

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

CANCER AWARENESS MONTH

HON. JOHN SHIMKUS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 5, 1997

Mr. SHIMKUS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize October as Breast Cancer Awareness Month. It is my hope the awareness of breast cancer will continue throughout the year.

Last year 182,000 women were diagnosed with this horrendous disease. Breast cancer affects young and old—regardless of race, religion, or economic status. The women affected are our mothers, sisters, wives, and friends.

It is through brave women such as Helen Gibbons, Sammie Fark, Sandra Rank, Mary Dreas, and Lynda Long that I have learned about breast cancer. And most importantly the devastating effects it has on these women and their families. While the medical community has made great advances in the detection and treatment of this disease—chances of survival increase dramatically if breast cancer is caught early. That is why I encourage women over 40 to have regular mammograms and for all women to do a self breast exam once a month.

Even through October has ended, we all must continue to keep the spotlight on this devastating disease.

IN HONOR OF LUCRETIA L. STOICA

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 5, 1997

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Ms. Lucretia Stoica, who will receive an honorary lifetime membership in the Northeast Ohio Chapter of the Fulbright Association.

As a young child, Ms. Stoica moved to Romania, where she grew up and completed her university studies. Following World War II, Lucretia returned to Cleveland and joined the staff of the organization now known as the International Services Center. During her 41 years of service to the International Services Center, Ms. Stoica served as a case worker, deputy director, and executive director, a position she held for 26 years. As part of her professional activities, Ms. Stoica wrote for the Voice of America, defended aliens in immigration and deportation hearings at Ellis Island, and volunteered for the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

Over the years, Ms. Stoica received numerous civic and professional awards from various organizations, educational institutions, public officials, and nationality groups. In addition, she served on the boards and commit-

tees of the Ohio Arts Council, Greater Cleveland Round Table, Cleveland Bicentennial Commission, Zonta International and the Nationality Movement.

With great pleasure, I will be present on November 7, 1997, as my friend, Lucretia Stoica, receives this much deserved recognition for her tireless commitment to her community and country.

My fellow colleagues, please join me in congratulating Ms. Lucretia Stoica.

A MEMORIAL DAY FOR THE VICTIMS OF RUSSIAN COMMUNISM

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 5, 1997

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, the Congress of Russian-Americans has strongly supported the transformation of the Russian Federation into a prosperous and democratic society based on a market economy since Russia became independent in 1991 upon the dissolution of the Soviet Union. In fact, the Congress of Russian-Americans has joined the Government of the United States and numerous private organizations in directly supporting that transformation through humanitarian donations and cultural and educational contacts.

Now, as we approach November 7, a day that was celebrated by the former Soviet regime in honor of the Communist coup in Russian in 1917, and is now noted as a Day of Forgiveness and Reconciliation by the Russian Federation, the board of directors of the Congress of Russian-Americans has issued a statement calling for November 7 to be honored instead as a Memorial Day for Victims of Communism.

Mr. Speaker, we are all aware of the many millions of people of Russian, Ukrainian, and other ethnic backgrounds who suffered and died at the hands of Vladimir Lenin and Joseph Stalin during the Communist dictatorship over Russia and its neighbors. I believe that the Congress of Russian-Americans makes a compelling point in suggesting that the Russian Government should take the opportunity every November 7 to remember those in Russia who died tragic and horrible deaths at the hands of the Bolshevik, Soviet dictatorship. I commend the following statement by the board of directors of the Congress of Russian-Americans to the attention of all my colleagues.

NOVEMBER THE 7TH—MEMORIAL DAY FOR THE VICTIMS OF COMMUNISM

On the 7th November of 1917, in defiance of the people's will, bolsheviks brutally seized power in Russia: during the elections to the Constitutional Assembly, they received less than 25% of the vote. