzie Bernier E.S. Brown School Swansea, MA 02777
“TRANSPORT”

3rd Place: Krista Duchnowski Clinton Middle School Clinton, MA 01510

Region 1: ME, MA, NH, RI, CT, VT (Grades 7-8)

1st Place: Caroline Flannagan Clinton Middle School Clinton, MA 01510
Cavemen used the feet they had Until the idea of a wheel we had Ships allowed us to sail the seas Bringing man to a variety of this great nation? For the resources and vent more, and use our brains. Now that we have reached a destination, Aren’t you proud of this great nation? For the resources and technology, I just think, in 1969 of Armstrong and space exploration. We need to stop, and think of where we are going, if flight is in your plans, try a 747 Boeing.

TRIBUTE TO CHARLES MEIER

HON. JOHN SHIMKUS OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 8, 2000

Mr. SHIMKUS. Mr. Speaker, I rise before you today to recognize Charles Meier of Oakville, IL. Charles was recently inducted into the Illinois Jaycees Recruiters Hall of Fame.

He was inducted for his successful efforts to recruit many new members into the club during his 21 years as a Jaycee. His recruitment efforts have brought in new members from an area that extends from Steeleville and Waterloo to Interstate 64.

I want to congratulate Charles on receiving such a prestigious honor. I wish him the best as he continues to serve.

IN HONOR OF THE CONCERNED CITIZENS OF BAYONNE ON ITS 30TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 8, 2000

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the Concerned Citizens of Bayonne (CCB) on its 30th anniversary. Founded in 1970 by Frank P. Perrucci, CCB was established as an instrument for concerned citizens to take action on a variety of national and state issues. CCB is a perfect example of the influence that a civic organization can have on our political system. This organization levels the playing field, providing ordinary citizens with the opportunity to affect the political process, reducing the disproportionate influence of special interest groups.

The CCB supports several community organizations and charities: the Bayonne Hospital Cancer Treatment Center; the Windmill Alliance; Deborah Hospital; the Bayonne PAL; Bayonne Little League; Bayonne Babe Ruth Baseball; the Bayonne Family YMCA Day Care Center; and Bayonne for the Battleship New Jersey, Inc.

CCB actively supports fines and jail terms for ocean dumping, opposes self service gas stations in New Jersey, and has opposed extreme wrestling exhibitions in Bayonne.

Committed to helping its community, CCB is a strong advocate for senior citizens, conducts activities for the veterans at the East Orange V.A. Hospital, and has been a participant in Toys for Tots for the past thirty years.

In 1990, on its 20th anniversary, CCB established the Frank P. Perrucci Scholarship Award, and in 1995, on its 25th anniversary, established the Frank P. Perrucci Civic Achievement Award to recognize extraordinary individuals who have volunteered their time and efforts for important causes.

Today, I ask that my colleagues join me in honoring the Concerned Citizens of Bayonne
for its commitment and active participation in our political system and for its contributions to our community. I especially want to thank Frank Perrucci, his wife Jean Perrucci, and CCB President Joanne Kosakowski.

HONORING THE UNIVERSITY OF GUAM WATER AND ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF THE WESTERN PACIFIC (WERI)

HON. ROBERT A. UNDERWOOD OF GUAM
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, June 8, 2000

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I would like to congratulate the University of Guam Water and Environmental Research Institute of the Western Pacific (WERI) on their twenty-fifth anniversary. WERI is the only regional water research institute dedicated to the needs of Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI), and the Federated States of Micronesia (FSM).

Formally established in June of 1975, WERI has since sought solutions to technical problems associated with the location, production, distribution, and management of freshwater resources— an extremely essential function for the island communities it serves. One of fifty-five water research institutes authorized by Congress in the U.S. through the Water Research Act of 1964, WERI has expanded from a one-person operation in 1975 to a staff today of fifteen people conducting research, training, and information dissemination for Guam and the Western Pacific. They have continually strived to foster and promote research, training, technical assistance, outreach, awareness, information sharing, and dissemination.

Partially funded by the federal government, WERI provides a wide array of services to the University of Guam and the people of the Pacific insular region for a fraction of what independent consultants would charge. Their work for the past twenty five years, has led to better planning, more efficient allocation and protection of our valuable water resources. On behalf of the people of Guam, I commend and congratulate the faculty and staff of the University of Guam Water and Environmental Research Institute of the Western Pacific for their excellence and join in celebrating their 25th anniversary.

SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER PROTECTION ACT OF 2000

HON. EDWARD J. MARKEY OF MASSACHUSETTS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, June 8, 2000

Mr. MARKEY. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased today to introduce legislative proposals by Vice President GORE that would outlaw the practice of purchasing or selling Social Security numbers.

Last year, a man named Liam Youens was stalking a 21-year old New Hampshire woman named Amy Boyer. Youens reportedly purchased Amy Boyer’s Social Security number from an Internet Web site for $45. Using this information, he was able to track her down, a process that he chillingly detailed on an Internet Web site that he named after his target. Finally, last October; this dedicated stalker fatally shot Amy Boyer in front of the dental office where she worked. Afterwards, he turned the gun on himself.

This terrible tragedy underscores the fact that while the Social Security number was originally intended to be used only for the purposes of collecting Social Security taxes and administering the program, it has long since evolved into a ubiquitous national personal identification number which is subject to misuse and abuse. The unregulated commerce in Social Security numbers is a significant factor in a growing range of illegal activities, including fraud, identity theft, and tragically, stalkings and now, even murders.

Today, if you open up a bank account, apply for a loan, buy insurance, get a credit card, sign up for telephone service or electric or gas utility service, you are almost invariably asked to provide a merchant with your Social Security number. Over the years, this number has become a key to verifying a person’s identity. As a result, it has become increasingly clear that there are growing and serious problems being created by unrestricted commerce in Social Security numbers, and resulting abuses of this number, that require immediate legislative action.

The risks and abuses associated with misuse of the Social Security number are only being magnified by the rapid growth of electronic commerce. Right now, only $5 billion of the $860 billion in annual retail sales currently occur over the Internet. But that figure will continue to grow exponentially in the future. So the question we all have to ask ourselves is where we are going to adjust our laws to deal with this new medium? How will we animate the New Economy with our old values—such as our cherished right to privacy?

It is my hope that the real privacy challenge we are facing isn’t Big Brother: it’s Big Browser. When it comes to your financial records, there are very few protections against a financial services firm from disclosing every check you’ve ever written, every credit card charge you’ve ever made, the medical exam you got before you received insurance. And as you surf the Web, there are no rules in place to prevent various web sites from collecting information about what sites you are viewing and how long you are viewing them. If you buy anything over the Internet, that information can be linked up to other personal identifiers to create disturbingly detailed digital dossiers that can profile your lifestyle, your interests, your hobbies, or your habits. I have sponsored or cosponsored separate legislation, H.R. 1057, H.R. 3320, H.R. 3321, and H.R. 4380, which are aimed at addressing these broader privacy problems.

But we also know that the Social Security number is an critically important personal identifier that many online and offline businesses wish to obtain about consumers. Consumers have a compelling interest in not allowing this number to be used to tie together bits and pieces of information in various databases into an integrated electronic profile of their interests and behavior that can be zapped around the world in a nanosecond to anyone who is willing to pay the price.

If you do a simple Internet search in which you enter the words “Social Security Numbers,” you will turn up links to dozens of web sites that offer to provide you, for a fee, with someone’s Social Security number, or to link a social security number that you might have with a name, address and telephone number. Where are the data-mining firms and private detective agencies that offer these services obtaining these numbers? In all likelihood, they are accessing information from the databases of credit bureaus, financial services companies or other commercial firms.

If someone actually obtains a Social Security number from one of these sites, they have a critically important piece of information that can be used to locate them, target them, or to link a social security number that you might have with a name, address and telephone number. Where are the data-mining firms and private detective agencies that offer these services obtaining these numbers? In all likelihood, they are accessing information from the databases of credit bureaus, financial services companies or other commercial firms.

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criminal offense for a person to sell or purchase Social Security numbers. Under the bill, the FTC would be given rulemaking authority to restrict the sale of Social Security numbers, determine appropriate exemptions, and to enforce civil compliance with the bill’s restrictions. The bill would also authorize the states to enforce compliance, and provide for appropriate criminal penalties.

I look forward to working with the Vice President, who has been a leader in pressing for tougher privacy protections, as well as Senator FEINSTEIN, and my House colleagues to enact this important privacy protection proposal into law.

CONCERN REGARDING THIRTEEN IRANIAN JEWISH ON TRIAL

HON. STEVEN T. KYUKENDALL OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, June 8, 2000

Mr. KYUKENDALL. Mr. Speaker, today I express my grave concern regarding the thirteen Iranian Jews currently on trial in Iran.

These individuals were arrested over a year ago for spying on behalf of Israel and the United States. During that time, the suspects were held without access to lawyers or their relatives. There was no credible evidence to support the allegation, much less their continued incarceration while awaiting trial. This treatment is unacceptable.

The trial is now underway, but closed to all individuals who may help exonerate the defendants. The trial judge serves as investigator, prosecutor and judge with no accountability for his actions. The evidence consists of confessions that were coerced and taped by the Iranian government, as well as a few telephone calls to friends and relatives alleged to be members of Israel’s secret police. Like the McCarthy witch hunts of the 1950’s, these individuals have been deemed guilty simply by virtue of their associations. This trial flies in the face of international standards ensuring fair, impartial, and even-handed judicial decisions.

Today, I have joined a number of my colleagues to shine light on this undemocratic process by cosponsoring H. Con. Res. 307. This resolution expresses the sense of Congress that the Administration should condemn the arrest and prosecution of the thirteen Iranian Jews. The resolution reminds Iran that the treatment of these individuals will serve as a benchmark in determining future U.S. and Iranian relations.

I am pleased to see Iran has made progress toward its international community. However, this trial serves as an important reminder that Iran still has a long way to go before it is accepted back into the international community.

CENTRAL NEW JERSEY RECOGNIZES GARRETT YOUNG FOR HIS ACHIEVEMENTS

HON. RUSH D. HOLT OF NEW JERSEY
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, June 8, 2000

Mr. HOLT. Mr. Speaker, today I honor a young scientist, Garrett Young, a 17-year-old homeschooled student from Branchburg, Garrett has achieved success on the state, national, and international levels. He has recently been recognized as a top winner at the International Science and Engineering Fair (ISEF) sponsored by Intel Corporation. This is the world’s largest pre-college science competition that recognizes the world’s brightest high school students coming from 40 countries for their scientific achievements.

At the international level, he took first place in the category of physics at the ISEF. He also won the Glenn T. Seaborg Nobel Prize Visit Award. The Nobel Prize Visit Award was awarded to the top two individual winners at the Fair and whom they believe will be future Nobel Prize Winners. His project was “Isolating Plasma Species Initiating Internal Electrostatic Fields for Plasma Heating,” where Garrett found a way to increase the temperature of plasma in an efficient way.

At the national level, he won “Operation Cherry Blossom.” This is a trip to Japan that is awarded by the U.S. Army to the top two individual projects of the entire ISEF competition. Garrett was awarded first place by the U.S. Naval Research Labs and the U.S. Air Force. He also received the second place Vacuum Technology Award awarded by the American Vacuum Society.

At the state level, Garrett won the Senior Division ISEF trip. He also received the Science Award, presented by NASA for his project studying space science, and the Metric Award given by the U.S. Metric Society for the best use of the metric system. In addition, he was awarded a medallion by Yale University as the most outstanding junior student in Science and Engineering.

Garrett has achieved success on the state, national, and international levels. He has recently been recognized as a top winner at the International Science and Engineering Fair (ISEF) sponsored by Intel Corporation. This is the world’s largest pre-college science competition that recognizes the world’s brightest high school students coming from 40 countries for their scientific achievements.

THE NICARAGUAN “PROPERTY PROTECTION ACT OF 2000”

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, June 8, 2000

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, today, I introduce the “Property Protection Act of 2000” with a notable list of co-sponsors. This bill will have the effect of removing the waiver for Nicaragua contained under section 527(g) of the Foreign Relations Authorization for Fiscal Years 1994 and 1995. Under current law, the President may waive mandatory sanctions prescribed to castigate a government that has not resolved outstanding property claims made by American citizens. In the case of Nicaragua, the President has every year since enactment chosen to exercise this waiver.

I have been reluctant to seek this change to our law. It is the inaction of the Nicaraguan government in resolving a number of long-standing property claims by American citizens that compels us to take this action.

The Sandinista regime, which ruled Nicaragua from 1979 to 1990, confiscated the property of thousands of Nicaraguan families and a number of American citizens. That was wrong. The United States Congress has long been on record pressing for the rights of U.S. citizens who were expropriated to be fairly compensated.

The Nicaraguan government points out that it settled over 400 property cases last year. But these numbers do not tell the whole story. In fact, many of these cases involve individuals who have simply given up hope of recovering their properties and resigned themselves to accepting Nicaraguan government bonds worth a fraction of their face value on world bond markets.
There are also a number of cases that have languished unresolved for years. These include cases where the government of Nicaragua has been ordered by its own court system to make payments to Americans who had their property illegally confiscated. Another group of cases that have languished involves Public Sector National Corporations (CORNAP). The missing ingredient in resolving these cases is political will. In both instances, the rule of law can only be served if the government of Nicaragua lives up to its obligations.

This bill will bring real pressure to bear by restricting U.S. bilateral assistance and U.S. support for multilateral assistance to the government of Nicaragua. The bill contains important exemptions for humanitarian and disaster relief assistance to avoid penalizing the people of Nicaragua. The bill would also allow vital counter-narcotics assistance to continue to flow to protect our nation from illicit drugs.

The Property Protection Act of 2000, when enacted, will require the President to identify the 50 most urgent pending property claims by American citizens against the government of Nicaragua and to suspend assistance to the government of Nicaragua until these cases are resolved. This is not too much to ask. Our government has been very patient, but, regrettably, our patience seems to have been misinterpreted by the government of Nicaragua as a lack of interest.

This bill will insure that the government of Nicaragua, and other states around the world, will understand that our citizens cannot have their property stolen with impunity. Mr. Speaker, at this point, I ask that the full text of H.R. 4602 be printed in the Congressional Record.

H.R. 4602

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE

This Act may be cited as the “Property Protection Act of 2000”.

SEC. 2. PROTECTION OF UNITED STATES CITIZENS AGAINST EXPROPRIATIONS OF PROPERTY BY NICARAGUA.

(a) BILATERAL ASSISTANCE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding section 527(g) of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1994 and 1995, assistance under the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 or the Arms Export Control Act for fiscal year 2001 or 2002 may only be provided to the Government of the Republic of Nicaragua if the President first makes a certification under subsection (d) for the fiscal year involved.

(2) EXCEPTION.—Paragraph (1) shall not apply with respect to assistance that is directed specifically to programs which serve the basic human needs of the citizens of Nicaragua.

(b) CERTIFICATION.—A certification under this subsection is a certification to the Congress that the Government of the Republic of Nicaragua has returned the nationalized or expropriated property of each United States citizen who has a formally-documented claim against the Government of Nicaragua listed in the report under subsection (c), or has provided adequate and effective compensation equivalent to the full value of the nationalized or expropriated property of each United States citizen who has a formally-documented claim against the Government of Nicaragua listed in the report under subsection (c).

(c) REPORT.—Not later than September 1, 2000, or the date of the enactment of this Act (whichever occurs later), and not later than September 1, 2001, the President shall prepare and transmit to Congress a detailed report listing the 50 most urgent property claims by United States citizens against the Government of the Republic of Nicaragua which shall include, but not be limited to, all property claims in which Nicaraguan courts have ruled in favor of United States citizens, and property claims by United States citizens involving Public Sector National Corporations (CORNAP).

(d) CERTIFICATION.—A certification under this subsection is a certification to the Congress that the Government of the Republic of Nicaragua has returned the nationalized or expropriated property of each United States citizen who has a formally-documented claim against the Government of Nicaragua listed in the report under subsection (c).

HONORING BALL STATE PRESIDENT JOHN E. WORTHEN—A GREAT EDUCATOR

HON. DAVID M. MCINTOSH
OF INDIANA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 8, 2000

Mr. McIntosh. Mr. Speaker, I rise today on the floor of the House of Representatives to honor a leader in education in Indiana and the nation. In the heart of my district in East Central Indiana lies Ball State University, one of the premier institutions of higher education in the Midwest. For the last sixteen years Ball State has been under the capable guidance of University President John E. Worthen. Sadly, he is leaving the university this year.

Mr. Speaker, greatness is setting bold goals and then having the will to accomplish them. John Worthen brought vision and greatness when he came to the university in 1984 and has spent the last sixteen years putting his vision into practice. Ball State, Indiana, and the nation are the better for his efforts. At the start of his administration, President Worthen focused on broad goals. He aimed for excellence in all things. The university has reached beyond its grasp to accomplish his vision. His plan was anchored in the premise that learning should be a lifelong pursuit. Under his leadership, Ball State’s central mission has been to arm students with the skills, knowledge, and enthusiasm to continue learning after they leave the university.

John Worthen always looked to the future of education, not its past. He viewed technology as a fundamental component of that mission, and he directed Ball State’s resources toward acquiring that technology. Ball State established courses and workshops to train faculty and staff to use the new technologies and started the Center for Teaching Technology to help faculty use this new tool to enhance their instruction. During the past ten years, Ball State has spent hundreds of millions of dollars on renovations that have added computer labs, put Internet access in every residence hall room, and wired every classroom to an interactive fiber optic multimedia network. The university now has a student-to-computer ratio of thirteen-to-one, one of the lowest in the country. This year Yahoo! Internet Life magazine ranked Ball State among the top twenty in its annual survey of “most wired” universities. These technological capabilities have also made Ball State a national leader in distance education.

President Worthen’s education and training gave him a solid background for the challenge of running a university. A Midwesterner, he earned a bachelor of science degree in psychology at Northern Illinois University in 1954 and received his master’s degree in student personnel administration from Columbia University in 1955. He served four years in the Navy as a carrier pilot and education and legal officer. He attained the rank of lieutenant. He earned his Ed. D. from Ball State in 1964 in counseling psychology and administration in higher education. John Worthen began his career in education as the dean of men at American University in Washington, D.C., then moved to the University of Delaware where he taught education courses and accepted various administrative responsibilities. In 1979, he became president of Indiana University of Pennsylvania. Ball State University invited him to become its eleventh president in 1984.

Mr. Speaker, I know all of my colleagues join me in saluting a real educator, John E. Worthen. Under his leadership, Ball State has flourished. In almost the most important fields of education—social sciences, science, and technology—President Worthen has made Ball State a leader in Indiana and the nation and both are better off for his efforts.

Mr. Speaker, I have been honored to work alongside John Worthen. I will miss the benefit of his counsel and wisdom. I wish he and his wife Sandra much happiness as they move on to new challenges.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. ROBERT E. WISE, JR.
OF WEST VIRGINIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 8, 2000

Mr. WISE. Mr. Speaker, on Wednesday, June 7, 2000, I was unavoidably detained and unable to record a vote by electronic device on Roll Number 241. Had I been present I would have voted “aye” on Roll Number 241. On Wednesday, June 7, 2000, I was unavoidably detained and unable to record a vote by electronic device on Roll Number 242. Had I been present I would have voted “aye” on Roll Number 242.

On Wednesday, June 7, 2000, I was unavoidably detained and unable to record a vote by electronic device on Roll Number 243. Had I been present I would have voted “aye” on Roll Number 243.
On Wednesday, June 7, 2000, I was unavoidably detained and unable to record a vote by electronic device on Roll Number 244. Had I been present I would have voted “aye” on Roll Number 244.

On Wednesday, June 7, 2000, I was unavoidably detained and unable to record a vote by electronic device on Roll Number 245. Had I been present I would have voted “aye” on Roll Number 245.

TRIBUTE TO KENZAL THOMAS
HON. JOHN SHIMKUS
OF ILLINOIS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, June 8, 2000

Mr. SHIMKUS. Mr. Speaker, I rise before you today to commend young Kenzal Thomas, a Casey Middle School student in Mt. Vernon, IL, for his honesty. Recently after finding a dollar in the bathroom of a Mt. Vernon restaurant, Kenzal began asking everyone in the restaurant if they had lost the bill—including City Councilman Dave Keen.

As a result, Councilman Keen, along with other city officials, honored Kenzal with a framed certificate touting his integrity. It is a pleasure for me to join in recognizing Kenzal. His honesty is a trait for which we can all be proud of and look to as an example of doing what is right.

IN HONOR OF MONUMENTAL BAPTIST CHURCH, CELEBRATING ITS 100TH ANNIVERSARY
HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ
OF NEW JERSEY
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, June 8, 2000

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Monumental Baptist Church. For 100 years, Monumental has been a sanctuary for our community and a place for young African-Americans to access a quality education.


Today, Monumental Baptist Church is 100 years old. I ask my colleagues to honor the church and its congregation for their century of dedication to God.

ELIMINATE THE DEATH TAX
HON. STEVEN T. KUYKENDALL
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, June 8, 2000

Mr. KUYKENDALL. Mr. Speaker, today I express my strong support for the elimination of the death tax. When a person dies in this country, an outrageous tax of 37 to 55 percent is levied against the deceased’s estate. The last thing that a family in mourning should have to worry about is losing the family business or farm—a life’s work—to satisfy the IRS. Only in America can one be given a certificate at birth, a license at marriage, and a bill at death. This tax is contrary to the freedom and free-market principles on which this nation was founded.

There is no question that Americans deserve to keep more of their hard-earned dollars. It is our duty to provide responsible, targeted tax relief in this time of budgetary surplus. Since my first day in Congress, we have debated what to do with the surplus. Some said tax cuts. I have strongly supported paying down the debt by 2013 or earlier. But if we pass responsible, targeted tax cuts, we can accomplish both. It is essential for Congress to repeal the unfair death tax so that family businesses and family farms can be passed down from generation to generation.

Owning a family business is the culmination of the American Dream. Let’s restore the dream and repeal the death tax. We owe it to America’s families, small business owners and farmers.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2001
SPEECH OF
HON. TIM ROEMER
OF INDIANA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, June 7, 2000

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 4576) making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2001, and for other purposes.

