

Therefore, each year the total impact of the U.S. cruise industry is \$11.6 billion, and these purchases occur in every state in the country. This PwC study also revealed that the cruise industry, through its direct employment and the jobs attributable to its U.S. supplier base, totalled 176,433 jobs for U.S. citizens in 1997. The cruise industry has been growing by 6–10 percent every year. For Americans, that can mean 10,000–17,000 new jobs each year.

In my home state, where there are five major ports of cruise passenger embarkation, the industry employs 58,876 people. In addition, millions of dollars are spent in purchases of products as varied as air travel, land transportation, hotel and lodging, food and beverages, business services, banking services, longshore and port services, floral services, and tableware and linens.

The PwC study also revealed that the cruise industry in 1997 paid over \$1 billion in various federal taxes and user fees, and local state fees and taxes.

In the past, cruising was perceived as a vacation available only to wealthy American families. But, in fact, last year over 909,000 Floridians took a cruise vacation, and these passengers included retirees, newlyweds, bank clerks, teachers, families and children from every income bracket. This is because the cruise industry has been able to provide a safe and enjoyable vacation experience at a price which is competitive with other land-based destinations.

In summary, Mr. Speaker, the cruise industry is good business for all of America. It creates jobs and generates significant revenue for the U.S. economy every year.

Finally, I want to introduce into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the following statistics which illustrate the cruise industry's revenues and expenditures in 1997. These figures represent the economic impact of the North American cruise industry.

Direct spending of the cruise lines and their passengers on goods and services produced in the United States in 1997: \$6.6 billion.

Total economic impact of the cruise lines, their passengers, and their U.S. suppliers in 1997: \$11.6 billion.

These expenditures generated jobs in the U.S.: \$176,433 U.S. jobs.

Direct industry expenditures included purchases from major U.S. industries, such as airline transportation, food and beverages, business services, energy, and financial services.

This economic impact touched upon virtually every segment of the U.S. economy. Those industries most heavily impacted upon are summarized below:

- Airline Transportation: \$1.8 billion.
- Transportation Services: \$1.2 billion.
- Business Services: \$1.0 billion.
- Energy: \$988 million.
- Financial Services: \$698 million.
- Food & Beverages: \$607 million.

IN HONOR OF SGT. HERIBERTO (EDDIE) CARATTINI: AMERICAN POLICE HALL OF FAME LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER OF THE YEAR

HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Friday, May 14, 1999

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Sgt. Heriberto Carattini, a highly decorated 16-year police veteran, who is this year's American Police Hall of Fame Law Enforcement Officer of the Year.

In the early morning hours of February 8, 1998, Sgt. Carattini heroically defused a dangerous situation in which a gunman had taken control of a precinct station, saving the lives of fellow officers.

At about 2 a.m. Carattini arrived at Jersey City's West District station after volunteering to work a second consecutive shift. As he parked his squad car, he heard gunshots. Upon entering the lobby, Carattini saw a desk officer taking cover behind the front desk and heard the shift lieutenant yelling in pain.

First, Carattini motioned the uninjured desk officer to safety, then made his way to the lieutenant, who was bleeding profusely from two bullet wounds, to the abdomen and thigh. Carattini ended the situation by shooting the gunman once in the chest. The lieutenant, who had been shot with his own gun, eventually recovered, while the gunman was charged with multiple felony counts.

The recipient of more than 20 police awards, Carattini has distinguished himself as a top-flight detective. During the same month, his actions as a hostage negotiator were credited with saving seven lives. In addition, the Sergeant has been credited with over 5,000 narcotics arrests.

Sergeant Heriberto Carattini is a hero every day, just by performing the duties of a police officer. But the valor he exhibited in saving the lives of his fellow police officers last February 8, deserves the national recognition he has received by being honored by the American Police Hall of Fame. I am sure the entire Congress joins me in thanking Sergeant Carattini for his exceptional service.

IN HONOR OF THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Friday, May 14, 1999

Mrs. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to The Church of the Holy Trinity, an Episcopal Church located in my district, as it celebrates 100 years of longstanding dedication to the community.

Well known for its expansive community outreach and excellent music, dance, and theater programs, Holy Trinity will celebrate this tradition with a year long Centennial Celebration which culminates with a weekend celebration on Friday, May 7, 1999, to Monday, May 9, 1999.

There will be many musical performers at the Centennial Procession, including: the New York Boy's choir, African Drummers, and The Holy Trinity Choir, to name a few, Holy Trinity's annual May Fair, benefiting the Church's outreach programs will also be held over the Centennial Weekend.

