

duty to help those who Scriptures call "the least of these." Neither allows us to ignore the root cause of the terrible suffering that this legislation seeks to address. We should not rush into enacting any ill-advised sanctions; but neither should we continue to look away from a problem we could do so much to eliminate.

In this decade, we have had no opportunity to get to the root of this evil like the one we have today. The hideous war in Sierra Leone has ended; Liberia is rebuilding its economy and society; and United Nations sanctions block the sale of diamonds by UNITA rebels in Angola. Only in the Democratic Republic of Congo do illicit sales of diamonds threaten peace. Now is the time to take preventive action to sever one of the key lifelines of war in Africa.

In preparing this bill, I have learned that diamonds are judged by what experts call "the four C's"—cut, color, clarity, and carat weight. I believe the day is coming when diamonds also are judged by a fifth C—their country of origin. The CARAT Act will ensure consumers know all five C's, and help them—if they choose to do so—use their purchasing power to support those who are using diamond revenues to wage war against their people.

My bill is a simple one, Mr. Speaker. It simply requires gem-quality diamonds imported into the U.S. market to be accompanied by a certificate listing where they were mined. But it will also remind those who depend on our business that Americans are powerful and responsible consumers. It will protect the democratic nations in Africa that depend on diamond revenues. And it enables American consumers to choose not to support the oppressors of African people who have paid too dearly, and for too long, the price of war.

#### TRIBUTE TO THE TORRANCE UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT

#### HON. STEVEN T. KUYKENDALL

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, November 1, 1999*

Mr. KUYKENDALL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the Torrance Unified School District. This school district has taken the initiative in addressing youth violence by implementing a systemwide program for conflict resolution.

Highlighting themes of compassion, respect, and character, this program works with the students and adults to help them to better understand and manage the conflicts they encounter in their own lives, as well as the challenges that they encounter in society. It also works to eliminate prejudices and further the practices of the nonviolent resolution of conflict.

It is programs like this one that are proactive in preventing the violence at our schools that we have become all too familiar with. It is clear that something must be done to prevent our youth from resorting to violence. Torrance Unified is committed to its students and creating a safer, more peaceful learning environment, as well as a safer community as a whole.

Torrance Unified was recently recognized by the Los Angeles Board of Supervisors, and it has also been featured at the World Congress on Violence and Human Coexistence in Ireland. This school district will continue to be a model for addressing the tough issues of conflict and youth violence. We need more programs like this one.

I commend the Torrance Unified School District's commitment to conflict resolution and their efforts in creating a safer community for the people of the South Bay. I wish them continued success with this significant program.

#### CONGRATULATIONS TO JAMES ECKMANN

#### HON. RANDY "DUKE" CUNNINGHAM

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, November 1, 1999*

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate my constituent, Mr. James Eckmann. Mr. Eckmann just returned from a volunteer mission with the International Executive Service Corps in El Salvador. During his time Mr. Eckmann provided managerial and technical assistance to improve the lives of the people there.

Specifically, Mr. Eckmann volunteered with Dr. Francisco Jose Barrienjos and provided advice and assistance to Dr. Barrienjos' small law firm on various aspects of working with American law firms and representing American companies. Mr. Eckmann also gave suggestions on client communications, marketing, employee relations, accounting and administrative procedures.

Mr. Eckmann conducted this activity under the auspices of the International Executive Service Corps (IESC), an international management and business development organization. IESC has provided assistance to more than 21,000 projects during the last thirty-four years to business, government and nonprofit groups around the world.

James Eckmann deserves our congratulations for a job well done. I know that he is proud of his accomplishments, and I am proud to have him as my constituent.

#### ANTHONY SAPP—NFL TEACHER OF THE MONTH

#### HON. CHARLES H. TAYLOR

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, November 1, 1999*

Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, Anthony Wayne Sapp, a mathematics teacher at Charles D. Owen High School in Black Mountain, North Carolina was named the NFL Teacher of the Month for the Month of September. The National Football League will grant a cash award of \$2,500 to Mr. Sapp and \$5,000 to Owen High School as part of this program.

Mr. Sapp has taught at Owen High School for 22 years, specializing in mathematics. In addition to his regular load of classes, Mr. Sapp also is the coach of the high school

math team, which consistently represents the school well at competition and has produced many exemplary performances by its members. It was one of Mr. Sapp's former students, and an exemplary performer himself, who nominated Mr. Sapp for this honor: Quarterback Brad Johnson of the Washington Redskins.