Mr. ROEMER. Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong support of the Defense Appropriations bill for fiscal year 2001. This legislation has placed great emphasis on expanding quality of life initiatives, addressing readiness shortfalls, and enhancing modernization programs. I am particularly supportive of the procurement budget in the High Mobility Multi-purpose Wheeled Vehicle (HMMWV) or Hummer. The Congress and especially the Appropriations Committee have strongly supported sustained Hummer production. The hard-working people of Indiana’s Third Congressional district have responded by providing a vehicle that has met, and in many cases, exceeded the needs of our brave troops in the field. The Hummer’s superior quality allowed three U.S. Army soldiers to walk away unharmed from their vehicle after an antitank mine in Bosnia.

Moreover, both the Army and the Marine Corps have identified the Hummer among their unfunded modernization priorities. This defense appropriations bill meets those priorities by increasing the budget by $40 million, thereby allowing the Army and the Marines to buy 3,400 Hummers to replace their aging fleet and provide technology insertion. This will go a long way toward protecting our brave men and women in uniform deployed in Kosovo and Afghanistan.

I am enthused by the growing capabilities of the Hummer. Earlier this year, I visited the Hummer plant and saw a prototype of the commercial “Hummer 11” which is being developed by a joint effort between AM General and General Motors. The expansion into the commercial marketplace will result in the sharing of leading technologies for commercial and military vehicles while maintaining a highly skilled technological workforce in Indiana who I am very proud to represent.

Mr. Chairman, I wish to express my gratitude to the members of the Appropriations Committee who have reported a defense appropriations bill that will ensure continued Hummer production. I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

AUTHORIZED EXTENSION OF NON-DISCRIMINATORY TREATMENT (NORMAL TRADE RELATIONS TREATMENT) TO PEOPLE’S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
SPEECH OF
HON. JIM DAVIS
OF FLORIDA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, May 24, 2000

Mr. DAVIS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 4444, the PNTR (Permanent Normal Trade Relations) for China Bill, which will open up new markets for our businesses here in the United States. This bill is about breaking down trade barriers abroad and expanding opportunities for American workers. This legislation recognizes the reality of today’s global economy and equips our country with the tools necessary to maintain America’s leadership throughout this world.

International trade is critical to our nation’s continued economic expansion. Over 1 million jobs in the United States can be attributed to exports. The simple fact that 96% of the world’s consumers live outside of our borders is irrefutable evidence that in order to grow our economy, we must grow our exports.

In the WTO agreement, the U.S. has won unprecedented concessions from the Chinese that break down barriers to our goods, services, technology products, automobiles and financial services. Our farmers, who have been economically hurting, will be able to sell their agricultural products in China like never before. In Florida, our citrus and fertilizer industry will benefit immensely.

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In the WTO agreement, the U.S. has won unprecedented concessions from the Chinese that break down barriers to our goods, services, technology products, automobiles and financial services. Our farmers, who have been economically hurting, will be able to sell their agricultural products in China like never before. In Florida, our citrus and fertilizer industry will benefit immensely.
In terms of forcing changes in China, this is also a matter of national security. Once China is admitted into the WTO, they will be subject to the rule of law, which will be enforced by more than 130 countries. As we enter the 21st Century, China is on the verge of expanding its regional dominance. I believe it is apparent that the populous nation is simply too influential to ignore. Thus, I believe that our engagement, rather than disengagement, is essential. I think we have a better chance of encouraging reforms with more U.S. citizens bringing our culture, ideas, and freedoms to China, rather than isolating them from the rest of the world.

With regard to China’s cross straits relations, the Taiwan question continues to heighten tensions in the region. Passage of PNTR would allow our country to continue to play a constructive role in diffusing that potentially destabilizing situation. Even Taiwan’s leaders recognize the importance of passing PNTR and China’s accession to the WTO. Recently, the newly elected President of Taiwan, Chen Shui-bian, stated that, “We would welcome the notion of China—China trade relations - - - we look forward to both the People’s Republic of China’s and Taiwan’s accession to the WTO.”

We must respect and address many of the opposing arguments. Opponents argue that we as a nation must send a strong message to China and in many respects I agree. Let there be no mistake about it, forcing China to comply with their commitments will not be an easy task. China must know that we will be vigilant in our efforts to combat human rights abuses and not tolerate acts of aggression towards its neighbors. That is why I commend my colleagues Sandy Levin and Doug Bereuter for all their hard work crafting legislation that will enable our country to closely monitor China’s human rights record and compliance with its WTO commitments.

In addition, opponents of PNTR argue that only big business will benefit. I disagree. Today more than ever, U.S. businesses are functioning in a global economy, and thanks to the Information Age and the growth of e-commerce, many of America’s businesses are engaging in and thriving from their interactions in international markets. In fact, a rapidly growing number of small and medium sized companies have already expanded their business to take advantage of the opportunities available in China’s marketplace.

In 1997, 82 percent of all U.S. exporters to China were small and medium sized businesses. That same year, in my home state of Florida, companies with less than 100 employees accounted for 52 percent of all businesses exporting from Florida to China. Furthermore, small and medium sized companies combined accounted for 67 percent of all firms exporting from Florida to China. These figures continue.

China’s business cannot begin to keep up with the rapidly growing demand of one-fifth of the world’s population, leaving international companies in an amazing economic opportunity simply should China open its trade gates. America’s strong economy and its wealth of innovative and motivated small and medium sized businesses poise us to be a leader in meeting the product demand of the Chinese.

The tremendous and China for our nation and the State of Florida are tremendous. Unless we pass PNTR, our businesses and workers will be forced to sit on the sidelines and watch our global competitors take advantage of the agreement we negotiated. The effect would be to exclude many of Florida’s farmers, insurers, and manufacturers of microchips, chemicals, computers, and software who would benefit from this entirely new level of access. These industries employ thousands of workers and are essential to employ thousands more, but only if we can continue our strong export growth.

Mr. Speaker, I recognize that increased global competition will put some industries at risk and that with the overwhelming number of winners there will be some losers. We will have to work hard to ensure every American worker can participate in our global economy. A vote against PNTR will not create a single new job in America, clean up the environment in China, release a single prisoner, nor improve the standard of living for Chinese workers. It will only signal a retreat from the global economy and a surrendering of our nation’s leadership in the international arena.

Mr. Speaker, this legislation is critical for the United States. PNTR would put American workers at a disadvantage. Furthermore, this legislation represents our nation’s commitment to remaining engaged, and a rededication to ensuring expanded economic opportunities for American workers.

I urge my colleagues to vote “yes” on PNTR.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS ACT 2001

SPEECH OF

HON. JUANITA MILLENDER-MCDONALD
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 7, 2000

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 4376) making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2001, and for other purposes.

Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD. Mr. Chairman, today I rise for women across the country as Co-Vice Chair of the Congressional Caucus on Women’s Issues and for the women of California and Los Angeles, in particular, to praise the work of Chairman LEWIS and Ranking Member MURTHA for ensuring critical funding is provided for the Department of Defense Peer-Reviewed Breast Cancer Research Program.

California, as one of the most populous states has a corresponding high degree of breast cancer deaths and in 1990, over 25 percent of these deaths occurred in the Los Angeles area. An estimated 2.6 million women—one in eight women—are currently living with breast cancer.

As the leading cause of cancer deaths among women aged 40-59, it is second only to lung cancer in the number of cancer deaths. It is estimated that 40,800 women will die of breast cancer this year. African American women currently have the shortest life expectancy. The need for research to reduce the number of deaths among all women and stop this disparity in life expectancy between Caucasian women and women of color is unequivocal.

The most significant risk factors for breast cancer are simply being female and growing older. The majority of women with breast cancer have no known significant family history or other known risk factors. In fact, only 5-10% of breast cancers are due to heredity. Therefore, research that is conducted by the Defense Department as well as by the National Institutes of Health is imperative for all women.

Thanks to the bipartisan leadership and dedication of the Defense Appropriations Subcommittee, the breast cancer research program continues to grow and provide innovative ways of fighting this disease. On behalf of the women of California and women across the country, I thank Chairman Lewis and Ranking Member MURTHA for their commitment to this issue.

SEEING FIRSTHAND NEW JERSEY’S CONTRIBUTION TO OUR NATIONAL DEFENSE

HON. RODNEY P. FRELINGHUYSEN
OF NEW JERSEY
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 8, 2000

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to report on a visit I made in April of this year to two of the U.S. Army’s installations, one in California and the other in Arizona.

Mr. Speaker, the upper Mojave Desert is a long way from Morristown. Frankly, when you think of southern California and the desert, you conjure up thoughts of oppressive heat, scorching sun and scorpions underfoot.

During the Congressional Easter “recess,” I spent several days visiting Fort Irwin, home of the National Training Center and the U.S. Army’s premier field combat training facility. There is nothing like it anywhere in the world, according to what I heard and saw during my visit.

For almost two years now, I have had added to my assignment on the House Appropriations Committee, a seat on the Sub-committee on Defense, which includes budget jurisdiction over all of our nation’s branches of the Armed Services and our national intelligence agencies.

Whenever possible, I try to visit military installations, bases and especially our young troops in the field. After all, these young men and women need to know that Members of Congress appreciate what they do and that we are committed to their safety, proper training, and the acquisition of the best equipment and technology available.

I saw firsthand the battlefield realism that the National Training Center provides. That location in the desert combines the scope, scale, and intensity of effort that past and future wars have provided.

Take for example, the Persian Gulf War. On the morning of February 24, 1991, combat-ready U.S. military forces launched the land phase of the Persian Gulf War with the objective of removing Iraqi forces from the Republic of Kuwait. One hundred hours later, they accomplished their objective.

The majority of U.S. soldiers contributing to this victory received their combat field training at Fort Irwin. Their success on the battlefields of Iraq and Kuwait confirmed that authentic, real-time combat training leads to decisive victory.
BUILD IT RIGHT, AND THEY WILL COME

HON. DAVID E. BONIOR
OF MICHIGAN
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, June 8, 2000

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, we have often heard the phrase “if you build it, they will come” from the movie Field of Dreams. We have learned, however, that when it comes to baseball parks, we need to get it right—that delicate balance between the old and new. The new ballpark in the City of Detroit was a vision of the Ilitch Family and John McHale, the owners and president of the Detroit Tigers respectively. I was fortunate to work closely with Mr. McHale to see they got it right. From the statues of Tiger greats in the outfield to the tiger gargoyles on the outside, the new Comerica Park is a gem. Mr. Speaker, I had the fortunate opportunity to attend the dedication of the new park and was deeply touched by the thoughtful comments. I now submit his remarks for the RECORD:

MCHALE REMARKS FOR APRIL 8, 2000 RIBBON CUTTING CEREMONY
Reverend Clergy, Ladies and Gentlemen, Friends of our City, Friends of the Detroit Tigers, Good Morning.

Today marks for me a little more than five years since I first came to you, unknown, uncredited, clad only in the good will of the Ilitch family and your own charity to ask for your help for the Detroit Tigers. Who knows what you must have thought and many of your friends’ highest ‘win’ projects that came to little had been put to you before. I look back then on my own impudence with humility and the improbability of our success. It seemed to me then that the success of this adventure was possible only if built upon the rock which is the spirit of the people of the City of Detroit. However naively or imperfectly I tried to express this, you already knew if better than I . . . You welcomed us. You guided us. From validating our agreement and financial partnership with the City, to providing us with public fora, to assisting us in reaching the voters of the City and then Wayne County, this project was nurtured in the temples, mosques and churches of our community. And, as would a parent, you gently and firmly gave us to understand how we should do justice to the people of our community who helped us give life to this dream. I want to pause to remember my friend Morris Hood and all the men and women of goodwill and affection. With me, Morris was not so gentle but was extremely firm concerning his expectations that we loved the Tigers and I hope he is proud of his city today. From planning and hosting outreach meetings to recruiting skilled tradeswomen and trademen to our attention new and established businesses, your communities of faith have helped us at every step.

Because our achievement has been so great, both symbolically and in terms of steel, bricks and concrete, it is tempting to consider today’s celebration a conclusion. That would be a profound mistake. It is a point of passage, appropriate for brief rest, reflection and an occasion for celebration, but just a stop on the long journey for all of us toward our greater goals. It is not normally fashionable in the business of professional sports to concede, much less insist as we do today, that the partnerships of public and private sector that made such beautiful buildings as Comerica Park ought to serve greater goods than our success in the standings and on the balance sheet. But of course the Ilitch Foundation has been joyfully embraced by the Ilitch family since the establishment of their entrepreneurial headquarters in this city in 1987 and their interest in its extension by the construction of the Miller Lite Building in 1992. And, as surely as we have been guided and inspired by a determination to restore our city to the material greatness known by our parents and grandparents, so must we work to make it St. Matthew’s city on a mountain’ as renowned for its economic vitality, its social justice as for the beauty of its buildings and the glory of its sports clubs. So do we work, with an eye and an ear toward the just fulfillment of the ‘field of dreams.”

What do we wish men and women to say of our efforts a hundred years from today? I ask them if they will say three things: that the people who built this building loved.

First, that they loved their children. All baseball parks are by definition places for communal recreation and celebration (subject to the occasional vagaries of on-field performance), Bart Giamatti told us: “The gods are born again when the people gather . . . The acts of physical toil—lifting, throwing, bending, jumping, pushing, grasping, catching, running, hoisting, the constantly repeated acts that for millennia have meant work and to bound them in time or by rules or boundaries in a green enclosure surrounded by an amphitheater or at least a gallery (thus combining garden and city, a place removed from care but in the real world) is to replicate the arena of communal recreation and celebration (subject to the occasional vagaries of on-field performance),” Bart Giamatti told us. The gods are born again when the people gather. . . . The acts of physical toil—lifting, throwing, bending, jumping, pushing, grasping, catching, running, hoisting, the constantly repeated acts that for millennia have meant work and to bound them in time or by rules or boundaries in a green enclosure surrounded by an amphitheater or at least a gallery (thus combining garden and city, a place removed from care but in the real world) is to replicate the arena of communal recreation and celebration (subject to the occasional vagaries of on-field performance), Bart Giamatti told us.

But we will give them more than that. They have helped us give life to a dream. I want to thank the Ilitch family and your own charity to help us give life to this dream. I want to thank the Ilitch family and your own charity to help us give life to this dream. I want to thank the Ilitch family and your own charity to help us give life to this dream. I want to thank the Ilitch family and your own charity to help us give life to this dream. I want to thank the Ilitch family and your own charity to help us give life to this dream. I want to thank the Ilitch family and your own charity to help us give life to this dream. I want to thank the Ilitch family and your own charity to help us give life to this dream. I want to thank the Ilitch family and your own charity to help us give life to this dream. I want to thank the Ilitch family and your own charity to help us give life to this dream. I want to thank the Ilitch family and your own charity to help us give life to this dream. I want to thank the Ilitch family and your own charity to help us give life to this dream. I want to thank the Ilitch family and your own charity to help us give life to this dream. I want to thank the Ilitch family and your own charity to help us give life to this dream. I want to thank the Ilitch family and your own charity to help us give life to this dream. I want to thank the Ilitch family and your own charity to help us give life to this dream. I want to thank the Ilitch family and your own charity to help us give life to this dream. I want to thank the Ilitch family and your own charity to help us give life to this dream. I want to thank the Ilitch family and your own charity to help us give life to this dream. I want to thank the Ilitch family and your own charity to help us give life to this dream. I want to thank the Ilitch family and your own charity to help us give life to this dream. I want to thank the Ilitch family and your own charity to help us give life to this dream. I want to thank the Ilitch family and your own charity to help us give life to this dream. I want to thank the Ilitch family and your own charity to help us give life to this dream. I want to thank the Ilitch family and your own charity to help us give life to this dream. I want to thank the Ilitch family and your own charity to help us give life to this dream. I want to thank the Ilitch family and your own charity to help us give life to this dream.
works tirelessly to raise awareness of the need for increased organ and tissue donations, especially among minority populations. Her programs work to educate minority families about the risk factors and lifestyle choices that can lead to the need for a transplant. She also works to encourage residents in the community to consider organ donation as a contribution they can make to save the lives of others. Ms. Hamlett comes to her work from a very unique perspective. After battling heart disease for a number of years, she was forced to undergo surgery eight times in the past 10 years. In 1991, Mr. Wildman was granted the Napa Valley Unified School District leadership award for distinguished management performance. He was the recipient of the Distinguished Leadership award from the California State Department of Education in 1991. And, in 1996, Mr. Wildman was awarded a California Distinguished Middle School Principal’s award. Dave Wildman is a dedicated family man. He and his wife Nancy have three children: Christine, Jeremy and Sarah. Mr. Speaker, it is my honor to congratulate Brenda Butler Hamlett for this well deserved award. As extraordinary people do, Ms. Hamlett was able to transform an undoubtedly traumatic experience in her life into a tremendous dedication to improve the lives of those around her.
made from one egg and a little flour. Martha would often lie to her husband and say that she wasn’t hungry so that he could eat. “We never asked for help,” they said, until the doctor gave her two days to live if she did not start eating again. The food pantry helped them with a few bags of groceries, and for now, was enough to survive to eat everything because we can eat again.”

Mr. Speaker, people should rejoice for the big things in life, not just because they can eat a whole can of soup. We need to end the scourge of hunger in America. We have the solution, all we need is the political and spiritual will to do it.

200TH BIRTHDAY OF THE PORTSMOUTH NAVAL SHIPYARD

HON. JOHN E. SUNUNU
OF NEW HAMPSHIRE
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, June 8, 2000

Mr. SUNUNU. Mr. Speaker, I am honored to rise today to pay tribute to the Portsmouth Naval Shipyard, the first publicly owned shipyard in our Nation, on the occasion of its 200th birthday. The Portsmouth Naval Shipyard was established on June 12, 1800, on the Piscataqua River between New Hampshire and Maine as our first permanent shipyard devoted exclusively to the construction and repair of vessels for the United States Navy.

In 1814, the Washington, the first naval vessel to bear the name of our first president was launched in Portsmouth, ending the Russo-Japanese War. In 1905, the Treaty of Portsmouth continued to play an important role in the history of American Shipbuilding.

Although new ship construction slowed at Portsmouth after the end of the Civil War, the Shipyard continued to play an important role in our Nation’s history. The U.S.S. Constitution was berthed at the Shipyard for some time, and during and after the Spanish-American War, over 1600 Spanish prisoners were quartered on its grounds. In 1905, the Treaty of Portsmouth, ending the Russo-Japanese War and earning President Theodore Roosevelt the Nobel Peace Prize, was signed at the Portsmouth Naval Shipyard.

With the onset of World War I, the work force was expanded to almost 5,000 and the Shipyard began its long and illustrious history of submarine construction, launching the first U.S. submarine built in a naval shipyard in 1917.

During World War II, the ranks of the Portsmouth Naval Shipyard jumped to 24,000. Over 70 submarines were constructed at the Shipyard during the Second World War, with three launched on a single day, a record that no other public or private shipyard has ever equaled. In 1944, Portsmouth held the record for constructing the greatest number of submarines in one year, turning out 31.

After World War II, the Portsmouth Naval Shipyard became the Navy’s center for submarine design and development. The Shipyard built the research submarine, the U.S.S. Albacore, with its revolutionary “tare-drop” shaped hull, which set the standard for all subsequent submarine designs world-wide. Today the U.S.S. Albacore rests at a site close to the Shipyard in Portsmouth, NH, as an historical and educational exhibit open to the public.

Another in a line of “firsts” for the Shipyard occurred in 1968 when Portsmouth constructed the first full size very deep diving non-combatant submarine built in a naval shipyard. The Portsmouth Shipyard also launched the last steam powered submarine, the nuclear powered U.S.S. Sand Lance, in 1969.

As a tribute to its historical significance and its place in our heritage, the Portsmouth Naval Shipyard has been listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

Today the civilian workforce at the Portsmouth Naval Shipyard stands at 3601, and it takes pride in its continuing role as the Navy’s leading shipyard for submarine overhaul and repair. The Shipyard encompasses nearly 300 acres and over 300 buildings, has three dry docks, and capacity to berth six submarines.

As we embark on a new century and millennium, the Portsmouth Naval Shipyard has positioned itself to meet the demands of today’s competitive business environment and offer its customer, the United States taxpayer, the best product for the best price. Responding to the challenges of the marketplace, the Shipyard is forging joint ventures with the private sector—leasing out unutilized or underutilized facilities and equipment—and partnering with Electric Boat. Today Portsmouth Naval Shipyard workers and Electric Boat employees work side by side in the best interests of the Nation.

For two hundred years the Portsmouth Naval Shipyard has served in the defense of our country, the Cradle of American Shipbuilding, built in New England’s Cradle of Democracy. Ever adapting to the changes that have taken our Nation from sails to atoms, the Shipyard continues to play a critical role in strengthening and maintaining our national security.

Mr. Speaker, this historic institution, a hallmark of our country’s mighty naval strength, deserves the recognition of all Americans as it marks the occasion of its two hundredth birthday. I ask you to join me in thanking Shipyard workers for their dedication and service to protecting our Nation’s security interests at home and on the seas.

CONDEMNING LTTE TERRORISM

HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA
OF MARYLAND
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, June 8, 2000

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, as Co-chair of the Sri Lanka Caucus, I am increasingly concerned about the situation in that South Asian nation.

The democratic government of Sri Lanka has been under attack for more than 25 years, the subject of an especially vicious campaign by the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE). The LTTE purports to represent the interests of the minority Tamils and seeks an independent homeland in the north of the country. The Tigers have appropriately been identified by the State Department as a terrorist organization.

The LTTE’s tactic of indiscriminate suicide terrorist bombings have succeeded mostly in killing and maiming dozens of innocent civilians at a time, occasionally succeeding in taking out their target.

Yesterday, such an attack, attributed to the Tamil Tigers, killed the Minister for Industrial Development, C.V. Gooneratne, and at least 20 other people. At least 60 people were injured, including Mrs. Gooneratne’s wife, who was critically hurt. I strongly condemn this terrorist act; I express my condolences to all who suffered.

And regrettably this was only the most recent such attack. Last year President Kumaratunga was wounded in a suicide bomber terrorist attack at a campaign rally; the bombing and one at another rally left 22 people dead and more than 100 wounded.

In a statement yesterday, the State Department stated, “The LTTE’s legacy of bombing, assassinations, massacres and torture has alienated the people of Sri Lanka and the international community, and has done nothing to promote the legitimate needs and aspirations of the Sri Lankan Tamils. The LTTE must abandon these methods if it hopes to play a constructive role in ending the conflict.” I am pleased by the strength of this condemnation, and I am in full agreement with it.

