

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

IN SUPPORT OF COPS PROGRAMS

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 17, 1997

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the Office of Community Oriented Policing Services. Three years ago, President Clinton vowed to place 100,000 more police officers on the streets of American cities in a nationwide effort to reduce crime starting at the community level. To fulfill this goal by the end of the year 2000, the Office of Community Oriented Policing Services [COPS] was established. Halfway through the 6-year program, 65,000 officers have been added to police forces across the Nation, and reports of dramatic drops in crime are coming in from cities throughout the country.

Cleveland, OH, is one of these COPS success stories. Juvenile crime had been on the rise in Cleveland. Arrests for weapons violations rose 67 percent from 1989 to 1994. A 35-percent increase in juvenile felony arrests was seen between 1992 and 1993 alone. In spite of this rise in crime, the number of police officers had declined. The Cleveland Police Department has received over \$8 million in grants from the COPS office. Among many COPS-funded programs, one especially innovative and successful program stands out, the Residential Area Policing Program [RAPP].

In an effort to create more of a community policing presence, the Cleveland Police Department identified abandoned, nuisance properties in various neighborhoods, restored the properties and stationed specially trained community policing officers there 24 hours a day. These officers established themselves in the neighborhood, made regular patrols, and conducted door-to-door surveys of the residents' problems. They also hosted training seminars and provided a safe house to the youths of the area. In short, the community police formed partnerships with the residents of the neighborhoods and, together, they improved the appearance of the neighborhood, identified community problems, and developed substantial solutions. In each of the four sites selected for the year-long program, the community officers became integral members of the community and left lasting, positive effects. Drug traffic has decreased, gunfire has diminished, and the number of civil disputes is down. Equally as important, the number of calls for service rose 100 percent showing that the residents felt comfortable turning to the police for help.

RAPP is but one of many endeavors on the part of the Cleveland Police department to get more involved in community policing. Over \$11 million have been awarded to communities in the 10th Congressional District of Ohio resulting in the hiring of over 170 new officers. Residents profess that the programs have helped reduce crime, and the statistics

prove it. Community policing works, and I support its continued funding so other cities may see the rewards of communities and police departments working together to combat crime.

A TRIBUTE TO BOB CARRIVEAU AND THE HONEYBEE STINGERS

HON. DAVE CAMP

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 17, 1997

Mr. CAMP. Mr. Speaker, I would like to recognize a group of individuals which exemplifies the meaning of the word "altruistic." Bob Carriveau and the Honeybee Stingers are a group of seniors who have joined together to contribute more than just time to the people of Michigan's fourth Congressional District; they have dedicated their talents and their passion for music for everyone's enjoyment.

On September 18, 1997, they will conduct their 1,600th performance for a charitable cause. Appropriately, this performance will take place on the Ellipse of the White House, which is viewed by many as a symbol of benevolence and leadership for our country.

Bob Carriveau and the Honeybee Stingers have set their own standards of benevolence and leadership for all music groups to follow. Formed in 1980, the band has created its own rich musical focus. They have been on the public airwaves for 7½ years and performed various times on live television. Six members of the band are in the Michigan Country Music Hall of Fame. The founders of the band, Bob and Wilma Carriveau, are the first couple ever to be inducted into this prominent society of musicians.

Bob Carriveau and the Honeybee Stingers have their own lofty standards of conduct. Through highs and lows, this band has remained a symbol of humble sincerity and selfless commitment to helping others.

The current 13 performers are: Bob and Wilma Carriveau, Phil and Joyce Leonard, Dale Haffer, Lonie Rummer, "Singing" Bill Winter, Howard Clark, Dilbert Collins, Paul Averill, Mike Hopkins, Jerry Mawhorter, and Jim Vickers.

I would like to rise today to pay tribute to this outstanding group and thank them for their tremendous efforts to spread their love of music and desire to help others. Their selfless commitment and integrity has brought happiness and smiles to thousands of people. Mr. Speaker, please join me in thanking the outstanding entertainers, Bob Carriveau and the Honeybee Stingers.

TRIBUTE TO THE RETIREES OF THE STERLING HEIGHTS FIREFIGHTERS UNION

HON. SANDER M. LEVIN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 17, 1997

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. Speaker, on Friday, September 19, the Sterling Heights Firefighters Union will host their annual dinner-dance honoring their 1997 retirees.

It is my distinct privilege to recognize the five retiring firefighters for their outstanding contributions to humanity: Advanced Life Support Coordinator Gregory B. Dobkin, Fire Inspector Michael T. LeBeau, Chief of Operations Kenneth R. Podolski, Battalion Chief Dale A. Vergauwen, and Battalion Chief John Edward Werkman.

These gentlemen have demonstrated acts of heroism and actions above and beyond the call of duty. Indeed, the people of Sterling Heights have been well served by the untiring care and concern each of these men has given without limitations to their community.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing these gentlemen for their dedication, accomplishments, and years of service. I wish them good health and happiness as they move forward in their lives.

CAMPAIGN FINANCE REFORM

HON. RON KIND

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 17, 1997

Mr. KIND. Mr. Speaker, today the House of Representatives will adjourn at 4 p.m. without taking a vote on campaign finance reform. We should not be adjourning at this early hour with unfinished business still pending in the House. Mr. Speaker it is time that we stop the delaying tactics and allow a vote on campaign finance reform in the House.

We have heard conflicting reports from the leadership of the majority party regarding whether we will be allowed to vote on campaign finance reform this year. The House majority leader opened the door on the possibility that a vote on campaign finance reform would take place this fall, the Senate majority leader has slammed that door shut. It is time that we end the waffling on this issue. It is time that we vote now.

Mr. Speaker, I was elected to Congress because my constituents wanted me to work on the pressing issues of our time. They do not accept the fact that this House has never been given an opportunity to vote on campaign finance reform, and if they knew we were adjourning at 4 p.m. without taking action, they would be outraged. It is time to give

● 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.

the House an opportunity to vote on campaign finance reform. If not now, then when?

IN RECOGNITION OF THE LATE WILEY K. CARTER, LONGTIME ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT TO U.S. SENATOR THAD COCHRAN OF MISSISSIPPI

HON. MIKE PARKER

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 17, 1997

Mr. PARKER. Mr. Speaker, today, I ask you to join me in remembering an outstanding Mississippian, a dedicated public servant and a friend to the U.S. Congress—the late Wiley K. Carter.

Wiley Carter died Thursday, September 11, 1997, in Jackson, MS. Wiley was a 1954 graduate of Jackson Central High School and a 1958 graduate of Mississippi State University. He served in State government during the administration of Gov. John Bell Williams, 1968–72. At the time of his death at age 60, Wiley served as administrative assistant for my friend and colleague, Senator THAD COCHRAN. He had served with THAD COCHRAN since 1974 when he was in his second term in the U.S. House of Representatives.

Wiley loved Mississippi politics and government service, and he worked diligently to help the citizens of Mississippi. He was conscientious, he had a great sense of humor, and he was truly dedicated to our State and its citizens. My staff, my family, and I are shocked and greatly saddened by the loss of this good friend.

Wiley is irreplaceable and is truly an unforgettable friend to those who knew him. Wiley will be sorely missed both here in Washington and, even more, back home in Mississippi. He is survived by his wife, Gwen; sons, Craig and Scott; and his daughter, Christy. Our thoughts and prayers are with you.

Mr. Speaker and my colleagues in the U.S. House of Representatives, I ask you again to join me in honoring Wiley Carter, his willing sacrifice of his time and energy for the public good, and his representation of all that is good, true and steadfast in our society.

UKRAINE CELEBRATES SIXTH ANNIVERSARY OF INDEPENDENCE

HON. LOUISE McINTOSH SLAUGHTER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 17, 1997

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, as a co-chair of the Congressional Ukrainian Caucus, I am proud today to recognize the sixth anniversary of the Independence of Ukraine. The actual anniversary was celebrated on August 24, but today, we in Congress are commemorating the occasion with a reception hosted by the caucus, the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, and the Ukrainian-American Coordinating Council.

The past year has been an exciting, but challenging one for Ukraine. As the represent-

ative of a large and active Ukrainian community in Rochester, NY, I particularly want to note two milestones over the past year in United States-Ukrainian relations.

This year we cemented the Ukrainian-American strategic partnership through the first session of the Ukraine-United States Binational Kuchma-Gore Commission. I am hopeful and confident that this partnership will continue to strengthen over the coming years.

Even more significantly, on July 9, the unprecedented Charter on the Distinctive Partnership between NATO and Ukraine was signed at the Madrid NATO summit. This ground-breaking agreement will serve as the basis for Ukraine's security into the 21st century and demonstrates the close relationship that President Kuchma has built with Europe and the United States.

As exciting as these developments are, over the next year, we, the friends of Ukraine in the United States, must redouble our efforts to help Ukraine continue to move forward, particularly in the economic sphere. We must do what we can to support President Kuchma's ongoing efforts to reform Ukraine's economy, as he moves to integrate it into the world market economy. In Ukraine itself, the March 1998 elections will be an opportunity to elect a reform-minded Parliament to aid in this effort. Here at home, I have been working in Congress to secure continued United States aid to help Ukraine make this transition.

In addition, the Ukrainian community and other caring persons in the United States are challenged to continue their magnificent, humanitarian efforts to help relieve the still troubling health conditions for many Ukrainians, particularly children. We must do what we can to work together to lower infant mortality and to reverse the troubling trends toward lower life expectancy.

Yes, there is much work ahead, but Ukrainians in America have much to celebrate as well.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me today in saluting and congratulating Ukraine and Ukrainian-Americans, as we commemorate the sixth anniversary of Ukrainian independence.

