

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

A SALUTE TO SMYRNA, GA

HON. BOB BARR

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 22, 1997

Mr. BARR of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, whenever I am introduced by anyone, I am most proud to be introduced as "the Congressman from Smyrna, GA."

I am especially proud to call Smyrna, GA my home as we celebrate the 125th anniversary of its incorporation. Pioneer settlers moved here in 1832 and Smyrna was incorporated in 1872.

The Smyrna of 1997—a thriving community approaching a population of 40,000, voted recently by Atlanta magazine as one of the best communities in the area in which to live—is far different from the small Methodist campground that existed here before the War Between the States. It is a community with a nearly perfect balance between urban amenities and small-town atmosphere. It has excellent parks, government services, small businesses, and a history in which we can all take great pride. Smyrna citizens live in a community that is widely recognized as a clean and beautiful community, and has received appropriate recognition for its work in this area.

While our small frontier village became a thriving community in the mid-1800's, it was sadly reduced to ashes during the Battle of Smyrna on July 4, 1864. Yet, true to its deeply rooted spirit of enterprise, Smyrna rebuilt itself and incorporated formally 125 years ago. The city of Smyrna—The Jonquil City—is now reaping the rewards of sound fiscal policies, enlightened city management and citizen involvement, and has developed a quality of life that is the envy of the southeastern United States.

As we celebrate Smyrna's 125th birthday, I proudly salute Mayor Max Bacon and city council members Charlene Capilouto, Ron Newcomb, Bill Scoggins, Jim Hawkins, Jack Cramer, Wade Lnenicka, and Pete Woods, for their leadership of this great city. I am also proud to honor the citizens of Smyrna, with full confidence that the Smyrna of tomorrow, as the Smyrna of yesterday and today, will continue to be a place of beauty, tranquility and prosperity; a community people flock to because it is a wonderful and beautiful place in which to raise families, conduct business, and build the American dream.

TRIBUTE TO KATHY LIM KO

HON. RONALD V. DELLUMS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 22, 1997

Mr. DELLUMS. Mr. Speaker, on July 17, 1997, Kathy Lim Ko was honored by Asian

Health Services, Inc., Oakland, for her commitment and dedication to providing culturally competent health care to the Asian community of the East Bay.

Kathy Lim Ko was born in Cleveland, OH in 1958, the first of four children born to immigrant parents, Dr. Wen Hsiung Ko and Christina Ko. Kathy currently resides in Oakland with her husband, Maurice Lim Miller, and their two children, Alicia and Nicholas.

Kathy received her bachelor's degree at Stanford University and went on to receive a masters degree in health policy and management at Harvard University. Kathy chose to bring her extensive educational training from these prestigious universities and her knowledge and expertise in health care issues back to the community to advocate for accessible and affordable health care services for the underserved immigrant population of Alameda County.

Kathy has worked with Asian Health Services since 1984, first as the operations director, then as the program, planning and development officer, and finally as the associate director. Having served on the executive management staff for the past 13 years, Kathy has been personally involved with the growth and development of Asian Health Services from \$600,000 to \$6.5 million annual budget, from 6,000 to 40,000 patient visits per year, and from 30 to 120 staff members. Kathy also directed the \$9 million building project, including acquisition, financing, design, construction, and the raising of \$2.5 million for the capital campaign.

Through Asian Health Services, Kathy has furthered the work of community health centers nationally, specifically in providing culturally competent medical care to underserved communities. Kathy has contributed in developing the operating systems for the clinic, accessing financial markets to expand services, designing and having built the expanded facility, and developing preventive programs which lead the Nation and receive international attention. Kathy attributed the success of Asian Health Services to the strong team of dedicated, talented, and creative peers with whom she has worked.

Kathy's dedication to the community reaches beyond the boundaries of the workplace as she continually contributes her time, efforts, and insights to various community groups. Kathy has taken leadership roles within many of these organizations, serving on the board of directors of the Oakland Chinatown Chamber of Commerce, the Bay Area Asian Health Alliance, and the Asian Women's Shelter. Kathy is also a member of the Arts Magnet School Parent Teacher Association and the American Public Health Association. Most recently, Kathy has been involved with the Lao Lu Mien Cultural Association, helping them to establish an organizational development plan. Kathy continues to work with this new immigrant community group to assist them in cre-

ating their own means of self sufficiency as well as retaining their cultural identity.

Kathy plans to continue her work within the community. Her professional goals include working to secure resources to further develop the community, increasing the community's understanding of its rights, creating community institutions, and strengthening the economic base from which to further develop. Kathy will continue to provide the vision and motivation which are critical to reaching her goals; to improve social conditions, empower the community, and incite social change.

TRIBUTE TO EDDIE MOSER AND KENT JAMES

HON. HOWARD COBLE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 22, 1997

Mr. COBLE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to honor two firefighters from the Sixth District of North Carolina, Eddie Moser and Kent James of Burlington, NC. While enjoying time off from work at a nearby lake, they rescued four people from a boat that had capsized and brought them to shore. Three survived, but unfortunately, they were unable to save the fourth victim.

Just minutes earlier, the four were getting into the boat at a pier while the two firefighters were waiting to remove their own boat and load it onto a trailer. The four motored out into the lake, when excessive weight in the forward portion of the boat caused water to seep in. Panicking, the four boaters started screaming as the boat began to sink. Moser and James heard the cries for help and jumped into their own boat and quickly motored out. By the time the firefighters got to them, the boat was overturned and only one of the passengers was swimming. Moser and James put two of the struggling passengers safely into a third boat operated by a passerby and swam the remaining passengers to shore. The firefighters gave CPR to one of them, a 44-year-old Gibsonville man who had been caught under the boat and could not swim. Unfortunately, the efforts were too late and Earl M. Smith, Jr., passed away.

During the first 10 to 12 minutes of the rescue, the firefighters had no lifesaving equipment other than their own manpower. It was in those minutes that their water safety and lifesaving skills as firefighters saved the lives of Melvin Murray, Nellie Murray, and Jill Marley. Jill Marley, the only passenger who could swim, says that Moser and James not only saved her life, but the lives of her boyfriend and her boyfriend's mother. The firefighters utilized their training in CPR, EMT, and water rescue to make this heroic rescue.

Burlington Fire Chief Frank Andrews has honored both men with a distinguished Life

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

Saver Award. He said he would ask the Burlington City Council to give the two an accommodation honoring their actions. However, the two firefighters said they are humbled by all the attention. They felt they were just trying to help those in need and were not seeking any recognition. They said they did what any other trained person would have done. Burlington Fire Operation Chief Tommy Belton feels that they did something out of the ordinary and he is very proud of them.

Moser has been with the Burlington Fire Department for 9 years and James has been with the department for 6 years. These brave men should be recognized and commended for their outstanding act of public service. On behalf of the citizens of the Sixth District of North Carolina, it is my honor to recognize those who risked their own lives to save others. We are all grateful for their selfless act.

CELEBRATION OF McCOMB
SESQUICENTENNIAL

HON. MICHAEL G. OXLEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 22, 1997

Mr. OXLEY. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to highlight an especially important milestone for the State of Ohio. From August 15 to the 17, the village of McComb will be celebrating its sesquicentennial birthday. Festivities include opening ceremonies, village tours, and a parade. I would like to recognize this profound civic event. As the Member of Congress, beholden to the constituents of McComb, I appreciate all their hard work which continues to make McComb a vibrant community. Their spirit of family and responsibility serves as a model for other towns to follow. I commend all the villagers of McComb as they celebrate their birthday, and I look forward to many more to come.

IN RECOGNITION OF KRISTEN
DiLORENZO—NEW YORK'S 19TH
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT REP-
RESENTATIVE TO THE 1997 GIRLS
NATION

HON. SUE W. KELLY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 22, 1997

Mrs. KELLY. Mr. Speaker, thank you for allowing me the opportunity to commend this year's participants to Girls Nation, an annual program which brings high school girls from across the country to our Nation's capitol. I am especially pleased to recognize a talented young constituent, Ms. Kristen DiLorenzo of Newburgh, NY, who was chosen to represent our great State.

Girls State is the first step before going on to Girls Nation, where leaders from across the State gather to learn about city, county and State level government. It was at this summit that Kristen was elected by her peers. With this honor, she became one of only 96 high school girls, representing 48 States, chosen to

come to Washington, DC, to get a hands-on lesson in civics and politics. These young women were selected because of their extraordinary display of leadership qualities.

Sponsored by the American Legion, Girls Nation has been bringing future leaders to Washington, DC, since 1947. The aim of this nonpartisan program is threefold: To teach the workings of the Federal Government; to further cultivate an interest in the civil and political realm; and to inculcate a value of good citizenship in these young women who have already shown an aptitude in civics.

Mr. Speaker, I am delighted to recognize this outstanding program, and I am proud to have such an extraordinary young woman like Kristen in my district, representing the great Empire State.

CIDCARE ACT

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 22, 1997

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing CIDCARE, in an effort to effectively stimulate the demand for higher quality care for our Nation's children while simultaneously removing barriers and providing resources to improve the quality of child care in the United States.

Child care continues to be a worry for most families as stories continue to surface about the lack of quality child care. Moreover, research has clearly demonstrated that a high-quality child care program is one that makes the healthy development and education of children its first objective and strives to stimulate the learning process of all children through developmentally appropriate activities that foster social, emotional, and intellectual growth. In addition, families in today's society are increasingly required to have both parents enter the work force. Accordingly, the demand for quality child care is increasing as is the need for credentialed and accredited child care providers.

Accordingly, CIDCARE will stimulate the demand for higher quality child care for our Nation's children while simultaneously removing barriers and providing resources to improve the quality of child care in the United States.

Many of my colleagues may have read about the tragic circumstances surrounding the Fiedelhotz family in Florida. The Fiedelhotz' son Jeremy died after only 2 hours at a day care facility. Though this tragedy should have never happened, it is an unfortunate example of what can and may continue to happen unless we encourage and inform all parents about the need for accredited and credentialed child care providers and facilities.

CIDCARE through the Tax Code will encourage the demand for accredited or credentialed child care. This will be accomplished in the following manner: First, by increasing the amount which an employee can contribute to a dependent care assistance plan if a child is in accredited or credentialed child care; second, changing the dependent care tax credit to allow parents to receive a higher and more equitable dependent day

care credit; third, providing tax benefits for employers which provide quality child care; fourth, extending eligibility for businesses to take a qualified charitable deduction for the donation of educational equipment and materials to public schools, accredited or credentialed nonprofit child care providers; fifth, establishing a \$260 million competitive grant program to assist States in improving the quality of child care; sixth, expanding public information and technical assistance services to identify and disseminate to the public what is important for child development in child care; seventh, providing \$50 million to create and operate a technology-based training infrastructure to enable child care providers nationwide to receive the training, education, and support they need to improve the quality of child care; eighth, creating a child care training revolving fund to enable child care providers and child care support entities to purchase computers, satellite dishes, and other technological equipment which enable them to participate in the child care training provided on the national infrastructure; ninth, requiring that all Federal child care centers will have to meet all State and local licensing and other regulatory requirements related to the provision of child care, within 6 months of the passage of this legislation; and tenth, extending the Perkins and Stafford Loan Forgiveness Program to include child care workers who are employed full time providing child care services and have a degree in early childhood education or development or receive professional child care credentials.

I want to urge all of my colleagues to review this bill and to cosponsor this important bill. Our children are our future and we must insist that they receive the best care possible, especially during their early development years.

I urge your support

WHO'S MANAGING THE MONEY

HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 22, 1997

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, the Summer 1997 edition of the Cleveland Branch NAACP Update contained an interesting article about the role of African-Americans in the money management industry. In the article, entitled, "Who's Managing The Money," Kevin A. Carter and Tony Chapelle take a closer look at the number of minorities in investment guidance positions.

Carter and Chapelle's article provides data concerning an apparent lack of African-American money managers, as well as figures showing that the bulk of African-American dollars are spent outside of the black community. Because of these realities, Carter and Chapelle stress the importance of African-Americans being employed "in money jobs" and knowing how to "leverage their purchasing power."

Mr. Speaker, I found this article to be very informative. "Who's Managing The Money" reminds us of the hurdles still standing in the way of African-Americans achieving economic freedom and financial independence. I commend Mr. Carter and Mr. Chapelle for writing

such an excellent article, and I wish to share it with my colleagues and the Nation.

WHO'S MANAGING THE MONEY

(By Kevin A. Carter and Tony Chapelle)

After viewing the movie Jerry McGuire, and the Academy Awards Ceremony, most African Americans are familiar with the Cuba Gooding, Jr. quote "show me the money." As an African American athlete, Gooding's character (Rod Tidwell) has remained as Tom Cruise's (Jerry McGuire) only client after Jerry is fired from Sports Management Incorporated. Rod wants Jerry to "show him the money," or negotiate a long-term contract with the Arizona Cardinals. While the movie illustrates several valuable lessons about life, it also highlights one disturbing reality of African American existence—African Americans do not "manage the money"—even when they are the principal product or service.

In the movie, Jerry is a white American, and no African American sports agent is identified at any segment in the movie. This inequity is reflected in real life. While African American athletes amass billions in wealth, less than 10% have African American agents. This inequity is also reflected in your daily life! By the year 2000, African Americans will earn \$500 billion a year in income. Unfortunately, Black consumers typically spend 93% of their money with non-Black companies. Our current \$400 billion dollars in purchasing power is only being channeled into approximately \$30 billion in revenues for Black owned businesses!