I hope that my colleagues will join me and Congressman PALLONE, my fellow Sri Lanka Caucus co-chair, and other Members of the Caucus in condemning LTTE terrorism and supporting the people of Sri Lanka in their effort to combat terrorism and maintain a united democratic nation.

TRIBUTE TO AN EDUCATOR: IN THANKS TO DAVID GROSS OF SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA

HON. RANDY “DUKE” CUNNINGHAM
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, June 8, 2000

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, today I pay tribute to a friend of education and a dedicated public servant to the people of San Diego: Mr. David Gross, the budget supervisor to San Diego City Schools, who has retired from the schools after 23 years of service this past April.

As budget supervisor, David exercised particular interest and expertise in ensuring that children with disabilities had the educational resources they needed to succeed in school. He had responsibility for special education, gifted and talented programs, the Health Services Billing System and major categorical programs. With this responsibility, he worked closely with teachers, administrators and families to develop budget plans that met students’ needs.

In fact, David was a statewide leader in this important field. He was a member of the State Special Education Fiscal Task Force and the Department of Education’s Financial Reporting Oversight Committee. He assisted in the development of the California Association of School Business Officials’ Training Manual, and piloted the system established by the State of California for full allotment to bill MediCal and private insurance companies for health services provided in school.

David served on several other state and local leadership boards important to the improvement of special education. These included service to the Special Education Fiscal Task Force (1986–88), the Local Education Area Health and Social Services Advisory Committee (1994–98), Advisory Committee on...
Special Education (1996–99), and the AB 602 Special Disabilities Working Group.

This important work is no less important to excellent education than is the day-to-day dedication of parents, teachers and other administrators; for if the school system lacked the administrative resources to do its job, school literally could not open. Even so, David took this critical financial stewardship task to a higher level by continually taking great care to ensure that his work in school system budgets was related to the real, day-to-day educational needs of students, and professional needs of teachers and administrators. For many years, he served hour upon hour as a volunteer tutor in a local San Diego area elementary school.

Let the permanent RECORD of the Congress of the United States show that Mr. David Gross is a friend of education and a friend to America, and a dedicated and gifted public servant whose hard work and great talent will be honored and missed by his friends and colleagues.

Helsinki Final Act 25th Anniversary Resolution

Hon. Christopher H. Smith of New Jersey

In the House of Representatives

Thursday, June 8, 2000

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a resolution commemo- rating the 25th anniversary of the Helsinki Final Act, an international accord whose sign- ing represents a milestone in European his- tory. As Chairman of the Commission on Secu- rity and Cooperation in Europe, also known as the Helsinki Commission, I have been privi- leged to be associated with the Helsinki proc- ess and an active role in advancing human rights, democracy and the rule of law in Eu- rope. I am pleased to be joined by my fellow Helsinki Commissioners Representatives Hoeyer, Wolf, Cardin, Salmon, Slaughter, Greenwood, Forbes and Pitts as original co- sponsores. A companion resolution is being in- troduced today in the Senate by Helsinki Com- mission CoChair Sen. Ben Nighthorse Camp- bell.

The Helsinki Final Act and the process it spawned has been instrumental in consigning the Communist Soviet Empire—responsible for untold violations of human rights—into the dustbin of history. With its language on human rights, the Helsinki Final Act, for the first time in the history of international agreements, granted human rights the status of a funda- mental principle in regulating international rela- tions. The Final Act’s emphasis on respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms is rooted in the recognition that the declaration of such rights affirms the inherent dignity of men and women and are not privileges bestowed at the whim of the state.

Equally important, Mr. Speaker, the stand- ards of Helsinki which served as a valuable lever in pressing human rights issues also pro- vided encouragement and sustenance to cour- ageous individuals who dared to challenge re- pressive communist regimes. Many of these brave manifestations of resistance to the Hel- sinki Monitoring Groups in Russia, Ukraine, Lithuania, Georgia, Armenia, and similar groups in Poland and Czechoslovakia, Soviet Jewish emigration activists, members of re- pressed Christian denominations and others— paid a high price in the loss of personal free- dom and, in some instances, their lives, for their active support of principles enshrined in the Helsinki Final Act.

Western pressure through the Helsinki proc- ess—now advanced in the forum of the Orga- nization for Security and Cooperation in Eu- rope—greatly contributed to the freeing of the peoples of the Captive Nations, thus bringing an end to the Cold War. The Helsinki Com- mission, on which I have served since 1983, played a significant role in promoting human rights and human contacts. The congressional initiatives such as hearings, resolutions, letters and face-to-face meetings with representatives of Helsinki signatories which violated human rights commitments, encouraged our own gov- ernment to raise these issues consistently and persistently. The Commission’s approach at various Helsinki meetings has always been to encourage a thorough and detailed review of compliance with Helsinki agreements. Specific cases and issues are cited, rather than engag- ing in broad, philosophical discussions about human rights. With the passage of time—and with the leadership of the United States—this more direct approach in pressing human rights concerns has become the norm. In fact, by 1991 the Helsinki signatory states accepted that human dimension commitments “are mat- ters of direct and legitimate concern to all par- ticipating States and do not belong exclusively to the internal affairs of the state concerned.”

With the dissolution of the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia, the OSCE has changed dramatically. In many States, we have wit- nessed dramatic transformation and a consoli- dation of the core OSCE values of democracy, human rights and the rule of law. In others, there has been little if any progress, and in some, armed conflicts have resulted in hun- dreds of thousands having been killed and in the grotesque violation of human rights. The OSCE, which now includes 54 participating States, has changed to reflect the changed international environment, undertaking a vari- ety of initiatives designed to prevent, manage, and resolve conflict and emphasizing respect for rule of law, the fight against organized crime and corruption, which constitute a threat to economic reform and prosperity. The Hel- sinki process is still dynamic and active, and the importance of a vigorous review in which countries are called to account for violations of their freely undertaken Helsinki commitments has not diminished.

This resolution calls on the President to issue a proclamation reaffirming the United States’ commitment to full implementation of the Helsinki Final Act. All signatory states would be asked to clarify that respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, democratic principles as well as economic lib- erty, and the implementation of related com- mitments continue to be vital elements in pro- moting a new era of democracy, peace and unity in the OSCE region. In the twenty-five years since this historic process was initiated in Helsinki, there have been many successes.

Mr. Speaker, the task is still far from complete, and we must continue to do our part in champi- oning the values that Helsinki espouses.

Hate Crimes

Hon. Alcee L. Hastings of Florida

In the House of Representatives

Thursday, June 8, 2000

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, sitting on a bench, riding on a bus, or even walk- ing down the street, a hate crime can occur anytime or any place. Hate crimes are acts of pure unadulterated evil, wrongdoing someone because they are different. People should not and cannot live in fear because of their race, color, religion or sexual orientation; it is time that we take the strongest course of action to prevent these crimes.

Over the past decade the number of hate crimes has risen rapidly, consuming with 1999’s “summer of hate.” If taking anything positive from this infamous period is possible it is, that we have not done enough to prevent such crimes. Committing a hate crime is the most serious of offenses. It is our duty to make the punishment severe enough to deter even the most prejudicial person from consid- ering a crime of this size. We in Congress have the ability and the opportunity to prevent the possible consequences of bias from occur- ring.

Today, as we commemorate the second an- niversary of James Byrd’s tragic death, we must pledge upon ourselves to do everything in our power to reduce the number of hate crimes. No one should ever fear for their life, hate crime, or any other crime for that matter, and we must renew and maintain our focus of the Hate Crimes Prevention Act (H.R. 1082), to ensure that crimes cease.
THE WISEWOMAN EXPANSION ACT
OF 2000

HON. ROSA L. DELAURON OF CONNECTICUT
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, June 8, 2000

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, today I am proud to introduce the “WISEWOMAN (Well-Integrated Screening and Evaluation for Women Across the Nation) Expansion Act of 2000” with my colleague, Congressman JAMES LEACH, the Co-Chair of the Congressional Prevention Coalition.

This legislation would allow the highly successful WISEWOMAN demonstration project, currently operating in four states, to expand to other states that qualify. The “WISEWOMAN Expansion Act” would authorize the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention to make competitive grants to states to carry out further preventive health services, in addition to the breast and cervical cancer screenings that the National Breast and Cervical Cancer Early Detection Programs (NBCCEDP) currently provide. Examples of these additional vital services include screenings for blood pressure, cholesterol, and osteoporosis; health education and counseling; lifestyle interventions to change behavioral risk factors such as smoking, lack of exercise, poor nutrition, and sedentary lifestyle; and appropriate referrals for medical treatment and follow-up services.

The need for this program is clear. Each year, nearly half a million women lose their lives as a result of heart disease and stroke. Many of us associate cardiovascular disease with men, but the American Heart Association estimates that nearly one in two women will die of heart disease or stroke. In fact, cardiovascular diseases kill nearly 50,000 more women each year than men. Sadly, many of these deaths could have been prevented. Had these women known they were at risk for cardiovascular disease, they could have taken preventive measures to lower their risk factors and perhaps prevent heart disease and stroke. Osteoporosis, affecting half of all women over the age of 50, is also a preventable disease. Fortunately, some of the preventive measures women can take to reduce their risk for cardiovascular diseases, such as eating more nutritious foods and exercising, can also reduce their risk for osteoporosis.

The bill would also add flexibility to the program language that would allow screenings and other preventive measures for diseases in addition to cardiovascular diseases, such as osteoporosis, as more preventive technology becomes available. It would allow flexibility for the WISEWOMAN to grow and adapt to the needs of individuals and would ensure full collaboration of the WISEWOMAN program with the National Breast and Cervical Cancer Early Detection Program (NBCCEDP).

States would be eligible for this program only if they already participate in the NBCCEDP and agree to operate their WISEWOMAN program in strong collaboration with the NBCCEDP. The bill would authorize funding to carry out this program at a level of $20 million for fiscal year 2001, $25 million for fiscal year 2002, for $30 million for fiscal year 2003, and “such sums” as necessary for each subsequent year.

Early prevention of cardiovascular disease stroke and osteoporosis would result in a substantial cost-savings for our health care system, but more importantly, it would improve the quality of life for our mothers, our sisters, our daughters and our friends. If we can reach women who are at high risk early in their lives, assist them in altering their behavior to live healthier lifestyles, we could prevent countless diseases and injuries and ultimately, we would save lives. I urge my colleagues to support this important bill.

SOUTH SIDE HIGH SCHOOL JUNE SCHOOL OF THE MONTH

HON. CAROLYN McCARTHY
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, June 8, 2000

Mrs. McCARTHY. Mr. Speaker, I have named South Side High School in Rockville Centre as the Fourth Congressional District School of the Month for June 2000. Mr. Robin Calitti is the Principal, with Mrs. Carol Buirris to assume that post on July 1. Dr. William H. Johnson is the Rockville Centre School District Superintendent of Schools.

South Side High School students have it all—a well-rounded education, an ability to excel in academics and in sports, and what they give of themselves to the school and the community.

High academic standards and results, coupled with winning extra-curricular activities lead to an award-winning high school. A description of the school reads, “The staff at South Side understands that excellence must be inclusive; thus the pursuit of equity is a priority among its educational goals.”

One of the top-performing schools in the country—with awards too numerous to mention—South Side was named a Blue Ribbon School in May 1998. South Side is an All Regents High School, and students excel academically, as seen in the fact 19 percent of the school’s graduates earned Regents diplomas with honors. Furthermore, South Side offers its honors students the opportunity of International Baccalaureates, allowing college credit as well as admission to overseas and national universities. South Side is one of the four schools in New York state to offer the program.

South Side’s students are incredibly energized. They participate in the Congressional Arts Competition year after year, and have an active Model Congress and Student Government Association.

One of South Side’s numerous clubs is the Inter-generational Committee. Students spend time with Long Island seniors, volunteer at senior centers and help them with grocery shopping and other errands in an effort to promote and foster understanding between seniors and high school students.

I am proud to name South Side High School in Rockville Centre School of the Month for June in the Fourth Congressional District of New York.
Mr. ENGLISH. Mr. Speaker, on June 6th and part of June 7th, 2000, due to a death in my family, I missed the following votes:

Had I been present on June 6th, on Rollcall votes 234, 235, 236, and 237, I would have voted “aye” on all four votes.

Had I been present on June 7th, on Rollcall votes 238, 239, and 240, I would have voted “aye” on all three votes.

IN SPECIAL TRIBUTE TO DOCTOR DENNIS ALAN VIDMAR ON THE OCCASION OF HIS RETIREMENT AFTER TWENTY-EIGHT YEARS OF SERVICE IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY

HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, June 8, 2000

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Mary Petro as she is honored by the Jefferson Democratic Club of Flushing for her many years of dedicated service as a District Leader.

The Jefferson Club is one of the oldest Democratic clubs in Queens County, New York. Mary Petro served valiantly and with great distinction as a District Leader from 1976 until she stepped down last year. In this capacity, Mary played an instrumental role in local New York City politics for nearly a quarter of a century, through devoted service to her community, to the Borough of Queens, to the Jefferson Club and to the Queens County Democratic Organization. Mary’s service to her community and her involvement in civic affairs are legendary in the Borough of Queens. In 1968, Mary moved to Flushing, and immediately became an active member of the community. Mary has volunteered her time and her energies to countless community organizations and charitable endeavors, pre-eminently among them the Police Athletic League. For her work as the chief PAL fundraiser for the 109th Precinct, and as an officer of the 109th Precinct’s Community Council, Mary was named a “Civilian Patrolman of the Month.”

Despite her tireless community service, Mary Petro has been a faithful employee of Con Edison for more than four decades, and a caring and devoted wife to her husband, Jimmy, for more than 30 years.

Mr. Speaker, I have had the pleasure of knowing Mary Petro for a quarter of a century. I have been constantly amazed by her boundless energy, and her innumerable good works done on behalf of her community and her party.

Mr. Speaker, I ask all my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join me now in extending our thanks and appreciation to Mary Petro as she is honored by the Jefferson Democratic Club of Flushing for her many years of service to the people of Queens County.

IN RECOGNITION OF MARY PETRO
HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, June 8, 2000

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I submit the following article for inclusion in the Congressional Record.

It aptly describes my good friend and colleague, Representative BARBARA LEE, as someone who makes a difference because she thinks globally and acts locally. Her compassion for those who are less fortunate is matched by her legislative skill. We are most fortunate to have her as part of the Bay Area delegation.

[From the Oakland Tribune]

REP. LEE: POLITICIAN WHO MAKES A DIFFERENCE

(By Paul Cobb)

Congresswoman Barbara Lee is one woman who makes a difference because she acts and thinks globally and locally simultaneously.

During her young career in the United States Congress as a member of the powerful Banking and International Relations committees, she has often stood alone with her votes of conscience in favor of Cuba, Colombia and Banking legislation.

CONNECT THE DOTS

She has often disagreed with President Clinton, her own party and members of the Republican Party. Yet, she has won their respect by making them realize they need her because she knows how to meld pressing social and moral issues with practical, vital, economic and security interests.

Schooled by the likes of Ron Dellums, former Oakland mayor Lionel J. Wilson, Willie Brown, John George, Gus Newport, Maudelle Shirek, Hazeliah Williams and Bishop Will Herzel, Congresswoman Lee knows how to “connect the dots.”

She matches money to needs.

Knowing that money, economic and financial interests are the mother’s milk of politics, Lee has managed to stand alone in the fiery furnace of opposition to votes on the White House’s agenda and still bring home the bread and bacon to her district. Oakland’s port, schools, housing community development and health programs, such as AIDS funding have increased during her tenure.

Even though she doesn’t sound her own trumpet or spend excessive time raising funds for her own campaign coffers, she’s not about to allow the vital concerns of her constituents to be drowned out by the noisy symbolism of political rhetoric.

Last week the Leech/World Bank AIDS Marshall Plan Trust Fund Act (H.R. 3519) passed the House by a unanimous voice vote.

Lee garnered the support of Republican committee chair James Leach and thanked Secretary of Treasury, United Nations officials, World Bank, International Monetary Fund and other financial institutions to develop programs to commit $5 to $10 billion in seed money. The funds would then be leveraged 9.1 from funds donated by other G-7 nations and the private sector.

Knowing that moral and budgetary arguments don’t work, then the economic and security interests will,” said Lee as she pointed to photos
taken while she was a member of the California Assembly and Senate where she managed to get more than 60 legislative bills signed by then-Gov. Pete Wilson.

With Senators Dianne Feinstein and Barbara Boxer, Lee says she will monitor the progress of her bill in the U.S. Senate.

Lee confidently pointed to the portion of Oakland seen from her 10th floor office in the Dellums Federal Building and said, “I know that the legislative process from bill to law and then to funding is dynamic. But I will be vigilant. No stone will go unturned because this disease knows no boundaries. The whole world is at risk to this AIDS pandemic of biblical proportion.”

Sen. John Kerry, D-Mass., introduced S.2033 as a companion bill and its language has been included in the Helms/Biden Foreign Affairs Technical Assistance Act. Lee’s proposed trust fund, housed at the World Bank, would use its leveraging capacity to increase the resources for the fund. Lee envisions esteemed world leaders such as Nelson Mandela and Ron Dellums as part of the fund’s governance structure to assure that the monies are distributed to regions in need around the world.

GIANTS’ SHOULDERS

How did a newly elected congresswoman who represents the most left-of-center constituency in the country manage to get arch-conservative Republican Sen. Jesse Helms to support the implementation of her legislation when he normally fights against such initiatives? “With a lot of hard work,” Lee said. “I can stand up to the legislative leaders in both parties because I stand on the shoulders of giants who preceded me.”

With an earnestness and conviction she pointed to the photos depicting some of the causes, neighborhoods and political leaders who died covering the news since 1812. “Every time I walk past the Lionel Wilson Building, Elihu Harris Building, Judge Don McCull statue and into the Dellums Federal building, I’m humbled by the awesome responsibility. And, because I have been blessed to have been connected to all those giants, I won’t lose my focus.”

Lee’s office is encouraging the public to join the African American Walking Tour of Downtown Oakland Sunday, July 30, 2 p.m. to 4:30 p.m. She praised the African American Cultural Heritage Alliance (AACHA) for their efforts to build a walking tour for Afro-Oakland. The Alliance was instrumental in the interest of building the African American Walking Tour of Oakland.

“I want all children and families, especially African Americans, to tour those places because it reminds me of my childhood in El Paso, Texas when I first started seeking answers to the questions of who I was and where I came from,” said Lee.

She said she will invite her congressional colleagues, who will be in Oakland August 12 seeking solutions to issues of housing affordability, redlining, neighborhood reinvestment and revitalization, to also participate in the walking tours as well as Oakland’s Chabot Science Center. Lee, a Mills College and University of California, Berkeley graduate, is also helping to find funding to make the Chabot Center a magnet for math, science and astronomy for children. “I want the first astronauts to Mars to come from our backyard,” she says.

Eleven million of the world’s 14 million AIDS deaths are in Africa.

“Africa is at the epicenter of this epidemic. We need to declare a global state-of-emergency, like we pioneered in Alameda County, and provide the money to fund strategies to address the crisis,” Lee said.

“This disease has plagued us like the Bubonic Plague once did and it knows no boundaries. It is not just found in Africa. It is moving swiftly in India, Eastern Europe, Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean as well,” Lee said.

And here in Alameda County, she warns of a corresponding calamity facing African Americans because she says the statistical profile of AIDS incidence shows a reversal of the trends in less than 30 years: “The percentage white to non-white that are now the exact opposite.”

IN HONOR OF THE 40 JOURNALISTS WHO LOST THEIR LIVES PURSUING THE NEWS IN 1999

HON. FRANK R. WOLF
OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 8, 2000

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, the commemorations of World Press Freedom Day was held in May when the names of journalists who have died covering the world were added to The Freedom Forum Journalists Memorial located in Arlington, Virginia. There were 40 people who died in 1999 in their efforts to bring the news from around the world.

We owe a debt of gratitude to these journalists who risked their lives to bring us the news about many dangerous places in the world, from Sierra Leone to Chechnya to Bosnia to Kosovo. Were it not for their courage and bravery, perhaps the world would never have known about the horrors and the atrocities that have been and are now taking place there.

The deadliest country from which to report last year was the nation of Sierra Leone, as 10 journalists died there in 1999—the most in any one country. Sierra Leone has been a battlefield that has taken the lives of many of the world’s finest journalists, including the most recent casualties that are still fresh in many of our minds—Reuters correspondent Kurt Schork and Associated Press cameraman Miguel Gil Moreno de Mora, who, along with four Sierra Leone soldiers, were shot to death there just two weeks ago in a rebel ambush.

Mr. Speaker, the Board of this Committee to Protect Journalists recently convened a meeting of its members and colleagues a news release from the Newseum and also a list of the names of the 40 journalists who died in 1999.

THREE HUNDRED THIRTY-TWO JOURNALISTS WHO DIED COVERING THE NEWS SINCE 1812 TO BE ADDED TO JOURNALISTS MEMORIAL CEREMONY TO TAKE PLACE ON WORLD PRESS FREEDOM DAY, MAY 3, AT 11 A.M.

ARLINGTON, VA.—The names of 332 journalists who died covering the news since 1812, including 40 journalists killed in 1999, will be added May 3 to the journalists Memorial. The memorial, located in Freedom Park, now pays tribute to 1,369 journalists who died covering the news. May 3 also marks World Press Freedom Day.

Thomas Johnson, chairman and chief executive officer of the Newseum, will speak at the 11:00 a.m. ceremony in Freedom Park, following readings by journalists of names on the memorial. The ceremony will be attended by members and colleagues of journalists honored on the memorial, as well as representatives of the news organizations for which the slain journalists worked.

Two hundred and ninety-two of the names to be added are of journalists who died between 1812 and the end of 1996. These deaths were discovered or verified during ongoing research conducted by The Freedom Forum since the memorial was originally dedicated in May 1996. The remaining names are those journalists killed last year.

“Sadly, we have learned that by this time next year, it is likely that another 30 to 40 journalists will have lost their lives to the truth,” said Charles L. Overby, chairman and chief executive officer of The Freedom Forum. “We must never forget them, and we hope that this memorial will be a part of their legacy.”