IN HONOR OF KAY HALLE

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 17, 1997

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor Miss Kay Halle for her lifetime achievements in cultural activism.

Kay was born in Cleveland under the name of Katherine Murphy Halle. She attended Laurel School in Cleveland and the Mary C. Wheeler School in Providence, RI. She also studied at Smith College and the Cleveland Institute of Music.

Kay Halle was known as a radio personality, a worldwide traveler, a writer, and an activist. While she lived much of her life in Washington, the city of Cleveland considered her its "Ambassador Extraordinaire."

Ms. Halle lived in England for a year and wrote a regular column for the Cleveland

News. It was there in England that she frequently dined with cultural and political leaders, including Winston Churchill. Back in the United States, she campaigned for Franklin D. Roosevelt and later for John F. Kennedy.

For 2 years she hosted a Cleveland radio show, "Know Your City," in which she interviewed local and world figures. In 1940, she traveled around South America by plane recording her impressions on tape for broadcast at Cleveland's WGAR radio station. She later served as the Washington's feature correspondent for WGAR.

Kay Halle led an active, fulfilling life. She made a dynamic impression wherever she traveled and shared her inspiring experiences with the Cleveland community. She is survived by her sister, Ann. Kay Halle will be greatly missed by all who knew her.

DISPLACED OLDER WORKERS DESERVE TAX RELIEF

HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 17, 1997

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, when large companies merge or downsize, it is often the older workers and long-time employees that bear the brunt of the job insecurity and downsizing that follows. When the corporate cost-cutters start scouring each department for cost savings, the most experienced workers often feel as though they have a bulls eye on their chest.

While every lay-off is a painful and unpleasant experience, older workers often find themselves in a unique "catch-22" situation: they are too young to comfortably retire, and too old for most companies to retrain. Many firms are understandably hesitant to retrain displaced older workers because the company may fear it will not be able to recoup their investment before the worker retires.

Yet clearly, in this global economy, displaced older workers in labor-intensive and "smokestack" industries negatively affected by trade agreements need to be retrained for jobs in other economic sectors. For example, when layoffs are concentrated in a particular industry, such as the defense industry, displaced older workers with specialized skills and knowledge have a difficult time finding comparable employment without retraining because the demand for their existing skills is low.

Mr. Speaker, data I have obtained from the Bureau of Labor Statistics [BLS] confirms what most Americans already know—older, displaced workers face very difficult challenges when seeking new employment.

For instance, in comparison with younger workers, older workers, those age 50 and above, have a higher unemployment rate—17 percent versus 12 percent—drop out of the labor force at higher rates after a lay-off—39 percent vs. 10 percent—suffer a longer period of unemployment between jobs—27.3 median weeks vs. 11.6 median weeks—and on average, take a 29.6 percent pay-cut in their median weekly earnings after they do finally secure a new job.

The current Tax Code compounds the problem by including severance payments made in connection with a lay-off or work force reduction as taxable income, even though this income is nonrecurring. This makes a displaced worker look suddenly wealthy on paper, pushing their family into a higher tax bracket. As a result, the current Tax Code actually taxes the severance payments of the most senior workers in a firm at the highest marginal rate, since the value of a severance package is usually derived from one's length of service to the firm.

Here is where the Tax Code is at its most heartless to displaced older workers, since those having the most difficult time finding another job are simultaneously being hit with the highest taxes on the severance payments they receive.

Mr. Speaker, to remedy this unfairness, and to provide a measure of assistance for older workers facing a particularly difficult situation, I am introducing the Career Transition Assistance Act of 1997, which will provide much needed tax relief in two critical areas.

First, my bill will allow employees who are offered severance pay packages by their employers to exclude the first \$15,000 from their taxable income. No longer will the Tax Code punish displaced workers by taxing their misfortune. This income exclusion could be taken by the employee regardless of whether the reduction in force was voluntary or involuntary.

In addition, if an employer's severance benefit provides for payments for up to 3 years from the date of separation, my legislation would allow the employee the flexibility to elect to exclude all or some of the severance payment from their income for the 3 year period, up to the \$15,000 limit.

Second, the legislation will provide a \$2,000 refundable tax credit for retraining expenses incurred after a lay-off. This tax credit is in keeping with the common-sense principle that families and individuals know their retraining needs better than government-run retraining programs.

To ensure that this tax relief is available to middle class families, jointly filing couples with incomes of up to \$100,000, and single persons with incomes up to \$75,000, would qualify under my legislation for the full \$2,000 tax credit. The value of the credit is gradually phased out for persons earning higher amounts.

While I believe Congress should continue to reform and reduce red-tape in our Nation's patch-work of retraining programs, it is important to protect workers from slipping through the cracks of these programs' widely varying eligibility criteria.

This legislation will go a long way toward improving the efficiency of our Nation's labor markets, and I call on Members on both sides of the aisle to lend their support for this effort. Severance payments are designed to provide a financial cushion to help pad the blow of a work force reduction. When the Tax Code adds insult to injury by subjecting these families to a higher tax liability, it is clearly time to correct this insidious consequence.

TRIBUTE TO DELORES BACON-FINCH

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 17, 1997

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Delores Bacon-Finch. Delores has been a dutiful employee for the New York Police Department as a police administrative aide.

During her professional career Delores has performed a number of duties. In 1985 she was assigned to the community affairs community meetings with the community council, the youth council, block associations, churches, and local development corporations.

A dedicated community activists, Ms. Bacon-Finch feeds the homeless, assists senior citizens, works with the Kiwanis Club, struggles to curb gun violence and drug trafficking. Delores even finds the time to visit hospital patients. The efforts of Delores Bacon-Finch are noteworthy and deserving of recognition. I am pleased to introduce her to my House colleagues.

REAUTHORIZATION OF EX-IM BANK

HON. J. DENNIS HASTERT

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 17, 1997

Mr. HASTERT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to voice my support for reauthorizing the U.S. Export-Import Bank. By providing loans and guarantees that may otherwise be unavailable, the Ex-Im Bank is an invaluable tool to American workers and businesses, 80 percent of which are small companies.

In my home State of Illinois, 288 companies and 125 communities have benefited from the Ex-Im Bank in the last 5 years. During this time, Ex-Im financing helped to support the \$2.2 billion in exports my State produces, and the estimated 30,000 jobs that manufacture those exports.

The Bank is essential to the communities, constituents, and businesses in my district. Whether it's in Elgin or Aurora, Batavia, or West Chicago, companies and their employees are benefiting.

I wish to thank my friend from New Jersey, Representative ROBERT MENENDEZ, for joining me in making this a priority. I'm delighted that the chief deputy whips from each side of the aisle can come together in making this a bipartisan effort.

TRIBUTE TO NICOLE S. SUARD

HON. FRANK RIGGS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 17, 1997

Mr. RIGGS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend the activities of Nicole S. Suard, who has made a tremendous contribution to

Napa County, CA, which I represent. Today, "Nicky" is being presented with 1 of 20 Regional Role Model Awards in the 1997 Life Saves "Take a Bigger Role" awards program.

Nicky Suard sees a need and comes up with a solution. Seeing a need for a home for unwed teenage mothers, she recruited a group of people and established Choix de Vie—Choice for Life—which recently celebrated the birth of its 100th baby.

For years, there has been a shortage of activities for teenagers in Napa. In 1996, Nicky arranged for a building to be donated, recruited volunteers, and founded the Lytehouse, Napa Valley's teen center.

Knowing that many nonprofits in Napa County did not have the expertise or ability to prepare grant requests, Nicky Suard brought together a group of leaders from the community to establish the Community Foundation of Napa Valley. The Community Foundation's goal is to be an aggregate of permanent fund raising for the benefit of the Napa Valley through wills, trusts, and estate planning. All moneys distributed to go local nonprofit organizations. Ms. Suard also donates her legal services as the incorporating attorney for many local nonprofits.

As if all of this is not enough, Nicky Suard is as dedicated mother of two children, Tyler and Corey. She also volunteers as a parent-teacher at their schools, teaching crafts. In all of this whirlwind of activity, she is supported and helped by her husband, Dr. Thomas Suard.

I have personally seen the results of Nicky Suard's efforts and have been impressed time and again with her hard work and commitment to the well-being of all people in the Napa community. Her vision, innovation, and accomplishments should be held up as a model for others.

DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, AND EDUCATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1996

SPEECH OF

HON. LORETTA SANCHEZ

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 16, 1997

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 2264) making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1996, and for other purposes:

Ms. SANCHEZ. Mr. Chairman, I rise today in support of the Goodling amendment. While I believe that we should have national standards and expectations for all of our students, I do not believe these national tests will help us achieve that goal.

We cannot establish nationwide standards for our students if we fail to include all students in these national tests.

The fact is that too many students will be unable to participate in the President's proposed reading and math tests.

While I commend the administration's efforts to improve public education, I remained concerned that the proposed reading test will exclude too many children from the educational opportunity they deserve.

Limited English proficient students make up a significant percentage of kids in our Nation's classrooms. Unfortunately, the administration will not adequately accommodate the participation of these students.

We have tried to attain a compromise for LEP students, but the administration has failed to offer a comparable solution.

The administration says that it wants accountability from our schools. But who will account for the progress of children who cannot take these tests?

I believe that many more school districts will be affected than people realize.

Orange County, CA, for example, has long been considered an affluent, homogeneous area. My hometown, however, has rapidly changed over the years. The truth is, Orange County is now more diverse than ever, with many new Americans calling it home.

And Orange County schools have changed along with our demographics.