This inequity of "who's managing the money" is reflected throughout the financial markets.

African Americans represent less than 2% of all the investment consultants in the country. Importance: Where will you obtain your investment guidance?

There are only 37 Black investment managers with discretion over portfolios at majority-owned institutions (either asset management firms, or major pension funds). Importance: Blacks at white firms usually have access to more resources—more frequent and larger trading commissions for minority brokers, bigger donations for community organizations and more chances to bring in Black interns.

In 1996 only 5% of the money management firms hired by institutional money managers were minorities. Of that amount, African American money managers only managed \$1.045 billion, or one-and-a-quarter percent (0.025%) of the money invested by these institutional money managers. Importance: Growth in investment accounts is not paralleled by a growth in business for African American securities companies.

Of the over 7,000 mutual funds, seven African American-owned companies now offer a total of twelve mutual funds to consumers. Six of the twelve funds were started within the last 12 months. Importance: As stockholders, pension fund managers have an important voice in the hiring, purchasing and operations of American corporations. A voice that could be used to better conditions for African American, and other minority, workers.

According to the most recent statistics available from the U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, African Americans comprise only 8.8% of the securities and commodities brokerages and exchanges and 11.7% of the insurance agency and brokerage industry. Importance: Growth in the financial services industry is not reflected in growing employment opportunities for African Americans.

Why should African Americans focus on who's managing money? Because savings and the accumulation of wealth are the engines which drive industrial production and economic growth in this country. In America, savings are redirected into business equity and debt that creates new plants, products and jobs. The economic strength of a community (and a country) is determined by what it produces in goods and services, not by what it consumes! If African Americans are not employed in the "money" jobs, or leverage their purchasing power, the capital markets will not be used to address African American concerns and issues.

So don't always assert "show me the money," ask "who's managing the money!"

TRIBUTE TO THE LAKE COUNTY FOP

HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 22, 1997

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Speaker, it is my distinct honor to congratulate the Fraternal Order of Police [FOP], Lake County Anton Lodge No. 125. Yesterday, the Lake County FOP began hosting the annual Indiana State Fraternal Order of Police Golf Tournament at Broadmoor Country Club in Merrillville, IN and Summertime Golf Club in Crown Point, IN. Specifically, I would like to congratulate Lake County FOP chairman, Patrick Tracy, and co-chairmen, Robert Porras and Tony Ramirez, on the leadership they have displayed in organizing this event. The Lake County Anton Lodge is expecting the 2-day event to attract over 400 golfers throughout the State of Indiana. Several executive officers of the Indiana Fraternal Order of Police will be in attendance at this tournament, including State president, Mike Cook, State vice-president and Anton Lodge No. 125 president, Tim Downs, national trustee, Robert Imborek, and former national president of the Fraternal Order of Police, R. Pat Stark.

The largest and most commanding voice on behalf of our Nation's law enforcement officers, the FOP was founded in 1915 in Pittsburgh, PA, with the intent of improving the working conditions of police who were assigned long and tedious shifts 365 days of the year. Since 1915, the organization's membership has grown to nearly 2,000 local lodges, with almost 270,000 members nationwide. The FOP has, over the years, successfully served as a unifying voice for the men and women protecting our communities by providing its members with the latest developments in labor and employee relations through both an aggressive schedule of seminars and several prominent publications. Due to the dissemination of information pertaining to bargaining, employee relations, and representation, more labor contracts are negotiated by FOP lodges than by any other professional police association. The FOP proudly attributes its success to the foundation of its organization, which is best described in the phrase "Police Representing Police."

The Fraternal Order of Police has also effectively represented the interests of its members through the pursuit of an aggressive na-

tional legislative agenda, advancing issues important to rank-and-file law enforcement officers. The National Legislative Program of the FOP, the most active and comprehensive of any law enforcement organization in Washington, is committed to legislation which will support better living and working conditions for law enforcement officers, improve safety for officers on the job, and continue to increase the level of efficiency and professionalism of law enforcement.

Through its local lodges, the Fraternal Order of Police plays a crucial role in bettering the relationship between law enforcement and local communities. Local FOP lodges have been active in such programs as youth sports, drug and crime awareness programs, and other community activities which have served to integrate the efforts of police forces and individual citizens in combating crime. It is through the support of events, like the annual golf tournament, that the FOP can continue its fine work in strengthening our communities.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my other distinguished colleagues to join me in commending the Fraternal Order of Police, Anton Lodge No. 125, as it hosts the Annual Indiana State Golf Tournament. The work the Lake County Fraternal Order of Police has done for our communities has undoubtedly improved the quality of life in Indiana's First Congressional District.

DENIAL OF PAY ADJUSTMENT FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS

HON. MAX SANDLIN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 22, 1997

Mr. SANDLIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce legislation that exempts Members of Congress from receiving the cost of living pay increase for fiscal year 1998. It is irresponsible for us to increase our own pay at a time when we have not met our obligation to the American people to balance the Federal budget. We are at a critical point in our Federal spending priorities. We are making decisions to cut spending that will impact all Americans.

At a time when some in Government are seriously considering cutting Medicare benefits to our seniors in order to balance the budget, how can we justify giving ourselves a pay raise? Our parents worked a lifetime for those benefits. We cannot in good conscience increase our pay while breaking our commitment to them. These are some of the most vulnerable in our society and their health care needs must come first.

At a time when unfairly cutting veterans' benefits is under consideration, how can we justify giving ourselves a pay raise? Our veterans laid down their lives for our country. Our world dominance today is due in large part to the men and women who have served our country in harm's way throughout history. We have an obligation to them not to turn our backs on their health care needs.

At a time when we are struggling to give every student an opportunity for a college education, how can we justify giving ourselves a pay raise? Our students represent the future

of our country. By providing them the opportunity to further their education, we advance the American ideals of social progress and equality. We must do everything within our power to make post secondary education more affordable for everyone who wants to attend.

At a time when we cannot adequately fund transportation and infrastructure repairs and improvements, how can we justify giving ourselves a pay raise? The strength of America's economy was built on the foundation of a world class infrastructure. We cannot continue to increase our productivity and expand our economy without improvements to our infrastructure.

We have just begun to work toward easing the tax burden on the American people. How can we justify giving ourselves a pay raise before that task is complete? The Taxpayer Relief Act that recently passed the House raised the estate tax exemption from \$600,000 to \$1,000,000 by the year 2007. Many families in my district in east Texas who own farms or small businesses could lose significant portions of their family property waiting for this provision to be implemented. The exemption should be \$1 million now, not 10 years from now.

As one of my constituent's wrote, Congress is here to take care of people. Congress must get to work on the people's business. I hope my fellow Members will join me in opposing a congressional pay raise until we have taken care of the people.

“END THE DEATH TAX NOW!”

HON. DONALD A. MANZULLO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 22, 1997

Mr. MANZULLO. Mr. Speaker, as the chairman of the Small business Subcommittee on Taxes, Business Opportunities and Exports, and as a private individual, there is nothing more inconsistent and unfair than estate taxes, better known as death taxes. This is the last opportunity the Government has to say thanks for a job well done. What you have accumulated at death is after a lifetime of paying electricity, sewer, water, gasoline, sales, real estate, mortgage, and deed filing, capital gains, excise, State and Federal income, and in some cases, death taxes when one or both of your parents die.

ARE WE THERE YET?

My kids made up a game to play when we drive back and forth to Washington. It's called, Name That Tax. Have you ever tried to entertain three little kids in a mini van? It beats, Are we there yet? What happens when you get married, you get—that's right—a marriage tax. This is not the cost of the wedding, which is not about a ticket tax? Got that. What about a toll tax? Yes, we have that also. What about gas tax? Yes, President Clinton raised that by 4.3 cents to pay for more welfare spending—he calls it deficit reduction—the Government gets fatter while you get slimmer. And what happens when you make a phone call? Yes, the long-distance tax, the short-distance tax. If you put a string between two tin cans for

primitive communications, you have to pay tax on string. If you stop at a grocery and make sandwiches, most States have a lower sales tax on grocery items, but if you are in a hurry you pay a travelers's tax at the local McDonalds. But you dare not phone ahead to another cell area, because you'll get hit with a roving tax.

The death tax is the Federal Government's last chance at leveling your income and spreading the wealth—socialism. As an attorney, before I was elected, I had to tell a farm family that half their land had to be sold to pay for death taxes: that's a tough sell when it takes \$1 million worth of assets to make \$30,000 a year. And it had to be paid within 9 months.

SOME RELIEF COMING

Each year I have been a Member of Congress I have cosponsored legislation to outlaw this tax. Now, under Republican leadership in this tax by nearly doubling the exemption to \$1.2 million, even more for farms and small businesses. If we had a Republican President, perhaps the entire estate tax could be eliminated.

Writing in the June 30, 1997, edition of "FarmWeek," Ross Korves, an economist for the American Farm Bureau Federation, cites some very interesting facts. In spite of the annual \$17 billion in death tax revenues, this drive to collect 1 percent of the annual taxes paid to the Federal Government comes from a general dislike for people who have wealth. And, he states, "a tax on savings and investing will quite logically result in less saving and investing. Less saving and investing leads to a slower growing economy, fewer increases in productivity, and a slower rise in the growth of the standard of living." A Tax Foundation report compared the disincentive effects of the estate tax and of the income tax. The foundation calculated how high the top income tax rate would have to be to have the same disincentive effect as the current estate tax system. Get this: the study showed the estate tax has roughly the same effect on entrepreneurial incentives as a doubling of the income tax.

And in 1993, Fiscal Associates, Inc., estimated that if the estate tax had ended in 1993, by the year 2000 the effects of ending the estate tax would be reflected in economic output with an economy about \$79 billion larger, an increase of 228,000 jobs, and a total capital in the economy of about \$640 billion larger. Korves quotes B. Douglas Bernheim of Stanford University, who wrote 10 years ago in a publication called, "Does the Estate Tax Raise Revenue?" Bernheim says no. Korves agrees:

Stronger economic growth would help offset the loss of direct revenue resulting from repealing the estate tax. The increased revenue from economic growth and the revenue losses from estate tax avoidance outlined by Bernheim are definitely larger than the current direct revenue from the estate tax. Eliminating the estate tax is likely to result in more revenue to the federal government than the current tax system.

Hey, what about fairness? I visited a farm family a few weeks ago. The wife had inherited the farm from her parents. When her dad died 20 years ago, the family had to pay death taxes. The mother died a few months ago, and death taxes again have to be paid. The

goal is to pass the farm on to the three children, each of whom works full time on the farm and has a full time job in the city.

I read an article by a university professor on why she thought death taxes were appropriate. After her various spread the wealth and social responsibility arguments, I concluded that we should impose death taxes only on those people who think death taxes are appropriate. What's more annoying is we pay taxes for higher education and use our precious after-tax dollars to send our kids to college so they can hear this professor. Then they become Congressmen who believe taking everybody's money is real justice, and that is the reason the death tax is not repealed.

IN LOVING MEMORY OF JAMES
ARTHUR HUGHES

HON. BILL PASCRELL, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

HON. CHAKA FATTAH

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 22, 1997

Mr. PASCRELL. Mr. Speaker, my colleague Mr. FATTAH, and I would like to call to your attention James Arthur Hughes of Philadelphia, PA, who recently passed away.

James, known to those affectionately as "Jim," was born on October 21, 1925, in Whitetown, NC, to Willie Arthur and Carrie Alice Coles Hughes. A man of deep and quiet faith, Jim spent his early years in the fellowship of Smith Chapel Baptist Church.

After serving his country in the service of the U.S. Navy during World War II, Jim worked and resided in Harrisburg, PA, where he directed a vocational school for tailors and seamstresses. After moving to Philadelphia, Jim became a lifelong member of Calvary Episcopal Church where he was confirmed in the faith in 1955.

Jim believed that education was the key to the future and to success. He continued his post-high-school education at Pioneer Business School and Temple University where he specialized in finance and mortgage lending. His talents for banking and finance were put to good use as Jim became vice president of the Carver Loan and Investment Co. He subsequently joined Berean Federal Saving Bank, the oldest African-American owned savings and loan institution in the country, where he became vice president and managing officer.

Although he officially retired in 1992, Jim continued to work with Berean as a consultant. Further, Jim also served as the president and CEO of the Eden Cemetery and was special assistant to the controller of the city of Philadelphia.

Jim was a man of extraordinary vision and energy. He was a founding member and first African-American to serve on the board of governors of the State System of Higher Education in Pennsylvania, serving for more than 13 years. His love for education was further evidenced in his work as a member of the council of trustees for Cheyney University for the last 14 years. Jim was also a member of the Penndelphia Scholarship Foundation, a

college scholarship fund for the disadvantaged.

Jim's service and love for his community was also evident through his work as a member of the NAACP, the West Indian Benevolent Association, and the Philadelphia Urban League. He also served as president of the South Saint Bernard Street Improvement Association.

Jim was known and highly respected for his financial acumen, but his true passion was golf. He was an initial investor and fervently served as a board member and past president of the Greater Philadelphia Golf and Country Club, the first African-American owned 18 hole championship golf course in the country. Jim was past president and club champion of the Del-Vay Golf Club, an officer with the Freeway Golf Club, member of the Just Golfer Golf Club, and a former member of the Philadelphia Chapter of the National Negro Golf Association. Jim also co-founded and was vice president of the Hughes, Jones, Oglesby Golf Foundation, which was founded to instill the love of golf in other young African-Americans.

