

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

IN RECOGNITION OF SUPERVISORY
SPECIAL AGENT TERRY
SHUMARD ON THE OCCASION OF
HIS RETIREMENT

HON. ROSA L. DeLAURO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 25, 2000

Ms. DeLAURO. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that today I pay tribute to Supervisory Special Agent Terry Shumard on the occasion of his retirement. Terry has proudly served the Federal Bureau of Investigation for thirty years—demonstrating a remarkable dedication to public service.

During his career, Terry was assigned to several offices, including Miami, New York, and San Juan, before he arrived to the New Haven Division as the primary assistant to the Special Agent in Charge for the State of Connecticut, directing all administrative and investigative operations. Terry was responsible for establishing and directing the Public Affairs and Community Relations Programs throughout Connecticut. With his hard work and exceptional talent, Terry soon became the FBI's liaison to Connecticut's state and federal elected officials. It was in this capacity that I first had the opportunity to work with Terry. His expertise and commitment to the public has been an invaluable asset to both myself and my staff.

Over the past year, Terry has enjoyed tremendous success as the Project Coordinator for a U.S. Department of Justice pilot program, Strategic Approaches to Community Safety Initiative (SACSI). Requiring participation from the entire community, SACSI is designed to enhance the working relationship between the U.S. Attorney's office, local elected officials and community organizations. In a collaborative effort, this coalition of leaders analyze and identify the root causes of local crime issues and design targeted strategies and interventions to prevent and reduce crime. As one of only five cities chosen nationwide to participate in this program, leadership and experience were vital to the success of this project. With his strong background with the FBI and extensive experience working with local officials, Terry was an integral part of the success of this program.

His commitment has made New Haven and the State of Connecticut a safer place to raise our children and families. Terry exemplifies what is best in law enforcement and public service. I consider myself fortunate to call him my friend. For his many years of service, compassion and dedication, it is with great pride that I stand today to recognize the outstanding career of Terry Shumard and extend my best wishes to him for continued health and happiness as he retires from public service. My sincere thanks and appreciation for his many contributions to our community.

HONORING WILLIAM J. FELTY

HON. MARION BERRY

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 25, 2000

Mr. BERRY. Mr. Speaker, today I pay tribute to a great Arkansan, and I am proud to recognize Billy J. Felty in the Congress for his invaluable contributions and service to our nation.

Next week Bill retire as Chief Engineer of the St. Francis Levee District, thereby completing a distinguished career that spanned more than four decades. He was first employed by the district as an assistant engineer in 1959—shortly thereafter he became a member of the engineering committee of the Mississippi Valley Flood Control Association, and has since served two terms each as the committee's secretary and vice-chairman, and was named chairman in 1982 and 1984. In this capacity he headed a committee that studied the Birds Point-New Madrid Floodway, concluding that the floodway is an essential part of the approved flood control plan for the Lower Mississippi Valley, and recommending that the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers be prepared to utilize the floodway immediately in emergency circumstances.

This kind of leadership naturally led to Bill's promotion to Chief Engineer in 1989, which made him responsible for the maintenance and operation of the approximately 160 miles of main line Mississippi River levee and 70 miles of interior levee in the District. His work in this capacity earned him the Army Commanders Award for Public Service, the Army Outstanding Civilian Service Medal, the Army Bronze Order of the de Fleury Medal, and a Plaque for Dedicated and Devoted Service from the Mississippi Valley Flood Control Association.

In addition to this outstanding record of accomplishment, Bill also found time to be an active member of his community, assuming many influential roles, including President of the West Memphis Jaycees; Charter Member of Senator Blanche Lincoln's State Agriculture Advisory Committee; Chairman of the West Memphis City Board of Adjustments; President of the J.W. Rich Girls Club; and chairman of church committees.

Bill dedicated his life to protecting the lives and fortunes of his fellow citizens, and he deserves our respect and gratitude for his contributions. On behalf of the Congress, I extend my best wishes to my good friend Billy Felty on his retirement.

INTRODUCTION OF THE EXPORT
WORKING CAPITAL IMPROVE-
MENT ACT OF 2000

HON. DONALD A. MANZULLO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 25, 2000

Mr. MANZULLO. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to introduce H.R. 4944. The Export Working Capital Improvement Act of 2000. The Export Working Capital Guarantee Program (EWCGP) is subset of the popular 7(a) loan program at the Small Business Administration (SBA). It provides 90 percent guarantee for revolving capital needs for small business export financing. The SBA acts on loans for small business exporters that are under \$750,000—the Export-Import Bank of the United States (Ex-Im) provides export working capital for loans over \$750,000. These working capital loans are generally short-term financing. Loans can be made for single or multiple export sales and can be extended for pre-shipment working capital and post-shipment exposure coverage. However, this is a very under-utilized program.