Brad Johnson, a native of Western North Carolina, has been very active in community service with organizations such as Children's Miracle Network and the United Way of America. Of course, many would more likely know the work he has done to propel the Redskins back into the ranks of the elite in the National Football League. I am very proud of these two native sons of Western North Carolina who have proven time and again to be among the elite in their respective fields. And once again, I commend Anthony Wayne Sapp for his achievements.

#### CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 2064, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2000

SPEECH OF

#### HON. PATSY T. MINK

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, October 28, 1999*

Mrs. MINK of Hawaii. Mr. Speaker, today we are considering the conference report on the so-called Labor-HHS FY2000 appropriation measure, even though this measure has not even been voted on by the House. Instead, this Republican leadership decided to pre-conference the Senate measure and attach it to the conference report of the DC Appropriations legislation.

This Labor-HHS appropriations measure is one of the largest and most important measures we take up in each year. It is a massive piece of legislation. The committee report itself numbers hundreds of pages. It covers some of the most important programs that this Government funds—our public education system, the National Institutes of Health, the Food and Drug Administration, and the Occupational Safety and Health Administration. Yet, the Republican leaders decided this measure is too contentious for proper floor debate. So, they opted to pre-conference this measure with the Senate passed bill.

This process is deplorable. It flies in the face of the Constitution. Article I, Section 7 states that "all bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives."

Mr. Speaker, the Constitution is not a rough draft. We cannot decide to ignore it because the bill will be too controversial for the floor and we are running out of precious time.

The bill must originate in the House of Representatives. We must be given the opportunity to debate and amend this measure. Only then can the Senate offer its amendments to this legislation.

All too often in recent years, we have faced similar situations where Congress has failed to enact its 13 separate annual appropriation bills in a timely manner. However, this does not mean we can fly in the face of the Constitution.

Today, we voted on a continuing resolution to keep the government running. Although adopting these bills through a series of continuing resolutions is very costly to the taxpayers, it provides us with time to debate and amend these measures properly and constitutionally.

We have now had three continuing resolutions in relation to the fiscal year 2000 appropriation bills. Three continuing resolutions! Yet, the Republican leaders have prevented this measure from being taken up by this House.

The Republican leadership has provided us with no opportunity to amend this measure. We are being denied the opportunity to offer an amendment on behalf of our constituencies.

I don't fault the Appropriations Committee. They have worked hard and reported the appropriations bills. We could long ago have acted upon these bills. The Appropriations Committee didn't hold up the bills. The Republican leadership held up this bill because they knew the cuts reported out of the House Appropriations Committee would not help their public image. So, they decided to bypass the House of Representatives!

Only now, are we getting to debate this measure. But what exactly are we debating? This conference report was only filed last night. We have not had an opportunity to review it and see what is really in this report.

What I know is bad enough. It includes an across-the-board cut of 0.97%, and it undermines the Administration's class-size reduction initiative by giving districts the option to use the money on any other use that improves academic achievement. I can only imagine what has been sneaked in behind closed doors.

But the worst part about this charade is the way that we have flaunted the Constitution.

“THE IMPORTANCE OF CBI  
LEGISLATION”

**HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, November 1, 1999*

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, as we approach consideration by the U.S. Senate of legislation to build a stronger trading and commercial relationship between the United States and the nations of the Caribbean Basin and Africa, it is good to be reminded by the leadership of the affected nations how critical this legislation is to their economic growth and development, while simultaneously aiding the United States by strengthening our export markets and creating new jobs.

The new President of El Salvador, Francisco Flores, wrote a persuasive opinion editorial which was published in the *Journal of Commerce* on Tuesday, October 19, 1999. He rightfully concludes, after analyzing the beneficial impact of the Caribbean Basin Initiative upon the Caribbean Basin since its enactment 16 years ago, that the trade and commercial relationship between the region and the United States is critical, even essential, to economic development and growth in the nations of the region and is a prerequisite to political and so-

cial stability in the region. President Flores says “The enactment of CBI is the single most important thing that the United States can do to assist in the long-term development of Central America and the Caribbean region.”

I am pleased to submit President Flores' editorial for the RECORD.

THE CASE FOR CARIBBEAN TRADE  
ENHANCEMENT

(by Francisco Flores)

As early as this week, it is anticipated that the Senate will vote on passage of trade enhancement for the Caribbean Basin. This legislation has been pending before the U.S. Congress for five years.