Jim was the loving husband of Ann E. Adams Hughes, the proud father of the Honorable Vincent Hughes, State Senator of Pennsylvania and his stepdaughter Veda Diallo, the proud father-in-law of the Honorable Renee Cardwell-Hughes, as well as the proud grandfather of Ariell and Alek Hughes.

Mr. Speaker, we ask that you join us, our colleagues, Jim's family and friends, and the State of Pennsylvania in remembering James Arthur Hughes' outstanding and invaluable contributions to the community.

TIME TO CHANGE A STATIC CUBA POLICY

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 22, 1997

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I commend to my colleagues' attention an editorial that appeared earlier this month in the Miami Herald. The editorial concludes, based on a recent poll by Florida International University's Institute of Public Opinion Research, that among the Cuban American community in Dade County, there is a wide and healthy plurality of views on a number of issues, including current United States policy toward Cuba.

Such a diversity of opinions and an active debate on Cuba policy are in the national interest, and I look forward to renewing that debate in this body. It is time to explore this diversity of opinion and reexamine the static assumptions underlying our 39-year-old policy toward Cuba.

The editorial follows:

[From the Miami Herald, July 1, 1997]

YEAR 39 AND COUNTING

Frustration is a powerful, if maddening, force. And it runs through the results of the most recent poll of Dade County residents of Cuban heritage. Such, and other, deeper emotions may well explain some of the survey's findings, as well as some of its apparent contradictions.

Since 1959 Cubans have migrated to Greater Miami seeking haven from Fidel Castro's

revolution. After 38 years, many still anxiously await Castro's demise, await the end of his totalitarian regime, await a free Cuba. People inevitably tire of waiting.

The poll by Florida International University's Institute of Public Opinion Research, funded by The Herald, suggests a growing pessimism, unlike in the heady days after the Iron Curtain came crashing down. Then, Christmas toasts in Miami were made to the next *Nochebuena* in Havana. FIU's similar poll in 1991 found that 77 percent of those questioned expected major political change in Cuba within five years.

This latest poll, though, shows that only 36 percent believe that such change is likely, with another 38 percent responding that change likely never will come or that they don't know when it may. Perhaps this is to be expected now, 16 months after Castro's MIGs shot down two unarmed Brothers to the Rescue planes, killing four civilians. That barbarous act froze the possibility of rapprochement with the United States that had existed for a time then.

Today Castro remains, if not the world's wildest dictator, certainly the longest-lasting. He has consistently manipulated to his own favor events that could potentially damage his power; witness the 1980 Mariel boatlift and the 1984 exodus of rafters. His cunning leaves not only Washington but Cuban exiles at a loss for strategy. Perhaps that's why 73 percent of those polled said that the U.S. embargo has not worked well. And yet, absent anything better, 72 percent favored continuing it.

Moreover, the survey reflected something that few outside of South Florida often recognize: Not all Cubans here think the same. In fact, the poll reflects a wide and healthy plurality of views on a number of issues. Consider the 48 percent for and 45 percent against establishing a national dialogue with Cuba; the 60 percent for and 38 percent against U.S. companies doing business with Cuba; the 43 percent in agreement and 49 in disagreement with a Miami radio station that stopped broadcasting Cuban music by artists living on the island.

The influence of young Cuban Americans and of the more-recent arrivals from Cuba also made its mark, diversifying and moderating views. Yet on the question of whether exiles might return to Cuba, painful nostalgia clearly mixes with pragmatism. Poll respondents who arrived after 1990 appeared most willing to entertain thoughts of returning, perhaps because of their closer island ties.

Yet more important is to note the few, some 20 to 30 percent overall, who might return under questionable economic or political circumstances. While nearing four decades of diaspora, Cubans here, citizens and noncitizens alike, know not when those circumstances may change. But this poll shows anew that the diversity of Cubans' views in South Florida is anything but static, and stereotypes are inaccurate.

SHARPSBURG'S FALLEN HERO

HON. BOB ETHERIDGE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 22, 1997

Mr. ETHERIDGE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a fallen hero in Sharpsburg, NC, in my congressional district. Wayne Hathaway, Sharpsburg's chief of police, was brutally slain in the line of duty last Thursday.

Chief Hathaway served 25 years, more than half his entire life, enforcing the law and keeping the peace in Sharpsburg. Last week, the chief made the ultimate sacrifice while responding to a call about a domestic dispute. The accused killer did not end his crime with the chief but turned his gun on his own wife and tragically took her life as well.

Mr. Speaker, on Sunday, I joined 1,200 mourners in Sharpsburg to pay tribute to Chief Hathaway's quarter century of service, leadership, and friendship. Law enforcement officers serve each and every day across this country in the battle against the criminal element to keep our streets and communities safe. We in Congress must give our police the support they need so that the service and sacrifice of Wayne Hathaway and all the dedicated officers like him are not made in vain.

Nothing is more important to our people than safe streets and communities in which they can life, work, and raise a family. Wayne Hathaway provided that public safety to Sharpsburg for 25 years, and we are in his debt.

Jesus teaches us "Greater love has no one than this, that he lay down his life for his friends." (John 15:13).

Mr. Speaker, on Sunday Sharpsburg buried a fallen hero who laid down his life for his friends and neighbors. Our thoughts and prayers are with the family and friends of Wayne Hathaway.

TRIBUTE TO MARVIN J. SONOSKY

HON. GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 22, 1997

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a man who spent his life and career working on behalf of Indian tribes and people to ensure that the United States lived up to its trust responsibility to them, Marvin Sonosky, of Alexandria, VA. On July 16, Mr. Sonosky died of heart failure. He was 88 years old. I join the many friends of Mr. Sonosky in mourning the loss of one of Indian country's greatest advocates. I would like to convey my personal sympathies to his wife, Shirley Freimuth Sonosky, his three daughters, Judith Kreisberg, Joann Hirsch, and Karen Hecker, and to his seven grandchildren and to his one great grandchild.

Mr. Sonosky was born in Duluth, MN. He graduated from college and law school at the University of Minnesota. After four years of private practice in Duluth, Mr. Sonosky came to Washington in 1937 and joined the Lands Division of the Department of Justice, where he served for 17 years. He was named a special assistant to the Attorney General and frequently argued before the U.S. Supreme Court. In 1951, Mr. Sonosky returned to private practice, first in association with two Washington law firms and later as a sole practitioner. In 1976, he founded the law firm of Sonosky, Chambers & Sachse, where he practiced until his death. Through the last week of his life, he remained active in the trial practice of the firm.

Mr. Sonosky was a unique individual in this city, in that he was one of the best advocates

in his field, yet he never sought the accolades or tributes that so many seek to obtain. Instead, his tribute came from knowing that every day that he worked he had the potential of improving perhaps just one Indian person's life. I would like to share with my colleagues some of the many legislative initiatives involving Indian tribes that were the brainchild of Mr. Sonosky. These are but one measure of the impact that Mr. Sonosky had in improving the lives and opportunities of Indian tribal governments and their people, and which has done much to ensure that the United States stands behind its trust obligation to them.

Following devastating losses of Indian reservation land, and its resulting poverty, Mr. Sonosky worked with Congress to secure the enactment of Federal statutes that returned over 1 million acres of undisposed of surplus lands within those reservations to the tribes—the resources from which have been vital to the economies of many Indian communities. Mr. Sonosky also brought to the attention of Congress the need for legislation authorizing Indian tribes to recover just compensation for lands taken by the United States, so that the damages awarded would not be unfairly diminished by the value of food and rations that the United States had otherwise promised in exchange for the lands acquired. And when government officials unlawfully offset welfare claims against trust funds of individual Indians, Mr. Sonosky successfully challenged that practice in Federal court, after which he worked with Congress to ensure that all individual Indians who had been harmed by the practice were properly reimbursed.

While much of Mr. Sonosky's work with Congress focused on righting past wrongs, an equal part of his work has resulted in legislation that will protect Indian rights for generations to come. Through his efforts, Federal law that had previously allowed States to assume jurisdiction over certain matters on Indian reservations were amended to expressly require tribal consent prior to application of State jurisdiction. And most significantly, when limitations contained in the statutes governing Federal court jurisdiction effectively barred Indian tribes from invoking that forum to vindicate federally protected rights, Mr. Sonosky successfully pushed for legislation that today vests the Federal courts with jurisdiction to adjudicate any claim brought by an Indian tribe.

The honor of the Nation with regard to our obligations to Indian people has been well served by Mr. Sonosky. We will miss him dearly.

THE CONNECTING LINE

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 22, 1997

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, those who think the investigation into the scandals surrounding the Clinton White House are sadly mistaken if they dismiss it as a merely partisan attack.

The New York Times has never been known as a mouthpiece for the Republican Party, and could not be accused of aiding or

abetting such partisanship. All the more significant, then, is the Tuesday column by A.M. Rosenthal, entitled "The Connecting Line."

The "connecting" is done to the bewildering and seemingly unconnected scandals, and establishes a common theme.

That common theme, Mr. Speaker, is the manipulation of the United States by the People's Republic of China, and the extent to which the actions of the Clinton administration made that manipulation possible. The column is a must-read for anyone who still thinks, and dares to claim, that this scandal is only about campaign finance reform.

Mr. Speaker, there is no reason why preparation should not be made for the consideration of impeachment of the President, a suggestion I do not make lightly.

I place the Rosenthal column in today's RECORD.

[From the New York Times, July 22, 1997]

THE CONNECTING LINE

(By A.M. Rosenthal)

In just one day last week three stories were reported that told of the stunning successes the Chinese Politburo has achieved in manipulating America and diminishing it as a credible political player in the Far East.

Americans can find similar stories almost every day in their press. But American journalism, like American diplomacy and politics, has failed to show the clear line that connects the stories. And historically—meaning from tomorrow deep into the next century—that failure can be the Politburo's biggest triumph of all.

One story dealt with China's plan to influence the American Presidential race and how President Clinton insisted that the agent of Beijing's chief overseas economic commercial partner be given a role in the campaign.

This agent, John Huang, received regular C.I.A. briefings. If the White House does not understand that anything interesting the C.I.A. told him found its way through his Indonesian masters to their Beijing partners, it would be obscene self-delusion amounting to dereliction of duty.

Another story was about the growing worry in Congress that U.S. intelligence has not kept track of how China's increasing military and political power affect America. The house has called for a report within a year. It appropriated \$5 million to hire academics to help our multi-billion-dollar intelligence machinery.

The third story told of how the dissident movement has been crushed in China. The Communists got a free hand when the Clinton Administration dropped human rights as a goal of its foreign policy. The Communist then had no worry about economic penalty for the torture and murder of Chinese guilt of trying to express themselves. So they set to work.

Just another human rights story. But the connecting line among all the successes of China is human rights. The line begins with President Clinton's decision in 1994 to renege on promises he had made to use economic pressure to help imprisoned Chinese and Tibetan dissidents.

Human rights for Chinese—the right to speak, write and worship as they choose—should be important in themselves to Americans. They should make us cherish and protect our own, inspire us to give a hand to those who have none.

The apologists for China sneer at all that. What are we, missionaries? They say Americans supporting human rights thirst for en-

emies after the Soviet breakup and select China for the role.

This is a knowing falsehood. The opposite is true. Like other police-state rulers, Chinese Communists live in fear of their people's desire for liberties. They see American democracy as the danger to the Communist Party, the inevitable enemy. They search out other dictatorships for help in damaging America.

That is why China sells nuclear technology to the likes of Iran. To weaken America—that is the connecting line in Politburo policy.

For Mr. Clinton, the decision to betray Chinese human rights was the beginning of the line to the other accommodations and appeasements that flowed from it. Could he have brought into his campaign a man useful only because of his links with China, direct or indirect, if he were still standing up to what the Communists were doing to dissidents?

The President's men, and women, walk the line with him. For career reasons, they pretended to believe his cynical fantasy that deserting human rights would somehow make the Communists improve human rights. They said straight-faced that it would also persuade the Politburo to safeguard America's security interests—no more sales of cruise missiles and nuclear technology to the Irans of the world.

So when American intelligence did report those sales, the Administration whined a bit but accepted Beijing's insulting answer that it knew nothing about the sales. They expected Americans to believe even pistols could be exported from China without Beijing's approval.

Only one thing prevents Beijing from fully relishing its double victory over Chinese human rights and American's claims to international moral leadership.

Beijing has not yet stamped out one human rights struggle—the passion for freedom of worship. Yesterday the U.S. again acknowledged the persecution of Christians in China. America's Government will try to remain detached. America's people may not.

