

and integration with the Euro-Atlantic community? Or will Ukraine regress in the direction of the closed economic and political system that existed during Soviet times? Clearly, the outcome of the elections will have significant implications for United States policy toward Ukraine.

Despite the many internal and external positive changes that have occurred in Ukraine since its independence in 1991, including progress in creating a democratic, tolerant society and the significant role played in the stability and security of Europe, Ukraine still has a long way to go in building a sustainable democracy underpinned by the rule of law. Specifically, Ukraine needs to improve its judiciary and criminal justice system, reduce bureaucratic arbitrariness and rid itself of the stifling menace of corruption. Indeed, corruption is exacting a huge toll on Ukrainian institutions, eroding confidence in government and support for economic reforms, and discouraging domestic and foreign investment.

Mr. Speaker, I am concerned about reports of violations in the conduct of the election campaign, including in the signature-gathering process and inappropriate meddling by officials, especially on the local level. I am also troubled by governmental actions against the free media, including the recent seizure of bank accounts of STB independent television and the suspension of four independent television stations in Crimea. The harassment of the print and electronic media is inconsistent with OSCE commitments. It undermines Ukraine's overall positive reputation with respect to human rights and democracy, including its generally positive record in previous elections.

The Helsinki Commission, which I chair, was in the forefront of supporting respect for human rights and self-determination in Ukraine during the dark days of Soviet rule. We have viewed—and still view—Ukraine's independence as a milestone in Europe's history. However, in order to consolidate its independence and reinforce internal cohesion, Ukraine needs to speed its transition to democracy and market economy. It needs to work toward greater compliance with OSCE standards and norms. The OSCE Office for Project Coordination in Ukraine can be a useful tool to assist Ukraine in this regard and I hope that the Ukrainian government will take advantage of and benefit from the OSCE presence.

Despite frustrations with certain aspects of Ukraine's reality, it is important for both the Congress and the Executive Branch to continue to support an independent, democratic Ukraine, both in terms of policies designed to strengthen United States-Ukraine relations, as well as with assistance designed to genuinely strengthen democratic and free-market development. The key is to be patient, but persistent, in encouraging progress.

THANK YOU, HARRY MOSGROVE

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 22, 1999

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to pause a moment to recognize a man who has

contributed a great deal to the community of Colorado. The man is Harry Mosgrove. Harry has been president and CEO of Copper Mountain Ski Resort since 1987. In the 12 years since he took this office Copper Mountain has enjoyed great success. The 1995–96 ski season was their best ever. They have also begun many programs, such as “West Fest”, and building projects that have already enhanced the services Copper Mountain offers its guests. Perhaps his most significant contribution was to help Copper Mountain smoothly join with Intrawest, its new parent company. Now, after 18 successful years with Copper Mountain, Mr. Mosgrove has announced his retirement. He is getting ready to be a grandfather and is going to take the time for a well-deserved rest.

The important thing about Mr. Mosgrove, however, is that he didn't start at the top. In 1981 he came on to the team as manager of real estate. From there he moved to the positions of executive vice president and chief operating officer. He has also served as chairman of Colorado Ski Country USA. He will continue to be an active member of the executive committee and the board of directors as well.

Harry Mosgrove has been called a “guiding light” and has also been said to be “a man of great integrity and vision.” Business and our communities as a whole could use more people with Harry Mosgrove's attributes. For all of these reasons, I am offering my congratulations to Harry Mosgrove on his retirement but, more than that, I am thanking him for all he has done throughout his years of service. I know that he will be missed at Copper Mountain and I wish him well.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. CHARLES F. BASS

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 22, 1999

Mr. BASS. Mr. Speaker due to mechanical difficulties with my flight from my district I missed rollcall vote 427. Had I been present I would have voted “aye.”

INTRODUCTION OF H.R. 2898

HON. PATSY T. MINK

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 22, 1999

Mrs. MINK of Hawaii. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce legislation, H.R. 2898, which lowers the minimum age for individuals without children to be eligible for the earned income tax credit to 21 years-of-age.

The earned income tax credit was established in 1975 to provide cash aid to working parents with low incomes who care for dependent children. In 1994, this credit was extended to include low-income workers with no children.

Many workers today struggle to make a living wage. This credit provides these workers with a financial boost to help them in their

struggles. It either reduces their tax liability, thus putting more money in their take-home pay, or it provides an actual cash benefit. This extra money is a great help for these taxpayers, and I fully support this credit.

However, it is extremely unfair to deprive someone in this financial situation the benefits of the earned income tax credit merely because he or she has not reached the age of 25.

But this is exactly what the current law does. A taxpayer who otherwise meets the income requirements of tax credit is not eligible if he or she is under the age of 25.

Congress justified this age requirement to prevent students, who are otherwise supported by their parents, from becoming eligible for the credit. However, by focusing on the age of these students, the age requirement is depriving thousands of young Americans who are truly struggling financially from receiving the credit.

In our inner cities and our rural areas, many young men and women do not have the luxury of going to college. After graduation, they must find jobs in order to support themselves. And, unfortunately, the jobs that one can get with only a high school diploma are not paying a living wage.

My bill corrects the problem of the earned income tax credit by simply reducing the minimum age requirement to 21 years of age.

I urge my colleagues to support our young workers by supporting H.R. 2898.

TRIBUTE TO JOHN W. BURKHART:
CHAMPION FOR INCREASED EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES

HON. MARK E. SOUDER

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 22, 1999

Mr. SOUDER. Mr. Speaker, it has been said that education is the great equalizer. No one can deny that an education unlocks the doors of opportunity. Few have unlocked and held open the doors of higher education more than John W. Burkhart of Indianapolis, Indiana. Burkhart, who died in Indianapolis last month, was a true pioneer in opening up access to higher education.

In 1960—five years before the Federal student loan program was established as part of the Federal Higher Education Act—John Burkhart organized USA Funds to privately guarantee student loans. USA Funds later became USA Group, which is now the nation's largest student loan guarantor and administrator. Through USA Funds' and USA Group's loan guarantees, students who would normally be unable to afford high education, can now receive a higher education on credit. The concept of “college on credit,” pioneered by Burkhart and other visionaries like him, has spurred a substantial increase in the number of Americans with access to higher education. In 1965, only 1.5 million students entered institutions of higher education. That number increased to an impressive 2.2 million students by 1996. Certainly there are a variety of factors which contribute to such an increase, but the efforts of John Burkhart in fostering educational opportunity cannot be discounted.