

every science every year. The support of professional scientists and engineers in education is important in assuring the development of concerned and responsible citizens in the future who understand the nature of the self-correcting system of science.

Again, I applaud the efforts of the Science Coalition in promoting Science Day 2000. I urge my colleagues to consider the high return on the investment in basic research as we move forward together.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. HELEN CHENOWETH-HAGE

OF IDAHO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 13, 2000

Ms. CHENOWETH-HAGE. Mr. Speaker, During the week of July 10, 2000, I missed several rollcall votes due to an illness. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on rollcall vote 373 (Dr. COBURN's amendment to H.R. 4461); "yea" on rollcall vote 374 (Mr. ROYCE's amendment to H.R. 4461); "yea" on rollcall vote 375 (Mr. CROWLEY's amendment to H.R. 4461); "nay" on rollcall vote 376 (Mr. ROYCE's amendment to H.R. 4461); "yea" on rollcall vote 377 (Dr. COBURN's amendment to H.R. 4461); "nay" on rollcall vote 378 (Mr. SANFORD's amendment to H.R. 4461); "yea" on rollcall vote 379 (On motion to suspend the rules and agree to H. Con. Res. 253); "nay" on rollcall vote 380 (On motion to suspend the rules and pass, as amended, H.R. 4442); "nay" on rollcall vote 381 (On motion to suspend the rules and pass, as amended, H. Res. 415); "nay" on rollcall vote 382 (Mr. DEFAZIO's amendment to H.R. 4461); "nay" on rollcall vote 383 (Mr. SANFORD's amendment to H.R. 4461); "yea" on rollcall vote 384 (Mr. BURTON's amendment to H.R. 4461); "yea" on rollcall vote 385 (On passage of H.R. 4461); "yea" on rollcall vote 386 (On approving the Journal); "yea" on rollcall vote 387 (On agreeing to H. Res. 545); "nay" on rollcall vote 388 (Suspend the rules and pass S. 1892); "yea" on rollcall vote 389 (On motion to suspend the rules and pass H.R. 4169); "nay" on rollcall vote 390 (Mr. RANGEL's substitute amendment to H.R. 4810); "nay" on rollcall vote 391 (On motion to recommit with instructions); "yea" on rollcall vote 392 (On passage of H.R. 4810); "yea" on rollcall vote 393 (On motion to suspend the rules and pass H.R. 4447); "yea" on rollcall vote 394 (On agreeing to H. Res. 546); "yea" on rollcall vote 395 (On closing portions of the conference accompanying H.R. 4576).

HONORING OFFICER BRUCE BERRY ON HIS RETIREMENT FROM THE COLORADO STATE PATROL

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 13, 2000

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, it is a privilege and an honor to have this opportunity to pay tribute to State Patrol Trooper Bruce Berry for his dedicated service to the Colorado State

Patrol for 29 years as he celebrates his retirement. Officer Berry has been the embodiment of service, support and sacrifice during his time with the Colorado State Patrol. He clearly deserves the praise and recognition of this body as he and his fellow troopers celebrate his retirement.

Officer Berry distinguished himself through his exceptional leadership and service during his career with the Colorado State Patrol. During his career, Officer Berry issued 564,000 speeding tickets, logged 620,000 miles, and covered 5,500 accidents. In 1997, Officer Berry earned the Governor's Local Hero Award for warning children of the possible implications of getting in a car with an intoxicated person. Officer Berry always made helping children one of his first priorities. In fact, Officer Berry was one of the first troopers with the Colorado State Patrol to begin arresting adults on suspicion of child abuse.

After retirement, Officer Berry intends to spend his time fishing and with his grandchildren. Officer Berry also has plans to attend Colorado Mountain College, where he is an instructor of law enforcement driving training, in further pursuit of his bachelor's degree in police science.

As Officer Berry celebrates his retirement, Mr. Speaker, I wanted to take this opportunity to say thank you and congratulations on behalf of the United States Congress. In every sense, Officer Berry is the embodiment of all the best in law enforcement and deserves the praise and admiration of us all. My thanks to him for a job well done.