The festivities begin on Friday, with a cocktail reception and silent auction in the Church's auditorium. On Saturday the fair will fill the streets with an atmosphere reminiscent of an English Country Fair. Designed to appeal to families, the event will feature circus street performers and Morris Dancers joining with live music from the French Cookin' Blues Band.

On Sunday, former rectors Clark Oler and Reid Issac, former clergy assistants and parish staff, and past and present parishioners will celebrate the 100th Anniversary of the Consecration of the church. The sermon will be given by The Holy Trinity's Rector, The Reverend Herbert G. Draesel, Jr.; The Right Reverend Mark Sean Sisk, Bishop Coadjutor of New York will celebrate a Chorale Eucharist. Special guests will include Father Elias Tsabang, Rector of St. Andrews Church in Klerksdorp, South Africa, Holy Trinity's Companion Church.

The Centennial Procession will begin with a special peel of the Carillon Bells, followed by a Trooping of the Color, the New York Boy's Choir, the Holy Trinity Vestry, African Drummers and the Holy Trinity Choir and Clergy. After the service, a time capsule will be buried in the Church's Court Yard.

In addition to this celebration, the church will also have a Centennial Exhibit that offers a retrospective of the Church and its community over the past 100 years. The exhibit was prepared by and will be on display at the Republic National Bank. After its close, the exhibit will then become a permanent exhibit in Holy Trinity's St. Christopher House.

The Holy Trinity Neighborhood Center (HTNC) addresses the problems of the hungry and the homeless, the elderly and children. Together HTNC's programs serve nearly 2000 people annually. The Church has had a long standing tradition of serving its community and hopes to continue in the future.

Mr. Speaker, I wish to ask my colleagues to rise in tribute to The Church of the Holy Trinity. It truly represents the best of community spirit and values.

TRIBUTE TO RABBI SALLY OLINS

HON. BRAD SHERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Friday, May 14, 1999

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Rabbi Sally Olins for her outstanding contributions to the Jewish community and the community at large for many years.

The Talmud states that "He who does charity and justice is as if he had filled the whole world with kindness." In a unique and lasting bond, Rabbi Sally Olins and Temple B'nai Hayim have established a relationship which members of the temple and members of the

community benefit greatly from. Temple B'nai Hayim is the only Conservative synagogue in Sherman Oaks and is now celebrating its 40th anniversary. Rabbi Sally Olins, the first female Conservative rabbi on the West Coast, now serves the members of Temple B'nai Hayim.

Rabbi Olins received master's degrees in kinesiology and dance therapy from UCLA. Later she attended the University of Judaism in Los Angeles and earned a master's degree in Jewish philosophy. After studying at New York's Academy for Jewish Religion, five years of in-depth study of the Talmud, the Torah, biblical and modern Hebrew, history, law and more, Rabbi Olins was ordained in 1989.

Temple B'nai Hayim appointed her as its first female rabbi. Rabbi Olins has been appointed to the executive committee of the Rabbinic Assembly of the Pacific Southwest Region, where she serves on the Bet Din (Court of Law) Committee of Conversions.

Rabbi Olins has been an integral figure in building a congregation and community at Temple B'nai Hayim. She spends countless hours making herself available to the fortunate members of the Temple. Today, we honor Rabbi Olins for her 10 years of service and not to be outdone, we also celebrate the 40th anniversary of Temple B'nai Hayim.

Mr. Speaker, distinguished colleagues, please join me in honoring Rabbi Sally Olins and Temple B'nai Hayim on this joyous and memorable day.

TRIBUTE TO LT. COL. CHESTER A. RILEY, USMC

HON. C.W. BILL YOUNG

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 14, 1999

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize an outstanding Marine Corps officer, Lieutenant Colonel Chester A. Riley who for the past three years has served with distinction as the Commandant of the Marine Corps and the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Financial Management and Comptroller as a Principal Assistant and Deputy in the Appropriations Matters Office. It is a privilege for me to recognize his many outstanding achievements and commend him for the superb service he has provided to the Marine Corps, the Department of the Navy, the Congress, and our great nation.

During this tenure in the Appropriations Matters Office, which began in October 1996, Lieutenant Colonel Riley has provided members of the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Defense as well as our professional and personal staffs with timely and accurate support regarding Marine Corps plans, programs and budget decisions. His valuable contributions have enabled the members of the Subcommittee, which I had the privilege to Chair the past four years, the Marine Corps and the Department of the Navy to strengthen its close working relationship and to ensure the most modern, well trained and well equipped fighting force and naval presence in the world for our great nation.

Mr. Speaker, Chet Riley and his wife Licia have made many sacrifices during his career

in the United States Marine Corps and as they embark upon the next great adventure beyond their beloved Corps, I call upon my colleagues to wish him every success and to thank him for his long, distinguished and ever faithful service to God, country and Corps. Semper Fidelis Lieutenant Colonel Riley.