Currently, 30 percent of all Orange County students are limited English proficient. My congressional district is one of the better examples of how these tests cannot adequately assess all public schools and their kids.

Two out of four school districts in my congressional district will have over half of their students excluded from the reading test because of their large number of limited English proficient students.

Santa Ana Unified School District has 70 percent of its students classified as LEP, the sixth highest in the Nation. Garden Grove Unified School District has 43 percent of its students qualifying as limited English proficient, 11th highest in the Nation.

These are children from all over the world, Vietnamese children, Korean children, Hispanic children, and Romanian children who all want to learn and who all want high standards.

But we have no plan for what we will do with these children or how we will utilize the test results.

Of course, we need to have our students on track. But until we have a better idea of how these test results will be used, and how we can include the great many children who are still learning English, then I cannot be supportive of these national tests.

Please vote for the Goodling amendment.

IN HONOR OF ANN TRAPP

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 17, 1997

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor the memory of Mrs. Ann Trapp, for her many years of service and countless contributions to her community.

Ann Trapp was born in Cleveland. In 1949, she graduated from the St. Vincent Charity School of Nursing. She went on to work as a registered nurse for the St. Vincent Charity Hospital for 34 years. During this time she

was also a member of the American Lung Association for Practitioners of Infection Control, and a member of the Lung Association.

Mrs. Trapp was devoted to many political organizations. She was a Democratic precinct committee leader and a member and ward leader of the Democratic Executive Committee. She was the recording secretary of the Parma Democratic Club. She played a role in several political campaigns in Parma and Cleveland and was named Parma Woman Democrat of the Year in 1990.

Not only was Mrs. Trapp active in politics, she was dedicated to her church as well. She was a member of St. Charles Borromeo Catholic Church for more than 40 years and served as a Eucharistic minister there. She belonged to Legion of Mary, Catholic Daughters, and Just Friends. She was also involved with the West Side Irish American Club and the Women's Guild of St. Vincent Charity Hospital and was a member of their alumni association.

Mrs. Trapp leaves behind 1 sister, 2 brothers, 4 daughters, 3 sons, and 15 grandchildren. She will be greatly missed.

UKRAINIAN INDEPENDENCE

HON. BOB SCHAFFER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 17, 1997

Mr. BOB SCHAFFER of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to give tribute to a nation that has succeeded in its struggle to be a free, democratic nation. On August 24th, Ukraine celebrated its 6th year of independence.

Since August 24, 1991, When Ukraine declared independence from the former Soviet Union resuming its journey down the path to freedom and democracy, she has achieved success in many domestic and international arenas. Ukraine has worked hard to develop a target-oriented and balanced policy to achieve economic stability and build a truly democratic, economically developed state. The nation has worked to establish a solid foundation on which to build a true democracy. The foundation of a free market system has been established. The liberalization of prices, the currency rate, a mechanism of foreign trade, and privatization have all contributed to a developing market economy. The policy has resulted in a reduction in the annual inflation from 10,000 percent in 1993 to a projected 25 percent in 1997; the privatization of nearly 50,000 enterprises; and the adoption of a democratic constitution.

On the international front, Ukraine has worked hard to improve foreign policy by signing many important agreements with the international community: A joint Statement of the President of Ukraine and Poland on Accord and Unity; the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Partnership between Ukraine and the Russian Federation; the Agreement on the State-Border lines between Ukraine and Belarus; the Treaty on Good Neighborly Relations and Cooperation between Ukraine and Romania; and lastly, the Charter on a Distinct Partnership between Ukraine and NATO. They

have participated in the first session of the Ukraine-United States Binational Commission Kuchma-Gore, which is a visible embodiment of a Ukrainian-American strategic partnership. Ukraine has also unilaterally and voluntarily disarmed all tactical nuclear weapons to continue the dream of a stable democracy.

To help foster freedom and democracy in Ukraine, the Congressional Ukrainian Caucus has been established. Representative JOHN FOX, Representative LOUISE SLAUGHTER, and Representative SANDER LEVIN, and I serve as cochairs. The primary purpose of the caucus is to organize an association of Members of Congress who share a common concern for building stronger bilateral relations between Ukraine and the United States. The caucus wants to support Ukraine in its process of democratization and market-oriented reforms.

I stand here today to congratulate Ukraine on another year of freedom and progress in the quest for democracy.

IN RECOGNITION OF OPPORTUNITY, INC.: AN ORGANIZATION THAT LIVES UP TO ITS NAME

HON. JOHN EDWARD PORTER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 17, 1997

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to rise today to recognize Opportunity, Inc., an outstanding organization located in Highland Park, IL. This is truly a remarkable enterprise and a magnificent example of the initiative needed to help people move from welfare to work and a better life.

Opportunity, Inc. is a unique, not-for-profit contract manufacturer that employs 120 persons, most of whom have developmental, physical and/or emotional disabilities. Founded in 1976 by local construction executive John Cornell, who still serves on the Board of Directors, the company will hold its annual Handicapable™ Leadership Award Dinner in Chicago on September 30. Noted conservative author and commentator, George F. Will, will be the keynote speaker.

The company's mission is twofold: First, to provide a mainstream plant environment in which handicapable people can work and earn a paycheck as well as the dignity that comes from being employed productively on a full-time basis; and, second, to provide its private sector customers with the best possible quality, price, and service.

As everyone understands, budget constraints compel us to look for ways to effectively address important needs without government subsidies, and Opportunity, Inc. is leading the way in this regard. A model of community response and innovation, the company has demonstrated how competitive and productive Handicapable™ employees can be. Opportunity, Inc. built and continues to operate the Nation's only not-for-profit, certified class 100,000 clean rooms for medical and surgical packaging. The firm's commitment to quality is so stringent that its principal medical/surgical customer—Baxter, International—has not rejected a single lot of product in over 7 years.

When I visited Opportunity, Inc. last year, however, I learned that its business success, while impressive, pales in significance to the positive contributions it has made to its employees' lives. I experienced firsthand how proud, dedicated, and competitive they are. As one man said to me, "Congressman, all we need is a fair chance to compete. That's what we get here at Opportunity and just look at the results!" Clearly, Opportunity, Inc. is an organization that lives up to its name.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to represent a congressional district that includes enterprises of this caliber. It is my pleasure to salute the employees, management, and directors of Opportunity, Inc. on the occasion of their annual dinner, and to extend my personal congratulations to Harold, Peter, and Ron Foreman, who are the recipients of this year's Handicapable Leadership Award for 20 years of service.

I also commend Opportunity, Inc. as an example to my colleagues, who believe, as I do, that we must look to the private sector and to the local level for alternative solutions to difficult social problems.

REAUTHORIZATION OF EX-IM BANK

HON. J. DENNIS HASTERT

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 17, 1997

Mr. HASTERT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to voice my support for reauthorizing the U.S. Export-Import Bank. By providing loans and guarantees that may otherwise be unavailable, the Ex-Im Bank is an invaluable tool to American workers and businesses, 80 percent of which are small companies.

In my home State of Illinois, 288 companies and 125 communities have benefited from the Ex-Im Bank in the last 5 years. During this time, Ex-Im financing helped to support the \$2.2 billion in exports my State produces, and the estimated 30,000 jobs that manufacture those exports.

The Bank is essential to the communities, constituents, and businesses in my district. Whether it's in Elgin or Aurora, Batavia, or west Chicago, companies and their employees are benefitting.

I wish to thank my friend from New Jersey, Representative ROBERT MENENDEZ, for joining me in making this a priority. I'm delighted that the Chief Deputy Whips from each side of the aisle can come together in making this a bipartisan effort.

IN COMMEMORATION OF UKRAINE'S 6TH ANNIVERSARY OF INDEPENDENCE

HON. SANDER M. LEVIN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 17, 1997

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in observance of the 6th anniversary of Ukrainian independence.

On August 24, 1991, the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet declared Ukraine's independence from the then Soviet Union. The declaration was confirmed several months later through a public referendum in which 90 percent of Ukraine's citizens voted in favor of independence. At the same time, Ukraine elected its first president.

Since then, Ukraine has labored hard to transform itself from a Communist controlled republic to a democratic and free market country. This has not been an easy task. Unemployment and inflation have run rampant throughout Ukraine. Shortages of food and other essentials are common. And in many cases wages often go unpaid for months.

However, throughout this long ordeal Ukrainians have remained committed to reforming their country. Ukraine is one of only a few of the former Communist dominated countries to have a peaceful transition of power. In 1991 and 1994, Ukraine held successful elections for both president and parliament without violence or bloodshed. Furthermore, Ukraine's Parliament, the Rada, adopted its first post-Communist constitution last year guaranteeing future free and fair democratic elections.

Ukraine has also shown a strong commitment to peace and regional stability. For instance, Ukraine is in full compliance of all reductions in force under the Conventional Forces in Europe Agreement. Early this year, NATO and Ukraine entered into a charter that will ensure cooperation between the alliance and Ukraine on all regional security issues including peacekeeping and humanitarian missions. However, most importantly, Ukraine agreed unilaterally to dismantle its entire nuclear arsenal, the third largest in the world at the time, and sign as a party to the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty.

Under the leadership of President Leonid Kuchma, Ukraine has instituted a rigorous economic reform plan. Already this plan has helped to lower the inflation from an overwhelming rate of 10,000 percent in 1993 to an anticipated level of 25 percent this year. It has also led to the privatization of nearly 50,000 state-run small and medium sized industries.