HONORING COL. ROBERT J. COUGHLIN'S RETIREMENT FROM THE U.S. ARMY

HON. JAMES V. HANSEN

OF UTAH

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 22, 1997

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to honor Col. Robert J. Coughlin, who is retiring in November from the U.S. Army, after many years of devoted service. Col. Robert J. Coughlin will officially retire on November 1, 1997, after 28 years of active service to the U.S. Army. He began his Army career shortly after graduating from Northeastern University, with a B.S. degree in chemical engineering, and marrying Kathy, his wife of over 28 years. In 1969, he was promoted to 1st Lt. and served as a chemical engineer and company commander at Pine Bluff Arsenal in Arkansas. In 1971, he was assigned to Fort Carson, CO, and was promoted to the rank of captain. In January 1973, the Coughlins moved to New Orleans where Captain Coughlin graduated from Tulane University with a masters degree in chemical engineering. After serving a tour in Germany,

Major Coughlin attended the Naval Command and Staff College in Newport, RI, and went on to serve as a chemistry instructor at the U.S. Naval Academy. After serving as one of the best chemistry instructors in the armed services, Major Coughlin was sent to Fort McClellan, and promoted to the rank of Lt. Col. After his tour at McClellan, he and his family again moved to Germany, this time to the 1st Armored Division Headquarters located in Ansbach. During his second tour in Germany, he was selected to serve as the battalion commander at Fort McClellan in 1990. While serving at Fort McClellan, he was promoted to the rank of colonel, and selected to attend the Air War College in Montgomery, AL. He then served as the director of training at Fort McClellan before assuming his current command at the Deseret Chemical Depot, in Tooele, UT.

Colonel Coughlin commanded the Deseret Chemical Depot through a very difficult period and was personally responsible for its successful standup as a separate Army installation with an annual operating budget of over \$25 million. Through his hard work and dedication he earned an unprecedented high level of trust from local citizens, as well as State and local officials, overcoming great opposition to the start up of the first full-scale chemical demilitarization facility within CONUS. Under Colonel Coughlin's command the Tooele Chemical Demilitarization Facility has safely destroyed thousands of obsolete chemical weapons and over 1,000,000 pounds of chemical agent. His leadership was critical to ensuring high levels of emergency preparedness and the maximum safety of depot workers and the public from the risks associated with the chemical stockpile stored at the Deseret Chemical Depot.

Throughout his Army career, Colonel Coughlin has displayed unique abilities to manage and lead. Colonel Coughlin's leadership consistently earns the untiring trust of the work force under his command, and helps them to produce at levels far above of expectations. He has always gained the respect, loyalty, and dedicated service of the managers and employees that have had the good fortune to work with or for him. When he retires on November 1, 1997, the Army will lose the service of a good man and a dedicated public servant. His contributions have been many, and the positive effect he has had throughout his career on those that he has worked with will long be appreciated. Colonel Coughlin has been an invaluable asset to the U.S. Army and the United States of America. I personally wish to take this time to thank Colonel Coughlin, his wife Kathy, and their two daughters, Karyn and Kelli, for the many sacrifices they have undoubtedly made in the service of our Nation. I wish them all the best of luck in the future.

CARL MAXEY: A CHAMPION OF
JUSTICE

HON. JIM McDERMOTT

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 22, 1997

Mr. McDERMOTT Mr. Speaker, our country has lost a true champion of justice. Carl

Maxey, of Spokane, WA, died last week, on Thursday, July 16, 1997. An accomplished attorney, Mr. Maxey was a widely known, and deeply respected, civil rights advocate whose activism spanned his lifetime. Despite a difficult childhood that included placement in an orphanage and early years on an Idaho Indian reservation, Carl Maxey rose to prominence through his hard work and unwavering commitment to justice and fair treatment for all. Mr. Maxey was a longtime resident of Spokane, where he graduated from the School of Law at Gonzaga University. He then became the first African-American from eastern Washington to pass the Washington State Bar examination, and began a successful law practice that included defense representation in a number of well-known Washington State criminal cases.

A blossoming legal career did not deter Carl Maxey from lifelong civil rights activism. As the civil rights movement emerged in the South, he dedicated himself to its goals, working zealously for more than 40 years to realize them. His efforts included legal services to rights workers, political organizing and candidacy, and pro bono representation of poor, and often minority, clients.

A mentor and inspiration to many African-Americans, Carl Maxey long will remain a model for all Americans. His leadership sprang from a rare combination of undeniable personal magnetism, unswerving conviction, and unyielding determination. His loss is deeply felt because Carl Maxey enriched all whom his good work touched. We are profoundly saddened by his death, and extend our deepest sympathies to his family.

TRIBUTE TO LT. COL. BILL
SIMMONS

HON. BRAD SHERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 22, 1997

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Lt. Col. Bill Simmons for his extraordinary dedication to the defense of our Nation and our community.

Bill has moved throughout the ranks of the Marine Corps in a short period of time. In 1976 he was commissioned as a second lieutenant following graduation from the Naval ROTC Program at Iowa State University. Because of his distinguished and exceptional service he was soon promoted to company commander.

The words "promoted because of exceptional service" have followed Bill throughout his career. Therefore, today I call upon my distinguished colleagues to join me in honoring Bill for his exceptional service and congratulate him on his promotion to the Marine Corps Office of Legislative Affairs.

Bill is not honored here today solely for his service to the Marine Corps. He is also a distinguished community servant and a loving family man. Bill had developed, organized and implemented a drug intervention program in our community schools. This program sponsors dialogue between both students and their mentors truly convincing these students not to

use drugs. Bill has also organized more than 200 Color Guards, the 1996 Taste of Encino Race and sponsored the Toys for Tots Program. All the while, Bill was tending to his duties as a battalion officer, father, and husband.

If I had to choose one phrase to describe Bill I would say he "can do". He has served to maintain relations between the people of our community and has served organizations such as the Encino Chamber of Commerce and the Van Nuys Police Department. His ability to ensure that everyone's interests and ideas are properly represented has enabled him to move throughout the ranks of the military and serve those in our community.

I join the family and friends of Lt. Col. Bill Simmons and citizens of Encino in honoring Bill today for his distinguished service to our community.

RECOGNIZING INDIA'S 50TH
ANNIVERSARY OF INDEPENDENCE

HON. ALCEE L. HASTINGS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 22, 1997

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise today regarding United States foreign involvement with India. Last December I visited India and spoke with some of the country's business leaders, and I discovered that businesses in India are entrepreneurial, active, and growing. Due to India's undying spirit to be a participant in the world's economy, Indo-United States relations and bilateral trade have grown during the past year. The United States is now India's largest trading partner and foremost foreign investor. Many U.S. companies are looking for opportunities for further expansion. Both the Indian market and government are working to secure a place for United States business in India. The economy, markets, and infrastructure are being reformed and liberalized. India needs foreign investment and technological development. Foreign aid from the United States is instrumental in implementing programs that help solve problems in the areas of health, family welfare, and education.

In light of India's current reforms, its strong democracy, and its devotion to the welfare of its people, it is clear that India has and will continue to put United States aid to good use. On August 15, India will be celebrating its 50th anniversary of independence and democracy. It is imperative that the United States recognize India's achievement at this time and renew its commitment to the country. I recently received a letter from the Ambassador from India, Naresh Chandra, who explained in detail India's past achievements and current goals. I have included the Ambassador's letter with my statement, and I encourage my colleagues to read it.

India is growing and expanding, and now it is time for the United States to participate in that expansion.

AMBASSADOR OF INDIA,

Washington, DC, July 11, 1997.

HON. ALCEE HASTINGS,

U.S. House of Representatives, Longworth House Office Building, Washington, DC.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN HASTINGS, Almost a year ago when I had just about started my

assignment as Ambassador to this great country, I had occasion to write to you on an amendment moved by Congressman Dan Burton on the Foreign Operations Bill. This amendment was not approved by a vote of 296 to 127. It now appears that the House would be moved to consider a similar amendment to the Foreign Operations Bill for FY 1998.

First, I would like to say that my year in Washington has been a most interesting and rewarding experience, the highlight of which has been the encouragement and support that I have received from Members of Congress, like yourself. We have witnessed during this period a further upswing in Indo-US relations and in the growth of bilateral trade making US our largest trading partner as well as the foremost foreign investor in India.

US trade with India which was a mere \$500 million in 1991 is now around \$9.5 billion. Many US companies are considering further expansion of their operations in India. Enron which had to cross many hurdles to commence the \$1.2 billion Dabhol power project is so interested in the opportunities emerging in the Indian market that it has plans to invest an additional \$10 billion over the next decade. Many processed foods with American brand names have become very popular in the Indian market. Automobiles of US design are increasing their presence on Indian roads. Banks and financial institutions too are taking advantage of recently created business opportunities. In the insurance sector also, the door has been opened for starting joint ventures in the field of health insurance.

The coalition of parties ruling at the Centre have not only continued with economic reforms but expanded it into many more areas. Custom duties and other taxes have been further liberalized to encourage foreign investment in infrastructure and other areas of the economy. The US Administration has included India among the 10 most important emerging markets and this is borne out by the number of major US companies operating in India. A list of these companies is enclosed.

There is now in India much greater understanding and acceptance of the need for foreign investment and technology collaboration for meeting the vast needs of India's developing economy. All sections are agreed that this is necessary to maintain and increase the growth rate of around 7 per cent that we have been achieving in recent years.

While US aid funds are relatively much smaller than the inflow of capital into business and industry, they do serve the purpose of enabling very important programmes to be implemented in backward areas for the benefit of the disadvantaged in the field of health, family welfare and education. These programmes involving interacting of American experts and officials with NGOs and Indian volunteers is of great help in enhancing people to people understanding between the two countries.

In a month from now we would be celebrating the 50th anniversary of India's independence and democracy. While we have achieved much during this period by way of consolidation of the nation state, providing adequate food security for the people, and setting the base for economic development, there are still many challenges that we have to face and overcome for providing the desirable level of living to large sections of our people. At this time of review and introspection, we are conscious of the benefits that we have derived by way of bilateral cooperation

with the US in the important areas of agriculture, education, science and technology. At this time when we are looking for much greater cooperation in these areas, it is unfortunate that we might have to tackle something of a negative nature in the House.

It was gratifying to see in the debate on the House floor that took place in June last year on a similar amendment, that several Congressmen very ably put forth the following points:

(i) India has made a success of its democracy and established powerful institutions like an independent judiciary, a free press and vigorous political parties providing for consultation and participation in Government in accordance with the rule of law.

(ii) India, which like the US has a multi-religious and multi-ethnic society, has resolved conflict situations in a lawful, democratic manner and taken concrete steps to further improve the human rights situation, including the setting up of an effective National Human Rights Commission.

(iii) Indo-US business and trade relations have improved considerably with the US companies taking good advantage of the opportunities emerging in the Indian market, as borne out by the large number of US companies operating successfully in India.

(iv) The situation in Punjab had been resolved and the situation in Jammu & Kashmir has improved.

All the above points continue to be not only valid, but have acquired even greater force. Investment approvals pertaining to US companies are now for the order of \$8.5 billion. The opportunities existing for US companies in infrastructure sectors like telecom, roads, ports and power have a potential for fruitful investment of over \$20 billion per year.

The US Administration has acknowledged the improved situation with regard to human rights and also cited the problems created by the trans-border support for terrorist activities in India; the most recent example of which was the explosion caused in a train in Punjab which killed thirty-four civilian passengers on July 8th with serious injuries to many more. This highlights the need for not doing anything to encourage front organizations created for the sold purpose of mobilizing support and funds for essentially terrorist outfits.

Since last year there have been general elections to the State Assemblies in Punjab with a voter turn-out of over 69% and which brought the Sikh-dominated party, the Akali Dal to power in association with another party, namely, the Bhartiya Janata Party. There could not have been a clearer rejection of the separatist movement in the State of Punjab.

In Jammu & Kashmir too, general elections recorded a good voter turn-out of around 55% and resulted in Dr. Farooq Abdullah gaining majority not only in the Kashmir valley, but also in the regions of Jammu and Ladakh. This democratically-elected State Government has revitalized the Government machinery despite the strains created by terrorist gangs on the law and order machinery with the help of agencies across the border.

Initiatives taken by Prime Minister I K Gujral from the time he was the Minister for External Affairs have greatly helped in improving bilateral relations between India and its neighbors. As part of this policy, special steps have been taken to initiate discussions with Pakistan to tackle all outstanding issues. Agreement has been reached in the talks held so far to set up Working Groups

for seeking solution to specific problems including the State of Jammu & Kashmir and terrorism. The House was good enough to applaud these efforts. It is our hope that progress at these talks would help create a better climate for tackling terrorist activity.

This letter has become much longer than I intended, but the subject being very important and your consideration and support of great value to us, I had to put the relevant facts before you. I am confident that with your goodwill and encouragement we shall build upon the strong foundation that has been laid in recent years in our bilateral relations. As always, I and my staff at the Embassy are available to assist you in any way possible. Please do not hesitate to contact me if you have any questions.

Yours sincerely,

NARESH CHANDRA.

IN TRIBUTE TO REAR ADM.
ROBERT ELLIS FRICK

HON. SAM GEJDENSON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 22, 1997

Mr. GEJDENSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay special tribute to Rear Adm. Robert Ellis Frick, the U.S. Navy's Program Executive Officer for Submarines. I ask that you and the other Members of this distinguished body join me in acknowledging his extraordinary service to our Nation.

Bob Frick leads some of our Nation's most important and complex weapons acquisition programs—design and construction of Seawolf submarines, design of the new attack submarine, and design and development of all submarine combat systems. His contributions to the Navy have spanned an active duty career of almost 36 years.

Mr. Speaker, Bob Frick epitomizes the best in a modern naval officer. The high regard in which he is held marks Bob as one of our most effective and respected Navy leaders. Known for his technical expertise and insightful leadership, Bob has inspired and mentored many naval officers and civilian leaders. Decorated with numerous awards, Bob has been honored with the Defense Superior Service Medal, the Legion of Merit, and the Meritorious Service Medal (with 4 Gold Stars), and the Navy Commendation Medal (with 2 Gold Stars).