The problem is that the SBA would like to be able to sell these loans on the secondary market. However, secondary market sales of guaranteed loans are conducted every six months. Current law requires that all 7(a) loans, including Export Working Capital loans, must be fully disbursed to the borrower prior to being included in a secondary market sale. Export Working Capital loans are often approved, disbursed, and repaid so quickly that they miss the window of opportunity for inclusion in a secondary market sale.

The purpose of the Export Working Capital Loan Improvement Act of 2000 is to exempt Export Working Capital loans from the disbursement requirement under the SBA's 7(a) loan program. This change will allow the inclusion of Export working Capital loans prior to disbursement in sales to the secondary market.

The Office of International Trade at the SBA believes that if Export Working Capital loans are allowed to be sold on the secondary market, more export finance would be available to small business exporters in many regions of the country. This would provide one answer to the problems of a lack of trade finance for small business exporters.

According to the Commerce Department, between 1987 and 1997, the number of small business exporters has tripled, going from 66,000 to 202,000. Small businesses now account for 31 percent of total merchandise export sales spread throughout every industrial classification. What is more surprising is that the fastest growth among small business exporters has been with companies employing fewer than 20 employees. These very small businesses represented 65 percent of all exporting companies in 1997.

Despite these encouraging statistics, there is still more work that needs to be done. Even

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though the number of small business exporters tripled, they form less than one percent of all small business in the United States. Even among these cutting-edge firms, nearly two-thirds of small business exporters sold to just one foreign market in 1997. In fact, 76 percent of small business exporters sold less than \$250,000 worth of goods abroad. In other words, these are "casual" exporters. The key is to encourage more small businesses to enter the trade arena and then to prod "Casual" small business exporters into becoming more active.

Increasing the availability of export finance can help achieve this goal. I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting the Export Working Capital Loan Improvement Act of 2000.

HONORING MINNIE ELIZABETH
SAPP

HON. VAN HILLEARY

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 25, 2000

Mr. HILLEARY. Mr. Speaker, it is with great joy that I honor Minnie Elizabeth Sapp, who recently celebrated her one-hundredth birthday. Mrs. Sapp had the rare fortune of seeing a complete century unfold. It was on July 12, 1900 that Mrs. Sapp was born—in the log house built by her grandfather, James Waymon Mitchell, on Lost Creek in White County, and it was on July 12, 2000 that we celebrated her one-hundredth birthday.

On Christmas Day in 1921, Mrs. Sapp married Homer Floyd Sapp in the same room in the log house where she was born. The couple traveled by buggy to Homer's father's home, at what is now Rim Rock Mesa at Bon Air. Six years later they moved to a forty-acre farm on Corolla Road.

The couple has seven children. The two boys died as infants, and sadly one daughter, Helen, passed away at 14. The other four daughters survived: Josephine, Norma, Evelyn, and Betty. Although her husband Homer died in 1980, Mrs. Sapp continues to live at the farm that the couple moved to 73 years ago.

In 1993, Mrs. Sapp wrote her personal memoirs, and among her memories are recollections of lighting the house with coal lamps and making lye and soap. The United States has changed much since the days of her childhood, but her memories of quilting, walking barefoot to free school and later attending boarding school at Pleasant Hill Academy, carrying water from the spring, and keeping the fire going year round have shaped a strong, loving woman who is devoted to her family and friends.

Two weeks ago I had the honor of attending Mrs. Sapp's birthday celebration, and on the 16th of July the Bon Air United Methodist Church honored her with a service, singing, and presentation of a plaque. The family and friends who surround her serve as a testament to the impact this amazing woman has on all who meet her.

Truly, Minnie Elizabeth Sapp is a blessing to her community. Mrs. Sapp's devotion to family and religion has seen her through 100 years, and I am confident that it is her love of life which will fill every day that is to come. That

is why it is the spirit of all who know and love her that I wish to congratulate Mrs. Sapp on her one-hundredth birthday celebration.