This progress has not come without controversy. Like many former Communist countries Ukraine has had a difficult time dealing with graft and corruption among government officials. This has caused a great deal of concern among United States and other foreign investors who have had great difficulties doing business in Ukraine because of the lack of firm laws and regulations guarding against abuse of power. The government of Ukraine realizes the seriousness of this problem and has taken steps to correct the problems expressed by foreign investors and clean up corruption within the government. For example, President Kuchma announced a clean hands anti-corruption campaign which has resulted in a large shakeup at the highest levels of government within Ukraine. In addition, Ukraine's president has also established an advisory committee made up of Ukrainians, foreign investors, and President Kuchma to deal with investor complaints in an efficient and timely manner.

I view these as steps in the right direction, but clearly more needs to be done. Specifi-

cally, I encourage the Ukrainian Rada to adopt comprehensive legal reforms that will protect investors from unscrupulous officials seeking individual profit.

The United States has been a major partner in Ukraine's success and should continue to play a major role.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to continue to support aid to Ukraine so that we may continue to celebrate the occasion of a free and democratic Ukraine for years to come.

A NIGHT TO CELEBRATE, SENATOR ROBERT D. WETMORE

HON. RICHARD E. NEAL

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 17, 1997

Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a valuable Massachusetts State legislator, Senator Robert D. Wetmore. On September 28, 1997, colleagues, family, and friends will gather to toast Senator Wetmore's distinguished career in the Massachusetts General Court. Allow me to inaugurate this celebration early by introducing Senator Wetmore and his accomplishments to this House.

Robert Wetmore dedicated his entire career toward serving others. Even before his 32 years in elected office, he committed himself to his colleagues as a head lineman for the Massachusetts Electric Co. and by presiding over the local union. In 1965, he first entered the Massachusetts General Court as a State representative. In addition to his participation on several standing committees, the combination of his innovativeness, foresight, and abilities, allowed him to steer several new initiatives. Among these are his participation on the Bicentennial Commission and the Special Commission on Bike Paths. His leadership in identifying the effects of growth patterns on the quality of life in the commonwealth placed him on the vanguard of proactive government by foreseeing issues and precluding problems.

In 1977, Mr. Wetmore entered the Massachusetts senate. He would continue to serve the people of the Worcester, Hampton, Hampshire, and Franklin districts, and the institution, for 10 terms. Beyond chairing and vice-chairing several standing committees, he continued to identify new areas of specialization and organize committees to address these issues.

Senator Wetmore subscribes to one of life's lessons that I hold dear to my own heart: It is not enough to leave a place the way you found it—you should leave it better. Were a person only to strive for this in private life, it would undoubtedly win other's trust and praise. When someone such as Robert Wetmore makes this his public mission in the General Court, everyone in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts reaps the benefits. As a lifelong Massachusetts resident, I too, owe Senator Wetmore a debt of gratitude.

I ask all the Members of this House to join me in recognizing this dedicated public servant.

ONCE AGAIN, THE NEED FOR TORT REFORM IS EVIDENT

HON. SPENCER BACHUS

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 17, 1997

Mr. BACHUS. Mr. Speaker, a jury in New Orleans, LA, last week has given us a prime example of this country's need for serious tort reform. Ten years after a tank car fire, CSX Transportation was hit with a \$2.5 billion punitive damages verdict for this incident in which it was considered blameless by the National Transportation Safety Board.

No matter who was at fault, such an enormous punitive damages award in this case would still be out of line, because there were no deaths or serious injuries as a result of the fire. But to make matters worse, every governmental authority that reviewed this incident, from the city of New Orleans to the National Transportation Safety Board, found no fault with CSXT. In fact, the city of New Orleans issued a proclamation recognizing the individuals from CSXT who prevented the fire from spreading for their heroic actions.

Certainly local residents were inconvenienced because of the evacuation, but it was the trial lawyers who filed a class action lawsuit before the fire was even put out that convinced the jury to reach into the deepest pocket in the lawsuit, not the parties who were responsible.

Punitive damages in our legal system are supposed to punish egregious behavior, but Mr. Speaker, in this case what was the jury possibly punishing? These high cost punitive damage awards must be reigned in, from the McDonald's hot coffee case to the bad paint job on the BMW, the consumers are actually the ones who will feel the belt-tightening because of the lack of tort reform laws.

TRIBUTE TO TIFFANY MONROY

HON. NEIL ABERCROMBIE

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 17, 1997

Mr. ABERCROMBIE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of the House the speech of Ms. Tiffany Monroy, a student at Sacred Heart Academy of Honolulu, which won the Voice of Democracy competition sponsored by the Honolulu Veterans of Foreign Wars. I certainly give my personal congratulations to Ms. Monroy, the daughter of Daniel and Loretta Monroy. I also would like to express my appreciation to VFW Post 1540 of Honolulu and its Ladies' Auxiliary for sponsoring the event. I trust that it will provide inspiration to my colleagues as we deliberate and endeavor to legislate solutions to the issues our Nation faces.

DEMOCRACY—ABOVE AND BEYOND—1996-97
VFW VOICE OF DEMOCRACY SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM

(By Hawaii Winner Tiffany Monroy)

A mother had three children: Adam, Owen, and Daniel. Upon dying, the mother gave Adam to his banished father to be raised.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

Owen was given to his aunts and uncles to be raised. Finally, Daniel was given to the community to be raised by all. Years went by and the boys grew up. Adam became a rotund man who ate all he wanted when he wanted and no one could stop him from doing what he wanted. Owen grew up into a portly fellow who shared whatever he wanted with an esoteric group of friends. Daniel developed into a toned, lean, tall man, because he ate and worked depending upon the prosperity and needs of the community. It was he who soared above and beyond his brothers. These men soon became leaders of nations, taking with them the only governing methods they knew. When these individuals died, their governments lived on. Adam became autocracy, Owen became oligarchy, and Daniel became democracy. Like Daniel, who towered over his siblings, democracy remains above and beyond autocracy and oligarchy.

The three forms of government are like ladders competing to reach a great land—a land of great milk, great honey, and great chocolate—which coincidentally is at a great height. The amount of rungs a climbing individual has is in direct proportion to how many people have the power and authority to rule. "Contestant #1, with the ruling power in the hand of one sole individual, is Autocracy. Contestant #2, with the ruling power in the hands of a few people, is Oligarchy. Finally, last but not least, contestant #3, with the ruling power in the hands of many people is Democracy. Okay, contestants, on your mark get set, go! Wow, I don't know how Autocracy is going to get to the top with only one rung and I can't see how Oligarchy's gonna make it up. . . . But hark! Look at Democracy go! He's got enough rungs to get him to the top and then some! Go Democracy go! And the winner without any competition is Democracy! Just look at him standing at the zenith sparkling with sweat, way up above and beyond the other two!"

Democracy is able to maintain itself above and beyond any other form of government because of the level of participation democracy calls for from those who are governed. It calls on everyone to participate in their government since democracy is the form of government in which rule is by the people. As Pericles of Athens said, "Our constitution is named a democracy because it is in the hands not the few, but of the many." In a democracy people cannot sit back with their arms folded and leave decisions up to a sole person. Instead, they must unfold their arms, stand up, and take action for what they believe in. Democracy gives people the opportunity to be active participants in the government which rules them. Perhaps even better, democracy makes those who are governed care about their government. Because the power is in the hands of the people, it is the people themselves who must take responsibility for what happens to them, since it is ultimately their choice. Therefore, they care about their government even more than those people who are ruled by autocracies or oligarchies. The caring, active participation that democracy calls for is what keeps democracy high above and above any other form of government.

Democracy remains untouched by any other form of government because there essentially no one ruling over the people. The marrow of democracy, the very core of this type of government is the fact that the people rule themselves. There is no almighty leader who says "this is the way things go" nor is there an omnipotent group who dictates "this is how all things shall be done."

September 17, 1997

Rather, in a democracy, the people choose for themselves who they want and what they want and need. Perhaps Abraham Lincoln captured the quintessence of democracy by saying democracy is a "government of the people, by the people, and for the people." This is exactly what puts democracy above and beyond any other government: the people have the ultimate say.

Through every age democracy has and always will remain above and beyond any other form of government because it calls for caring participation from the people by putting the power directly into the hands of the people. Democracy will forever stay above and beyond any other form of government because no one else has a ladder with as many rungs.

IN HONOR OF MARGIE WAGONER OF HOUSTON

HON. KEN BENTSEN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 17, 1997

Mr. BENTSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to congratulate Margie Wagoner, a teacher at Corpus Christi Catholic School in my district, who this Thursday will be awarded a \$2,500 grant by the Children's Television Workshop and Creative Classroom magazine to implement an innovative school project. Her creative and innovative teaching methods bring education to life for her students, and her outstanding efforts have now been nationally recognized.

Ms. Wagoner is one of only three teachers chosen to receive a grant in the second annual "Plan a Dream" program. She will use her grant to establish a "global garden" to give her students a better understanding of the world in which they live. Sixth grade students will research, plan, and build a greenhouse to support the global garden. Second graders will explore and grow plants from different areas of the world focusing on their ancestors' country of origin. Students will learn about the different plants in the garden, as well as the customs and folklore of the nations from which they originate.

Parents will recognize the Children's Television Workshop as the men and women who make educational shows such as "Sesame Street" and the "Electric Company" possible. But they also work with educators to help them improve both the way we teach our children and the environment in which we teach them. The "Plan a Dream" program recognizes the efforts of teachers like Margie Wagoner and tries to build on their success.

Open to all teachers of kindergarten through sixth grades, ideas were submitted in the areas of technology, math, science, language arts, social studies, and the arts. Projects were judged by an expert panel on originality of the idea, explanation of education value, effective classroom planning, exemplary use of materials, ability to motivate students, and innovative lesson presentation.