A native of Erie, PA, Bob Frick enlisted as a seaman in the U.S. Navy in 1961. After completing basic training, he was assigned to U.S.S. *Sabalo* (SS 302) in Pearl Harbor, HI, where he earned his silver dolphins for completing his initial qualification in submarines. Bob was then selected for and completed enlisted nuclear propulsion training in 1964. His performance resulted in his selection to attend Purdue University under the Navy Enlisted Scientific Education Program. Bob graduated from Purdue University in 1969 with both bachelor and master of science degrees in mechanical engineering.

Commissioned as an ensign in June 1969, Bob completed Nuclear Propulsion Officer Training and reported as a division officer aboard U.S.S. *Will Rogers* (SSBN 659), earning his gold dolphins in December 1971. His

assignment included non-nuclear systems coordinator during an 18-month conversion and refueling overhaul at Portsmouth Naval Shipyard. Bob next served as engineer officer on U.S.S. *Haddock* (SSN 621) through a 15-month refueling and combat systems conversion overhaul at Mare Island Naval Shipyard. He then served as executive officer first on U.S.S. *Drum* (SSN 677) and then on U.S.S. *Kamehameha* (SSBN 642) during a strategic weapons conversion overhaul at Portsmouth Naval Shipyard.

From April 1984 until October 1987, Bob served as commanding officer, U.S.S. *Birmingham* (SSN 695), an assignment which included the ship's first major overhaul at Pearl Harbor Naval Shipyard. Following command, he served as the deputy commander for Submarine Squadron One in Pearl Harbor and as senior member of the CINCPACFLT Nuclear Propulsion Examining Board. In 1990 Bob elected transition to the Material Professional Program with assignment as the assistant program manager for attack submarines responsible for all SSN 688 class submarine new construction efforts. In July 1992, he was assigned as the Senior Military Assistant to the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Technology. In August 1993 Bob reported to Naval Sea Systems Command and assumed the duties as the deputy commander for submarines.

Mr. Speaker, during the course of his career, Bob Frick has faced tremendous challenges. His leadership and personal fortitude have been central to the operational effectiveness and reliability of submarines, and to our national security strategy which they enable and support. The successful completion and commissioning of U.S.S. *Seawolf*, the most advanced submarine in the world and the first new class of attack submarines to enter the fleet in over 21 years, is but the latest example of Bob Frick's tremendous leadership. Although he will be sorely missed in the Navy, Bob's vision, leadership, and personal style will continue to have a great impact on our Navy and our Nation for years to come.

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of my colleagues and the citizens of this great country, I am proud to have the opportunity to honor Rear Adm. Robert Ellis Frick with "Bravo Zulu" for a job well done. I ask that you and my distinguished colleagues join me to wish Bob and his wife Susan, and children Jennifer, Sarah, and Kevin, "Fair Winds and Following Seas" as they begin their next voyage.

NEW ENGLISH LANGUAGE PROVISIONS IN THE UNITED STATES-PUERTO RICO POLITICAL STATUS ACT

HON. ELTON GALLEGLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 22, 1997

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, I am an original cosponsor of United States-Puerto Rico Political Status Act, chairman of the subcommittee which had original jurisdiction over this legislation, and an advocate of English as the official language of the United States. In

this capacity I want to clarify statements which are being circulated outside of and within Congress based on incorrect and outdated information that contradicts the English language provisions of the legislation as recently amended.

This remarkable bill sponsored by Resources Committee Chairman DON YOUNG, Speaker, NEWT GINGRICH, Resident Commissioner CARLOS ROMERO-BARCELÓ of Puerto Rico, and some 90 others, provides a three-stage self-determination process to resolve the United States century-old political status problem with Puerto Rico by the year 2010. The United States citizens of Puerto Rico and all U.S. taxpayers deserve no less.

Since the United States-Puerto Rico Political Status Act was first introduced in the 104th Congress, extensive English language provisions and requirements have been added to build upon the 100-year tradition of English as an official language of Puerto Rico. The new and amended English language provisions are directed at the existing status of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico as a territory under United States sovereignty, and alternatively, the transition of Puerto Rico to a State, depending on the outcome of the legislation's congressionally authorized referendum.

Thus, the United States-Puerto Rico Political Status Act, H.R. 856, provides an informed self-determination process for the United States citizens of Puerto Rico and clearly addresses the language issue from several vantage points, without violating constitutional limits affecting the people and State government. The language provisions of the bill as amended and approved with virtual unanimity by the Committee on Resources on May 21, 1997, follows:

ENGLISH LANGUAGE PROVISIONS IN H.R. 856, THE UNITED STATES-PUERTO RICO POLITICAL STATUS ACT

Language Policy [Section 3(b)]—

"English shall be the common language of mutual understanding in the United States, and shall apply in all of the States duly and freely admitted to the Union."

"The Congress recognizes that at the present time, Spanish and English are the joint official languages of Puerto Rico, and have been for nearly 100 years."

"English is the official language of Federal courts in Puerto Rico."

"The ability to speak English is a requirement for Federal jury service."

"Congress has the authority to expand existing English language requirements in the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico."

"In the event that the referendum held under this Act result in approval of sovereignty leading to Statehood, English language requirements of the Federal Government shall apply in Puerto Rico to the same extent as Federal law requires throughout the United States."

Statehood Ballot Definition [Section 4(a)(C)(7)]—

"English is the official language of business and communication in Federal courts and Federal agencies as made applicable by Federal law to every other State, and

"Puerto Rico is enabled to expand and build upon existing law establishing English as an official language of the State government, courts, and agencies."

Transition Plan [Section 4(b)(C)(1)]—

"In the event of a vote in favor of Statehood, the president shall include in the transition plan proposals and incentives to:

"Increase the opportunities of the people of Puerto Rico to learn to speak, read, write, and understand English fully, including but not limited to, the teaching of English in public schools, fellowships, and scholarships."

"The transition plan should promote the usage of English by the United States citizens of Puerto Rico, in order to best allow for—

"The enhancement of the century old practice of English as an official language of Puerto Rico,

"The use of language skills necessary to contribute most effectively to the Nation in all aspects, including but not limited to Hemispheric trade,

"The promotion of efficiency and fairness to all people in the conduct of the Federal and State government's official business; and

"The ability of all citizens to take full advantage of the economical, educational, and occupational opportunities through full integration with the United States."

MAKING AIRLINE TAXES PALATABLE

HON. STEVE C. LATOURETTE

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 22, 1997

Mr. LATOURETTE. Mr. Speaker, I call to my colleagues' attention the attached editorial that appeared in the Cleveland Plain Dealer on Thursday, July 17, 1997. As the editorial accurately states, under H.R. 2014, "fees for using the tax-supported airways would be more evenly distributed among the airlines, whatever their size. And the airline's (Continental) numbers support this contention."

Thank you, Mr. Speaker for allowing me this opportunity to raise this important issue which will significantly impact consumers and our Nation's airline industry.

[From the Cleveland Plain Dealer, July 17, 1997]

MAKING AIRLINE TAXES PALATABLE

U.S. airline passengers can expect to be squeezed to help pay for a range of congressional tax cuts.

New taxes on air travel are inevitable, whether a Senate or House version of a revenue-raising measure is adopted. But the latter offers fliers a better and fairer deal.

The country's major airlines say they are not opposed to such taxes in principle. After all, they should be intended primarily to guarantee a reliable funding source for the Federal Aviation Administration, which operates the national air traffic control system and other support services.

But the big carriers have lobbied vigorously against the Senate's proposal to retain the existing 10 percent excise tax on most domestic tickets—reduced to 7.5 percent on some rural segments—and place a similar charge on the domestic portion of an international flight.

Instead, they have embraced a plan by House Ways and Means Committee Chairman Bill Archer for a 7.5 percent domestic tax with an additional \$2 charge for each segment of a flight.

Both bills call for increased taxes on international travel. The House version is steeper, but is expected to be modified in conference.

Texas Republican Archer's bill is favored by Continental Airlines, the largest operator at Cleveland Hopkins International Airport, among comparable carriers that charge a variety of fares on most of their routes. But Southwest Airlines and other discount carriers prefer the Senate plan.

Continental rightly argues that under the Archer plan, fees for using the tax-supported airways would be more evenly distributed among the airlines, whatever their size. And the airline's numbers support this contention.

Continental also complains that imposing a tax on the domestic portion of a one-stop international flight, as in the Senate version, would put U.S. flag carriers at a disadvantage against foreign airlines that operate nonstop from U.S. gateway cities. Cleveland's case for adding a London flight could be damaged if such a tax is introduced, Continental says.

Airline excise taxes have been around since 1941, when a 5 percent levy was imposed on most means of travel. Before 1978, the government set ticket prices. But with deregulation's variations in ticket prices, different passengers on the same flight can pay different amounts in taxes for the same use of the air traffic control system.

Continental and the other major airlines argue that the Archer plan majors the tax system closer in concept to a user fee, which they believe the public would support. But its bigger appeal, for now, is that it would not make such a dent in the pocketbook.

CONSUMERS' NUTRITION AND HEALTH INFORMATION ACT

HON. FRED UPTON

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 22, 1997

Mr. UPTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce H.R. 2208—the Consumers' Nutrition and Health Information Act. I am pleased that my colleagues Representatives ED TOWNS, MARTIN FROST, and BOBBY RUSH are joining me in supporting this legislation as original cosponsors.

The Consumers Nutrition and Health Information Act is designed to increase consumers' access to timely, accurate information about the health benefits of foods and nutrients. It is very similar to the language on health claims contained in the Food and Drug Administration [FDA] reform bill reported with bipartisan support by the Senate Labor and Human Resources Committee last month.

The bill would permit manufacturers to make health claims on food labels without having to go through the long, complex FDA preapproval process when claims were based on authoritative statements published by the National Institutes of Health, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and other Federal scientific organizations with official responsibility for public health protection or research relating directly to human nutrition. The manufacturer would be required to notify the FDA of the proposed claim 120 days before its introduction to the market and would have to provide the FDA with an explanation of the basis for the claim.

The need for this legislation is perhaps best demonstrated by history of the health claim for

the nutrient folic acid. In 1992, the Public Health Service reported that about half the 2,500 neural tube birth defects such as those that result in spina bifida that occur in the United States each year are preventable with sufficient folic acid consumption among women of childbearing age. One of the most effective means of getting this information out to women would have been on food labels. But the FDA did not approve this claim for food labels until 1996, a 4-year lag.

By giving a presumption of approvability to health claims for foods based on official, authoritative statements by Federal agencies such as the National Institutes of Health and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, this legislation will better ensure the public's timely access to this important information. And by retaining the FDA's right to review such claims for 120 days before they are made, the legislation protects against false or misleading claims going to market.

I encourage my colleagues to join Representatives TOWNS, FROST, RUSH and me in cosponsoring this bill. Your support will highlight the importance of this reform and ensure that it is a key element of any broader FDA reform effort that may be undertaken in this Congress.

TRIBUTE IN HONOR OF TEXAS SENATOR FRANK MADLA

HON. CIRO D. RODRIGUEZ

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 22, 1997

Mr. RODRIGUEZ. Mr. Speaker, in my hometown of San Antonio, TX, tomorrow, a close friend and colleague in the Texas Legislature will be honored for 25 years of extraordinary public service to our community and State. Texas State Senator Frank Madla started life on a family ranch in the small town of Helotes, TX. His career stands as a testament to his values: helping others, dedication to family, and hard work. I am proud to know him, his wife, Helen Cruz Madla, and his children Frank III and Marci Morgan.

First elected to the Texas House of Representatives in 1972, Frank Madla has distinguished himself as an advocate for improving our education system, protecting the public health, preserving our environmental resources, helping others with the ravages of alcoholism and drug abuse, and relieving the challenges of mental retardation. After 20 years of service in the Texas House, he moved to the Texas Senate in 1993. His accomplishments include authoring legislation to increase health care access in rural areas and for indigent women and children, facilitate the delivery of services to persons with disabilities, create a gifted and talented program for Texas schools, find solutions to avert a water crisis in central Texas, and strengthen the child abuse reporting system. These are but examples of his many endeavors to increase public safety, streamline the delivery of essential services, and bring health care to those without it.

Unlike the Federal legislature, service in the Texas Legislature requires outside employ-

ment. Senator Madla prepared himself well by securing a strong education. He graduated from my alma mater of St. Mary's University in San Antonio with a bachelor and masters of arts degrees in government. From Our Lady of the Lake University, another of my alma mater's, he received certification in public school administration. Senator Madla is a teacher. His first job out of college was teaching history and civics at Escobar Junior High School. Senator Madla, since the beginning of his legislative career, has shared his academic and practical knowledge as an instructor in government and political science at Incarnate Word College and St. Mary's University. Beyond the classroom, he has been a teacher to his friends and colleagues, instructing us in the positive values he embodies.

I am not the only one who thinks highly of Senators Madla. His list of honors is too long for me to recount here. But the variety of groups that has recognized his accomplishments speaks volumes. Organizations representing education, the medical community, law enforcement, and public employees have honored Senator Madla with Legislator of the Year and other outstanding accolades. As someone who served with him, I can state with confidence that these awards are well deserved and hard earned. Senator Madla has dedicated his life to public service, to helping those who cannot always help themselves, to create opportunities for diverse communities. A quarter century of service is in itself a worthy accomplishment, but when done with such dedication and commitment, it is an outstanding achievement.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. ROBERT A. WEYGAND

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 22, 1997

Mr. WEYGAND. Mr. Speaker, on July 16, 1997, I was unavoidably detained and was not, therefore, able to vote on rollcall votes 279 and 280. Had I been able to vote, I would have voted "yea" on both votes.