RECOGNIZING JOHN RUSSELL
BERGENDAHL AND THE CROMWELL
CHILDREN'S HOME'S 100TH
ANNIVERSARY

HON. JOHN B. LARSON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 25, 2000

Mr. LARSON. Mr. Speaker, today I recognize a true World War II hero, John Russell Bergendahl. For most of his brief life, Mr. Bergendahl was a resident at the Cromwell Children's Home in my district, which is celebrating its 100th anniversary this year. He lived at the Home until his graduation from Middletown High School, and this year his classmates are holding their 60th class reunion in his honor.

While his unique role and his supreme sacrifice on D-Day are paramount in this recognition, it is also important to emphasize the example Mr. Bergendahl provided to so many of his peers as a friend, a serious academic student, an outstanding athlete, and a dependable worker during his years at the Children's Home.

Although an only child whose parents died early in his life, Mr. Bergendahl never reflected on his family tragedy. He had a remarkably positive attitude, an outgoing personality, and the physical and mental discipline needed for military service at the time, and would have been the key to his success in civilian life. He was a model resident at the Cromwell Children's Home, a reflection of the dedication of its staff and its program.

Russ Bergendahl and Jim Broman, who first brought Mr. Bergendahl's story to my attention, were in military training when they last met in Cromwell several months before being sent to England in early 1944. During that meeting, Mr. Bergendahl expressed that he did not expect to survive the war because of his assignment to the 82nd Airborne. Although Jim and Russ attempted to meet again when they were deployed overseas, these attempts were futile because Jim's assignment to the 101st Airborne, also limited outside contact prior to D-Day.

After D-Day, Mr. Broman was unable to learn anything about his friend Russ until nearly two weeks later when he was told that a Bergendahl was killed by a sniper six days after the invasion. It was not until 55 years later when Mr. Broman returned to Normandy and visited Russ Bergendahl's grave at Omaha Beach that he learned Russ was actually killed on D-Day, June 6, 1944, after the American landing.

It is not possible to document, or likely even comprehend, what Mr. Bergendahl experienced when he landed in Normandy prior to the massive airborne landings conducted by the 82nd and 101st Airborne Divisions a few hours later. He may have merited the highest of military honors, but none of us will ever know. However, we do know that his sacrifice and service is what allows us all to be here today to remember him under the banner of liberty and freedom he fought to maintain, and for that we should honor him as a true hero.

The 100th anniversary of the Cromwell Children's Home is an appropriate occasion to establish and maintain a memorial to John Russell Bergendahl at the place where he made his home for most of his brief life. This memorial is a tribute to his courage and bravery, and also recognizes the contribution of the Cromwell Children's Home and the many dedicated staff members to the lives of children, such as John Russell Bergendahl, during their 100 years of service. Therefore, I urge my colleagues to join with me in this tribute to remember the life of John Russell Bergendahl.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. JAMES E. ROGAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 25, 2000

Mr. ROGAN. Mr. Speaker, I unfortunately missed rollcall No. 429, a vote to suspend the rules and pass H.R. 4700, a bill to grant the consent of Congress to the Kansas and Missouri Metropolitan Culture District Compact. Had I been present, I would have voted in the affirmative.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT OF
NATO AIRSTRIKES ON THE
FORMER REPUBLIC OF YUGO-
SLAVIA

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 25, 2000

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, Dr. Vojin Joksimovich, a well respected scholar of the Balkans, has given a thorough analysis of the environmental impact that the NATO airstrikes have had on the ecosystem of the Former Republic of Yugoslavia. His research and analysis are profound and compelling, that I am inserting them into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD so it may become public knowledge.

ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECTS OF YUGOSLAV
RECONSTRUCTION: NATO ECOCIDE IN SERBIA
(By Vojin Joksimovich, Kennedy School of
Government-Harvard University, April 25,
2000)

INTRODUCTION

In considering America's role in the world, it is worth starting from the premise that this has in general been extremely beneficial and positive. America's contributions to the defeat of the twin menaces of fascism and communism in this century are events of epic proportions. I myself am a refugee from Tito's brand of communism and my daughter fled from Milosevic's version. So I am personally grateful for America's role in combating this twin menace.

With this positive image of America's role in the front of my mind, I take no pleasure in saying that NATO's Kosovo war does not fit this positive pattern. In fact it was a source of evil. Many of the charges against the war are familiar to you: that it was illegal, unnecessary, counter-productive, damaging to global US interests and so on. I discuss all of these in my book "Kosovo Crisis: A Study in Foreign Policy Mismanagement."

Today, however, I want to draw on my professional background as a nuclear and industrial safety specialist to discuss an aspect