I salute Margie Wagoner for her accomplishments and her commitment to teaching. She is an outstanding role model for her students, parents, and other teachers. Her national recognition is well-deserved.

REPRESENTATIVE DEMOCRACY

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 17, 1997

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington Report for Wednesday, September 17, 1997 into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

REPRESENTATIVE DEMOCRACY

A Hoosier friend asked me the other day what's the most important thing to do to restore the confidence of people in the federal government. My response was that we have to make government accessible, responsive, and workable.

The critics of government certainly have a point. Government can be inefficient, inaccessible, and unaccountable. It is not hard to understand why government, especially the federal government, is under attack. But it has always seemed to me that the best answer to the critics of government is to make government work better.

COMPLICATED COUNTRY

Under our system of government we have a representative democracy—a government in which decisions are made by the people through their elected representatives. It is far from a perfect system. It can be difficult to understand, chaotic, slow, and frustrating. But I believe it is the best way for us to deal with our nation's challenges and problems.

We live in a complicated country of vast size and remarkable diversity. Since World War II the population of our country has more than doubled. Our citizens are spread far and wide, and they represent a great variety of races, religions, regional interests, and national origins. It is not easy to develop a system to enable such a country to live together peacefully and productively, but representative democracy allows us to do it. Representative democracy, for all its faults, is our best hope for dealing with our problems through a process of compromise, negotiation, and deliberation. Our system gives people an opportunity not only to speak but also to participate in the decision-making process and to engage with others in open discussion and debate. At its best, representative democracy gives us a system whereby all of us have a voice in the process and a stake in the product.

Many people think that the way to deal with their problems is to abolish politics. But politics—the process of compromise, negotiation, and deliberation—is the essence of how we make our system work. Politics may be unpopular but it is also indispensable. It is the way that we express the popular will of the people. We need to strengthen representative democracy, not enfeeble it.

ROLE FOR GOVERNMENT

In many ways we have lost what was the premise of government in this country when it was formed—the belief that government can work. The widespread public contempt for government today produces a vicious circle that makes government worse.

I am well aware of the problems we have today in government, but I am also impressed with the miracle of our constitutional structure. It is a commonplace observation to praise the wisdom of the founding fathers, but it is also necessary for us to continually appreciate the remarkable system they put together. The representative de-

mocracy envisioned by our Constitution is strong enough to preserve the fragile union, strong enough to promote the general welfare, and strong enough to ward off the power of the special interests.

I do not want to see a federal government that is crippled or incapable of playing a significant role in the life of this country. Government should be able to provide for the national security, help address social problems, protect the environment, and to do the many other things we have come to expect it to do. Sometimes government gets in our way, but other times it can be helpful to ordinary people in their effort to succeed, to have opportunity, and to correct instances of oppression and injustice.

CONFIDENCE IN GOVERNMENT

Our country has seen major changes in recent years—the globalization of our economy, the federal deficit constraining government's ability to deal with problems, the end of the Cold War and the less coherent framework for international relations, and the shift of many Americans toward individual freedom and consumption and away from restraint and sense of duty. All of this change has brought formidable challenges to policymakers, and government has not always performed well. Confidence in government has declined.

Government has lost so much respect in recent years that it threatens the ability to make good policy. If we are to have effective government and effective public policy then we must improve the confidence of the people in government. Several steps would be helpful. I believe we need more of what the politicians call "retail politics"—direct contact between the elected representative and the people. Today too much of our politics is based on the work of consulting firms, pollsters, and media advisors, and voters have difficulty feeling real ties to the people they elect to govern them. We will strengthen the confidence of the people in government if we can engage them more in the process. Elected officials can also help restore confidence in government by promising less and producing more, focussing better on what the citizens want, working together across party and ideological lines for shared goals, and restoring greater civility to the political debate.

But perhaps the most important step is to improve public understanding of what government has done and can do. Those of us who see important reasons for government to act must be willing not just to criticize government and point out its faults, but also to make clear what government has been able to accomplish—from preserving our security and building the interstate highway system to setting up the national parks and sharply reducing poverty among older persons through Social Security. It is important that all of us have an understanding of the limits of government but also an understanding that government works well in many areas. I simply do not see how it is possible to deal with many of our problems without a minimal public confidence in government.

CONCLUSION

I know there are a lot of voices today saying that representative democracy in this country just doesn't work very well. And it's certainly not difficult to point to instances when it does not. But on the other hand, given the number and complexity of the problems we confront, my view is that our representative democracy works reasonably well. I do not for a moment agree with those

who think that the American system has failed or that the future of the country is bleak.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. SOLOMON P. ORTIZ

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 17, 1997

Mr. ORTIZ. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall Nos. 398 and 399. I was unavoidably absent. Had I been present, I would have voted "aye" on both accounts.

UPDATE ON MULTILATERAL AGREEMENT ON INVESTMENT

HON. RICHARD E. NEAL

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 17, 1997

Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, over the last several years, the United States has led an effort in the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development [OECD] to develop a binding and comprehensive agreement on investment. In May 1995, the OECD Ministers launched the negotiation of a Multilateral Agreement on Investment [MAI]. At the OECD ministerial meeting in May 1997, the OECD Ministers agreed to extend the negotiations until May 1998. Negotiating sessions are scheduled every 6 weeks beginning the week of September 15.

Recently, Dr. Witherell, Director for Financial Fiscal and Enterprise Affairs of the OECD gave a speech entitled "The Multilateral Agreement Investment (MAI) Negotiations: The State of Play and Implications for the Asia Pacific Region." Issues involved in the agreement are complex and time consuming. Dr. Witherell's speech presented a clear and objective analysis of the issues.

I suggest that interested Members review extracts from Dr. Witherell's speech. His speech presented the issues of the MAI and discussed which issues need to be resolved in order to conclude a successful MAI.

I request that a copy of extracts from Dr. Witherell's speech dated September 1, 1997, be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

EXTRACTS FROM MAI SPEECH BY WILLIAM WITHERELL, SYDNEY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1997

One of the central objectives of the OECD since its creation in 1961 has been the development of a liberal environment for international investment. A very important step was taken at the OECD Ministerial meeting of May '95 when the governments of the 29 OECD Member countries decided to commence negotiations on a Multilateral Agreement on Investment (the MAI). The private business sector was a strong advocate for developing a comprehensive legal framework for foreign direct investment which would consolidate and extend the present system of bilateral, regional and sectoral agreements. While the negotiations are between the OECD Member countries and the European Commission, the resulting agreement is to

be a free standing treaty, open to any country willing and able to assume the obligations of the agreement.*

The OECD Ministers initially targeted the completion of the negotiations for May of this year; but that proved to be too optimistic despite the strong commitment and political will of our Member countries and a very intensive schedule. The issues are complex and time-consuming; and some, especially those of a more "political nature," might not be resolved until the liberalization commitments among the participating countries are fully agreed. So a modest extension of the timetable until next April has been set. This extra time will ensure that the result is indeed a high standard agreement with a satisfactory balance of commitments by all parties. Extra time also has opened up the possibility for non-OECD countries to be involved more closely. Indeed, some may even become founding members of the Agreement.

We now have—in almost final form—the main building blocks of this Agreement. Of course, there remain a number of outstanding issues—the inclusion of a special clause for regional economic integration agreements such as the EU, the coverage of sub-national measures, the treatment of cultural measures, the issue of conflicting jurisdiction and the treatment of labor and environment matters, to name some. Some, especially the more politically sensitive ones, are likely to remain unsettled until the last minute. This is to be expected in such a negotiation. But the ground has been prepared for a successful outcome in the coming months. A satisfactory agreement for all concerned—including interested non-OECD countries—is clearly within our reach.

WHAT WILL THE MAI LOOK LIKE?

The MAI will be the first multilateral agreement to include disciplines in three key areas of investment rule-making: investment protection, investment liberalization and binding dispute settlement. As such, it is undoubtedly the most complex multilateral negotiation on investment ever undertaken.

The MAI aims to provide a "level playing field" for international investors by eliminating distortions to investment flows and facilitating a more efficient allocation of capital. This will contribute to the ultimate objectives of economic growth and development. In the MAI contracting parties will undertake obligations aimed at reducing barriers and discriminatory treatment of FDI (investment liberalization) and increasing legal security for international investment and investors (investment protection). These obligations will be legally enforceable through provisions for settling disputes—including investor-to-state as well as state-to-state disputes. In all of these areas, the negotiators are seeking to incorporate high standards.

The MAI will bind the Contracting Parties to a set of fundamental rules governing the treatment of MAI investors and investments. The non-discrimination principles of National Treatment and most-favored nation treatment (MFN) will be the norms for all phases of investment from the entry of the investor and its investments to the treatment of the investor and its investments after they are established. These central principles will assure foreign investors non-discriminatory access to a sector and equitable treatment after they are established.

Some who are not familiar with the negotiations have misunderstood these provisions

as requiring a wholesale dismantling of governmental regulations. The clearly is not the case. The MAI will not deprive national authorities of their sovereign right to promote economic development, a cleaner environment and other public policy goals. What the MAI will require is the provision of fair and non-discriminatory treatment of foreign investors, not deregulation.

Aside from general exceptions or derogations, any measures of participating countries that do not conform to the MAI obligations will need to be notified as country-specific reservations when the countries adhere to the MAI. Early this year, the negotiators tabled their initial lists of country-specific reservations. The scope of these reservations is subject to negotiation with other parties to the agreement. Thus another crucial aspect of the negotiations, the liberalization of existing investment restrictions, has begun. In the end, the overall assessment that each country will make of the results of the negotiations will likely take account of both the rules of the Agreement and the liberalization commitments as reflected in the reservation lists.