During that time, I was hosting an interactive cable TV show with Secretary of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Donna Shalala, and the vice president for government relations for the National Committee to Preserve Social Security and Medicare, Max Richtman. Secretary Shalala and Mr. Richtman joined me to discuss and take phone calls from my constituents on the current congressional and Presidential proposals aimed at repairing the ailing Medicare System.

Many of the programs contained in H.R. 2158, the Veterans Affairs and Housing and Urban Development appropriations bill are of great interest to me. A great amount of the HUD housing in my district is section 202 and section 811 housing for elderly and the disabled. I am pleased therefore, that the bill passed by the House provides \$839 million for these programs.

I am also pleased that the legislation included \$30 million for the YouthBuild program. YouthBuild is a HUD-funded program that provides academic and skills training to at-risk

young men and women. Several weeks ago, I visited the YouthBuild program in Providence, RI. On that visit, I met 18 of the 20 YouthBuild trainees on their first day in the program. I was pleased to learn yesterday that only one of the students I met with has since left the program. The rest are now spending half their time in the classroom, many preparing for their GED's, and the rest of their time learning important job skills as they rehabilitate a previously abandoned three-story home. At the end of their work, the students will have learned valuable skills and provided housing for a worthy family.

The legislation also provides \$7.23 billion for the Environmental Protection Agency and its important programs such as the Brownfields Program are also of great concern to my district.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, the bill provides money for a wide range of programs that support science and space exploration. The National Science Foundation, which funds a wide variety of research projects at Rhode Island's universities, received more money than last fiscal year and more than requested in the President's budget. In addition, several NASA programs survived budget cutting. We have been reminded over the last few weeks of just how valuable NASA's work is to our Nation and the world. The drama associated with the difficult conditions faced by two Russians and an American on Mir has attracted worldwide concern. Farther away, the triumphs of a balloon-encased spacecraft and its breadbox-sized companion on the surface of Mars has piqued the interest of people worldwide about huge Martian floods and the prospect that our world may not be as unique as we once thought. Remarkably, at the same time, the space shuttle lifted off from Kennedy Flight Center, conducted important yet risky experiments and returned to Earth with hardly a notice.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1998

SPEECH OF

HON. MAX SANDLIN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 11, 1997

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill H.R. 2107, making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1998, and for other purposes:

Mr. SANDLIN. Mr. Chairman, I rise today to thank Representative SIDNEY YATES and Representative LOUISE SLAUGHTER for their efforts to save the National Endowment for the Arts [NEA] and the National Endowment for the Humanities [NEH], and for raising the awareness of the importance of both agencies to education.

The cost to fund both the NEA and the NEH is less than \$1 per taxpayer per year, and the return from both agencies is immeasurable. Small grants of a few thousand dollars matched with private donations go a long way

toward promoting arts education in school districts, and preserving our Nation's heritage in local communities. Through partnerships with State and local organizations, the NEA is able to integrate art into multiple educational and after school programs throughout the State of Texas. This means we are implementing new and innovative methods to help students develop problem solving and reasoning skills, hone communication ability, expand creativity, and instill self-esteem and discipline. All of these tools are important if we want our children to be successful in the 21st century.

For the past 4 years, the Dallas-based Partnership for the Arts, Culture, and Education, Inc., [PACE] conducted a study to determine the impact that arts education has on students' overall academic performance. Throughout the study they found teachers who used innovative ways to stimulate the minds of their students. One class learned the principles of physics during a trip to the symphony hall, while another class learned about the relationship of muscles to the skeleton from studying dance. The PACE study also found that the greater the exposure to the arts, the greater the student performance on standardized test scores.

In my district, the Texas Council of Humanities [TCH] in partnership with the NEH has taken an active role in advancement of humanities education through history, literature, religion, languages, and other fields related to culture and society in elementary, secondary, and postsecondary education. One grant recipient of TCH is Wiley College and Zeta Phi Beta Sorority, who received a \$2,000 award for a symposium examining the roles of black women. In addition, TCH awarded a grant to Paris Junior College for the collection of data and a lecture series on the history and culture of the surrounding African-American community. Without the NEH, there would be no TCH or study of the history of an African-American community in a town called Paris, TX.

The NEA has continuously supported State and local organizations that bring arts to rural America. In my district, the NEA has given much needed support to organizations like the Texarkana Regional Arts and Humanities Council and the Marshall Regional Arts Council. These councils have funded various arts in education programs and touring companies throughout my district. The Texarkana Regional Arts and Humanities Council has presented talented groups, like the Amabile Piano Quartet and the Deeply Rooted Chicago Dance Theatre. In addition, the NEA has supported the Northeast Texas Communities in Schools, an organization that helps bring major performances to local schools.

The NEA also supports the Believe in Me after-school program in Austin, TX. This program uses dance to give youth, many of whom are involved in drug and gang activity, the tools they need to be successful in the community.

I cannot say that every child will turn out to be the next Einstein or Michelangelo or Maya Angelou, but we can give these children a solid foundation on which they can build their dreams. As the artistic director for the 52d Street project stated, "There is no way to fast forward and know how the kids will look back on this, but I have seen joy in their eyes and

have heard it in their voices and I have watched them take a bow and come up taller."

I believe we must recognize the impact that the NEA and the NEH have on our heritage, culture, and economy, and the benefits to education. As a father of four children, I believe we have a responsibility to give our children every opportunity possible for success. And if the care and education and development of our children is not a priority role of Government, then what is?

THE 25TH ANNIVERSARY OF
LANDSAT

HON. GEORGE E. BROWN, JR.

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 22, 1997

Mr. BROWN of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to rise to say a few words to commemorate a significant milestone in our Nation's civil space program. July 23 marks the 25th anniversary of the launch of the first of the Landsat Earth observation satellites—satellites that have vastly increased our understanding of our home planet and provided innumerable practical benefits to our citizens.

I agree with the words of the then-Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Dr. James Fletcher, who stated in 1976 that if he had "one space age development to save the world, it would be Landsat and its successor satellites." With a 25-year continuous record of unique and scientifically important accomplishments, Landsat has indeed saved the world—capturing in images an invaluable photographic record of the changes that have occurred on our planet.

It would be difficult to overstate the importance of what has been achieved with the Landsat program. The data from the Landsat spacecraft constitute the longest record of the Earth's landmass as seen from space. It is a record unmatched in detail, coverage, and quality. That data record has proven invaluable to the hundreds of users who observe and study the Earth, who manage and utilize its natural resources, and who monitor the changes brought on by natural processes and human activities. It has become an integral part of the U.S. Global Change Research Program and NASA's Mission to Planet Earth—critical initiatives that promise to deliver even more dramatic increases in our knowledge of the Earth in the coming decades.

The uses to which Landsat data have been put are myriad. For example, the data have been used to monitor timber losses in the Pacific Northwest, estimate soil moisture and snow cover, and forest growth. Landsat has been used to monitor strip mine reclamation, land use in urban areas, and water quality in the Nation's lakes. It has been reported that Landsat images have even been used by law firms gathering legal evidence and by fast food restaurants seeking to estimate whether population growth has been great enough in a geographical area to warrant awarding a new franchise.

Landsat was originally developed and launched by NASA in 1972 as an Earth Resources Technology Satellite [ERTS].

Landsat-1 was followed by a series of more advanced and capable spacecraft—a series that will continue with the scheduled launch of Landsat-7 in 1998. Landsat-7 will gather remotely sensed images of the Earth's land surface and its coastal regions for global change research, regional environmental change studies, national security uses, and many other civil and commercial applications.

In addition, NASA is preparing to launch a next-generation counterpart to Landsat: the Earth Orbiter-1 [EO-1]. The EO-1 mission will demonstrate advanced new detector technology that could dramatically lower the cost of acquiring Landsat-type data in the future.

What has the Landsat program achieved since that first launch 25 years ago? It has established the United States as the world leader in land remote sensing. It has contributed significantly to our understanding of the Earth. It has helped create an entire value-added industry based on the creative uses of Landsat data. It has delivered on the promise of using space technology to meet societal needs. In short, it has made our world a better place.

CONGRATULATIONS TO BROOME,
NY

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 22, 1997

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, the virtues that make America the greatest and freest nation this planet has ever seen can be found in their truest forms not in the giant megacities on either coast but in the small towns and villages in between. I'd like to mention one of them today, a very special one, in fact.

This year the town of Broome in Schoharie County in upstate New York is celebrating its 200th anniversary, making it nearly as old as our Nation itself.

The town of Broome was first known as Bristol when it was formed in 1797, but was changed to Broome in 1808 in honor of then Lt. Gov. John Broome.

The original town was much larger, with parts of the original town broken off to form or combine with the towns of Conesville, Gilboa, or Middleburgh. In fact, the first town meeting in 1836 was held in the house of Peter Richtmyer in the present day town of Conesville.

By 1860, Broome was a thriving community of hillside farms, businesses, and 2,182 people. Among the businesses was a quarry which supplied stones for the capital building in Albany. The changing economy and demographics of the 20th century reduced the population to 761, according to the 1980 census. But the 1990 census showed that the decline in population had been reversed, and the population increased to 926. Today, there are only seven working dairy farms left, and many of the town's 29,000 acres are occupied by summer homes and hunting camps.

What makes the town of Broome attractive for such purposes is what makes small town life so pleasant and popular in today's America.

Mr. Speaker, I was extremely pleased when that part of Schoharie County containing the

town of Broome was added to our district in 1992. The same small-town virtues I mentioned, the pride, patriotism, and spirit of voluntarism, are found here in abundance.

A ceremony marking the town of Broome's 200 years of existence will be held at Firemen's Hall in the hamlet of Livingstonville on Sunday, August 10. Mr. Speaker, I ask you and all members to join me in wishing this charming community of wonderful people a happy 200th birthday, with many best wishes as it approaches its third century.

SOUTHCOAST RADIO COMES TO
WASHINGTON

HON. JAMES P. MCGOVERN

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 22, 1997

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to declare how proud I am to have taken part today in a truly unique radio experience. Southeastern New England residents got a step closer to their Nation's Capital today thanks to a very special radio broadcast, live from my Washington office. WSAR-SouthCoast (1480 AM) brought a beehive of politics to the ears of a great many of my constituents back home, and I want to sincerely thank the station for demonstrating their commitment to keeping our community informed about important issues before our national legislature.

Modern technology and a couple of very resourceful radio personalities linked SouthCoast Radio to a long list of special guests. I want to thank Rick Edwards and Richard Trieff for making today an interesting and captivating experience for thousands of SouthCoast residents with their probing interviews of national journalists, Federal lawmakers, and administration officials.

I also want to thank all those who stopped by 512 Cannon this afternoon to share their views and to take callers' questions and comments. Rick and Richard tapped into the insider perspectives of top-notch political journalists like Chris Black of the Boston Globe, Jonathan Salant of the Associated Press, and Ellen Ratner of Talk Radio News Service. The radio team peppered with questions national legislators such as Representative BOB RILEY of Alabama, Senator JACK REED of Rhode Island, Representative JOHN TIERNEY, and Senator JOHN KERRY of Massachusetts, and SouthCoast Representatives BARNEY FRANK and myself.

Rick and Richard got a Clinton administration perspective on local Massachusetts issues by chatting with Maria Echaveste, Assistant to the President and Director of the Office of Public Liaison. And the talk radio duo got Fall River Mayor Ed Lambert and National Campaign for Tobacco-Free Kids President Bob Novelli to discuss the remarkable efforts of the Greater Fall River Fresh Air Kids. It was certainly a lively day of political discussions for SouthCoast residents.

I commend Rick Edwards and Richard Trieff, and the entire crew at WSAR, for a day well spent on Capitol Hill. I want to thank Rick and Richard for making the trip down to our Nation's Capital, for putting together a first-

rate docket of radio personalities, and for making it possible for SouthCoast residents to talk one-on-one with a number of Washington's movers and shakers. Phone lines were kept open throughout the 6-hour show, and a good number of southeastern Massachusetts and eastern Rhode Island listeners got to grill the men and women who write their laws, administer their programs, and produce their news.

Mr. Speaker, our Nation needs more civic journalism. WSAR's program today clearly illustrates how electronic journalism can grant special access to ordinary citizens, and how talk radio can connect people who are hundreds of miles apart. A functioning democracy depends upon the people's ability to express their ideas, questions, and concerns to those who represent them. Thanks to modern technology—and because of the efforts of committed civic journalists like Rick Edwards and Richard Trieff—we can continue to strengthen our democracy while keeping our local community informed.

AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT,
FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION,
AND RELATED AGENCIES
APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1996

SPEECH OF

HON. THOMAS J. MANTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 23, 1997

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill, H.R. 2160:

Mr. MANTON. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment offered by Messrs. SCHUMER and MILLER.

Mr. Chairman, while I understand and appreciate the proponent's interests in pursuing this amendment, I believe their concerns are misplaced and their proposed remedy misguided. I have worked closely with my friend and colleague from New York, Mr. SCHUMER, on a number of important issues over the years, and I do not question his motives; however, I regret that we are once again at odds over this emotional agricultural matter.