Myles Tierney of Associated Press Television News is one of the names being added to the memorial. The American producer was covering Sierra Leone’s civil war when a rebel fighter opened fire with a semiautomatic rifle on the car Tierney was traveling in, killing him instantly.

Sierra Leone was the deadliest country for journalists in 1999, with ten deaths occurring there. Latin America, particularly Colombia, remains a dangerous place for those covering stories about politics, drug trafficking and organized crime.

The political satirist Jaime Garzon was shot five times in the head and chest while driving to his Bogota radio station. He had been threatened repeatedly by Carlos Castano, leader of the Defense Forces of Colombia, a right-wing paramilitary organization fighting against leftist guerrillas. Garzon had scheduled a meeting with Castano Aug. 14, the day after he was killed.

“An age of information overload, it is easy to forget that there are people still willing to die for journalism,” said Peter S. Prichard, president of The Free Forum and Newseum. “The memorial reminds us what sacrifices journalists are willing to make for a free press.”

Journalists’ names are added each year to the glass panels of the monument, which stands at the apex of Freedom Park, adjacent to the Newseum and The Freedom Forum World Center in Arlington, VA.

Research by Freedom Forum staff and the Committee to Protect Journalists documents incidents where journalists were killed or died while covering the news. Some were killed reporting on wars, natural disasters or violent crimes, some were injured or died on assignment while others were murdered to silence their reporting. Journalists who died as a result of accidents unrelated to an assignment are not listed, nor are those who instigate or provoke violence that caused their deaths. An independent panel of journalists and journalism historians reviews difficult cases.

A list of the names of the 40 journalists who died in 1999 is attached. To view a database listing the 1,369 memorialized journalists, their affiliations and the circumstances of their death, visit www.freedomforum.org/newseumnews/memorial.asp or www.newseum.org/newseum/aboutthenewseum/freedompark.htm#memorial.

The Newseum, the only interactive museum of news, takes visitors behind the scenes to see and experience how and why news is made. The 400,000-square-foot Newseum is funded by The Freedom Forum, a nonprofit, international foundation dedicated to free press, free speech and free society. The Newseum is open Tuesday through Sunday from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. and is closed Thanksgiving, Christmas and New Year’s days. Freedom Park is open daily from dawn to dusk. Admission is free.


CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — Extensions of Remarks June 9, 2000

Mr. LAMPSON. Mr. Speaker, today with great sadness I honor Viola Mae Joss Adams, who passed away Thursday, June 1, 2000. Viola Adams, known affectionately by all who knew her as Vi, was a woman of grace and elegance. She was also a woman of intelligence and character. After graduating from high school in 1924 at the age of 16, she continued her education at the University of Texas at Austin. She graduated in 1929 with a double major in English and psychology and went on to teach high school.

Vi met Gilbert T. Adams during her time in Austin, and in 1932 they were married during the Great Depression on “a borrowed fifty dollars and a dime store ring.” Vi and Gilbert subsequently moved to Gilbert’s hometown of Beaumont, and she became a vital part of the civic life of her new community.

Mrs. Adams championed the issue of safety and received national recognition for her effort to see that every home in the country had first aid training. President Dwight D. Eisenhower recognized the value of Mrs. Adams’ work and mandated that first aid be taught in public schools. An active Democrat, and a proud supporter of her husband’s professional and political endeavors, Gilbert and Vi Adams were recognized by the Roosevelt, Truman, Kennedy and Johnson administrations for their contributions to our democratic process.

A woman strongly devoted to her family. Mrs. Adams had four children: Gilbert Timbrell Adams, Jr., John D’Estang Adams, Elizabeth Cupola Adams, and Patricia Ann Adams. She also was graced during her lifetime with eight grandchildren, and two great grandchildren.

Mr. Speaker, Viola Adams was a remarkable woman who was committed to her community, her country, and above all, her family. She was generous in spirit and was of deep religious conviction. She was of the utmost character, and her attributes of selflessness and commitment to others are rare gifts that this nation was lucky to have. With her passing, a great loss will be felt in the spirit and the heart of Beaumont.

COMMENDING THE MEMBER STATES OF THE UNITED NATIONS WESTERN EUROPEAN AND OTHERS GROUP FOR ADDRESSING OVER FOUR DECADES OF INJUSTICE AND EXTENDING TEMPORARY MEMBERSHIP TO THE STATE OF ISRAEL

HON. JOSEPH CROWLEY
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, June 8, 2000

Mr. CROWLEY. Mr. Speaker, today, I am introducing legislation, along with Congresswoman ROTHMAN, commending the member countries of the United Nations’ Western European and Others Group (WEOG) for addressing four decades of injustice and extending temporary membership to the state of Israel, for Israel’s membership in WEOG a high priority. Additionally, legislation introduced by Congressman ROTHMAN calling for full equality at the United Nations for Israel has 63 cosponsors. I am proud to be an original sponsor of this legislation.

So Mr. Speaker, today we celebrate, for we have achieved something truly notable. However, the struggle for Israeli acceptance continues.

Israel’s membership in WEOG is only temporary and must be reevaluated in four years. Additionally, Israel cannot participate as a WEOG member in meetings in Geneva, or on the Human Rights Committee at the United Nations. Although I have a great deal of respect for the human rights efforts of the U.N., they have been particularly unkind to Israel and it is a bitter pill to swallow to have them excluded from this committee.

This legislation, “Commending the member states of the United Nations Western European and Others Group for addressing over four decades of injustice and extending temporary membership to the state of Israel,” also mentions the new hurdles that must be overcome to finally gain Israel status as a full member of the United Nations. It urges the WEOG member countries to admit Israel as a full member of the United Nations. It urges the WEOG member countries to admit Israel as a full member of the United Nations. It urges the WEOG member countries to admit Israel as a full member of the United Nations. It urges the WEOG member countries to admit Israel as a full member of the United Nations. It urges the WEOG member countries to admit Israel as a full member of the United Nations. It urges the WEOG member countries to admit Israel as a full member of the United Nations.

Mr. Speaker, I would ask all of my colleagues to give strong consideration to co-sponsoring this legislation. It took four decades to get Israel this far, it must not take as long to reach the final goal of full membership for Israel.

I would again like to thank my friend and colleague, STEVEN ROTHMAN, for his help and leadership on this issue. I would also like to thank Vice President GORE, along with Ambassador Holbrooke, for working so hard and keeping the pressure on the WEOG member countries. A copy of the legislation follows.

Commemding the member states of the United Nations Western European and Others...
Group for addressing over four decades of injustice and extending temporary membership in that regional bloc to the state of Israel.

Whereas Israel has played an active role in the international community and within the United Nations:

Whereas in order to be a fully participating member of the United Nations countries must serve in a regional group:

Whereas members of regional groups select member states on a rotating basis to serve on important United Nations bodies such as the Security Council and the Economic and Social Council;

Whereas Israel has been denied an opportunity to serve in the Asian States Group at the United Nations, even though it geographically belongs in that block;

Whereas the Western European And Others Group (WEOG) at the United Nations consists of Western European nations, the United States, Canada, New Zealand, Turkey, and Australia and is the only group at the United Nations that is not geographically based;

Whereas Israel was offered membership in the WEOG regional bloc at the United Nations on Friday, May 26, 2000, by the chairman of WEOG at the time, Ambassador Peter van Walsum of the Netherlands;

Whereas that offer was officially accepted by Israeli officials on Sunday, May 28, 2000; and

Whereas Israel is a democracy and an ally and friend of the United States; Now, therefore, be it

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

(1) commends the Western European and Others Group (WEOG) members for extending temporary membership to Israel;

(2) congratulates Israel on its new-found role in the United Nations;

(3) reaffirms Israel's right to be a full participating member and equal partner in the United Nations; and

(4) urges the members of WEOG to extend full and permanent membership to Israel, without conditions, until such time as Israel can serve as an effective member of the Asian States Group.

INTRODUCTION OF MEDICARE PRESCRIPTION DRUG ACT OF 2000

HON. ANNA G. ESCHOO
OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 8, 2000

Ms. ESCHOO. Mr. Speaker, when Medicare was created in 1965, seniors were more likely to undergo surgery than to use prescription drugs. Today, prescription drugs are often the preferred, and sometimes the only method of treatment for many diseases. In fact, 77 percent of all seniors take a prescription drug on a regular basis.

And yet, nearly 15 million Medicare beneficiaries don't have access to the lifesaving drugs you produce because Medicare doesn't cover them. Countless others are forced to spend an enormous portion of their modest monthly incomes on prescription drugs with 18 percent of seniors spending over $100 a month on prescriptions.

Seniors want and need prescription drug coverage. Hence, the question before Congress is not whether we should provide a Medicare drug benefit but how to do it?

There are some in Congress who think that the way to do this is to turn the problem over to the private insurance market, but the private insurance market is pulling out from under seniors in the Medigap and Medicare+Choice markets. Others believe that we should limit how much drug companies can charge. I disagree. I understand the investment required for R&D and I believe that price controls will ultimately limit access.

I've devised what I believe is a commonsense approach that incorporates a generous, defined benefit that's easy for seniors to understand with provisions that reduce administrative inefficiencies and increase competition. The result will be a more affordable drug benefit for both beneficiaries and the Federal Government.

The bill is simple. Available to all Medicare beneficiaries, the Federal government will pay half of an individual's drug costs up to $5,000 a year (when fully phased in). There are no deductibles and a modest premium of approximately $44 a year. For seniors who exceed $5,000 in drug expenditures or $2,500 in out-of-pocket costs—the Federal Government picks up the whole tab.

What about drug costs? By allowing multiple PBMs to participate, my bill will, for the first time, introduce open competition into Medicare and drive down prices. We know from the private marketplace that simply purchasing a large quantity of drugs does not drive down prices. Drug companies grant discounts when a PBM can show that it will increase its market share. By allowing multiple PBMs, my bill increases competition, lowers prices and provides greater consumer choice.

We also removed administration of the program from HCFA. The healthcare system has evolved rapidly, and regrettably HCFA has not kept pace. HCFA lacks the expertise to run a benefit that relies on private sector competition to control costs. Fortunately, there is another agency that has expertise interacting with private sector health plans, and has proven that it can administer benefits effectively and efficiently with a minimum of bureaucracy. It's the Office of Personnel Management (OPM) which runs the widely acclaimed Federal Employee Health Benefit (FEHB) program. Under OPM's leadership, I'm confident that an efficient and effective competitive benefit can be integrated successfully into the Medicare program.

Congress must enact a Medicare drug benefit this year. For our Nation's seniors, prescription drugs are not a luxury. During these times of historic prosperity and strength, there is absolutely no reason that we should force seniors to make between buying prescription drugs or groceries. In introduction today I urge all of my colleagues to give careful consideration to my bill. It provides a real answer for seniors without price controls and without threatening innovation.

TRIBUTE TO FATHER STEPHEN PATRICK (PAT) WISNESKE ON THE OCCASION OF THE GOLDEN JUBILEE OF HIS ORDINATION

HON. BART STUPAK
OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 8, 2000

Mr. STUPAK. Mr. Speaker, today I honor a most remarkable individual—a dear friend, a counselor, a shepherd, a man of the people and a man of God. I pay personal and heartfelt tribute to Father Stephen Patrick Wisneske, the pastor of Holy Spirit Church of Menominee, MI, on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of his ordination, his golden jubilee.

Father Pat came to Menominee 28 years ago. He came to town at a particularly difficult time for the local Catholic faithful, who were being reorganized from the five traditional congregations—including the old settlement alignments of the French, the Irish, the Polish church, and the German Church—to three new congregations, based on neighborhood and proximity. The restructuring made sense in terms of reducing the infrastructure that church members needed to support, but it presented real challenges in forging new congregational bonds and establishing new ministries. Father Pat became pastor of the newly structured Holy Spirit Church.

He brought years of service in other northern Michigan communities to his new task. Born in 1922, Father Pat was raised in a town called Capitola, California, attended Cal State for 12 years, served as an altar boy, and was interested in Church affairs even before he was called to his religious vocation. Father Pat was ordained on June 3, 1950 by Bishop Francis J. Hass at St. Andrew's Cathedral in Grand Rapids, and within the month he was assigned as assistant at Holy Trinity in Ironwood. In 1951 he became an assistant at St. Thomas Catholic Church in Escanaba, and in 1953 became an assistant at St. Mary and St. Joseph in Iron Mountain, where he also served as chaplain to veterans in the hospital there.

Like his religious predecessor Bishop Baraga, Father Pat spent time in several small parishes in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan—Dollar Bay, Loretto, Quinnesec, White Pine, and Bergland, before his posting to Menominee.

Perhaps because of his own Catholic schooling, Father Pat has always shown that his commitment to his parish—to all local families—lies outside the walls of his beautiful and more than 100-year-old Gothic church. He regularly visits Menominee Central School, meeting and greeting parents, teachers and children in this more informal setting.

Father Pat has become well-known for his homily—his brief moment of addressing the congregation during each Mass. A quick sense of humor has always served him well in helping to drive home the important lesson he wished to teach each week.

I have always admired Father Pat for his positive outlook and his concern for his congregation. But it was when tragedy struck my own family that the depth of his wisdom, love, and advice, to me, to my wife Laurie, and my son Ken was truly revealed. He counseled, sheltered, and guided us through our darkest hours, and his homily to my son BJ captured
the essence of this vital young man for friend and stranger alike. For these kind acts in our greatest time of need, I and my family will always be grateful to Father Pat.

Mr. Speaker, moments of crisis often bring brief flashes of insight so brilliantly that we are forever changed in our view of the world. In a moment, it can be given the opportunity to truly understand the mission of a parish priest as an agent of divine compassion and strength. I and my family were held in Mighty Hands and bathed in a river of sublime love. Father Pat, a man of the people and a man of the parish for 50 years shaping himself to be a funnel of that great Power. There can be no greater calling.

DEBATE ON DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS

HON. EARL BLUMENAUER
OF OREGON
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, June 8, 2000

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Speaker, I voted against the Defense Appropriations bill last night because of its pricetag that is unprecedented in peacetime and unjustified by the threat, and the misplaced priorities within the bill.

Representative DeFAZIO’S amendment was a step in a more rational direction. It would have reduced the next two years’ purchases of F-22 fighter aircraft, as recommended by the General Accounting Office, and redirected the savings to readiness and quality of life accounts.

It was a modest amendment, and it did not cut money from the defense budget. It just spent it on higher-priority issues at a time when the F-22 continues to experience technical problems and we already have the world’s most advanced fighter, the F-15.

The $930 million saved would have been spent instead on items that were not funded at the level requested by the Department of Defense, or were included on the Pentagon’s unfunded wish list. Those items include additional funding for troops on food stamps, nuclear threat reduction, bonus payments to sailors on sea duty, facilities maintenance, spare parts, and recruiting.

I want to also speak to the larger issues of the bill. We made some gains this year on the issues of military retirees’ health care. Most important is this bill’s provision of $94 million for a pharmacy benefit for all Medicare-eligible military retirees and eligible family members. This set an important precedent for us to eventually provide prescription drug coverage to all Medicare recipients. Those who have served in our military are a well-deserving group with which to start.

This bill continues various health care demonstration projects—including Medicare supplemental, and the Federal Employees Health Benefits Plan. Another important aspect of military retiree health care included in this bill is the Uniformed Services Family Health Plan. These are locally-run, community-based HMOs that provide military retirees another choice. I look forward to the findings of the independent oversight panel funded in this bill which will present recommendations to Congress on a permanent military health care program for the Medicare-eligible.

Unfortunately, there continue to be unmet needs. The Department of Defense Comptroller has just done a study that shows that the military health care system for active-duty and retirees up to age 65 as currently structured is underfunded over the next 6 years by $9 billion.

In addition to taking care of its people, our military has an important role to play in taking care of the environment, Congress needs to make clear that cleaning up after itself is a cost of doing business for our military just as it is for any other polluter.

DOD is responsible for environmental cleanup at thousands of what are known as Formerly-Used Defense Sites. At many of these properties, owned by private parties and state, local, and tribal governments, the public may come into contact with residual contamination. The cost of completing this cleanup is estimated at over $7 billion by the Army Corps of Engineers, yet funding in this bill is less than $200 million.

Another danger to communities is unexploded ordnance, old bombs and shells that could kill or injure people who encounter them. The cost of clearing these bombs is estimated at $15 billion by the Defense Science Board. The consistent underfunding of this challenge could begin to be addressed if it had its own line item in the defense budget. I call upon the Administration to create this line item in the request it is preparing now for submission to Congress for FY02 funding.

More than a decade after the Soviet Union collapsed, our investment in national defense has returned to cold-war levels. During the cold war, the United States spent an average of $325 billion in current year dollars on the military. This year’s budget resolution gave the Pentagon $310 billion—95 percent of cold-war levels and 52 percent of discretionary spending.

And now Monday’s Washington Post has a front-page story stating that, starting now, the Joint Chiefs of Staff plan to submit budget requests that call for additional spending of more than $30 billion a year through most of this decade.

There is no reason to continue our reliance on a cold-war economy. Our massive investments in weapons and bases could be replaced with massive investments in education and health care, and the other things that make for viable communities. While we are first in military expenditures among industrialized countries, we are 17th in low-birthweight rates, 21st in eighth-grade math scores and 22nd in infant mortality.

The defense budget is large, certainly large enough to fund the programs that are needed for the people who serve and have served us and for the environment. Instead, it spends too much on duplicative weapons systems and questionable technologies at a time when we lead the world many times over in military might. We need to get our priorities right.

DEBATE ON THE FUTURE OF THE F-22

HON. PETER A. DeFAZIO
OF OREGON
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, June 8, 2000

Mr. DeFAZIO. Mr. Speaker, during the debate on the fiscal year 2001 Department of Defense appropriations bill, there was a rather rancorous debate about the future of the F-22. I submit for the record a devastating critique of the F-22 written by retired Colonel Everett Riccioni as well as a letter he wrote correcting misstatements made during the House floor debate.

Colonel Riccioni is not just any critic of the F-22. His credentials are impeccable. He was one of three legendary “Fighter Mafia” mavericks who forced the Pentagon to produce the F-16 to improve U.S. air superiority. He served in the Air Force for 30 years, flew 55 different types of military aircraft, and worked in the defense industry for 17 years managing aircraft programs, including the B-2 bomber. We should heed his warning that the F-22 will not work as advertised.

The fact that the F-16 flown by General Ryan could not keep up with the F-22 is again an irrelevant speed statement on the requirement. The Joint Chiefs of Staff plan to submit budget requests that call for additional spending of more than $30 billion a year through most of this decade.

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To Conduct—Offensive Counter Air Operation deep in Russia—Its Primary Mission (300 Nautical Mile (NM) Combat Mission—100 NM cruise to the point of penetration—200 NM sustained at Mach 1.5 and egress plus combat and fuel reserves).

To provide a 750-800 Aircraft Fleet to replace the aging F-15 Fleet.

To be more cost-effective, Unit Flyaway Cost Limit in 1986 dollars—$35 Million.

To control cost by conforming to a Weight Limit—$200 M per aircraft—one-third of the 442 for $64.2B (after the Cost and Performance Office seeking responsible budget, or $15 for $64.2B after the Cost and Performance Office seeking responsible budget).

For a critical mass of fighters.

If the F-22 is not superior to the F-15, the F-22 will lose in a tactical engagement with F-15Es.

The number of F-22s purchased will not provide a critical mass of fighters.

The "Dream" of 800 fighters for $70 Billion fell to 648 for $64.2B (after a 1992 Selected Acquisition Review), to 442 for $64.2B (after the Bottom-Up Review of defense strategy), and to 330 for $39.5B (after a Quadrennial Defense Review).

Study groups and the Congressional Budget Office seeking responsible funding are considering options of 175 and even 0 F-22s. This is a total program cost of more than $200M per aircraft—one-third of the cost of the B-1. This cost (predicted in 1976) is worse than obscene.

Despite high funding levels—the future size of the Air Combat Command will soon be greatly reduced.

The low number of F-22s will not rejuvenate an aging F-15, F-16 fleet. (Algebraic averaging)

A mix of F-16s and F-22s is a critical mass.

The F-16s will be used to train the pilots and the F-22s to provide the critical mass of fighters.

The USAF has never appreciated that limited low-cost F-22s will be purchased.

The F-22s will not provide a Great Leap Forward in performance relative to the F-15C or MiG-29. At 65,000 lbs, with 18,500-18,750 lbs of fuel, with two nominal 15,000 lb thrust engines, F-16s has the thrust to weight ratio of 1.8/1. One cannot design an aircraft to simultaneously hide from low and medium frequency ground radars and from high frequency radars. All radar emissions to modern, sophisticated, Russian equipment.

The Russians excel at this art and export their equipment to many nations.

Further, F-22 detection of enemies by radar is an inverse fourth power phenomenon, while detection of the F-22's radar is an inverse square phenomenon, giving the advantage to the F-22.

The F-22's radar will be detected by an enemy plane before the F-22 detects the enemy.

It appears that designing air superiority aircraft primarily for radar stealth is an error.

Supersonic Cruise—"Supercruise"

The F-22 has not yet demonstrated effective supersonic cruise.

The USAF has never appreciated that at 63,000 ft at Mach 1.8, F-16s will cruise for days without refueling.

The F-16C provides for all azimuths, for all altitudes, and for all "latitudes," and for all climate conditions, and for all "littoral" warfare.

But the F-22 will not cruise. The maximum steady-state G at 30,000 ft at 0.9 Mach—on an aircraft that operates from sea level to above 60,000 ft is a throwback to the Dark Ages of aircraft evaluation. Proper presentations are global, all-altitude all-speed plots at the two major power settings.

There are two differences from the F-15—thrust vectoring and boost-thrust in dry thrust. Thrust vectoring allows the F-22 to maneuver controllably at sub-stall speeds, which other aircraft cannot. This, in the helicopter speed domain, is in seeming contradiction to an aircraft designed for supersonic engagement with slashing attacks using its beyond visual range missiles.

Superior Avionics

The expectations for the avionics are to provide great battle awareness and effective weapons management. The F-22 is to autonomously identify (ID) the enemy from friend, from neutral, regardless of the country that produced the aircraft.

But, testing will not be fully completed before going into production! The pressure is on to meet production schedules and to do incomplete testing to save time and money. Incomplete testing is fatal and extremely wasteful. 8-1 avionics, similarly treated, still do not function in the aircraft.

The F-22 avionics have been severely tested for decades, despite large transfusions of funds.