The OECD has made important contributions towards the policy objectives of protection and conservation of the environment and promoting sustainable development. Questions have been raised as to how the MAI will relate to these objectives. As noted above, the important positive role of foreign investment in promoting development is now widely recognized. Several approaches to addressing environmental policy concerns in the MAI are being examined and further proposals are likely as the debate continues. For examples, one provision under consideration would call upon governments not to lower environmental standards in an effort to attract foreign investment. Similar approaches are being considered for labor standards. It should be emphasized that nothing in the agreement would prevent participating countries from developing or maintaining effective measures for the protection of the environment or promoting sustainable development or improving labor standards. There is no convincing case, however, why such measures would need to discriminate against foreign investors.

There is strong support for a provision that would associate with the agreement OECD's Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, without changing their voluntary character. These Guidelines set international standards, which are non-binding, to encourage multinational enterprises to behave responsibly as good corporate citizens in the countries in which they operate. The cover corporate activities in a wide range of areas, including, inter alia, environment and employment and industrial relations.

Most investment disputes that might arise under the MAI should be settled without recourse to formal procedures. Accordingly, the agreement provides for consultation arrangements to encourage amicable solutions. Nevertheless, the credibility of the MAI will require the binding arbitration of disputes between states, or between an investor and a participating government, be available to ensure effective recourse in the event of breach of the agreement. These provisions will be the "teeth" of the MAI. They will be one of the major innovations of the agreement because they go further than GATS (which has only state-to-state dispute settlement) and further than most bilateral treaties, which, unlike the MAI, deal only with established investment and not the conditions for entry and establishment.

WHY THE MAI?

The OECD countries have long recognized that foreign direct investments is central to the process of international economic integration—or globalisation—fueling development of advanced economies and developing countries alike. Foreign direct investment offers recipient countries the opportunity to upgrade productivity and competitiveness, benefit from the transfer of technical and managerial expertise, and promote integration into the international economy. And increased investment very often leads to increased trade, creating a powerful engine of prosperity.

In recent years the critical role played by foreign direct investment has become more widely appreciated. In the new environment characterized by liberalization of trade and investment regimes and by privatization, regulatory reform and demonopolisation of domestic industries, the potential gains from inward investment are more likely to be realized than ever before.

Foreign direct investment has been growing rapidly: over the past three years the global stock of foreign direct investment has doubled. Particularly welcome in 1996 was the dramatic increase by one third in the inflows to developing countries.²

The multilateral system lacks a comprehensive and coherent framework—or "rules of the game"—for investment. We have come to the stage where international investment rules can begin to be multilateralised. From the perspective of international firms, fixed investment commitments are long term, and firms seek assurances that the investment regimes will not become more adverse over the period of these commitments. While market factors are the primary determinants of investment decisions, investors are seeking long term stability of rules and procedures, guarantees for entry and establishments, equal competitive opportunities and protection of existing investments. To become irreversible, commitments need to be locked in through binding international obligations enforceable by dispute settlement.

From the perspective of governments, the global competition for capital in the coming years will be intense. Countries not providing sufficient assurances to investors will likely be charged higher risk premiums by the market. Moreover, governments recognize that the remaining investment restrictions and discriminatory treatment of foreign firms are a potential source of international friction, not the least because these are often barriers to market access. Such restrictive or discriminatory measures distort market-determined flows of capital and have a detrimental effect on economic growth and development. The greater the role of investment in the global economy, the more important it becomes to avoid, or have a framework to address such frictions.

Such considerations led the governments of the OECD countries to conclude in 1995 that the time was ripe for establishing a system of rules to safeguard the future of international investment and to provide the legal protection that would encourage more investment between countries. After some sixteen meetings of the high level Negotiating Group over the past two years, the main elements of the MAI are now in place, and draft text or options for text are available for most outstanding issues.

SOME IMPLICATIONS FOR THE ASIA-PACIFIC REGION

Since the MAI negotiations are taking place between the twenty-nine OECD Member countries and the European Commission,

*Footnotes appear at end of speech.

successful conclusion of the MAI negotiations will mean that a major portion of the world's investment flows will be covered by a comprehensive framework of international rules of the game. Indeed, the vast bulk of FDI originates within OECD countries and is destined for other markets within the OECD area—some 85% of all outflows and almost 70% of inflows in recent years.

But, a number of non-OECD countries are important hosts, and in some cases also home countries, for foreign investment. Among the top thirty host countries for foreign direct investment in the 1990's³ are ranked seven of the non-OECD members of APEC: China, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia, Thailand, Hong Kong (China), and Chinese Taipei.

While other regions are also significant, the role the MAI will come to play in the Asia-Pacific will be of critical importance. The member countries of APEC, for example, have accounted for about 50% of global foreign direct investment inflows thus far in the present decade. The non-OECD Asian economies as a group have also become an important source of outward investment. The share of these economies in world outflows has increased from almost nothing in 1981 to 12 per cent today. A striking fact is that, as a group, these economies invest more abroad than any single OECD economy except the United States.

In view of this situation, it was decided that the MAI should be a free standing treaty, open to accession by interested non-OECD countries and on equal footing with OECD Members. Each country will be able to negotiate its terms of accession, i.e. its own schedule of reservations. Adhesion of all parties to the basic rules of the agreement will be essential, but different levels of economic development can be reflected in individual country reservations, which might, in some cases, include transition periods.

The OECD is undertaking an unprecedented dialogue with non-OECD countries as the negotiations progress, focusing, in particular, on the growing number who appear to be interested in acceding to the MAI. The next meeting of the Negotiating Group in mid-September will represent a new stage in this respect. Four non-OECD economies—Argentina, Brazil, Hong Kong (China), and the Slovak Republic—will join the Negotiating Group as "Observers" for the first time. During the same week, a special session of the MAI Negotiating Group will bring together the negotiators from the OECD countries and senior investment policy officials from a number of interested non-OECD countries. This meeting could lead to further consultations at this level. It is hoped that these processes will facilitate some of these countries joining the MAI as founding Members, or soon after the agreement is put in place.

¹The OECD Member countries are the following: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Korea, Luxembourg, Mexico, Norway, New Zealand, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States.

²UNCTAD Press Release: TAD/INF/2710, 10 July, 1997.

³"Special Feature: Recent Trends in Foreign Direct Investment" in *Financial Market Trends*, Vol. 76, OECD, Paris, June 1997.

TRIBUTE TO GENERAL J.H.
BINFORD PEAY III

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 17, 1997

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, today I wish to congratulate and pay tribute to Gen. J.H. Binford Peay III who will retire from the U.S. Army on October 1, 1997. General Peay's career spans more than 35 years, during which he has offered selfless and distinguished service as a soldier, teacher, leader, military statesman, and visionary adviser to America's most senior national leaders.

Gen. Binnie Peay grew up in Virginia. He graduated with honors from the Virginia Military Institute, and was commissioned a second lieutenant in the field artillery. He served two tours in Vietnam, with the 4th Division and the 1st Cavalry Division, and was decorated for valor. Following the war, General Peay served a succession of high profile and influential staff and command positions, including Executive to the Chief of Staff of the Army, commandant of the command and general staff college at Fort Leavenworth, and assistant division commander of the 101st Airborne Division. During these years, General Peay was one of a number of officers and enlisted personnel who helped restore integrity, morale, and spirit to the Army in the wake of the Vietnam war.

In 1989, General Peay took command of the 101st Airborne Division (Air Assault) at Fort Campbell, KY. The division deployed to the Arabian Gulf in August 1990 as part of Operation Desert Shield. During Operation Desert Storm, the 101st made the longest, most rapid heliborne assault in the history of warfare, deploying more than 150 miles behind enemy lines to block Iraqi reinforcements and lines of communications.

During the period 1991 to 1994, General Peay served as Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations, and then as Vice Chief of Staff of the Army. In 1994, the President named him to his current assignment, Commander in Chief of U.S. Central Command. During this 3-year tour, General Peay set the stage for preserving regional peace and stability over the long term, while enhancing our Nation's ability to respond to any contingency.

Mr. Speaker, Gen. J.H. Binford Peay III is a preeminent military thinker, a master of tactics and strategy, and an expert on the intricacies of senior level military management and command. I know the Members of the House will join me in offering our heartfelt gratitude to General Peay and his family—his wife, Pamela, and sons, Jim and Ryan—for their service to our Nation, and wish them all the best in the years ahead.

SIXTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE
INDEPENDENCE OF UKRAINE

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 17, 1997

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, today, we here in the Congress are marking the sixth anniversary

of the independence of Ukraine. The formal and official anniversary falls upon August 24, but because the Congress was in recess at that time, we are celebrating this historic occasion today.

Six years ago, on August 24, 1991, the parliament of Ukraine approved a declaration of independence and affirmed the sovereignty of Ukraine. That took place, as some of my colleagues will recall, in the midst of the abortive coup against Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev by military leaders and Communist hard liners in Moscow. The decisive action of Ukraine at that time sounded the death knell for the old Soviet Union. Independence was declared earlier by the Baltic Republics, but the key factor was Ukraine's courageous declaration of independence. It was followed by declarations of independence by Byelorussia, Moldova, and the Central Asian Republics. The decision of the Ukrainian parliament—the Supreme Rada—was followed by a popular referendum held on December 1, in which the people of Ukraine overwhelmingly voted to separate from the Soviet Union and establish a sovereign and independent state.