Mr. Chairman, only last year, the Congress enacted major, far-reaching agricultural reform legislation. In that measure, we dramatically changed our Nation's long-standing policies affecting farming and agricultural markets, including sugar production—which, I believe, is the only program crop to lose the Government guarantee of a minimum price. I supported these efforts to reform and modernize the sugar price support program and believe these changes have benefitted all segments of the industry. These reforms represented an important first step.

However, we simply have not allowed enough time to pass to ensure we achieved our goals in revising the sugar program and determine whether these changes were sufficient. I would also remind my colleagues that this House defeated a similar amendment during the farm bill debate.

Mr. Chairman, for these reasons alone, I believe it is unfair and unwise to make such a

drastic change in the U.S. sugar program at this time as proposed in the amendment.

We will hear today that this is an issue of fairness and the free-market system; consumers will be pitted against farmers, producers against refiners and manufacturers. I believe these arguments are overly simplistic, picking and choosing statistics which best represent the proponents' arguments, and the distinctions they promote do an injustice to the sugar producers of our great Nation, be they farmers of sugarcane, sugarbeet, or corn.

Mr. Chairman, I do not deny that there are some very real differences between the proponents and opponents on the issue before us, and I doubt any amount of debate is likely to change the position of the amendment's authors. However, I have learned over my years in Congress, and as a New York City councilman, that no issue is one-sided, nor is there often only one all-inclusive right answer to a problem. Reasonable people can, and often do, disagree.

I believe the issue before us here today falls into that category. We differ on what the impacts of a particular program may or may not be, and how best to address these issues. But, I do not believe either side has a claim to the so-called high ground.

And, with all due respect to the amendment's proponents, I do not take a back seat to their concern for the American consumer. I represent a congressional district, a part of New York City, where the 1990 median household income was only around \$30,000 a year. In the areas of Queens and the Bronx which I have the pleasure to represent, the cost of living is a very real issue with everyday impacts on the hard-working families of the 7th Congressional District of New York.

The proponents argue that their's is the only way to protect the consumer, to potentially lower the cost of sugar and products containing agricultural sweeteners by a few cents or, more likely, fractions of a cent. This is all well and good, if they can ensure the savings they propose will indeed be passed along to the American consumer. A prospect which they can not guarantee.

But, cost aside, the proponents can also not be sure their amendment, if approved, would not seriously disrupt the supply and availability of sugar throughout our country.

Mr. Chairman, my constituents do not benefit if they have the potential of saving a penny or two on a product but can no longer obtain that commodity or the product is no longer available in a sufficient and steady supply to meet their needs.

I have often commented in meetings I have had over the years that I am unaware of any farms in my urban district, except for one lone victory garden started during World War II. But, I am sure of one thing, and that is that each and every one of my constituents eats and needs a secure, steady supply of produce and food products at a reasonable price. As such, I will continue to support those programs which I believe ensure just that, and oppose those measures which I believe will not.

I will note here, also, that New York State does play a role in domestic sugar production, with numerous farms that grow corn which is utilized in sweetener production.

Mr. Chairman, my strong, historic support of agriculture programs, including sugar, and the

associated refining and processing infrastructure, is based upon this—perhaps simplistic—premise: That the United States must continue to ensure all its people are provided the best, most secure, and stable source of food products possible. And, I believe this goal is best accomplished by reducing our dependence on foreign sources of agriculture products through the encouragement and promotion of a strong domestic agriculture system, and challenging unfair, anti-competitive foreign sources of food.

While we are usually on the same side of most food related issues, from time to time, I part paths with this Nation's food processors. As is the case here, I side with the producers and not the refiners and processors. I do not fault them for their support of this amendment and the desired changes they seek in the sugar program, and I know we will work together on future issues of mutual concern.

I believe the virtual elimination of this program as now proposed would place the U.S. sugar industry as a whole, and the American consumer in particular, at the mercy of the inconsistent and heavily subsidized world sugar market.

Unlike my colleagues who support the amendment, I simply do not believe the American consumer is likely to realize a significant, if any, benefit should the amendment prevail. But, I am concerned that the domestic producers of sugar could suffer from reduced prices and would be made particularly vulnerable to foreign sources of sugar.

While refiners may pass along their savings, I seriously doubt many processors are likely to reciprocate. While the cumulative amounts being bandied about today are significant, and represent real money regardless of one's social standing, the bottom-line is that we are talking about pennies or fractions of pennies on a commodity basis.

Quite frankly, I do not even know how one would calculate the savings that say a manufacturer should pass along for their finished product that now may cost them a fraction of a cent less to produce. Are we likely to see cans of soda from a machine selling for 59 cents instead of 60 cents?

At this point, Mr. Chairman, I would like to refer to some very basic statistics which I believe make clear the short-sightedness of the amendment.

The current sugar program operates at no cost to the Federal Government, and a special marketing tax on sugar farmers is earmarked for deficit reduction;

U.S. consumers pay an average of 25–28 cents less for sugar than do shoppers in other developed countries;

From 1990 to 1995, the retail price of sugar actually decreased approximately 7 percent;

U.S. retail sugar prices are approximately 32 percent below the average of other developed countries and the third lowest in the developed world;

New York consumers pay 5 percent less for sugar than the average consumer worldwide; Close to a billion dollars are generated each year by the U.S. sugar industry in the State of New York alone; and, finally,

More than 5,690 jobs in New York State rely on the sugar industry.

Mr. Chairman, I urge my colleagues to reject this amendment, and cast a vote in favor

of a strong, fair and balanced domestic sugar program, and to protect the American farmer.

A BILL TO AMEND THE FEDERAL WATER POLLUTION CONTROL ACT

HON. CARLOS A. ROMERO-BARCELÓ

OF PUERTO RICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 22, 1997

Mr. ROMERO-BARCELÓ. Mr. Speaker, today, as the sole representative of the 3.8 million disenfranchised U.S. citizens living in Puerto Rico, I am introducing a bill to amend section 301(h) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act that would allow the Puerto Rico Aqueduct and Sewer Authority [PRASA] to apply for a waiver from certain wastewater treatment requirements affecting its Mayaguez facility.

Under existing law the Environmental Protection Agency [EPA] is not allowed to accept new applications for waivers from secondary treatment requirements. The proposal does not alter the rigorous criteria for issuing a waiver nor does it override the judgment of EPA. Our proposal reflects the goal of both Congress and the administration to find innovative, alternative and less-costly ways to apply existing statutes without compromising the environmental objectives underlying existing law.

Many scientists and experts agree that plans to construct deep ocean outfalls at locations can provide the best environmental and economic alternative for wastewater treatment. The plans would not only preserve but would even improve the coastal environments where these discharges occur.

PRASA proposes the construction of a deep ocean outfall that would release primary treated wastewater miles from shore at a depth and location that will have no adverse impact on human and marine life.

This alternative would improve the coral environment where the current outfall discharges and would also save the Government of Puerto Rico about \$65 million over 20 years that can be spent to address other water supply and infrastructure problems affecting the island.

EPA and the Department of Justice have agreed to enter into a consent order with PRASA that provides for deep water ocean outfall alternative to a secondary treatment plant. However, this alternative cannot even be considered without this legislation; and under the terms of the consent order, this alternative can only be considered if this legislation is enacted by August 1, 1998.

PRASA is currently conducting an Environmental Impact Statement review to assess relative benefits of the two treatment alternatives. This EIS will be completed before August 1, 1998 and will help EPA determine which alternative is preferable. If this legislation is enacted, EPA will have this choice; if it is not enacted, there will be no choice, regardless of the environmental or economic consequences. This is what this proposal will accomplish. It is a sound approach to environmental regulations.

It is imperative to stress the fact that this is only a limited and technical amendment that

allows PRASA to refile under section 301(h). PRASA would be required by EPA to meet the same stringent legal and scientific tests, conduct the same environmental studies and implement the same monitoring program applicable to existing recipients of section 301(h) waivers. This amendment would not assure that a waiver would be granted; that decision would remain entirely within EPA's discretion.

EPA will be the ultimate decisionmaker, and will determine if PRASA's proposed alternative is feasible and environmentally beneficial. If after the review, that alternative is acceptable, then PRASA will immediately begin construction on the facility, with discharge location approved by the EPA. If EPA finds the alternative unacceptable, then PRASA will proceed with construction of the secondary treatment plant.

Puerto Rico is not asking for preferential treatment. Rather, we are only requesting that EPA balance the cost of constructing a secondary treatment facility against the environmental, economic, and social benefits of constructing an outfall at a deep water location.

There are precedents for such limited amendment to section 301(h), recently for San Diego during the 105th Congress. In the instance of San Diego, legislation was enacted to permit EPA to consider a section 301(h) waiver application proposing a similar alternative to secondary treatment. I believe we deserve the same opportunity to implement alternatives and seek a section 301(h) waiver.

My environmental record speaks for itself. I would not support any measure that I believe compromises our resources or the environment of the island. I urge my colleagues to consider this proposal and its commonsense approach. The proposal is limited and targeted, provides for an efficient process, does not modify existing standards and would be implemented by EPA only if environmental and economic objectives are accomplished. I am hopeful that it will receive favorable congressional action at an early date.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. JOHN J. LaFALCE

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 22, 1997

Mr. LaFALCE. Mr. Speaker, last week I missed a series of postponed votes because my pager did not function. Had I been present, I would have voted "no" on Rollcall No. 270, "no" on Rollcall No. 271, "no" on Rollcall No. 272, and "no" on Rollcall No. 273.

A TRIBUTE TO LEWIS H. VAN DUSEN, JR.

HON. JON D. FOX

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 22, 1997

Mr. FOX of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to tell you that Lewis Harlow Van Dusen, Jr., of Pennsylvania is this year's winner of the American Bar Association's Michael

Franck Professional Responsibility Award. This important award is given annually by the American Bar Association to a lawyer for outstanding contribution to the field of professional responsibility. The award is to be formally presented to Mr. Van Dusen by N. Lee Cooper, the president of the ABA, on Friday, August 1 in San Francisco, CA, in connection with the American Bar Association's annual meeting.

Mr. Van Dusen received his undergraduate degree from Princeton University and his bachelor of civil law from Oxford University in England. He served with distinction on the American Bar Association's Standing Committee on Ethics and Professional Responsibility longer than any lawyer in the history of the ABA except his own partner, Henry S. Drinker—from 1953 to 1956 and then again from 1962 to 1974, chairing the committee for the last 3 years. During his tenure the ABA adopted the model code of professional responsibility which is still the current ethics code in a dozen jurisdictions. The committee, under Van Dusen's leadership, tackled some of the most difficult ethics issues confronting the modern bar and his entire career has been dedicated to maintaining and improving the ethics of his chosen profession.

Mr. Van Dusen led the esteemed firm of Drinker Biddle & Reath for 35 years, beginning his law career at Drinker in 1935. He is currently counsel to the firm. His areas of concentration have included litigation, labor, transportation, estate planning, environmental and international law.

Mr. Van Dusen was chancellor of the Philadelphia Bar Association in 1968 and president of the Pennsylvania Bar Association in 1974 and 1975. In addition, Mr. Van Dusen is also a member of the International Bar Association.

Mr. Van Dusen served with distinction in the U.S. Army from 1942 to 1945 ultimately as lieutenant colonel. Mr. Van Dusen was honored for his service when awarded the Bronze Star Medal, Decorated Purple Heart, Legion of Merit of the United States, and Legion of Honor, Croix de Guerre of France.

Mr. Van Dusen was one of the founders of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization [NATO]. In addition, he has been active in the American Philosophical Society, the American Judicature Society, the American Law Institute, the American Bar Foundation and the American College of Trial Lawyers. He also serves as a permanent member of the Judicial Conference for the Third Circuit and from 1980 to 1982, he served on the Committee to Study Pennsylvania's Unified Judicial System.

Mr. Van Dusen is the consummate Philadelphia lawyer. I am proud to bring this well deserved honor to the attention of my colleagues in the House of Representatives.

TRIBUTE TO THE FIRST ARMENIAN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF FRESNO

HON. GEORGE P. RADANOVICH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 22, 1997

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the First Armenian Pres-

byterian Church of Fresno, CA, which is celebrating its 100th anniversary this year. The Armenian commitment to religion is symbolized by the birth and expansion of this church.

The First Armenian Presbyterian Church of Fresno was the first Armenian church organized in the State of California. It began on July 25, 1897 when 40 men and women met in a hall in Fresno. The church was duly received and enrolled in the fellowship of Presbyterian churches by the Presbytery of Stockton at a meeting in Oakland, CA, on October 20, 1897. The first session was formed and the Reverend Avedis Vartanian, Khachig Michaelian, and Hagop Azhderian were elected as the first ruling elders.

The church had its origins in the Armenian Ladies' Patriotic Society established in Fresno on May 1, 1892. The declared purpose of the society was to support orphans, ministers, and evangelists in Armenia. In 1913, the society changed its name to the Women's Benevolent Society of the First Armenian Presbyterian Church and is now commonly known as the Ladies' Aid Society.

The Reverend L.T. Burbank preached the first sermon of the church in the Armenian language and was invited and unanimously elected as the first pastor of the church. Following the ministry of Rev. Burbank came the construction of a church building at the corner of Santa Clara and Fulton Streets. This steepled, octagon sanctuary was recognized most notably through the writings of the late William Soroyan, who—as a boy—attended the church and wrote about his experiences.