Such refined identification capability has never been achieved though frequently promised. Given failure and dependence on visual identification, the F-22 will be at the level of the F-15 and F-16. The requirement for visual ID made the AIM-7D/E, the Talos, the Terrier, the Penguin, the Tomahawk, and the Aegis missile cruiser relatively worthless. The avionics are to be treated as "guilty" until tested and proven to be innocent.

The avionics is now too complex than that of the Aegis missile cruiser. Dependence on the integrated, complex system belies the dream of a low maintenance requirement.

Most likely result—The F-22 will be declared combat ready much before it is.
The relevance of air superiority in the modern world is vastly overstated. The USAF has faced no air superiority force since the Korean War. Nor have our ground troops faced an enemy air-to-surface threat.

US air superiority fighters are aimed at enemy fighters—the irrelevant half (of the problem). Our expected enemies achieve air superiority with competent, relatively affordable, highly mobile Russian vehicles carrying surface-to-air missiles (IR radars, and optical, and two 30mm cannons). These are armed with SA-6, SA-8 and SA-10 missiles. The F-22 only counters non-existent enemy fighters. Hence air-to-air F-16, -18, and -22 is the de facto air superiority aircraft. Attempts to equip the F-22 to suppress enemy defenses are easily defeated by enemy tactics used in Vietnam and Serbia.

The USAF is already over-equipped to handle any imaginable air superiority problem. Today, Air Combat Command is capable of handling any coalition of air superiority threats. Air Combat Command has the most important factor—competent pilots, the second most important factor—large numbers (1,600-2,400 fighters), and the least important advantage—the best aircraft. In Germany during World War II US numbers, not quality, reigned supreme. The USAF has always had and has always depended upon superior numbers to win. Numbers guarantee victory. Numbers develop intensity and allow multiple__packs.

The US has no realistic future air superiority problem facing it. A sane US will not war with India, China, or Russia. Nor will we war with France, England, Japan, and Germany. None of these nations will attack the US. Other countries are not threats. Nor will we war with our friends to whom we sold US aircraft. In fact we have minimized our enemies, not create them artificially to sustain defense. Hence, the F-22 is the best US fighter. But the US must minimize any threat of an F-22 may be outdated soon by the Joint Strike Fighter, an even better plane on which the Pentagon is spending billions for development.

We spend more than $30 billion a year to maintain more than 35,000 warheads. A 1,000-warhead force with the destructive force of 40,000 Hiroshima explosions would be more than enough—and save about $17 billion a year.

How political pork suppresses military needs is demonstrated by the appropriation in last year's budget of $435 million for seven C-130 cargo transport planes. The Pentagon requested only one. They got seven because manufacture of the planes provides jobs in New Gingrich's district. In last year's budget of $435 million for seven C-130 cargo transport planes. The Pentagon requested only one. They got seven because manufacture of the planes provides jobs in New Gingrich's district.

Huge expenditures for unnecessary weapons is one reason that U.S. military spending is more than twice as much as all potential adversaries combined, including Russia, China, Iraq, Iran and North Korea. While polls indicate that 72 percent of Americans believe it better to have too much defense than too little, 83 percent think that spending should be no greater than that of all potential adversaries combined.

America's unreasonable military spending also results from the policy that the United States has to have a light and capable force that can win two major regional wars without the help of allies. This two-war doctrine is rooted in the idea that the United States should be able to exercise unilateral its "global responsibilities."

But having this capability and then using it to act alone or with limited military support from allies—as we did in Kosovo and continue to do in the skies over Iraq—decreases our security. We make bitter enemies of people who are no threat to us militarily, but can be a serious threat if in anger and frustration they resort to terrorism.

Our security also is decreased because our huge military spending consumes money that otherwise could be spent on education. With the economic success of nations becoming increasingly more dependent on a well-educated work force, shortchanging educational needs is a threat to the economic security of Americans in the 21st century.

Security is the most important function of government. But we should not—in the name of security—needlessly spend tens of billions of dollars a year for the benefit of politically connected interests.

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Security is the most important function of government. But we should not—in the name of security—needlessly spend tens of billions of dollars a year for the benefit of politically connected interests.
Of the 780,000 people currently living in Cyprus, there are about 65,000 to 80,000 Turkish Cypriots and about 100,000 Turks who have moved illegally to the island from Anatolia. A major reason for the Cyprus problem has been elusive for more than a quarter-of-century with President Clinton raising the Cyprus issue in his State of the Union Address this year, as one of his highest priorities. It was the first time in 20 years that a president had mentioned the Cyprus question in that annual speech.

Clinton, who has actively immersed himself in other international issues including Ireland and the Middle East, still has seven months remaining in office to push for a Cyprus settlement.

There are hopeful signs that the situation is improving.

Devastating earthquakes that hit both Greece and Turkey last year resulted in both countries coming to the aid of victims. In Cyprus itself, Turkish and Greek Cypriots worked together to solve common issues, such as in the divided city of Nicosia when officials resolved sewage problems and other municipal issues. And hundreds of Turkish Cypriots who have had their blood tested to see if they could provide a bone marrow transplant for a six-year-old Greek Cypriot boy fighting leukemia. And another round of U.N.-sponsored talks aimed at reunifying the island will get under way July 5 in Geneva.

The European Union and the United States are pushing for a bi-zonal, bi-communal federation, the framework for a solution that has repeatedly been endorsed by the U.N. Security Council.

Cypriot President Glafcos Clerides fully supports the actions of the international community for a solution along the U.N. guidelines. Turkey, however, has remained intransigent in seeking an island with two separate states, which is a wholly unacceptable solution.

While Clerides is recognized internationally as the head of Cyprus, only Turkey has recognized the so-called "Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus" in the occupied area of the island headed by Rauf Denktash, who to date has refused to budge from his hard line.

Compromise is needed. The U.N. plan is the framework to follow since it is a carefully constructed outline that both communities probably will adopt, but the Turkish side keeps changing its position.

An eventual solution needs to include a complete demilitarization of the island, with the Turkish troops leaving and the illegal settlers returning to where they came from.

Reunification also will allow both communities to enjoy the benefits of EU membership since Cyprus is expected to join the organization within a few years.

Lelios Demetriades, the Greek Cypriot mayor of the city of Nicosia, told the Cypriots out that "you can't live next to each other and not talk." This is what is needed most at this time—constructive and substantive talks that will lead to a settlement of the Cyprus issue.

Active leadership from the United States is needed now more than ever to solve this issue.

[From the Washington Times, June 6, 2000

KOSOVO'S ONGOING AGONIES

(HARRY MOSKOS)

Nato Secretary-General Lord Robertson took a walking tour this week to see himself what it is like in Pristina after the allied war in Kosovo. Where he didn't walk illustrates that nearly one year after NATO's 78-day bombing of Serbia, the war seems to be long over—or safe that way. Lord Robertson's stroll took him down a central shopping street where he was met with children from Pristina. He also toured parts of Kosovo but bypassed the northern, predominantly Serbian, part of the city.

Tensions between Serbians and Albanians remain high. Lord Robertson stressed that the violence has to be reduced or there is danger that ethnic Albanians could lose the sympathy of the international community. His comments came a few days after an attacker opened fire on a group of Serbs gathered in a store in Cernica, killing a 4-year-old boy, his 60-year-old grandfather and another man. Cernica, 28 miles southeast of Pristina, is patrolled by U.S. peacekeepers who were only 200 yards away when the gunman, an ethnic Albanian, opened fire and escaped.

In another unsolved case, a 25-year-old Serbian U.N. translator was found stabbed to death. The translator was murdered after a newspaper closely tied to Kosovo Albanian leader Hashim Thaci accused the translator of membership in a paramilitary unit—a rash accusation made without any formal charge or much less even an investigation.

As the United Nations Conference of Orthodox Christian Bishops in America rightly observed recently, the international community must not allow the cycle of violence, ethnic cleansing and retribution to continue in Kosovo.

NATO's troubles are not limited to continuing atrocities in Kosovo. Three teachers at the U.S. Military Academy at West Point have raised the issue of whether NATO violated the rules of land warfare by using untargeted combatants by placing civilian bystanders at greater risk, resulting in a corrosion of the professional military ethic. And another widely known study has shown that NATO had overstated—roughly by a factor of 10—the effectiveness of its attacks against Serbian forces during last year's conflict.

The "Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus" has accomplished its goal to end Yugoslav President Slobodan Milosevic's dictatorial grip on Kosovo, but this has not brought the promise of a better time. NATO entered this fray to help the ethnic Albanians, but unless they are now kept from taking the law into their own hands, the aftermath of Kosovo will show more 4-year-old boys dying at the hands of assassins.

Mr. Speaker, I rise to ask my colleagues here in the United States House of Representatives to join me in honoring a very special person, Reverend Dr. David Jefferson, Sr., who has earned an outstanding reputation as a teacher, preacher, civic leader, community servant, attorney, and visionary. He has excelled spiritually, academically, and professionally and has made valuable contributions to his community.

Reverend Jefferson has provided vital leadership to his church in creating formidable ministries, outreach evangelism to the surrounding communities, and leadership training seminars. He has orchestrated a Mens and Boys Breakfast with over three hundred people in attendance. The church has formed a Mass Choir, a Bible Study of over eight hundred people, and car pooling for college students who wish to attend services.

Reverend Jefferson has built a strong and diverse graduate level of education. Upon leaving Grambling State, Reverend Jefferson immediately enrolled in the University of Dayton in Dayton, Ohio. Here he earned a Master of Business Administration degree in Marketing and Finance. He then received a Juris Doctorate of Law from Capital University in Columbus, Ohio and a Master of Divinity from Drew University in Madison, New Jersey. In 1988 he was awarded a fellowship to the prestigious "Sloan Fellows Program" at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Here Dr. Jefferson completed his Master of Science in Management in 1989.

Reverend Jefferson is happily married to the former Linda Mouton of Jennings, LA. They have raised three sons and four grandchildren: Kimberly, David Jr., Lou Ella, and Jasmine. He is a member of the New Jersey Bar and American Bar Associations, and Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity, Inc.

Mr. Speaker, call upon my colleagues to join me on June 11th, in congratulating Reverend Dr. David Jefferson, Sr. on his outstanding accomplishments in expressing our appreciation for his dedicated community service. Let us extend our best wishes to Dr. Jefferson for continued success and fulfillment.

Further Evidence of Need to Create Independent Federal Agency to Investigate the Justice Department

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.
OF OHIO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Friday, June 9, 2000

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, earlier this year I introduced legislation, H.R. 4105, to establish an independent federal agency to investigate allegations of wrongdoing on the part of Justice Department personnel. As part of my ongoing efforts to have this important legislation enacted into law, I have been investigating allegations of wrongdoing within the Justice Department that have not been appropriately and completely investigated and prosecuted.

One of the incidents I uncovered occurred in my own Congressional District, and it involves serious allegations of misconduct on the part of the Federal Bureau of Investigation agents in Youngstown, Ohio. The attached sworn affidavit makes serious allegations that should be aggressively investigated by the Justice Department and Congress.

STATE OF OHIO, COUNTY OF TRUMBULL—AFFIDAVIT OF JAMES A. KERCUM

After having been duly sworn in accordance with law, I, James A. Kerchum, hereby depose and say:

1. James A. Kerchum, was an active participant of the Mahoning Valley Corruption Task Force during the approximate period of February 1998 thru April 23, 1999, I primarily planned and
worked with the following people: Louis Slay, Director Supervisor U.S. Dep't of Justice; Anthony Sporanza, Special Agent FBI; Mike Cizmar, Special Agent FBI; Peter Proano, Special Agent FBI; Wally Sines, Special Agent FBI; and Dennis Direnzo, Agent BCI & I.

(3) During the hereinabove written time period, FBI Special Agent Mike Cizmar related the following: to me:
(a) Congressman Jim Traficant was the FBI’s number one target across the United States because he beat them in a Federal Court in Cleveland, Ohio in 1983 and that he was an embarrassment to the FBI.
(b) The FBI investigated Jim Traficant from the time he was the Mahoning County Sheriff and that the FBI was going to get him one way or another.
(c) When you go to Quantico, Virginia there is one special class you take and that’s on getting Jim Traficant.
(d) If I got Jim Traficant, they would build a monument for me in Washington, D.C.
(FBI Special Agent Anthony Sporanza also made statements in support of the hereinabove written.
(5) Within the hereinabove written time period FBI Special Agent Mike Cizmar asked me to kill Girard, Ohio Police Detective Anthony Zuppo. Further Affiant Sayeth Naught.

TRIBUTE TO WESLEY RHODES
HON. SAXBY CHAMBLLIS OF GEORGIA IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Friday, June 9, 2000
Mr. CHAMBLLIS. Mr. Speaker, I want to honor Wesley Rhodes of Pineview, GA, Wesley, a student at Fullington Academy, was named a National Award Winner in Science. This special award recognizes fewer than ten percent of all American high school students. Wesley was recommended for the award by teachers at Fullington for his outstanding academic performance in science, interest and aptitude, leadership qualities, responsibility, enthusiasm, motivation to learn and improve, citizenship, attitude and cooperative spirit, and dependability.

I would like to take this opportunity to recognize Wesley for his achievements in science and for his exemplary leadership at Fullington Academy. He is an exceptional student and has made the people of my district and myself proud.

DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, AND EDUCATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2001

SPEECH OF HON. FORNEY PETE STARK OF CALIFORNIA IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Thursday, June 8, 2000
The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 4579) making ap-propriations for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Service, and Education, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2001, and for other purposes.

Mr. STARK. Mr. Chairman, reducing fraud and abuse in Medicare has been identified by the Majority Leader as a major initiative. The Budget Committee has a Medicare Fraud Task Force to look into ways to reduce Medicare fraud. The Ways and Means and Commerce Committee has held hearings on reducing Medicare fraud.

And yet, this bill would actually reduce already appropriated funds for fighting fraud and abuse in Medicare by $50 million. These funds were appropriated in advance when the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA) was enacted in 1996 and intended to fight Medicare fraud. This program has returned $17 for every dollar invested in it. Because of our fraud-fighting efforts, we have experienced the lowest growth in Medicare spending ever.

Obviously, the Appropriations Committee disagrees with the Majority Leader and other Committee Chairmen who want to reduce Medicare fraud. Instead, the Committee would reduce our anti-fraud efforts. Evidently, the Committee feels that there is not enough fraud in Medicare, so they grow.

Second, Mr. Chairman, the General Accounting Office and others have issued numerous reports recently about the alarming abuses and poor quality of care of senior citizens in nursing homes—the care of our mothers and fathers and our constituents.

GOAO said that one in four nursing homes actually harm our senior citizens or place them in danger of being harmed. The GOAO recommended stronger enforcement of quality standards.

In Northern California, only 6 percent of nursing homes were found by State inspectors to be in full or substantial compliance with requirements. The President proposed additional funding to support a Nursing Home Initiative for enforcing nursing home standards more strictly.

Yet this bill eliminates the funding for this Nursing Home Initiative.

Obviously, the Appropriations Committee simply does not care what happens to our senior citizens in nursing homes.

Mr. Chairman, I urge my colleagues to support the DeLauro amendment to restore funds for lighting Medicare fraud and for the Nursing Home Initiative.

Mr. Chairman, I submit into the RECORD a letter sent to me by the National Citizens’ Coalition for Nursing Home Reform.

SPEECH OF HON. FORNEY PETE STARK OF CALIFORNIA IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

For FY 2001, the Administration proposed a major funding increase that would invest $201 million in improving oversight of nursing homes. It would include (1) training surveyors in effective inspection of nursing homes; (2) surveying nursing homes during evenings and weekends; and (3) surveying substantial facilities more than federal oversight has. The Committee, the discretionary funding was virtually eliminated for the Initiative.

By passing an appropriations bill without funding for the Nursing Home Initiative, the House would be ignoring overwhelming evidence of harm to residents that is occurring because of lack of adequate enforcement. The 1998 GOAO report on California nursing homes showed that one in three facilities has violations that cause either actual harm to residents or place them at risk for serious injury or death. This report launched the Nursing Home Initiative to address the poor care in nursing homes. We cannot abandon these efforts, which are now bearing fruit.

Sincerely,

Sarah Greene Burger, Executive Director.

STATEMENT ON A BILL TO AMEND TITLE II OF THE SOCIAL SECURITY ACT TO IMPROVE THE SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION’S PAYMENT SYSTEM FOR REPRESENTATION OF CLAIMANTS
HON. ROBERT T. MATSUI OF CALIFORNIA IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Friday, June 9, 2000
Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased today to join with Congressman Clay Shaw, the Chairman of the Subcommittee on Social Security, to introduce legislation regarding fees owed to attorneys who represent Social Security disability claimants. This bill would require the Social Security Administration to pay the attorney fees it owes to attorneys who represent Social Security disability claimants. This bill would require the Social Security Administration to pay the attorney fees it owes to attorneys who represent Social Security disability claimants. This bill would require the Social Security Administration to pay the attorney fees it owes to attorneys who represent Social Security disability claimants.

Under current law, when an attorney successfully represents a Social Security disability claimant and that claimant is entitled to past-due benefits, SSA retains a portion of those past-due benefits in order to pay the attorney for the services he or she provided. Specifically, SSA withholds and certifies for direct payment to the claimant’s attorney an amount equal to the lesser of 25 percent of the past-due benefits or the fee that SSA had previously authorized the attorney to charge his or her client. (Fees authorized by SSA may not exceed 25 percent of past-due benefits or $4,000, whichever is lower).

As a result of the Ticket to Work and Work Incentives Act of 1999 (P.L. 106-170), SSA is now required to impose an administrative assessment of 6.3 percent on all such fee payments to attorneys. Some maintain that this 6.3 percent assessment is necessary to cover the costs that SSA incurs in withholding and processing the fee payments. If this is indeed the case and the 6.3 percent assessment is simply compensation for services rendered, then it is not unreasonable to expect...
that SSA will process fee payments to attorneys in a timely fashion.

The legislation we are introducing today simply seeks to put that reasonable expectation into law. H.R. xxxx would prohibit the Social Security Administration from charging an attorney the 6.3 percent assessment unless the attorney certifies his or her fee for payment within 30 days of the award of past-due benefits to his or her client. Without this common-sense legislation, SSA would be permitted to charge the 6.3 percent assessment without regard to how long the agency takes to process attorneys’ fee payments.

As necessary as this legislation may be, it is not all that is required of this and future Congresses. We in Congress must also remain vigilant and ensure that the new administrative assessment imposed by the Work Incentives Improvement Act does not deter attorneys from representing disability claimants. Given the complexities of the disability determination process, if claimants are unable to secure professional legal representation, the results could be disastrous.

Claimants without professional legal representation appear to be far less likely to receive the benefits to which they are entitled. For example, in 1998, 57.6 percent of claimants represented by an attorney, but only 35.7 percent of those without one, were awarded benefits at the hearing level.

As mandated by the Work Incentives Improvement Act, the General Accounting Office will examine the impact of this new administrative assessment upon claimants’ access to legal representation. If the GAO finds that the assessment does impair claimants’ access, I fully expect that, consistent with the agreement on the Work Incentives Improvement Act, Congress will revisit this issue once more.

In closing, I look forward to working with Chairman SHAW on this piece of legislation in the same bipartisan manner that characterized our successful efforts last fall on the Work Incentives Improvement Act and again this spring on the repeal of the Social Security retirement earnings test. With this sort of collaboration, I am certain that we can pass this legislation. With this sort of collaboration, I am certain that we can pass this legislation.
I want to commend Mr. Jay Caufield for his selfless commitment to the students and to the entire educational community. His distinguished career has been a shining example for all.

FLOYD D. SPENCE NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2001

SPEECH OF HON. MARK UDALL OF COLORADO IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Wednesday, June 7, 2000

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 4203) to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2001 for military activities of the Department of Defense and for military construction, to prescribe military personnel strengths for fiscal year 2001, and for other purposes.

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the Defense Appropriations bill for fiscal 2001. I believe that a strong and effective defense system is vital to the future of this country. I believe that we must do all we can. Potential threats in this new post-Cold War environment and to prepare for the possibility that these threats might require a military response. But I question the premise that this bill is asking us to pay to achieve these goals.

My concerns about this bill have to do with priorities. That by, I mean I think the priorities among the programs funded in the bill are wrong. But, even more importantly, I think the sheer size of the bill reflects an imbalance between military spending and other important priorities.

First, the big picture: At $15.8 billion over FY2000 appropriated levels, the President's budget request for defense programs in FY2001 indicates the importance of defense spending for this Administration. But—not content with a $1.4 trillion increase for military personnel, and that the bill includes important provisions to revamp the military health care system, including restoring access for all Medicare-eligible military retirees and creating a plan to implement a permanent health care program for military retirees over 65.

But Mr. Speaker, this bill does not provide a balance between our domestic and international responsibilities. We may be more secure than ever before, but I question whether the country wouldn't be better off if we were to invest more in education, health care, and the needs of our children. We must remember that this nation's strength comes not just from the military preparedness, but also from its citizens. Adequate investments in them are just as important as protection for them.

HONORING COMMANDER WILLIAM ROBERT ANDERSON

HON. JOHN J. DUNCAN, JR. OF TENNESSEE IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Friday, June 9, 2000

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, today I honor retired Commander William Robert Anderson for his service to his Country in both the military and the House of representatives.

Commander Anderson distinguished himself in combat and scientific accomplishment during his long career in the submarine service. During World War II, he completed a total of 11 submarine war patrols and earned a Bronze Star for his assistance in the sinking of 17 cargo-carrying crafts and the rescue of a downed aviator.

In May of 1953, Captain Anderson was granted his first command, the submarine U.S.S. Wahoo, and saw even more action during the Korean War. Two years later he would be chosen for another type of command, as head of the Tactical Department at the U.S. Submarine School in New London, Connecticut.

This would not be the end of his sea duty, though. In fact, his most important command and date with history was yet to come. It was actually while Anderson was at the U.S. Submarine School that the United States commissioned its first nuclear submarine, the U.S.S. Nautilus on January 17, 1955.

The potential of this new type of submarine brought a need for more officers trained in nuclear operations. And so, Commander Anderson found himself being called into Rear-Admiral H.G. Rickover's office to interview for the program in January of 1956.

He soon found himself recruiting and awaiting a new command. During this time Rickover asked Anderson to devise a method of study for new officers entering the program. This project eventually evolved into the core study program for all new submarine commanders.