It is hard to believe that these tumultuous events took place only 6 years ago, Mr. Speaker. In these past 6 years, the Ukraine has had to deal with a multitude of extremely difficult problems. First, the country has had to deal with the transition to democracy and the creation of a free-market economy, and this has required dealing with serious political and economic issues. Second, at the same time, the people of Ukraine and their government institutions have had to deal with creating separate State institutions and establishing a separate national identity because Ukraine has not existed as a separate and independent country for centuries. Third, the country has been saddled with the legacy of the failed Soviet economic and political system. The tragedy of the Chernobyl nuclear disaster in northern Ukraine is only the best known and most visible consequence of eight decades of Communist Party incompetence and misrule.

As the second largest country in area in Europe, and as one of the largest countries in Europe in population, Ukraine is a vital and an important friend of the United States. Strong relations between our two countries are important to secure stability and prosperity in Central and Eastern Europe.

In the 6 years of independence, the Government of Ukraine has made a number of difficult choices—nuclear weapons have been removed from the territory. In July of this year, Ukraine and NATO have signed a charter affirming the commitment of NATO and Ukraine to the "development of a strong, enduring relationship between NATO and Ukraine." The importance of Ukraine and our commitment to its success is clearly indicated by the level of United States foreign assistance to Ukraine—it receives the third largest amount of assistance of all countries in the world.

While we celebrate Ukraine's independence, Mr. Speaker, this does not mean that all of the problems of Ukrainian independence have been resolved. Ukraine must accelerate its economic reforms, in order to assure a stable and prosperous economy. Democratic institutions and practices must be accelerated. There is still a long way to go in achieving full

respect for human rights in Ukraine, including firmly establishing such fundamental rights as freedom of religion, freedom of speech, and freedom of the press. The problem of corruption and crime must be dealt with in order to assure a successful democratic government and functioning economy. While we note these serious problems, we also reaffirm our commitment to work with the Government of Ukraine in dealing with them.

This festive occasion is an opportunity for us to look back over the past 6 years and marvel and rejoice in the great progress that has been made, but it is also an occasion when we can look to the future and recommit ourselves to the still-daunting tasks that the people of Ukraine face. The American people support Ukraine. We welcome your triumphs and we are willing to work with you in achieving the goals that both our countries seek in assuring the continuing independence and prosperity of Ukraine.

Mr. Speaker, on this sixth anniversary of Ukrainian independence, I congratulate the people of Ukraine on this joyous national occasion. The relationship between the United States and Ukraine is an important one for both of our countries, and this occasion is a happy one for us to reaffirm our commitment to good relations and cooperation.

THE RE-OPENING OF THE SMALL BUSINESS RESOURCE CENTER

HON. JAMES E. CLYBURN

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 17, 1997

Mr. CLYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today on the occasion of the re-opening of the Small Business Resource Center in Charleston, SC, that will serve existing and prospective small business entrepreneurs throughout the State of South Carolina. Statistics reveal that a large percentage of businesses fail due to a lack of management knowledge and business experience. This Small Business Center will provide informational seminars and technical assistance, as well as education and training on a continual basis to help small business entrepreneurs achieve and maintain success in their business endeavors. We are very fortunate in the city of Charleston to have a centralized location where individuals can get necessary information, and where all services are free of charge.

Continuing its commitment to small business, Apple Computer, Inc. is donating state-of-the-art equipment, software, and seminar consulting assistance to the Charleston Small Business Resource Center. This remarkable facility will allow individuals and small business owners to research, plan, and jump-start their businesses and to receive free consulting from SCORE [Service Corps of Retired Executives Association] volunteers. Individuals will use the latest Macintosh technology to develop business plans, create marketing materials, develop loan packages, and conduct market and competitive researches.

The Small Business Resource Center in Charleston is the result of a national agreement between the U.S. Small Business Ad-

ministration, the U.S. Department of Commerce's Minority Business Development Agency, and NationsBank to commit tangible resources aimed at increasing the success rate of small- and minority-owned businesses through education and technical assistance. The College of Charleston and Bell South also played vital roles in the opening of the South Carolina center.

Mr. Speaker, I would ask that my colleagues join me in commending all those involved in reopening the Small Business Resource Center by forging partnerships that will embrace and encourage small businesses throughout the State of South Carolina.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. VERNON J. EHLERS

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 17, 1997

Mr. EHLERS. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 397, S. 562, I was in the Chamber and voted "yes," but apparently my vote was not recorded by the electronic voting system.

Had the voting system worked, I would have been recorded as voting "Yes."

IN PRAISE OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS

HON. JANE HARMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 17, 1997

Ms. HARMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in praise of two outstanding young people who have been interning in my office for 2½ weeks, Christiana Hodge of Eastern High School and Calvin Wingfield of Banneker High School.

Thanks to the internship program for District of Columbia high school students organized by my colleague, Representative ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON, I have had the pleasure to work with these two bright and dedicated students whose contribution to my office has been invaluable.

Mr. Speaker, I have been so impressed by Christiana and Calvin's willingness to spend 3 weeks interning on Capitol Hill—and working hard—while waiting for the school year and new challenges to begin. It is my hope that this experience has been as rewarding for them as it has for me.

I know Christiana and Calvin will go far in life, because of their outstanding qualities. I thank them for their help over these past weeks, and I thank ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON for bringing me in contact with them.

IN SUPPORT OF REPEAL OF SECTION 1555 OF FASA

HON. ROBERT B. ADERHOLT

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 17, 1997

Mr. ADERHOLT. Mr. Speaker, in 1994, the 103d Congress voted to turn the General

Services Administration into a competitor with private employers for billions of procurement dollars generated by State and local governments. That something of this magnitude can be enacted into Federal law without so much as a hearing is a prime example of how disconnected Washington can become from the American people.

Let me briefly discuss what I understand to be the conceptual case for this program. In a nutshell, proponents seem to contend that non-Federal public entities will get more bang for their procurement buck by purchasing items off the Federal supply schedules, making State and local taxpayers the ultimate beneficiaries of the cooperative purchasing program.

Now I certainly support saving taxpayers' money, but where is the evidence in this instance? On the contrary, I am not convinced the cooperative purchasing program will provide anticipated savings to State and local governments and their taxpayers on a sustained basis.

Despite the moratorium, the cooperative purchasing program has already had a disruptive effect in the marketplace, and the potential for further disruption is far, far greater. In what I am sure is reflective of the experiences of my colleagues, I have heard from small business persons in my district who fear for their futures if the cooperative purchasing program goes into effect.

The more I hear, the more I am convinced section 1555 of the Federal Acquisition Streamlining Act should be repealed. The sooner we get rid of this program, the better. If we fail to do so, it is highly unlikely that appropriate remedial action will be taken prior to implementation of the program, and countless small business persons and their employees—our constituents will see their worst fears about the future materialize.

This issue quite simply pits big government against small business, and it's pretty clear that small business won't make out very well in that competition. That's what my constituents are telling me. These small companies which compete each and every day with very little if any margins for error, are fearful not of competition, but rather of unfair competition. All they ask for, I would say to the members of this committee, is a level playing field. They have a right to that, and by repealing the cooperative purchasing program we can meet their rightful expectation.

JUVENILE CRIME PREVENTION: SOUND POLICIES VS. SOUND BITES

HON. JULIA CARSON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 17, 1997

Ms. CARSON. Mr. Speaker, the following statement from the Indianapolis, IN, deputy chief of police is offered for insertion into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. Mr. Turner provides provocative thoughts and sensible responses to the challenges we face in "Juvenile Crime Prevention: Sound Policies vs. Sound Bites."

JUVENILE CRIME: SOUND POLICIES VS. SOUND BITE ISSUES FORUM

(By Robert B. Turner)

Ladies and gentleman, members of Congress, and fellow panelists; I am truly honored to be here today, the opportunity to address you and the opportunity to participate in this forum is an opportunity of a lifetime for me. I have been a member of The Indianapolis Police Department for approximately twenty-five years and I have been a licensed attorney for more than twelve years. During these often conflicting and competitive professions, I have always held a sincere and religious commitment to my fellow man; but, I especially love children. I believe that children are the most sincere and genuine people on earth. When I think of children I often think of the biblical passage in the Book of Luke, chapter 8,5. "A sower went out to sow his seed: and as he sowed, some fell by the way side; and it was trodden down, and the fowls of the air devoured it. Some fell upon rock, and as soon as it was sprung up, it withered away, because it lacked moisture . . . And some fell among thorns; and the thorns sprang up with it, and choked it . . . And some fell on good ground, and sprang up, and bore fruit a hundredfold." The topic of this forum is Juvenile Crime: Sound Policies vs. Sound Bite Issues. The real question that we are asking ourselves today is in fact "Where Are We as a Society, as a Community, Sowing Our Seeds?"

In the city of Indianapolis we recently arrested a young African-American male for murdering another young African-American male for the purpose of taking his tennis shoes. In very similar incidents involving knives, guns, and other deadly weapons, young people have committed homicides and aggravated assaults while stealing items such as "Starter Jackets," "Cheap gold chains," "designer wheels on cars," and other ego based articles.

A young woman recently gave birth to an infant and abandoned her newborn child inside of a latrine in an Indiana State Park. The young lady left her living child in the latrine; fortunately the child's life was saved by a stranger who happened by.

Another young mother assaulted and killed her infant child because the child would not stop crying. In all major cities throughout the nation, young people are being abandoned by their parents, communities, schools, and governments and are in fact being raised, educated, and motivated by television, computer networks, nintendo games, violent movies, local gangs, drug organizations, and experienced criminals. These young people being products of their nonconventional environments, are using drugs, selling drugs, resorting to criminal behavior, resorting to violence; and they are being arrested, imprisoned and warehoused at very young ages, and for extended periods of time. So where in fact are we sowing our seeds if more and more of our children are using drugs, using deadly weapons, being murdered, or being arrested?