PROMOTING HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE PURSUIT OF PEACE—ADDRESS OF ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE HAROLD KOH

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 14, 1999

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, a few weeks ago I participated in an extremely interesting and important symposium entitled "Promoting Human Rights in the Pursuit of Peace: Assessing 20 Years of U.S. Human Rights Policy." This symposium was organized by the U.S. Institute of Peace to mark two decades since the creation of the Bureau of Human Rights at the Department of State. The conference focused on the implementation of human rights policies and ways in which the United States can improve its ability to promote the protection of human rights. This was just another example of the excellent work which the U.S. Institute of Peace under the outstanding leadership of Dick Solomon has done.

Mr. Speaker, the keynote address at this symposium was given by Harold Hongju Koh, the Assistant Secretary of State for Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor. His remarks were insightful and provocative in discussing the problems we face in the fight for human rights in the international context of the post-Cold War World and the information age. Assistant Secretary Koh provided an excellent summary of the Administration's goals and objectives as well as the means it is using to pursue them.

Among the participants at the conference were two other of our colleagues in the Congress: my fellow Californian, Congresswoman NANCY PELOSI, and my fellow co-chair of the Congressional Human Rights Caucus, Congressman JOHN PORTER of Illinois. Others who participated in the symposium were the Hon. Morton Halperin of the Department of State, the Hon. Charles H. Fairbanks, Jr., of the Central Asia-Caucasus Institute, and the Hon. James Bishop of the American Council for Voluntary International Action.

I ask, Mr. Speaker, that key excerpts of Assistant Secretary Koh's remarks be placed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, and I invite my colleagues to give thoughtful attention to his excellent statement.

PROMOTING HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE PURSUIT OF PEACE: ASSESSING 20 YEARS OF U.S. HUMAN RIGHTS POLICY

* * * Human rights and democracy remain fundamental principles around which our world is now organized. Although much has changed in the 50 years since the Universal Declaration on Human Rights proclaimed that all human beings are "free and equal in

dignity and rights," the fundamental fact is that the world today is more free than at any time in history. Ten years after the Cold War, we have seen not the end of history, but the beginning of a whole new set of challenges for human rights. From Bosnia to Burma, from Kosovo to Kigali, we are now witnessing the need for human rights policy, with national, intergovernmental, and transnational actors moving to adapt to changing developments and to try to stay one step ahead of the horror.

To understand the challenges that are now facing us, * * * let us speak in two parts: first about what I would call the human rights paradigm has evolved in the past 50 years and then * * * the evolution of this human rights paradigm. I will refer temporarily from bureaucrat to pedant. And then, second, I would indicate how our government ought to respond to the current paradigm as I see it now in this, the turn of the century, how we address what you could call the human rights Y2K problem.

In the early years of this half century, in the wake of World War II, the paradigmatic violation was genocide. To prevent future genocides, global human rights policy focused centrally on three key themes: first, accountability—as we saw at the Nuremberg and Tokyo Tribunals; second, standard-setting, through legal texts like the Universal Declaration and human rights covenants like the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights; and third, institution-building, with the development of a network of intergovernmental organizations to deal with global and regional human rights problems.

In the second phase, the paradigm shifted, and the focal point of global human rights concern became political dissidents and prisoners of conscience. We can think about this as the Amnesty-Sharansky period, where response mechanisms began to focus more insistently upon mechanisms of monitoring and advocacy, coalition-building to achieve effective advocacy, and focused on the dramatic growth of nongovernmental organizations. * * *

In the third phase, which began roughly with the end of the Cold War, the focal point shifted again, to issues of group conflict and group dilemmas: ethnic struggles, massive refugee outflows, and a horrific renewal of genocide in Bosnia and Rwanda. The search for solutions began to turn toward questions of preventive diplomacy, and diplomacy backed by force, issues of humanitarian intervention, and development of transnational networks of national governments, intergovernmental organizations, nongovernmental actors, and what I have called in my academic work, transnational norm entrepreneurs: form Jimmy Carter to Vaclav Havel to Aung San Suu Kyi to Nelson Mandela, to Tom Lantos and John Porter to Mary Robinson, who have used their stature and governmental position, their international stature, to bring the message of human rights into the exercise of capacity-building with goal of creating a human rights response.

Now in the current phase of modern human rights policy, what I would call the fourth phase, we now have a very complex picture in which all of the elements that I have described are now present. We live in a world where, unfortunately, the threat of genocide has not been dispelled, in which prisoners of conscience remain imprisoned, in which ethnic and group conflict continues to rage and expand, but in which we now have a complex and somewhat unwieldy response mechanism