It was on April 30, 1957, that Captain Anderson was ordered to assume command of the U.S.S. Nautilus. His classified mission was to be ready to take his submarine and crew under the Arctic polar ice cap whenever he received the order.

As Operation Sunshine by the Navy, this project would challenge both Captain Anderson's leadership skills and his naval training.

No one had ever succeeded in finding a northern sea passage before, and the lack of information and charts on the pack ice, the inability of normal navigational instruments to operate so near to the magnetic North Pole and other instrumentation problems had to be solved and solved—all in the deepest of secrecy.

With the summer of 1957 ending, the crew of the Nautilus made its first attempt to traverse the ice pack while submerged. Using special ice detecting sonar, the Nautilus started maneuvering around the icebergs. It would not succeed on this attempt or the next one in June of 1958.

The same cannot be said for the third attempt, and on August 3, 1958, Captain Anderson and the crew of the Nautilus finally crossed under the North Pole. Upon return to the United States, the entire crew was honored with a ticker tape parade in New York City and Anderson was personally awarded the Legion of Merit by President Eisenhower.

Commander Anderson's career continued to flourish—from his serving as an aide to the Secretary of the Navy, Fred Korth, to his appointment as the Director of the National Service Corps, which would be renamed the Peace Corps in later years by President Kennedy. In 1960, Anderson was even considered as a possible gubernatorial candidate in Tennessee, but he decided to fulfill his 20 year commitment to the Navy. Upon retirement from the Navy, Anderson was elected as the Representative from the Sixth District of Tennessee in 1965, and he continued to serve his constituents for four successive terms in office before retiring to Virginia.

I, for one, am proud of the accomplishments of my fellow Tennessean, William Robert Anderson. For his diligent and long-standing service to this great Country and the State of Tennessee, I would like to return the honor by paying him this tribute to his great accomplishments.

While Commander Anderson now resides in the great state of Virginia, we Tennesseans still choose to claim him as one of our native sons.
HONORING ROBERT A. CHAPMAN
HON. SOLOMON P. ORTIZ
OF TEXAS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
FRIDAY, JUNE 9, 2000

Mr. ORTIZ. Mr. Speaker, today I pay tribute to a South Texas educator, Bob Chapman, who will retire on July 1, 2000, after 29 years in vocational and adult education. Bob helped make Corpus Christi a better place by virtue of his lifetime commitment to education.

After completing his military experience, his education and a stint in business, Bob worked as a training instructor at a Texas high school, then went to work for the Texas Education Agency (TEA) in 1983.

He served there as an area specialist, providing assistance to teachers, schools and administrators in a 26-county area in South Texas. From there, he went to Austin as a specialist in vocational education. In 1986, he came to Corpus Christi as a vocational education consultant in the Corpus Christi Independent School District (CCISD).

It was at CCISD that Bob spent the better part of his professional life and in 1993 he became coordinator of the Adult Learning Center for CCISD, the position he will soon leave to seek another career in private industry.

I ask my colleagues to join me today in commending a special patriot, one who spent a lifetime in pursuit of education and teaching, Bob Chapman.

A WAY TO SAVE MEDICARE, BENEFICIARIES AND TAXPAYERS BILLIONS
HON. FORTNEY P. STAARK
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
FRIDAY, JUNE 9, 2000

Mr. Stark. Mr. Speaker, even in an era of unprecedented budget surpluses, wasting Medicare dollars is unacceptable.

The same procedures, carried out in a physician’s office, an ambulatory surgical center or in a hospital outpatient department are reimbursed at widely different rates. These differences exist across medical specialties and do not consistently relate to the setting in which the service is provided and may vary up to 179%. (Table 1).

The disparity in payments for equivalent services, regardless of setting, needs to be eliminated and payments reduced to the lowest levels.

Mr. Speaker, there is simply no reason in the world for us to pay $1001 for glaucoma surgery in a hospital outpatient setting, when we can provide the same service for $415 in an ambulatory surgical center.

The taxpayers, beneficiaries and Medicare can save billions of dollars in the years to come if we simply pay at the lowest of the hospital outpatient, ambulatory surgical center or doctor’s office rate. We should pay at the lowest rate a service can be safely provided, regardless of setting. I have proposed this in H.R. 2115, and I urge the Members to consider this legislation as a way both save money and help beneficiaries.

TABLE 1.—COMPARISON OF PAYMENT RATES ACROSS SETTINGS FOR SELECTED HIGH VOLUME AMBULATORY CARE SERVICES, 2000.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of service</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>ASC rate</th>
<th>OPD rate</th>
<th>Practice expense rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gastroenterology</td>
<td>45380</td>
<td>Colonoscopy and biopsy</td>
<td>$425</td>
<td>$387</td>
<td>$260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ophthalmology</td>
<td>43378</td>
<td>Diagnostic ophthalmology</td>
<td>429</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>195</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orthopedics</td>
<td>66170</td>
<td>Glaucoma surgery</td>
<td>410</td>
<td>1001</td>
<td>1001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Otolaryngology</td>
<td>68750</td>
<td>Repair of nasal septum</td>
<td>537</td>
<td>1232</td>
<td>1232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dermatology/Reconstructive Surgery</td>
<td>33131</td>
<td>Repair of wound or lesion</td>
<td>383</td>
<td>181</td>
<td>181</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radiology</td>
<td>95810</td>
<td>MRI of brain/head</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>91500</td>
<td>PET scan of brain/head</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>73</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: OPD (outpatient department), ASC (ambulatory surgical center), Practice Expense Rate (physician’s office), CAT (computerized axial tomography).

HONORING SEYMOUR NAIDICH
HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
FRIDAY, JUNE 9, 2000

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, today I warmly congratulate Seymour Naidich who is celebrating his eighty-first birthday. This is a double commemoration for a wonderful man who recently celebrated his Golden Wedding anniversary of a half century of love, warmth and affection with his wife, Blanche. Seymour and Blanche have two daughters, Donna and Michelle who are joining with the extended family, of which I am happily a member, to wish Seymour the happiest of birthdays as he enters his ninth decade.

Seymour and Blanche met in 1947 after he returned from serving in World War II in the African and Asian theaters. It is emblematic of the closeness of Seymour and his friends that he met Blanche through a friend who had dated her. They spent the day at the friend’s house and on the way home he impulsively asked if they could meet again the following day. The rest is a story for everyone who believes in love.

Seymour’s celebration of his eightieth birthday was deferred for a year because of illness. But now he is well and we all look forward to celebrating this wondrous event with the promise of more golden years to come.

BIOGRAPHY OF MR. IRVING KWASMAN OF SHERERVILLE, INDIANA

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.
OF OHIO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
FRIDAY, JUNE 9, 2000

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, Mr. Irving Kwasman was born on March 15, 1925, and died on June 8, 2000 at age 75. Mr. Kwasman was a loving husband for over 50 years, and father of two sons. He was also grandfather of two grandchildren.

Mr. Kwasman served in the United States Army behind enemy lines in WWII, and received three bronze stars for bravery. Only four soldiers earned 3 bronze stars in WWII, and Colin Powell only earned 2 for Vietnam. He fought in the battle of the Bulge and of a unit 314, only 7 survived.

Irving Kwasman is a Hero in every sense of the word. He was a successful furniture salesman, and had his own business. He was a practicing Jew of very strong religious stature, and proud grandfather of Adam Kwasman, U.S. House Page. My most sincere sympathies go out to Adam Kwasman and family. Rest in peace, and God bless.

TRIBUTE TO RICHARD R. LUONGO
HON. DONALD M. PAYNE
OF NEW JERSEY
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
FRIDAY, JUNE 9, 2000

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask my colleagues here in the House of Representatives to join me in paying tribute to a special person who will be honored at a recognition ceremony in Belleville, New Jersey this week, Mr. Richard R. Luongo, who has given twenty-seven years of dedicated service to the Newark Police Department.

Lieutenant Luongo has earned a fine reputation as an outstanding police officer. A man who is strongly dedicated to his work and to the community he serves. He ascended in his career first to Sergeant and later to Lieutenant. He first started as a police officer for Newark on October 15, 1973 and retired on June 1, 2000. In addition, he is currently serving in the capacity of President of the Superior Officers’ Association of the Newark Police Department.

Mr. Luongo and his wife Gilda have two wonderful daughters, Nicole and Erica. The Luongos currently reside in the township of Bloomfield.

Mr. Speaker, I know my colleagues will join me in congratulating Lieutenant Luongo for a job well done and in wishing him continued success as he begins a new phase of his life.

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — Extensions of Remarks
CONGRATULATIONS TO MELVA JONES, ROBERT WOOD JOHNSON FOUNDATION AWARD RECIPIENT

HON. ELIJAH E. CUMMINGS
OF MARYLAND
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Friday, June 9, 2000

Mr. CUMMINGS. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to rise today to congratulate a remarkable woman, Melva Jones, who was recently chosen as one of only ten people nationally to receive the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation's Community Health Leader award. The award is considered the nation's highest honor for community health leadership and includes a $100,000 grant to help further her work.

Ms. Jones is the director of the Mattie B. Uzzle Outreach Center in Baltimore, which provides street outreach to help people with substance abuse problems get treatment, counseling, food, clothing, and emergency funds. The center, which is located in a neighborhood with one of the state's highest substance abuse rates, also offers housing, job referrals, free testing for HIV, and community education programs on drug-related issues.

Ms. Jones, who is a native of my district in Baltimore, grew up in a single-parent household and was raised by her mother, who worked as a maid to support her family. Despite facing many challenges growing up, Ms. Jones has dedicated her life to helping others in need.

With her hands-on approach, Ms. Jones has been instrumental to the success of the program. A visible force in the neighborhood every day, she serves as a welcome sight to a community that is all too familiar with the horrors of drug addiction. With a reputation for persistence and tough love, she has steered more than 2,500 people into drug treatment programs since its inception. It also boasts a forty-five percent recovery rate, which is ten percent higher than the national average.

As the next target in its campaign to promote Mr. Clinton's prestige by furthering his contribution to the war on drugs, the Clinton administration is focused on the assumption that a visible force in the neighborhood of drug treatment will help to raise the recovery rate.

STAR WARS

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH
OF OHIO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Friday, June 9, 2000

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I submit the following for the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

STAR WARS II
HERE WE GO AGAIN
(By William D. Hartung and Michelle Ciarrocca)

If you stopped worrying about the bomb when the cold war ended, you were probably surprised to learn that two of the hot-button issues of the eighties—arms control and missile defense—will top the agenda at the Clinton/Putin summit on June 4-5. A central attack on Moscow will be how to reconcile Russian President Vladimir Putin's proposal for deep cuts in US arsenals—made July 2— with the Clinton Administration's fixation on developing a National Missile Defense (NMD) system.

Clinton has pledged to make a deployment decision this fall, after the Pentagon and the White House analyze the results of the next test to kill "tens of warheads" in the NMD system, slated for late July or early August. The system failed its most recent test, conducted in January, by an allegedly successful "hit to kill" test conducted only once before.

One explanation for the failure is that the vehicle was not guided. This points to the need for more testing. In the meantime, Mr. Clinton is considering and has already announced other options for theпустит ли его на охоту в Россию."

A SMILE AND A SHOESHINE

When Reagan gave his March 1983 Star Wars speech, in which he pledged to launch a new US military program to render nuclear weapons "impotent and obsolete," he was acting primarily at the behest of his new "Star Wars" Secretary of Defense, Dr. Caspar Weinberger, who was selling the idea to the nation as a way to boost Reagan's flagging popularity. But, as Frances FitzGerald shows in her 1992 best-seller, "The Business of Peace," the right-wing crusade for missile defense was more than just a political con game; it was also a technoscientific project designed to enhance the US government's expertise and inclination to question the feasibility of missile defense systems.

The business of peace is a fascinating--and chilling--story of how the US government and corporate influence. These short-term profits were in turn reinforced by an ambitious long-range military objective: the isolationist quest for a state of absolute military superiority.

The strongest push for missile defense has come from Reaganite true believers in conservative think tanks, especially the small, but highly effective Center for Security Policy. On Capitol Hill, the NMD lobby is spearheaded by new-look conservatives like Senator Jon Kyl of Arizona, who led last fall's successful Republican effort to defeat the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty. Fresh from that victory, the NMD lobby is now seeking to destroy the Anti-Ballistic Missile treaty as the next target in its campaign to promote the idea of "assured survival" rather than peace through paper."

The NMD system failed its most recent test, conducted in January, by an allegedly successful "hit to kill" test conducted only once before.

One way to boost Reagan's flagging popularity was to launch a new US military program to render nuclear weapons "impotent and obsolete," but the exact opposite of what he said in his March 1983 speech. The project was already underway at the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA), which had been developing the X-ray laser. As New York Times science writer William Broad pointed out in his 1992 book, "Arms and the Man," the NMD's military boosters see the system as the next target in their campaign to promote the idea of "assured survival." But despite the NMD's seeming modest goals, it is now as dangerous and misguided as the Reagan doctrine, which threatened the whole system of arms-control agreements and heighten the danger of nuclear war.

NMD's surprise political revival is rooted in the three Cs of contemporary US politics: conservative ideology, Clintonian cowardice and corporate influence. These short-term pressures are in turn reinforced by an ambitious long-range military objective: the isolationist quest for a state of absolute military superiority.

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One explanation for the failure is that the vehicle was not guided. This points to the need for more testing. In the meantime, Mr. Clinton is considering and has already announced other options for the system. In its revealing "Vision for 2020" report, the US Space Command—a unified command that coordinates the space activities and assets of the Army, Navy and Air Force—sings the praises of outer space as the ideal platform for projecting US military dominance "across the full spectrum of military operations." But, as Frances FitzGerald shows in her 1992 best-seller, "The Business of Peace," the right-wing crusade for missile defense was more than just a political con game; it was also a technoscientific project designed to enhance the US government's expertise and inclination to question the feasibility of missile defense systems.

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the deepest recession since the thirties and a
growing fear that the President’s aggressive an- 
anti-Soviet stance was moving the world to 
the brink of a nuclear confrontation.

The response to the Star 
Wars speech within Reagan’s inner circle 
came from his Secretary of State, George 
Shultz. That summer, Shultz was trying to 
convince Reagan of the manifold flaws in 
his pet project, Shultz treated the Star Wars 
speech as an opportunity to press Reagan to 
engage in his most crucial discussions with 
Soviet leaders on nuclear weapons issues. Shultz 
found an unlikely ally in Paul Nitze, the old 
cold warrior who was appointed as a special 
envoy to persuade the Soviets to abandon 
what Schultz’s request. Nitze honed in on the fatal 
flaw that has plagued all missile defense schemes 
to date, which is that it is much cheaper to build a defensive system with 
additional warheads or decoys than it is to 
expand the defensive capability to meet 
these new threats. As a result, Shultz and 
Nitze were able to convince the Wein- 
berger/Perle faction and persuade Reagan to 
endorse historic agreements to eliminate medium-range nuclear weapons from Europe and implement substantial cuts in long- 
range weapons under the Strategic Arms Re- 
duction Treaty (START). Star Wars was a 
security-crowed Reagan to 
engage in serious negotiations with the “evil empire” 
without being perceived as some 
sort of weak-kneed liberal arms controller 
among the conservatives who formed his core 
coalition.

When George Bush took office in J anuary 
1989, Reagan’s Star Wars fantasy was 
rapidly overtaken by the reality of sharp reductions 
in the US and Soviet nuclear forces. Both 
leaders ratified the START I arms reduction 
agreement in a meeting with a START II deal 
that called for cutting US and Soviet stra- 
tegic arsenals to one-third their Reagan-era 
levels. On a broader front, the demise of the 
Warsaw Pact and the dissolution of the Sovi- 
et Union between 1989 and 1991 made spend- 
ing billions on a high-tech scheme to defend 
against Soviet missiles seem irrelevant and 
absurd. Despite the decline of the Soviet “threat,” however, the Bush Administration and 
Congress continued to cough up $3-$4 bil- 
lion per year for missile defense. The 
project was intended to buttress US defense against an 
accidental nuclear attack.

Soon yet another rationale appeared in 
the form of the “rogue state” threat, de- 
veloped largely by a think tank called the Staff 
Gen. Colin Powell, and based on the notion 
that the United States should be prepared to fight 
two heavily armed regional powers, or Iraq and 
Iran, at the same time. In the 1991 Gulf War 
Saddam Hussein came to 
personify the rogue-state threat; Iraqi missile 
attacks on Tel Aviv and a devastating direct 
hit on a U.S. military barracks in 
London prompted calls for more effective de- 
fenses against medium-range ballistic mis- 
siles. But even that was not enough to sustain 
enthusiasm for a major new program. A few 
months after Clinton took office in January 
1993, the Secretary of Defense, Les Aspin, proclaimed the 
Star Wars program dead (though the 
Pentagon continued to spend $3-$4 billion per 
year on missile defense research).

New Gingrich is gone from the political 
scene, but the most dangerous plank of his 
1994 Contract With America remains: the 
section that calls for “requiring the Defense 
Department to develop antiballistic missile 
systems capable of defending the United States against ballistic missile attacks.” That plan was added to the contract by 
Ging- 
rich, who was always intended to use the panel as a tool to 
advance their pro-missile defense agenda. All 
The report actually says is that if a country like North Korea gets major foreign assistance— including the extremely unlikely possibility 
that a country like China would simply 
send them nuclear warheads in a single 
ballistic missile—it will achieve the capability 
to hit the United States much more quickly than if it had to build the missile without 
outside help. As a consequence of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace 
demonstrated in Congressional testimony 
delivered this past February, the Rumsfeld 
Commission’s conservative backers have 
used the report as a vehicle for changing the 
intelligence community’s traditional means of 
assessing the ballistic missile threat, from 
overstated, if not completely apocryphal 
“rogue state” proliferation in a given nation in 
the light of political, economic and military 
factors, to a “worst-case scenario” approach 
that asks how quickly a given nation could 
achieve a threatening missile capability if it 
had no economic or political impediments. As Cirincione also demonstrated, the “sky is 
falling” approach has been used to obscure 
the underlying reality that the ballistic mis- 
sile threat to 
just as the Rumsfeld Commission turned 
out to be less objective than it first seemed to 
be, so did its chairman. From being a 
moderate, Donald Rumsfeld is a card-carry- 
ing member of the missile defense lobby. 
Perhaps this appointment of the commis- 
sion that bears his name, he was publicly 
singled out as a special friend in the annual 
report of the pro-Star Wars think tank, the 
Center for Security Policy. As a further sign 
of his commitment to the missile de- 
defense cause, Rumsfeld has also given money to Frank Gaffney’s group. If Gaffney’s organiza- 
tion is just that, that would be one thing. But it is a highly 
partisan advocacy organization that serves 
as the de facto nerve center of the NMD 
lobby.

Gaffney’s center, which now has an annual budget of $1.2 million, was started in 1988 
with support from New Right funders like 
Richard Mellon Scaife and Joseph Coors. 
Since that time, Gaffney has turned it into a 
sort of working executive committee for 
the missile defense lobby. The center’s advisory 
board includes representatives of conser- 
vative organizations, including Ed 
Feulner, president of the Heritage Founda- 
tion; William Bennett, co-director of Em- 
pire, and the High Frontier, the original Star Wars think tank, 
which was launched during the early years of 
the Reagan Administration. Other CSP, advi- 
Scripiau, major corporate donors like 
Charles Kupperman and Bruce Jackson, who serve 
as vice president for Washington operations and 
director of planning and analysis, respec- 
tively, at Lockheed Martin; key members of 
Congress like Republicans Curt Weldon, 
Christopher Cox, and Jon Kyl; and a who 
who of Reagan-era Star Warriors like Ed 
Teller and former nuclear weapons science ad- 
viser George Kworch. 

Unlike most think tanks concerned with 
military issues, the Center for Security Pol- 
icy receives a substantial portion of its fund- 
ing from weapons manufacturers. Three out 
of the top four missile defense contractors— 
Boeing, Lockheed Martin and TRW—are all 
major corporate contributors to CSP, which 
has received more than $2 million in cor- 
porate donations since its founding, account- 
ing for roughly one-quarter of its total bud- 
get. 

Rumsfeld’s link to CSP is not his only af- 
filiation with the Star Wars lobby. He’s also 
on the board of Empower America, which ran 
a $12 million television ad campaign in support of 
Republican Senator Hary Reid of Nevada in the run-up to 
the November 1998 elections. In recognition of 

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his service to the missile defense lobby, in October 1998—just three months after his “objective” assessment of the missile threat was released—CSP awarded Rumsfeld its “Keeper of the Flame” award for his “outstanding leadership” at a gala dinner attended by several hundred Star Wars boosters. In accepting the award, Rumsfeld joined the company of Reagan, Gingrich and several Congressional NMD boosters.

NMD Resurgent: Fast Track to Oblivion?

In a reprise of the political two-step that preceded the 1996 presidential elections (Rep.

Clintonites follow), the Clinton Administration moved closer to the Republican position on missile defense with a January 1999 announcement that the President was proposing a $32 billion increase in Pentagon spending. The proposal included $6.6 billion in new funding for procurement of missile defense equipment beyond 2005, the new target date for NMD deployment established by Defense Secretary William Cohen.

In mid-September, the Joint Chiefs invited Clinton to a closed-door briefing where they read Clinton their wish lists on everything from boosting military pay and warfacts procurement to applying fresh coats of paint to underutilized military bases. Within a week’s time Clinton sent the Chief a letter pledging a Pentagon budget increase that would insure that “the men and women of the United States deemed it necessary to with-
company newsletter, Lockheed Martin Today, that it produces the rockets used to propel both the mock warhead and the "kill vehicle" involved in NMD "hit to kill" tests. This is not uncommon. In 1996, the company and the BMDO are thinking of stacking the deck on the next intercept test to insure a successful result. Of the four largest NMD contractors (the others are Boeing, Raytheon and TRW), Lockheed Martin has the most to gain. If US/Russian arms-reduction talks are stymied by US Senate opposition to NMD, Lockheed Martin will be able to sustain its key nuclear weapons programs. And if NMD deployment moves forward, Lockheed Martin will receive billions in additional funding for production of new systems and sub-systems of the national missile defense system.