There is a popular soft drink in America called the "Uncola". It is transparent/clear and you can see right through it. It would be totally invisible if it did not contain the carbonation which creates and bubbles. I often refer to the lost children of our nation, "our lost seeds" as the "the unchildren," "the uns" for short.

They are un-cared for, un-supervised, un-supported, un-educated, un-employed, un-healthy, un-popular, un-cooperative, un-conventional, un-grateful, un-sympathetic, and generally un-wanted. They are invisible in

our society, and but for their rebelliousness, "their carbonation," we would see right through them.

I currently serve as the Deputy Chief of Police in the city of Indianapolis and I supervise the Criminal Investigations Division which includes units such as the Homicide Branch, the Robbery Branch, Metro-Gang Task Force, Narcotics-Metro Drug, Sex Crimes Unit, Domestic Violence Unit, White Collar Crime Unit, the Vice Unit and the Juvenile Branch. When these young people are brought into the criminal justice system after being arrested and incarcerated by our officers, I often ask myself "What can I do with this child?" The standard, customary, typical, and conventional responses are incarceration, home detention, probation, rehabilitation, and recirculation. More often than not, it is simply too late; "Our seeds have fallen by the way side, they have been trodden down, the fowls of the earth have devoured them, they have withered away because they lacked moisture, the thorns of the earth have choked them."

We as a society, we as a community, have foreclosed our options because we have been careless, we have failed to do as the Bible suggests, we have failed to sow our seeds on good ground. I admire both the courage and the lasting wisdom of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. I often think of and refer to the words of Dr. King, in his famous "Letter from Birmingham Jail," because he spoke of a people "smothering in an airtight cage of poverty in the midst of an affluent society; of ominous clouds of inferiority beginning to form in the little mental sky of children; of observing the children as they begin to distort their personalities by developing an unconscious bitterness toward people who are different; and, of those children forever fighting a degenerating sense of nobodiness." Think about that word, "Nobodiness." Does the term "Nobodiness" apply to the young African-American male that killed another young man for a pair of tennis shoes? Does the term "Nobodiness" apply to the young woman who delivered a living fetus alone in a secluded place and immediately abandoned it, leaving her living child alone and unloved, to die in a filthy latrine? Does the term "Nobodiness" apply to young people all over this nation who take up arms against their neighbors, former friends and school mates in the name of gang honor, colors and territories? Does the term "Nobodiness" apply when educational institutions, governmental agencies, prospective employers, and medical service providers treat certain people with disrespect because of their nationality, poverty, color, or ethnicity; or when individual law enforcement officers acting under color of law, use inhumane methods, weapons, or tools such as toilet plungers to "Break a person down?" To break a person down to "Nobodiness."

As an attorney and a law enforcement officer, I believe that our society must develop both a desire and a plan that allows us to sow our seeds upon good ground long before our seeds are trodden down; long before our children develop this degenerating sense of nobodiness; long before we invest in the standardize methods of incarceration, probation, or rehabilitation. Our plan, and our duty as leaders and parents is to plant the seeds of "Somebodiness" in our children. The seeds of "justice," "equality," "education," "self-esteem," "love," and "opportunity," in "all" of our children, not simply as individual parents of our specific children, but as true sowers of all of God's seeds; it truly takes a village to raise a child.

We must raise our children on a solid foundation of love, self-respect, parental commitment, education, opportunity, family, community, character, and religion. We must plant our seeds and our future on good ground. We must serve as examples for our children, and we must nurture, support and protect our children. We must invest our hearts and our future in them long before the thorns of the earth choke them out.

Long before the drugs, guns, and gangs act to devour our children's futures. When we act to care for our children as God directed us to do, only then will they "spring up and bare fruit a hundred fold"; only then may we say that we are truly sowers of God's seeds; only then may we say that we have terminated the evils that drugs, guns, gangs, and crime have visited upon our children, families, and communities. I can proudly tell you that the children, the sick, the elderly, the poor, the weak and the oppressed in the city of Indianapolis and in the Tenth Congressional District, truly have friend, a supporter, a good sower of seeds, and an excellent Congressional Representative in the Honorable Julia Carson, and based upon the history of the Congressional Black Caucus, I know that all of the people in this great nation have support, friendship, understanding, love and very good ground in all of you. Thank you so much for this opportunity to address you.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Thursday, September 18, 1997, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

SEPTEMBER 22

9:30 a.m.

Governmental Affairs

International Security, Proliferation and Federal Services Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine proliferation in the information age.

SD-342

1:30 p.m.

Governmental Affairs

Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations

To hold hearings to examine fraud in the micro-cap securities industry.

SD-342

19296

2:00 p.m.
Judiciary
Administrative Oversight and the Courts Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine the bankruptcy code's effect on religious freedom, and to review the Judicial Conference request for additional bankruptcy judges.
SD-226

SEPTEMBER 23

9:00 a.m.
Finance
To hold hearings to examine the practices and procedures of the Internal Revenue Service.
SD-106

9:30 a.m.
Environment and Public Works
To hold hearings on S. 1180, to authorize funds for programs of the Endangered Species Act.
SD-406

10:00 a.m.
Governmental Affairs
To resume hearings to examine certain matters with regard to the committee's special investigation on campaign financing.
SH-216

Judiciary
To hold hearings to examine Federal antitrust policy in the healthcare marketplace.
SD-226

Labor and Human Resources
To resume hearings to examine the confidentiality of medical information.
SD-430

Special on Aging
To hold hearings to examine screening and treatment options for prostate cancer.
SD-628

SEPTEMBER 24

9:00 a.m.
Finance
To continue hearings to examine the practices and procedures of the Internal Revenue Service.
SD-106

9:30 a.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.
SD-366

Labor and Human Resources
Business meeting, to mark up the proposed Workforce Investment Partnership Act, and to consider pending nominations.
SD-430

10:00 a.m.
Governmental Affairs
To continue hearings to examine certain matters with regard to the committee's special investigation on campaign financing.
SH-216

SEPTEMBER 25

9:00 a.m.
Finance
To continue hearings to examine the practices and procedures of the Internal Revenue Service.
SD-106

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

9:30 a.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
To hold oversight hearings on the Federal agency energy management provisions of the Energy Policy Act of 1992.
SD-366

10:00 a.m.
Governmental Affairs
To continue hearings to examine certain matters with regard to the committee's special investigation on campaign financing.
SH-216

SEPTEMBER 29

9:00 a.m.
Governmental Affairs
Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations
To hold hearings to review the operation of the Treasury Department's Office of Inspector General.
SD-342

2:00 p.m.
Judiciary
Administrative Oversight and the Courts Subcommittee
To hold hearings to review the operation of the FBI crime laboratory.
SD-226

SEPTEMBER 30

9:30 a.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
To hold hearings on the nominations of Michael K. Powell, of Virginia, Harold W. Furchtgott-Roth, of the District of Columbia, and Gloria Tristani (pending receipt by the Senate), each to be a Member of the Federal Communications Commission.
SR-253

10:00 a.m.
Governmental Affairs
To resume hearings to examine certain matters with regard to the committee's special investigation on campaign financing.
SH-216

OCTOBER 1

9:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine the health risks of 1950's atomic tests.
SD-192

9:30 a.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
To hold hearings on the nomination of William E. Kennard, of California, to be a Member of the Federal Communications Commission.
SR-253

10:00 a.m.
Governmental Affairs
To continue hearings to examine certain matters with regard to the committee's special investigation on campaign financing.
SH-216

OCTOBER 2

10:00 a.m.
Governmental Affairs
To continue hearings to examine certain matters with regard to the committee's special investigation on campaign financing.
SH-216

September 17, 1997

OCTOBER 6

10:00 a.m.
Governmental Affairs
Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations
To hold hearings to examine traditional frauds perpetrated over the Internet.
SD-342

OCTOBER 7

9:00 a.m.
Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry
To hold hearings on proposed legislation relating to food safety.
SR-332

10:00 a.m.
Governmental Affairs
To resume hearings to examine certain matters with regard to the committee's special investigation on campaign financing.
SH-216

2:00 p.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
Water and Power Subcommittee
To hold hearings on S. 725, to direct the Secretary of the Interior to convey the Collbran Reclamation Project to the Ute Water Conservancy District and the Collbran Conservancy District, S. 777, to authorize the construction of the Lewis and Clark Rural Water System and to authorize assistance to the Lewis and Clark Rural Water System, Inc. a nonprofit corporation, for the planning and construction of the water supply system, H.R. 848, to extend the deadline under the Federal Power Act applicable to the construction of the AuSable Hydroelectric Project in New York, H.R. 1184, to extend the deadline under the Federal Power Act for the construction of the Bear Creek Hydroelectric Project in the State of Washington, and H.R. 1217, to extend the deadline under the Federal Power Act for the construction of a hydroelectric project in the State of Washington.
SD-366

OCTOBER 8

10:00 a.m.
Governmental Affairs
To continue hearings to examine certain matters with regard to the committee's special investigation on campaign financing.
SH-216

OCTOBER 9

10:00 a.m.
Governmental Affairs
To continue hearings to examine certain matters with regard to the committee's special investigation on campaign financing.
SH-216

CANCELLATIONS

SEPTEMBER 19

10:00 a.m.
Governmental Affairs
To resume hearings on S. 981, to provide for the analysis of major regulatory rules by Federal agencies.
SD-342