PALESTINIAN PEACE TALKS

HON. NICK J. RAHALL II

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 13, 2000

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, President Clinton, Prime Minister Barak, and President Arafat are meeting at Camp David in an attempt to resolve the most difficult issues preventing peace between Israelis and Palestinians. The pundits on both sides have been pessimistic about their chance for success. Each side claims that the other is unwilling to compromise. We are told the issues are too difficult and few new ideas are available. Each side has supposedly drawn red lines which reportedly will not be crossed.

I, for one, am more hopeful. The task confronting these three men is great and the odds are clearly against them. Nevertheless, if one takes the time and effort, one can see examples of flexibility on all sides and willingness to rethink difficult issues. The most controversial of all outstanding issues is the future of Jerusalem. Even on this emotion-filled issue, parties are clearly willing to compromise and approach the problem creatively. An example of this is an opinion article which appeared in the Sunday Los Angeles Times. Faisal Husseini, the author, is the senior Palestine Liberation Organization official in Jerusalem. I would like to draw my colleagues' attention to the article not necessarily to endorse every idea presented in it, but in order to emphasize the level of creative thinking and flexibility being

displayed by officials involved in finding solutions.

Mr. Speaker, this flexibility gives hope if not optimism that the three men gathered at Camp David can find a peaceful resolution to the Israeli/Palestinian conflict.

[From the Los Angeles Times, July 9, 2000]

THE HOLY CITY MUST BE RULED FAIRLY

(By Faisal Husseini)

JERUSALEM—No city in the world evokes as much passion and controversy as Jerusalem. And for good reason: Jerusalem is spiritually important to three great religions—Judaism, Christianity and Islam. And it is politically important to two peoples—Palestinian and Israeli.

If we are to reach a peaceful resolution to the Jerusalem quandary, it only will be through devising a way to ensure that all five of these constituencies have a role in the administration of Jerusalem and its holy sites. No single group should be able to claim either religious or political exclusivity in Jerusalem.

One of the many myths that have flourished since 1967 is that Israel wants to keep Jerusalem unified while the Palestinians wish to redivide it. Nothing could be further from the truth. Neither I nor others want to see Jerusalem as a divided city. The real question is whether a unified Jerusalem will be under the exclusive control of Israel or under shared control.

Palestinians believe that Jerusalem should be a shared, open city; two capitals for two states. In our vision, East Jerusalem, as defined by the 1948-1967 borders,

To a large degree, this arrangement would simply be recognition of reality. For the past 33 years, Israelis have treated East Jerusalem as a separate entity. The Israeli government has channeled only minimal resources to the Palestinians of East Jerusalem and has denied its majority Palestinian population many basic rights. These Palestinians, many of whose families have lived in Jerusalem for centuries, have had no voice in their city's administration and have faced severe impediments imposed by Israel in housing, land use and economic development. This is the Israeli version of "unified" Jerusalem.

Under our plan, all of the city's residents, not just Jewish Israelis, would have a say in how Jerusalem is run. Moreover, the rights of both Palestinians and Israelis should be equal: If Israelis are to live in East Jerusalem, then Palestinians should be allowed to live in West Jerusalem.

Creating shared administrative arrangements is especially important in the Old City of Jerusalem, as this concentrated area evokes the most passion among Jews, Christians and Muslims. Many residents of the Old City are Palestinian. Yet for the past 33 years, all decisions about land use, housing and development have been made by Israelis. Palestinian Christians and Muslims have had no say and have suffered as a result.

For example, soon after Israeli forces captured Jerusalem in 1967, Israel greatly expanded the Old City's Jewish Quarter and ruled that Palestinians could not purchase houses there, even though extremist Jewish groups—often with Israeli government encouragement—have seized properties in the Old City's Christian and Muslim quarters. And since 1993, Israel has imposed a military closure that systematically prevents Palestinian Christians and Muslims from entering Jerusalem.

In our vision of Jerusalem, such actions could not occur because administration of