Given what's at stake, the companies have decided to leave nothing to chance. Since Republicans took control of both houses of Congress in January 1995, weapons industry PAC's have given twice as much to Republican Congressional candidates as they have to Democrats, a far higher margin than prevailed when the Democrats ruled Capitol Hill, when they receive about 55 percent of defense industry PAC funds, compared with 45 percent to Democrats. Hard-line Star Warriors have gotten the bulk of this industry largesse. A World Policy Institute analysis of two recent pro-Star Wars letters to President Clinton from twenty-five senators organized by Jesse Helms stating that they would kill any arms-control deal with the Russians that attempted to put any limits on the scope of future NMD deployments, the other of thirty-one Republican senators pushing the Center for Security Policy's pet project, a sea-based missile defense system-reveals that the signatories of these pro-Star Wars missives have received a total of nearly $2 million in PAC contributions from missile defense contractors in this election cycle.

Lockheed Martin has not neglected the presidential candidates. On the Republican side Lockheed Martin vice president Bruce Jackson, who served as chairman of the US Committee to Expand NATO, was overheard by the author at an industry gathering last year bragging about how the industry's troubles will be over if George W. Bush is elected, since Jackson would be personally responsible for the defense plank of the Republican platform. And Loral CEO Bernard Schwartz, who has longstanding ties to Lockheed Martin dating from when Lockheed absorbed Loral's defense unit in 1996, was the top individual donor of soft money to the Democratic Party in the 1996 presidential cycle; Loral employees gave $601,000 to Democratic Party committees. Schwartz has nearly doubled that amount in the run-up to the November 2000 elections, with $1.1 million in soft-money contributions to Democratic committees to date. He was briefly under investigation last year when he was accused of lobbying the Clinton Administration to ease the standards for the export of satellite technology to China.

The continued pursuit of NMD will have far-reaching consequences for the future of arms control and goal of nuclear abolition. It will mean a false sense of security for Americans and an increased threat of nuclear war for the world.

Instead of going down the road, the US government should focus its energy and resources on preventative measures. When Clinton and then on June 4, 2000, he pledged to get US/Russian nuclear reductions back on track through steps that include

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. ERNEST J. ISTOOK, JR. OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Friday, June 9, 2000

Mr. ISTOOK. Mr. Speaker, due to a family medical emergency, I was unable to vote on H.R. 8, the Death Tax Elimination Act of 2000. Had I been in Washington, I would have voted yes. I regret that I was not able to vote on this important bill to help all the American people, in the face of an enormous tax burden on the American public.

I was also unable to vote on the amendment to remove the prohibition on the Occupational Safety and Health Administration's (OSHA) proposed ergonomics regulations. I would have voted to keep the prohibition.

TRIBUTE ON THE CELEBRATION OF JUNETEENTH

HON. NICK LAMPSON OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Friday, June 9, 2000

Mr. LAMPSON. Mr. Speaker, on June 19th, thousands of African Americans in Galveston, Texas, the birthplace of Juneteenth, and around the Nation will celebrate this holiday of freedom and justice.

Juneteenth, as this holiday is known, is a celebration of emancipation from slavery. On June 19, 1865, 30 months after President Lincoln signed the Emancipation Proclamation, General Gordon Granger, who had been placed in command of the Federal occupation troops, arrived at Galveston Bay. He issued

General Order No. 3—Emancipation. This was the birth of Juneteenth in Texas. Juneteenth celebrations were held informally for 115 years. I would like to take this opportunity to acknowledge Texas State Representative Al Edwards. In 1978, Mr. Edwards envisioned that blacks could have a formal celebration of emancipation from slavery. During his first year as a legislator he wrote and lobbied to get passed into law the bill making June 19th a legal State holiday. Overcoming numerous setbacks, Representative Edwards pushed the bill through successful votes of the Texas House of Representatives and Senate within the last 24 hours of Texas' 66th Legislative Session. At a memorable and historical ceremony on the grounds of the Texas State Capitol in Austin, hundreds of supporters witnessed the bill's signing into law by Governor William P. Clements on June 13, 1979. As a result of Representative Edwards' efforts, Texans now witness the "New Celebration of Juneteenth," an official State holiday.

Mr. Speaker, freedom is a cherished word to all humanity, particularly to those in bondage. I challenge all of us to take this opportunity while we celebrate our rich history of freedom to re dedicate ourselves to equal opportunity for all Americans, because that is at the heart of Juneteenth and the American ideal.
in the defense bill. The Appropriations Committee reported out $252.2 million in H.R. 4576, including: $6 million for laser vision correction research, $3.7 million for nutrition research, $10 million for ovarian cancer research, $15 million for HIV research, $3 million for chronic fatigue research, and $7 million for alcoholism research.

Now, some of these programs may be valid, but they are non-defense items. We have a Labor/Health and Human Services Appropriations bill that is more suitable for these programs. Hiding these items within H.R. 4576 is unfair to our taxpayers.

In addition, H.R. 4576 skirted two important issues with profound budget and readiness implications:

Base Realignment and Closure Commission—H.R. 4576 does not include funding for two new BRAC rounds, despite the fact that the Pentagon has estimated it has an excess base capacity of 23%. CBO estimates that two new BRAC rounds would save the Defense Department $4.7 billion by 2010, and that after completion in 2012, DOD could realize recurring savings of $1.6 billion per year. Congress' inaction means that the Pentagon must continue to waste billions of taxpayer dollars maintaining obsolete bases.

Aircraft—H.R. 4576 includes billions for research, development, and procurement of three different fighter planes (the Navy's F-18 E/F, The Air Force F-22, and the Navy & Air Force Joint Strike Fighter) when there is not a strong consensus that all three fighters are necessary. Some defense experts say the military needs the JSF instead. Congress' answer is simply to fund all of the fighter planes in question. Now, Congress is forging ahead with funding the production of 10 F-22 Aircraft when there are indications that the program is not ready for production. In doing so, Congress takes away from aircraft (specifically bombers and unmanned aerial vehicles [UAVs]) that, while less glamorous, are a more pressing need for the military.

I agree that the Congress should fund a military that is second to none. And H.R. 4576 does include several important items I support, such as the JSP. Instead, Congress' answer is simply to fund all of the fighter planes in question. Now, Congress is forging ahead with funding the production of 10 F-22 Aircraft when there are indications that the program is not ready for production. In doing so, Congress takes away from aircraft (specifically bombers and unmanned aerial vehicles [UAVs]) that, while less glamorous, are a more pressing need for the military.

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HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Friday, June 9, 2000

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, today I express our deepest appreciation to Representative Stephen Chen of the Taiwan Economic and Cultural Representative Office [TECRO] for his service as his country's senior diplomat here in Washington since 1997. Stephen has served the people of Taiwan with distinction for over 47 years as a member of Taiwan's diplomatic corps. He has served abroad in the Philippines, Brazil, Argentina, Bolivia and as
the streets by displaying the FBI’s “most wanted” list, now wants to do the same with defective products.

Posters containing color pictures of products recalled by the Good Samaritan Product Safety Commission are going up in 33,000 post offices nationwide. Every day, about 7 million people will visit those post offices to mail letters and ship packages. Now they’ll be able to get potentially life-saving information while they’re there.

“We can get dangerous products off store shelves, but the real challenge is to get them out of families’ homes,” commission Chairwoman Ann Brown said.

That’s the crux of it. As more and more products are recalled, a smaller and smaller percentage of them rate a mention in news reports. For the rest, it’s left to consumers to determine whether products they own have been recalled. That’s a bad system, and as the Sun-Sentinel reported in its product recall series last year, several proposals have been put forth to fix it.

Ralph Nader, for example, has suggested using computers to notify consumers immediately if products they own have been recalled. Others want to repeal or modify section 6b of the Consumer Product Safety Act, which requires that recalls be kept secret until the companies involved can review the information, a process that can take years.

Those are good ideas, but unless and until they are implemented, displaying posters in post offices will help. It’s another way in which the post office can serve as the “one hand that binds the nation together,” as one postal official put it.

And hey, if you see any wanted criminals on your way to return a defective product, call the police and tell them you want to report a defective person.

NATIVE NATIONS INSTITUTE FOR LEADERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, AND POLICY ACT OF 2000

HON. GEORGE MILLER OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Friday, June 9, 2000

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce legislation to establish the Native Nations Institute for Leadership, Management, and Policy (NNI). I am pleased to be joined by the Chairman of the Resources Committee Mr. Young and a number of our colleagues.

The Native Nations Institute for Leadership, Management and Policy will provide an essential and comprehensive training program for American Indian leaders so that present and future generations of tribal leaders will have access to necessary management and policy decision making skills.

The Native Nations Institute will be based at the University of Arizona and be under the leadership and guidance of the Udall Center for Studies in Public Policy. The Udall Center will take on primary responsibility for the implementation of NNI’s programs while the Board of Trustees of the Morris K. Udall Scholarship and Excellence in National Environmental Policy Foundation (established by Public Law 102–259) will approve NNI’s annual budget and manage any federal appropriation to NNI. NNI will be comprised of individuals from the Morris K. Udall Foundation, the Udall Center, representatives from Indian Nations, and representa-

atives from other academic groups directly involved in NNI’s projects.

The Native Nations Institute will empower Native American leaders by providing a comprehensive program that focuses on (1) leadership and management training and (2) policy analysis. The leadership and management program will (a) provide for the current educational needs of the senior leaders and managers of Indian Nations, (b) provide a distance learning program that reaches a broad reservation audience, and (c) provide a Master’s degree in Public Administration focused on tribal governance and designed for mid-career individuals and students who are seeking careers in tribal government.

In addition, the leadership and management program will (d) create an alliance with tribal colleges that provide curricular materials, program cooperation, and assistance in meeting the educational needs of Indian reservations, (e) provide a nine month Washington DC internship program focusing on federal government, and (f) create a curriculum development program designed for NNI leaders to work on options for co-working in Indian country. All of the components in the leadership and management program will share a common focus—they will enable skills such as nation-building, strategic planning and policy making, administration and management, and external relations to be developed and strengthened. As policy makers ourselves, we can do no greater service to Indian tribes than to provide them with opportunities to help strengthen their governments.

Policy analysis, the second program at the NNI, will address contemporary issues facing tribal governments including economic development, solving intricate social problems, interacting with other governments, and managing natural resources. NNI will perform policy research grounded in Indian country to address these issues and will use this research in the leadership and management training program by providing data, case studies, and analysis for the program’s students.

By providing indigenous people customized educational experiences in policy and management, we will continue to move toward the policy goals of self-government for Indian tribes. I urge my colleagues to recognize and to continue to fulfill our obligation to Indian Nations by supporting the Native Nations Institute for Leadership, Management, and Policy Act of 2000.

HONORING AFRICAN AMERICAN MUSIC AND KANSAS CITY JAZZ

HON. KAREN McCARTHY OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Friday, June 9, 2000

Ms. McCARTHY of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, earlier this week, the House gave unanimous support to House Resolution 509 offered by my distinguished colleague, the gentleman from Pennsylvania’s 2nd district, Representative CHAKA FATTAH. This resolution recognizes the importance of the United States to study, reflect on, and celebrate African American music. It directs the Smithsonian Institution to continue to use the African American experience as an important source of inspiration for various musical genres, including jazz, gospel, blues, rhythm and blues, rap, and hip-hop. It is especially important to recognize this in June, which President Clinton designated three years ago as African American Music Month. In 1997, the President noted that “... America’s musical heritage music is the voice that proclaims who we are as a people, then African Americans have helped to give this voice its content, its tone, its volume, and its power... This music continues to grow and change, continuously adding depth and richness to America’s cultural heritage.”

African American music, more specifically jazz, has played an important role in the cultural development of Missouri’s Fifth District. In the 1920’s and 1930’s, Kansas City was the birthplace of swing and a major center in the maturation of bebop style jazz. Several jazz greats including Charlie “Bird” Parker, Count Basie, Big Joe Turner, and Jay McShann have called Kansas City their home, and their legacy is alive and well in the community today.

To recognize Kansas City’s role in jazz history and to further the appreciation of the art form, Kansas City has revitalized the district where jazz began with the purchase of the Kansas City downtown buildings. In 1997, the American Jazz Museum opened at the historic 18th and Vine address immortalized in Lieber and Stoller’s song “Kansas City.” This 50,000-square-foot complex features interactive exhibits and sound samples chronicling the music and the musicians who made jazz great. Dedicated to the unknown African Americans who fought for self-sufficiency, the American Jazz Museum also remembers the plight of Africans in America from slavery to freedom. The Parker Memorial adjacent to the museum is a 17-foot sculpture of Charlie Parker in honor of his vast contributions to American culture. More than 350,000 visitors from the inner city, suburbs, and around the country experienced the museum last year alone.

Kansas City showcases African American music through its annual Blues and Jazz festival which takes place near the historic WWI Liberty Memorial. More than 50,000 people come from all parts of the city and the region to enjoy some of the best music America has to offer.

This resolution also comes in conjunction with the Jazz Conference sponsored by BET on Jazz and Billboard Magazine June 7–9 in Washington, DC to discuss new strategies for taking jazz into the new millennium. I hope many of my distinguished colleagues join me at this historic event to study the past and anticipate the future of jazz.

By recognizing the influence and importance of African American music, we have called on Americans to learn the history of blues, jazz, and other genres. Hopefully, other cities will follow Kansas City’s lead. To commemorate and study the musicians and their music, Mr. Speaker, please join me in commending the gentleman from Pennsylvania and supporting adoption of this historic resolution.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Friday, June 9, 2000

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I was home in my district this Tuesday, June 6, to vote
and participate in my state's primary election. Had I been present, I would have voted "yes" on roll call votes Nos. 234, 235, 236, and 237.

**EDUCATION IN MINNESOTA**

**HON. PETER HOEKSTRA**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 9, 2000

Mr. HOEKSTRA. Mr. Speaker, the Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigation of the House Education and the Workforce Committee conducted an oversight field hearing last Monday in the State of Minnesota.

Among the most informative presentations making Fascist Germany for the freedom for Americans to pursue liberty. This offers us a unique perspective on this monumental issue of educational change. We're poised at the beginning of the 21st century, and while the rest of the world is abandoning central labor planning, Minnesota is driving through School-to-Work programs for central control of its economy in the will of the people.

Consider that in just over 200 years, this country became the Greatest Nation on Earth. We've had more Nobel Prize recipients than any other industrialized nation. We've sent men into outer space and brought a first lady back alive; we've pioneered open-heart surgery, and our science and technologies are copied worldwide. Those who accomplished these incredible feats were the product of an education system that emphasized academics, not lifelong job training.

However, we have a 225-year proven method for discovering and correcting these errors called Capitalism. Entrepreneurs search out instances where resources are being underutilized and redirect them to those that produce profits . . . nothing else approaches its power to stimulate discovery. The application of this principal in education should be obvious. Since today what we may learn tomorrow about educational methods and knowledge, we need entrepreneurship in education. Government is not equipped for this task.

History has proven, time and time again, that where competition does not exist, mediocrity ensues. Nowhere is this truer than in many of America's public schools. If you must have government-funded education, at least leave the private schools and home schools alone to compete for ideas and innovation.

**BUSINESSES HAVE BEEN DUPED**

Businessmen and women are being told that they can and should become partners in the education of our children. With tax-funded incentives, subsidies, reimbursements, and free training . . . how can these businesses resist?

According to the Minnesota School to Work publication called Making Connections, part II, the document instructs business to "look outside your company and change your view of your responsibilities for human resource development. Your old responsibilities were primarily in kindergartens, the best available applicants and to retain those you hired. Your new responsibilities must be to improve the way you organize work and to develop the human resources in your community, your firm, and your nation."

The Minnesota STW program seeks 100% employer compliance and further provides a "Work-Ready Certificate" for "help me" in my "responsibilities" of complying with this lunacy. Who is running my business anyway? I've got all the capital at work, and why is it that government vigilantly looks for predatory pricing, anticompetitive, and monopolistic price manipulation in a derivative sector, and yet it is the greatest offender?

My company needs entrepreneurial minds and intellectual freedom. We can not compete with the bright student who can think, read, write, and add. I interview many young people who are products of Minnesota schools, and they do not have the simple version equation. Who is training students for what I need? What is wrong with teaching kids how to ask . . . Just leave me out of this mess.

This experiment may be very attractive in the short run . . . but business will pay in the long run in higher taxes to fund these programs, in less educated people and a loss of economic freedom. Productive labor is their goal, not an educated populace. This will be the end of a free America.

The STW program is a dangerous shift in education policy. The progressive, trendy movement away from hard academic standards based on moral relativism, politically correct group thinking, and getting kids out of the classroom to work in local businesses, begin in kindergartens.

Our state threw out a system of education that worked brilliantly for most all Minnesota youngsters. It worked brilliantly, until the switch, and now our entire nation, not just Minnesota, has signed on to this crazy new system of totalitarism, wherever one is under government's control, from cradle to grave.

This system has been tried around the world, across the centuries. But it is radically new for those of us used to freedom. This new system has more to do with fascism than freedom.

For over 230 years we've enjoyed the finest freedom and prosperity the world has ever known. Yet we were warned by Edmund Burke that, "The eternal price of liberty is vigilance." As a people we've been asleep at the switch, and now our entire nation, not just Minnesota, has signed on to this crazy new system of totalitarism, wherever one is under government's control, from cradle to grave.

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In St. Cloud, MN, the STW program has already put a company out of business and severed off the arm of a 17-year-old student running a machine on a STW assignment.

School-to-work is a dangerous shift in education policy in America. It is America's public education's mission from the transfer of academic knowledge to simply training children for specific jobs. And most tragically, the job which it will train will have little or nothing to do with that child's dreams, goals, or ambitions.

Parents, however, in this three way partnership with business, may be troubled knowing that their children are the pawns that the educational system trains to meet the needs of industry.

The economic goals of education should never be promoted over the importance of knowledge itself. School to work transition issues would disappear if schools focused on strengthening core curricula, set-torial vacuum to make way for the new federal Goals 2000 system already in the works.

In 1993, the Minnesota legislature repealed 230 education statutes, thus creating a structural vacuum to make way for the new federal Goals 2000 system already in the works. This left Minnesota without tried and true standards.

There are no longer any course requirements for any child in Minnesota. No 4 years of English, no 4 years of history, no 3 years of math, or a year of geography, or years of some other subject. New law requires only students to have a copy of the Declaration of Independence or the Constitution and few even mention them in classes.

This system is really nothing new. Tyranny has always waited in the wings, ready to step to center stage at the first hint of apathy towards freedom.

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This system has been tried around the world, across the centuries. But it is radically new for those of us used to freedom. This new system has more to do with fascism than freedom.

Now we need to work to eliminate the entire STW & Goals 2000 system, while there is time. As Sir Winston Churchill wrote to convince the British to join in the fight against Hitler, "If you will not fight for the right—when you can easily win without bloodshed, if you will not fight when your
victory will be sure—and not too costly, you may come to the moment when you will have to fight—with all the odds against you—and only a precarious chance of survival. There may be even a worse case. You may have to fight—when there is no hope of victory, because it is better to perish than to live as slaves.'

CELEBRATING DEMOCRACY IN TAIWAN: INAUGURATION OF PRESIDENT CHEN SHUI-BIEN

HON. TOM LANTOS OF CALIFORNIA IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Friday, June 9, 2000

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to invite my colleagues to join me in paying tribute to the peaceful and democratic transition of executive power in the Republic of China on Taiwan. On May 20, 2000, the presidential inauguration of Democratic Progressive Party (DPP) leader Chen Shui-Bien marked the culmination of decades of political, social, and economic reform. Chen's ascent to power—the first President not a member of the long dominant Kuomintang (KMT) party—is only the latest illustration of the democratic culture that characterizes Taiwan in the twenty-first century.

Today, Mr. Speaker, Taiwan reflects the principles envisioned by Dr. Sun Yat-sen when he led the successful movement to overthrow the Chinese emperor and the undemocratic imperial system nearly ninety years ago. While the times after Dr. Sun’s victory initially were tumultuous—civil wars, World War II, the establishment of the People's Republic of China—and the establishment of the Republic of China on Taiwan—they strengthened the Taiwanese people and forced them to overcome obstacles that stood in the way of their freedom and prosperity. By the 1970's, Taiwan had become a thriving marketplace of industry, ideas, and culture. It exported products to all corners of the globe and won the respect of the largest and most vibrant free market economies.

In recent years, economic justice has been mirrored by the flourishing of social justice, human rights, and democracy. During the 1980's Taiwan's leaders lifted restrictions on freedom of expression and freedom of the press. As these constraints were eased, the openness of political debate grew exponentially. Competitive local and regional elections were first held in 1980, followed by the development of opposition parties and Taiwan's first competitive presidential election in 1996. The victor of that campaign, President Lee Teng-hui, received a mandate to continue his principles to liberalize Taiwanese society.

Mr. Speaker, these progressive reforms seem likely to emerge under the leadership of President Chen Shui-Bien. The son of a farm laborer, he excelled in his studies and became a prominent defense attorney. During the early 1980's, Chen began providing legal assistance to opposition leaders, and this eventually led him to enter politics in a more active capacity. This was not a simple change during the pre-reform years. Chen, the editor of a dissident magazine, once served in jail as a trumped up libel charge brought by a government politician. He persisted, however, and he eventually served as a DPP member in the Legislative Yuan and later as the mayor of the capital city of Taipei. His success in the latter role prompted Time Magazine to name him as one of the 100 most promising young leaders of the 21st century.

President Chen's inaugural address offered an even more active commitment to human rights. The Republic of China cannot and will not remain outside global human rights regimes. He will abide by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Convention for Civil and Political Rights, and the Vienna Declaration and Program of Action. We will bring the Republic of China back into the international human rights system. . . .We hope to set up an independent national human rights commission in Taiwan, thereby realizing an action long advocated by the United Nations. We will also invite two outstanding non-governmental organizations, the International Commission of Jurists and Amnesty International, to assist us in our measures to protect human rights and make the Republic of China into a new indicator for human rights in the 21st Century."

Mr. Speaker, as the founder and co-chairman of the Congressional Human Rights Caucus, I applaud President Chen's determination to stand up for justice and civil liberties. I am also confident, Mr. Speaker, that Taiwan will continue to work for peace with the Mainland in the years to come. Chen has pledged to continue negotiations with China and increase economic and social cooperation across the Taiwan Straits. He realizes that understanding—not violence and conflict—offers the promise of ending the tension between Taiwan and the People's Republic of China. As Chen explained to an Asian Wall Street Journal reporter last April, "Pursuing lasting peace in the region is not only our highest goal, it is also the moral responsibility of the leadership."