Last month, the presidents of Central American countries, along with the president of the Dominican Republic and the prime minister of Trinidad and Tobago, visited Washington to advocate the passage of Caribbean Basin Initiative enhancement legislation.

We decided to visit Washington to meet with the U.S. government because enhanced trade with the United States has become critical to the region's ability to promote economic growth and maintain social and political stability.

As a region, we are urging Congress to approve legislation that enhances trade benefits to the CBI nations, so that regional exports that are currently excluded under CBI are able to enjoy quota-free and duty-free access to the U.S. market.

In simple terms, we are requesting that the trade playing field be leveled so that we can help ourselves. We regard CBI enhancement legislation as a stepping stone to the negotiation of a free-trade agreement between Central America and the United States.

Enhanced trade will create an expansion of economic opportunities that are urgently needed to preserve our region's stability by creating employment and encouraging international and domestic investment.

Conversely, a lack of trade benefits will postpone the prosperity of our region, and our democratic institutions could be threatened if governments fail to meet the expectations of the people.

An expansion of economic opportunities between the United States and Central America would provide an incentive to prevent Central Americans from emigrating outside the region to seek better jobs and living conditions. Hence, free trade will also constitute the best prevention policy against uncontrolled migration from the region that the United States can implement.

Enhanced trade between the United States and the region will also strengthen the positive trend that we have seen in trade between our two areas during the past decade.

U.S. exports to the CBI countries—among which exports to Central America are predominant—have more than doubled since 1989, going from \$9 billion to \$22.1 billion, creating almost 125,000 jobs in the United States.

CBI enhancement legislation will increase the region's purchasing power for all types of goods and services produced in the United States.

For each dollar exported to the rest of the world by the CBI countries, approximately 75 cents is imported in products from the United States. In marginal terms for each additional dollar in the CBI region's gross domestic product, 44 cents are imported from the United States.

Finally, enhanced trade opportunities for the region will bring a win-win situation for U.S. and Central American businesses.

Enhanced trade will benefit industries such as textiles and maquilas that have contributed to our economic dynamism. In addition, it will provide flexibility to U.S. industries, permitting them to remain competitive in an increasingly competitive marketplace.

In the area of textiles and apparel, extending CBI benefits to vertically integrated apparel production provides the region the best vehicle for attracting investment and creating jobs. We will not be able to compete with Asia and Mexico if we are relegated to a “cut and sew” operation.

In our view, therefore, meaningful CBI enhancement legislation should include:

Tariff treatment equivalent to the North American Free Trade Agreement to products currently excluded from CBI. In the case of sugar, CBI enhancement legislation should include provisions to monitor the effect of NAFTA on CBI countries' sugar access to the US preferential market, and if adverse, to take actions to ameliorate such effects.

Quota-free and duty-free treatment for originating textile and apparel products that comply with the “yarn-forward” rule of origin, including 807-A and 809 programs and those made with regional fabrics formed with regional yarns.

The enactment of CBI is the single most important thing the United States can do to assist on the long-term development of Central America and the Caribbean region.

It is our hope that the Senate will move swiftly to pass CBI enhancement legislation, and that the House and Senate conferees will work to provide the most comprehensive and meaningful trade package for the region.

RECOGNITION OF THE CROATIAN  
GOVERNMENT'S EFFORTS TO  
HOLD WAR CRIMINAL DINKO  
SAKIC ACCOUNTABLE FOR HIS  
CRIMES

**HON. TOM LANTOS**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, November 1, 1999*

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to invite my colleagues to join me in commending the Croatian Government's vigorous prosecution of Dinko Sakic, the commander of the notorious Jasenovac concentration camp during World War II and one of the worst war criminals alive today. On October 4, Sakic was found guilty in a Zagreb court of crimes against humanity and sentenced to twenty years in prison—the maximum allowable penalty under Croatian law. I welcome and applaud this verdict.

Tens of thousands of Jews, Gypsies, Serbs, and anti-fascist Croats were murdered at Jasenovac, called the “Auschwitz of the Balkans.” Mass executions, random killings, torture, and starvation took place there and at other concentration camps run by the pro-Nazi Ustashe regime during World War II. According to evidence presented during his trial, Sakic not only supervised these atrocities, but also took part in many of them himself.

At the end of World War II Sakic fled to Argentina, where he lived for over half a century under his real name. When he was finally deported to stand trial in Croatia last year, Sakic responded to his critics by defending the genocidal policies of the Ustashe dictatorship. “I