The communicant membership of the church has grown from 40 charter members to 450. The Sunday school and four Bible study groups are providing Christian education to believers of every age. Fellowship groups minister to the needs of the young, the old, the married, the single, and the Armenian-speaking. Additionally, a building committee has completed the construction of a social hall, the final phase of a 25-year expansion program.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great respect that I honor the First Armenian Presbyterian Church of Fresno, CA. The focus and religious excellence of the church serves as a model for religious establishments all over the world. I ask my colleagues to join me in wishing the First Armenian Presbyterian Church continued success and inspirational religious teachings.

DEPENDENCY AND INDEMNITY COMPENSATION RESTORATION ACT OF 1997

HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 22, 1997

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, today I have introduced legislation that will begin to address an inherent unfairness under present law that affects the surviving widows of our Nation's veterans. As you know, many of these veterans gave their lives for our country, yet their surviving spouses are now being denied benefits that were promised to them.

In 1970, Congress enacted legislation that guaranteed widows of military veterans who

died from service-connected disability that their dependency and indemnity compensation [DIC] benefits would be reinstated upon the termination of the widow's subsequent marriage(s) by death or divorce.

The apparent rationale behind this reinstatement policy was twofold: first, to encourage DIC widows to remarry, thereby removing them from the DIC rolls and saving the Federal Government money; and second, bring veterans' benefits statutes in line with other Federal survivor programs, e.g. Federal Civil Service employees, Social Security annuitants, which granted reinstatement rights in this instance.

However, in 1990, Congress passed the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990 which abruptly terminated DIC reinstatement rights for widows who lost these benefits upon remarriage. To make matters worse, the Department of Veterans Affairs never formally notified DIC widows of their loss of reinstatement rights, thereby relegating notice to be disseminated by word-of-mouth or by notices in publications of military and retiree organizations.

As you would suspect, many widows continued to apply to the VA for reinstatement of their benefits, only to learn for the first time that their benefits were being denied. Imagine the shock and surprise of these widows who were never notified of the change in the law, many making financial planning decisions under the mistaken assumption that they would be eligible for reinstatement if their subsequent marriage ended by death or divorce.

Mr. Speaker, my bill will reinstate DIC eligibility for widows who were remarried before November 1, 1990 and whose second or subsequent marriage is terminated by death or divorce. Recognizing the budget restraints under which Congress must operate, I initially have set the compensation rate at 50 percent of the current DIC rate. The bill would also require the Department of Veterans Affairs to notify all current and previously eligible DIC widows of the change.

I urge all of my colleagues to please consider supporting this bill.

TRIBUTE TO CHESTERFIELD SMITH

HON. JANE HARMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 22, 1997

Ms. HARMAN. Mr. Speaker, this weekend is the 80th birthday of a U.S. institution, Chesterfield Smith. A celebration to take place in Tampa, FL will no doubt include most of the luminaries of the bar over the past half century. Most luminous among them will be the birthday boy.

Chesterfield Smith is truly America's lawyer. Few can imagine—let alone accomplish—many of the things he has. He was one of the first to conceptualize the national law firm. He built one, Holland and Knight, which is a Florida-based powerhouse.

He was also the first to conceptualize an activist agenda for the American Bar Association which he served as president in 1973, and for

many years before and since. Then he accomplished it, and that institution was forever changed.

His challenge to his, and my, profession has been to provide quality, affordable legal services for all persons in need. He has fought for funding for the Legal Services Corporation, but also for personal responsibility by individuals and law firms to fill in where Government funding has been lacking. He has always been a role model.

Mr. Speaker, Chesterfield will tell you in his best Southern twang that he's "just a country lawyer." He certainly is. And he's a lot of other things. Probably more than anyone else, Chesterfield Smith has changed the way law is practiced and the way the world's largest law advocacy organization operates. Not bad.

And, Mr. Speaker, let's not speak in the past tense. As one who has collaborated with Chesterfield for more than a quarter century, I know how much he still can do. The next generation of lawyers needs him to conceptualize ever new forms of practice and advocacy.

As one of Chesterfield's many, many fortunate friends and self-appointed leader of his congressional fan club, I send warmest wishes to him, Jacqueline and his partners and colleagues on this very special milestone.

TOWARD A FREE AND PEACEFUL CYPRUS

HON. ROD R. BLAGOJEVICH

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 22, 1997

Mr. BLAGOJEVICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to reflect on Cyprus' troubled history. For years, the people of Cyprus have suffered under the yoke of Turkish aggression. But I also rise to look with hope toward the future. For recent events have left the people of Cyprus with the best hopes for peace they have had in decades.

Cyprus is a unique nation, one which has always served as a bridge between the cultures of East and West. The mix of cultures of the Cypriot people was for generations a blessing rather than a curse. Almost four decades ago, when Cyprus was granted independence from Britain, it appeared that for the first time in centuries the Cypriot people would be able to determine their destiny. But that opportunity was torn from their grasp by the threat of outside aggression. In 1974, that threat was realized when the Turkish military invaded Cyprus, dividing the island and causing immeasurable pain and suffering. While the idea of ethnic cleansing was not invented on Cyprus, it was carried out with brutal efficiency. Thousands were forced out of their homes, never to return. Families were torn apart, separated only by an artificial line drawn by aggression. Cyprus' natural beauty was forever scarred by outside invaders.

As Americans, it is vital that we support the peace process in Cyprus while the opportunity remains. The United States is uniquely situated to play an important and constructive role in the effort to build peace in Cyprus. The President's recent appointment of Richard Holbrooke as his special representative to Cy-

prus is especially welcome. Ambassador Holbrooke has ably demonstrated his skill as a peacemaker and a diplomat. His role in the process only serves to reassure optimists that the opportunity for peace is real, and that the United States is deeply committed to the effort for peace in Cyprus. We cannot let this opportunity slip out of our grasp. We must stand with the people of Cyprus as they work to throw off the yoke of Turkish oppression.

IMPLICATIONS OF THE HAND OVER OF HONG KONG ON TAIWAN

HON. THOMAS J. MANTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 22, 1997

Mr. MANTON. Mr. Speaker, on June 30th of this year, British rule over Hong Kong ended and the former British colony was returned to China. I was honored to be a member of the congressional delegation to observe the reversion of Hong Kong to PRC control. On that same day, as the celebration was taking place in Hong Kong, Taiwan's President Lee Teng-hui, authored an article which was published in USA Today discussing the implications of the hand over of Hong Kong for the future relations between the 21 million people living in a democratic society in Taiwan and the more than one billion people who have yet to experience freedom and democracy on the Chinese mainland. As President Lee correctly notes in his article, The Republic of China has undergone a dramatic transformation from a country operating under martial law to a full fledged democracy with a vibrant market economy.

President Lee is justifiably proud of the achievements his country has made in the past decade, much of which has taken place while President Lee has been Taiwan's leader. President Lee states in this article that he hopes the government on the Chinese mainland will undergo a similar democratic transformation in the next decade but properly notes that, to date, there has been little progress on the mainland toward achieving the twin goals of freedom and justice. President Lee believes when this transformation occurs on the mainland, reunification across the Straits of Taiwan will become a reality.

Mr. Speaker, having seen Taiwan make the dramatic change to market-oriented democracy, President Lee believes Hong Kong should be able to maintain its democratic status and the Chinese mainland ought to embrace democracy in the first decade of the 21st century. This is a lofty goal, but one that I know all of my colleagues hope will occur. In the meantime, we must look toward the island of Taiwan as a beacon of democracy in a very complex and rapidly changing area of Southeast Asia. In the light of the recent events in Hong Kong, I urge my colleagues to read the article I included with my statement.

TAIWAN YIELDS MODEL FOR A FREE HONG KONG

(By Lee Teng-hui)

Today, the era of colonial rule will come to an end in Hong Kong. This is a proud event for all Chinese wherever they are, and offers

a new opportunity for creating a democratic Chinese nation. We earnestly hope that the Beijing authorities will be able to maintain the prosperity and stability of Hong Kong, and will ensure that the people of Hong Kong continue to enjoy freedom, democracy and basic human rights. This is the only way to act in accord with the joint values and trends of mankind today, regional peace and development, and the common dignity and interests of all Chinese people.

Taiwan's experience offers reason for optimism.

A little more than one year ago, the Republic of China successfully held a direct presidential election on Taiwan, completing a crucial objective of our political reform. At the time, the concept of constitutional government stressed by Americans over two hundred years ago kept coming to my mind: ". . . all Men are created equal, . . . they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, . . . among these are Life, Liberty and the Pursuit of Happiness . . . to secure these Rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just Powers from the Consent of the Governed."

Indeed, with the joint effort of the entire populace and their government, the Republic of China has upheld the principle of popular sovereignty on Taiwan, and has succeeded in lifting martial law, liberalizing the formation of political parties, realizing the practice of free speech, re-electing all national parliamentarians who had been in office for a long time, and carrying out a direct presidential election. Through these endeavors, the Republic of China has undergone profound change, and has become a full-fledged democracy.

However, we cannot overlook the fact that still over 20 percent of the world's population, most of whom live on the Chinese mainland, have no way to enjoy these rights. The Chinese on both sides of the Taiwan Strait share the same cultural and racial heritage. Thus, there is no reason why we cannot jointly build a system of democracy and freedom, and fully exercise our God-given rights.

In 1979, before martial law was lifted in Taiwan, a number of protesters demonstrating against government censorship of their magazine were arrested and jailed in what became known as the Kaohsiung Incident. At the same time, the Chinese communists authorities arrested the human rights activist Wei Jingsheng. Today, many of those involved in the Kaohsiung Incident have redeemed themselves through the ballot box and have become important elected political leaders on Taiwan. However, Mr. Wei remains in jail. The marked differences in systems and values between the two sides are the fundamental reason why each of the two parts of the China we all want to see reunified one day still remain separate political entities.

Democracy has become a world trend, and is without doubt the greatest achievement of mankind this century. One reason civilization continues to progress is that we have the courage to realize our dreams, and we have the heart to care about each other and provide mutual support. We must continue to uphold this spirit and sentiment, so that democracy ultimately becomes the common way of life of all humanity. May people living in every corner of the global village enjoy democracy!

Thus, we cherish the young buds of democracy on the Chinese mainland. Certain forms of election in rural townships and villages have spread on the mainland in recent years. We are happy to see it succeed and call on the Chinese mainland authorities to show the courage and determination to boldly take the grand route to democracy. Join with us and bring democracy to all of Chinese society, seeking everlasting well-being and peace for the Chinese people!

Unquestionably, if Taiwan can achieve democracy, then Hong Kong should be able to maintain democracy, and there is no reason why the Chinese mainland can not do everything possible to head in that direction. This is the true way to solve the China problem.

In the 21st century, Mankind will certainly prove that "All roads lead to Democracy!"

SANCTIONS ON RUSSIAN ENTITIES

HON. JANE HARMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 22, 1997

Ms. HARMAN. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing bipartisan legislation to express congressional sentiment that the proliferation of missile technology to Iran from any source in Russia be stopped.

There is substantial evidence in support of allegations that Russian entities have provided assistance to Iran's missile program. According to February 1997 reports by the Los Angeles Times and the Washington Times, Russia has transferred SS-4 guidance components to Iran. In May, the Washington Times further reported that two Russian companies, the Central Aerohydrodynamic Institute and Inor, had contracted with Iran to supply missile parts and technology, including a wind tunnel for missile design, missile design software, and laser equipment. In a recent unclassified report, the CIA said that Russia has been a primary source of missile-related goods to Iran.

The transfer of this technology is serious. Missiles modeled on the Russian SS-4 would have a reach of 2000 km—enough to threaten United States installations in the Middle East

and Persian Gulf, Israel, and our NATO ally Turkey. Ironically such capabilities also threaten the territory of Russia itself.

Let's not forget the lessons of the Persian Gulf war, when Iran targeted Israel with SCUD missiles: rogue countries that have these capabilities will not be deterred. Next time they may choose to add chemical or biological warheads.

I have expressed these concerns regarding Russian assistance to Iran to Vice President Gore, National Security Advisor Sandy Berger, and the Secretary of State Madeleine Albright. They assured me that the Administration would address this issue and subsequently, it did raise it with the highest levels of the Russian Government.

In several meetings, I have also expressed my strong concern to Russian Ambassador Yuliy Vorontsov. The Ambassador told me that the Russian Government shares our concern about the threat of proliferation. He said it is investigating seriously these allegations to determine responsibility. Yet, we have not seen any tangible efforts so far that Russia has tried to punish those entities responsible for exporting missile technology to Iran.

Mr. Speaker, this resolution expresses the sense of Congress that the Russian Government take all appropriate steps to cease the cooperation between Russian entities and Iran. The Russian Government has the legislative and regulatory tools at its disposal to stop unauthorized transactions of missile technology. We are asking that they use them.

If we do not see clear evidence that Russia has taken practical steps to stop missile assistance to Iran, the resolution calls on the United States to enact the sanctions provided for in Presidential Executive Order 12938 on the Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction. This means freezing the assets and seizing the property of those entities responsible for proliferation.

The resolution also calls for tougher standards for providing United States aid to Russia.

Lastly, the resolution urges our European allies to join us in taking action against those Russian organizations and individuals responsible for exports that violate international agreements.

Mr. Speaker, we are aware of the special constraints on the Russian Federation as it seeks to improve its export control system—not the least of which are the economic conditions of that country. But stopping missile technology proliferation to Iran is in everyone's interest. It is time for Russia to act.

I urge my colleagues to support this bipartisan concurring resolution