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in offering wholehearted congratulations to President Chen Shui-Bien and to the people of Taiwan for their commitment to peace, democracy, and human rights.

FAREWELL TO PAGES

HON. DALE E. KILDEE OF MICHIGAN IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Friday, June 9, 2000

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to express my personal gratitude to all of the pages who have served so diligently in the House of Representatives during the 106th Congress.

We all recognize the important role that congressional pages play in helping the House of Representatives operate. This group of young people, who come from all across our Nation, represent what is good about our country. To become a page, these young people have demonstrated a commitment to excellence that characterizes Taiwan in the twenty-first century. They have ventured away from the security of their homes and families to spend time in an unfamiliar city. Through this experience, they have witnessed a new culture, made new friends, and learned the details of how our Government operates. As we all know, the job of a congressional page is not an easy one. Along with being away from home, the pages must possess the balance necessary to meet the ever-increasing demands for their time and energy. In addition, they must have the dedication to work long hours and the ability to interact with people at a personal level. At the same time, they face challenging academic schedules of classes in the House Page School. I am sure they will consider their time spent in Washington, D.C. to be one of the most valuable and exciting experiences of their lives, and that with this experience they will all move ahead to lead successful and productive lives.

Mr. Speaker, as the Democratic Member on the House Page Board, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring this group of distinguished young Americans. They certainly will be missed.
EVELYN BANKS NEELEY
ON THE OCCASION OF HER RETIREMENT

HON. ANNA G. ESHOO OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 9, 2000

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a distinguished American and proud Californian, Evelyn Banks Neely, on the occasion of her retirement as director of the Income Maintenance Division of the County of San Mateo, CA, Human Services Agency.

Evelyn Banks Neely has served San Mateo County honorably and with distinction for more than 32 years. She has been instrumental in developing and improving social services, programs, including the homeless General Assistance Program, the Greater Avenues for Independence [GAIN] Program, and the SUCCESS Program, which she piloted in Redwood City. She successfully negotiated San Mateo County’s first In-Home Supportive Services contract and has served with distinction as the past president of the County Administrators’ Association and the San Mateo County Women in Management organization.

Evelyn Banks Neely has provided great leadership in forming Black Women in Government, co-chairing the development of a symposium highlighting issues and strategies for preserving black families and serving as a member of the first Affirmative Action Advisory Committee in San Mateo County.

Evelyn Banks Neely has dedicated her leadership skills to many volunteer activities, including serving as past president of Delta Sigma Theta, serving as past president of Links, Inc., a volunteer service organization, and serving as fundraising co-chair to provide Links, Inc., a volunteer service organization, and serving as fundraising co-chair to provide

THE DEDICATION OF THE JOHN D. ONG LIBRARY

HON. TOM SAWYER OF OHIO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 9, 2000

Mr. SAWYER. Mr. Speaker, on Saturday, June 10, Western Reserve Academy in Hudson, OH, will dedicate a new building, the John D. Ong Library, I am pleased to note, that it is not a memorial service, but one of celebration. For John Ong, when he is not tending to his Pennsylvania farm, continues to contribute his time, wisdom, and service to our community and our nation.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Evelyn Banks Neely for her more than 32 years of exemplary service to the people of County of San Mateo, the State of California and our Nation. Her life of leadership and community involvement is instructive to us all. Her dedication to the ideals of democracy and public service stand tall and it is fitting that she is being honored on the occasion of her retirement. Therefore I ask my colleagues, Mr. Speaker, to join me in honoring a great and good woman and someone I’m privileged to call my friend and colleague. We are indeed a better county, a better country, and a better people because of Evelyn Banks Neely.

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That devotion to the highest values in education also abides in his long relationship with Western Reserve Academy, one of the Nation’s oldest and most respected independent schools. The school, like John Ong, reveres and respects the past, while keeping pace with educational innovation. Both John Ong and Western Reserve Academy are committed to excellence and high personal standards.

The founders of Western Reserve Academy hoped to create “the best institution for learning in the world.” John Ong has done his part to make that vision a reality. John’s service to the academy includes 20 years as a board member and 18 years as board president, directing renovations and chairing capital campaigns. During his tenure as president the school’s endowment more than tripled.

For all of his business and civic good works, I think it is especially appropriate to honor John Ong by affixing his name to a library. Libraries preserve the past, the record of our Nation, the fundamentals of our culture and our society. Libraries enable us to share ideas over time and distance with great minds from the past and the present.

Most important, libraries are concrete manifestations of a commitment to our fellow citizens, to learn from the past and to look to the future. We cannot know where we are going as individuals, communities, or as a nation, if we do not first know where we have been.

Libraries today face growing challenges as they continue their honored role as guardians of free speech and inquiry, and as providers of information. The new John Ong Library at Western Reserve Academy answers that challenge—built with an appreciation of the past, but incorporating the digital technology that is daily challenging and changing how we gather and manage information.

No name could be more appropriate for such a library than that of John Ong.

Mr. Speaker, John’s own words drawn from a commencement address he delivered at the Ohio State University a few years ago bear well on an occasion like this. Towards the end of his speech, he echoed the timeless words of an earlier age: “My message is . . . ask not what your rights and freedoms are in society, and duties and obligations you have toward society. Focus not on your rights but on your responsibilities. As graduates of a great university you will have plenty of opportunities for rewarding and fulfilling careers. As you pursue those careers, however, please keep in mind the larger social context in which you will be operating.”

Mr. Speaker, John Ong not only spoke those words, he has lived them. His leadership has extended across the nation, but his legacy endures at home. I am proud to call him a friend, and I can think of no more fitting tribute to him than a library, dedicated to learning, dedicated to the community, and grounded in the past but dedicated to the future.

GASTONIA, AN ALL AMERICAN CITY

HON. SUE WILKINS MYRICK
OF NORTH CAROLINA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Friday, June 9, 2000

Mrs. MYRICK. Mr. Speaker, I rise to congratulate Gastonia, North Carolina for being named one of 10 All American Cities.

Gaston has a unique history, but it won the award because it has some great plans to fight illiteracy, enhance the arts, and provide a safe environment for our kids.

The West Gastonia Boys and Girls Club has created a great mentoring program. College students mentor high school students who then mentor younger kids.

To help the arts, St. Stephen’s AME Zion Church has teamed up with the United Arts Council to move into a Historic Baptist church. The church hosts shows and—on Sundays—St. Stephen’s holds services.

And, Gastonia has done great things to fight illiteracy. No one demonstrates the impact of the Gaston Literacy Council better than Gary Avery, who says: “Now I can read the Bible at church, I can read with my children and I can even write my wife a love letter.”

There is no doubt that Gastonia is a city of hard workers. Now Gastonia has proven to the country that no problem is too big, as long as we work together.

I commend Mayor Jennie Stutz for her pledge to create “City Pride.” As the All-American City logo is placed around town, everyone will know: Gastonia can be proud of its past, but its greatest days are ahead.

HONORING REVEREND RUTH SMITH OF ADDISON, MICHIGAN

HON. NICK SMITH
OF MICHIGAN
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Friday, June 9, 2000

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, let it be known, that it is with great respect for the outstanding contribution of love, caring and message, that members of Congress join in honoring the Reverend Ruth Smith. Ruth Smith have served for twenty years as an active minister and approaching twenty years as a retired minister of the East Liberty Church Universalist-Unitarian.

Ruth and Donald Smith have been community leaders. In addition to their church, they have made significant contributions to education through their involvement with Addison Public Schools. Ruth and Donald have contributed time and effort to improve their community, their state, and their country. They have raised four wonderful children and have seven grandchildren.

Reverend Ruth Smith’s knowledge, experience and dedication to the church as well as her understanding of humanism and its abiding worth has helped and guided many.

This tribute is made to Ruth for demonstrating her success and caring in helping others along their life’s journeys. Ruth Smith’s leadership in improving the church in such ways as renovation, being a catalyst for harmony, and developing successful church groups such as the Kuppies klub and an active youth group is recognized.

Therefore, we are proud to join with her many admirers in extending highest praise and congratulations to Ruth Smith for her dedication and devotion to her family, her community and her forty years of association with the Universalist-Unitarian Church of East Liberty. This honor is also a testament to the family members, friends, and others whose personal interest, strong support and active participation contributed to her success. To this remarkable woman, we extend our most heartfelt good wishes for all her future endeavors.

SPEECH OF
HON. TOM LATHAM
OF IOWA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, May 24, 2000

Mr. LATHAM. Mr. Speaker, I want to express my support for H.R. 4444, a bill to extend normal trade relations to the People’s Republic of China. As you know, the congressional district I represent is located in Northwest Iowa. It is one of the most productive agricultural areas in the country and I am very proud of the fact that we export out products all around the world.

We are in the process of debating probably the most important issue facing this Congress this session. This is a debate that challenges us to engage the international marketplace, or to hide behind our borders.

I believe that trade is an integral part of our foreign policy. The more our two nations interact in the marketplace, the greater potential there is for our two peoples to communicate on other issues that will foster democracy and promote values that honor and respect the basic freedoms that we take for granted here in the United States.

In addition, China’s $1.2 billion people represent a huge market for American agriculture and manufactured goods and services. Already, China is the sixth-largest market in the world for American agricultural products. The USDA projects that China will account for over one-third of the growth in U.S. agricultural exports over the next decade.

It is my opinion, and those of many of my constituents, that Iowa is better off with a Chinese market economy that plays by WTO rules and is subject to a binding WTO dispute settlement process.

We need to work with the Chinese to end export subsidies and quotas that harm Iowa farmers and those throughout the country. Under the WTO agreement, China will lower its tariffs on beef, and pork by 2004. Furthermore, these tariff reductions will enable Iowa’s corn growers and over 18,000 hog producers greater access to this important market.

In the end, this debate is not about how much product we sell to China. It is about how we interact with the global community and how we shape the future. Trade will not doubt help both our great countries prosper, but in the end it will have a much more profound effect by forging a relationship that will ensure cooperation and open up Chinese society to new ideas. That is an investment worth making.
Mr. GRANGER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Leon Brachman, one of Fort Worth, Texas’ finest sons, in honor of his upcoming 80th birthday.

While he was born and raised in Marietta, OH, Mr. Brachman moved to Fort Worth in 1938. He married a Fort Worth girl from an old Fort Worth family and never left.

Mr. Brachman has served his adopted city in almost every civic capacity imaginable. In his service as a founder of the Fort Worth Symphony and the Fort Worth Chamber Music Society, an original board member of the Van Cliburn Quadrennial Piano Competition, and president of Casa Manana, he has shown his profound love of culture and his belief that all should be able to share in its beauty. By his decades long service as the treasurer, presi- dent, and chairman of the board of All Saints Hospital, as well as his chairmanship of the Steering Committee of the Public Health School of the University of North Texas, Health Science Center, Fort Worth, he has shown his devotion to the provision of quality health care to all citizens of our community. As the chairman of the Tarrant County Appraisal District, he devoted countless hours ensuring that Fort Worth and Tarrant County raised their required revenues in a way that was fair to all of its citizens.

To the Jewish community of our city and our entire country, Mr. Brachman has served in virtually every possible leadership role, giving of his time and his resources to keep their in- stitutions strong, their communal needs met, their self-reliance vital. Having served as a vice chairman of the United Jewish Appeal, the president of Ahavath Sholom Synagogue, founder and president of the Hebrew Day School of Fort Worth, and countless other Jewish communal roles, each institution has been positively influenced by his involvement.

Whenever the community has called upon him, Mr. Brachman has never hesitated to take on the most thankless tasks. Wherever there has been an institution in a seemingly hopeless situation, Mr. Brachman has accept- ed the challenge to nurse it back to health. Our community is incredibly stronger for his presence. We are very lucky that he chose to adopt Fort Worth as his home.

I would like to congratulate Mr. Brachman, his wife of 58 years, Fay, his three children, nine grandchildren, and four great grandchildren and wish them all continued health and success.

It is important that the House of Represent- atives acknowledge and be thankful for the spirit of community responsibility embodied by Mr. Brachman. His life’s work to make our world a better place demonstrates the best our country has to offer.
growth in the number of applicants and bene-

ficiaries with the aging and eventual retirement of the Baby Boomers. So much work remains in the area of simplifying the application process, which will benefit applicants, SSA, and ul-
timately taxpayers. For now, though, a good start would be finding a better way to pay claimants and we should continue to make this process workload as quickly and efficiently as possible.

First some background. Some Members may be aware that attorneys can choose to have SSA directly pay their fees for representing claimants for Social Security disabil-

ity benefits. In such cases, when the claimant is awarded past-due benefits SSA with-

holds the appropriate attorney’s fee from the benefits that are owned the claimant, and

sends the fee directly to the attorney. Prior to this year, no charge was made for SSA costs in processing, withholding, and forwarding this fee.

This was changed under a proposal origi-

nally made by the Clinton Administration that was incorporated in the Ticket to Work and Work Incentives Improvement Law, which was designed to help disabled individuals enter or return to the workforce. This law provides new medical and employment services to help indi-

viduals with disabilities find and keep jobs without fear of losing important benefits once they leave the disability rolls. That’s a critical goal, and one that requires additional re-

sources. In determining ways to pay for the added benefits in the “Ticket” law, many peo-

ple on both sides of the aisle thought that hav-

ing lawyers—rather than the Social Security trust fund—pick up the tab for Social Security’s costs in processing their paychecks was appropriate. Thus a version of the original Ad-

ministration proposal on attorney fees was in-

cluded in the final conference agreement on the Ticket bill approved by the House of Rep-

resentatives 418-2 on November 18, 1999.

As this legislation progressed, several changes were made that improved the original proposal. For example, the General Account-

ing Office is required to study whether the as-

sessment should be linked to how quickly SSA processes the claim and whether the assessment will reduce the number of claimant representa-

tives available to assist these claimants, among other issues.

The legislation I am introducing addresses this issue and thus can serve as the basis for further discussion and possible legislation on this point. In short, my legislation would speci-

fly that Social Security could impose an as-

sessment on an attorney’s fee only if the fee was processed and approved for payments within 30 days after the Commissioner certifies the claimant’s benefits. This will encourage Social Security to handle this work promptly. If they don’t, SSA will lose money and attorneys will not be charged their assessment. Hopefully it will not come to that, but in the past SSA has not had a stellar record in terms of processing this workload in a timely manner.

Introducing this legislation now will serve to further discussion on this topic, especially in anticipation of an upcoming hearing I plan to hold in the Social Security Subcommittee on additional process reforms. Suggested reforms include the consideration of a flat fee as op-

posed to a percentage of past-due benefits, the extension of the attorney’s fee direct pay-

ment provisions to the Supplemental Security Income program, the issuance of past-due benefits and the attorney’s fee in a joint check made payable to the beneficiary and the attor-

ney and the application of Prompt Payment Act provisions to past-due benefits and attor-

ney fee payments. These suggested reforms follow this statement in legislative form. To be clear, I would appreciate comments or sug-

gestions for additional provisions my col-

leagues or other informed individuals may have on this issue, and of course would wel-

come cosponsors to this legislation. Already we have heard from many claimant represent-

atives, and I hear from many more as we move on with this issue.

**Suggested Provisions for Attorney Fee Payment Legislation**

**STREAMLINING OF ATTORNEY FEE PAYMENT SYSTEM**

(a) **Maximum Limit on Assessments.—** Section 206(d)(2)(A) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 406(d)(2)(A)) is amended—

(1) by striking “equal to” and inserting “equal to the lesser of”;

(2) by striking “the product obtained” and inserting the following: “(i) the product ob-

tained”;

(3) by striking ‘‘paragraph (B),’’ and insert-

ting “paragraph (B),’’ and;

(4) by adding at the end the following new clause: “(ii) $25.00.”

(b) **Issuance of Joint Checks.—**

(1) **In General.—** Section 206 of such Act (42 U.S.C. 406) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(e) **Issuance of Joint Checks.—** In any case in which a claimant is determined to be entitled to past-due benefits, and such claim-

ant is represented by an attorney for whom a fee for services is required to be certified under this section in connection with such benefits, the payment of such past-due bene-

fits shall be in the form of a joint check made payable to both the claimant and the attorney in an amount equal to the total amount of such past due benefits, which shall be sent to the claimant’s attorney. Re-

ceipt by the claimant’s attorney of the pro-

ceeds of such check in an amount equal to the fee for services certified for payment by the Commissioner pursuant to subsection (a)(4)(A) or (b)(1)(A) in connection with such past-due benefits shall constitute receipt by the attorney of such fee.”

(2) **Assessment Contingent Upon Timely Receipt of Payment.—** Section 206(d)(3) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 406(d)(3)) is amended—

(1) by striking “The Commissioner” and inserting “The Commissioner and the attorney”;

(2) by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

“(B) **Imposition and Collection of As-

sessment Contingent Upon Timely Receipt of Check.—** The Commissioner may impose and collect the assessment under this sub-

section in connection with any past-due bene-

fits only if the joint check required under subsection (e) in connection with such bene-

fits is received by the attorney within 45 days after the certification by the Commissioner for payment of such benefits.”

**Extension of Attorney Fee Payment System to Title XVI Claims**

(a) **In General.—** Section 1631(d)(2)(A) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1383(d)(2)(A)) is amended—

(1) by striking “paragraph (2)” and inserting “subsections (a)(2) and (b)(1)(B)”;

(2) by striking “the Commissioner” and inserting “the Commissioner”;

(3) in clause (i), by striking “subpara-

graphs (A)(i)(i) and (C)(i)” and inserting “subsections (a)(2)(A)(i)(i), (a)(2)(D)(i), and (b)(1)(B)”;

(4) in clause (ii), by inserting “, in sub-

sections (a)(2)(B) and (b)(1)(A)(i), the phrase” after “substituting”, and by inserting “the phrase” after “for”.

**Extension of the Prompt Payment Act to the Social Security Administration’s Claims and Attorney Fee Payment System**

(a) **In General.—** Section 3001 of title 31, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(e) **This chapter applies to the Social Security Administration with regard to delays in the payment of claims under Title II and Title XVI of the Social Security Act and to the certification for the payment of fees to attorneys under sections 206 and 1631(d)(2) of the Social Security Act (treat-

ing, for purposes of this chapter, the required certification by the Commissioner of Social Security for payment of any fees as a re-

quired payment by the Commissioner of such fees).”

(b) **In applying this chapter to the Social Security Administration pursuant to paragraph (1)—

(1) **The date of issuance of the award cer-

tificate by the Social Security Administra-

tion shall be deemed to start the payment period under 5 CFR 1315.4(f); and

(2) **The documentation required by the Social Security Administration to certify a claim or fee payment under title 42 United States Code shall be deemed to satisfy the documentation requirement of 5 CFR 1315.9.”

**DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, AND EDUCATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2001**

**SPEECH OF HON. RUBEN HINOJOSA OF TEXAS**

**IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**

**Thursday, June 8, 2000**

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 4577) making appro-

priations for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and related agencies for the fiscal year end-

ing September 30, 2001, and for other pur-

poses.

Mr. HINOJOSA. Mr. Chairman, I rise today in strong support of the amendment on 21st century community learning centers. I have been involved with education issues for almost 30 years. This experience has strongly reinforced for me that all children, re-

gardless of income level or race have the same potential for high achievement and healthy development when provided appro-

riate opportunities. Thus, our goal must be to support the de-

velopment of quality afterschool programs for all children, but especially those in low-income communities.

Our goal should also be to see the exp-

anded-program days linked to the core school day.
After-school programs are the best structures for the development of such programs, as well as other services needed in low-income communities. They can serve as pathways to developing strong, sustainable community schools.

We definitely are not utilizing them enough. More than 77 percent of the 21st century community learning center funding goes to low-income youth. And with the changing new mix of technologies and competitive markets, our economy is increasing its demand for skilled labor and decreasing demand for unskilled or semi-skilled labor. This means we can use these centers to focus on expectations for the core school day and its relation to the changes.

This is important because for the first time in history, the Nation's economic and social well-being requires that all children be prepared for post-secondary education and career attainment.

Although our public education system was never designed to prepare our students for higher education, after school programs seek to provide vital opportunities for children and youth to learn and to prepare for college and careers in the new economy.

After-school programs achieve these goals by providing access to information technology and related learning services for children. This is especially critical because we have an opportunity to support an initiative that is really about local impact and local opportunity.

We must bring balance to our communities! Afterschool programs keep students occupied with productive activities during the hours they are most likely to get into trouble, from 2 to 8 pm.

We can support local and state efforts to sustain a much larger national community school movement than has ever been possible before. New research indicates that after-school programs can make a positive difference in student development and academic performance.

This is especially true for our low-income students. This initiative may be the greatest opportunity to help children at a critical point in their young lives.

I'm particularly supportive of this initiative because it means that children who need extra help will be able to receive more attention. For these reasons, Mr. Chairman, I urge members to support this amendment.

TRIBUTE TO MR. BERT M. CONCKLIN

HON. THOMAS M. DAVIS OF VIRGINIA
HON. JAMES P. MORAN OF VIRGINIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Friday, June 9, 2000

Mr. DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I and my colleague rise to bring to your attention the contribution of a distinguished individual who is returning to government service.

Last month, Mr. Bert M. Concklin announced he was stepping down as president of the Professional Services Council, a national trade association that represents a very large number of our constituents, to return to federal government service. Bert will soon assume the post of Business Systems Modernization Executive at the Internal Revenue Service.

We both know Bert well and are confident that he will be a tremendous asset to the agency. Bert has been a leader in the government-wide reform efforts over the past decade where he has brought his keen insights, strong determination, and balanced judgment to bear on one of the federal government’s most difficult undertakings. It is because of this background, as well as his substantial achievements in the private sector, that we feel secure in our prediction that he will positively impact the agency’s goals.

Aside from his service as a key advisor to federal agencies and Congress on tough issues, such as contracting reform and government-wide business process re-engineering, and in addition to his having held a number of high-level government positions. Bert has an impressive track record with some of our country’s best-known corporate names, including PRC, McKinsey and Company, Computer Sciences Corporation, and General Electric. He also served as chairman of the Governor’s Council on Information Management of Virginia. He served in the United States Air Force and graduated from the United States Naval Academy.

We are pleased to take this opportunity to recognize the valuable contributions of someone who has clearly demonstrated his passion for reform, government services, and bipartisan cooperation.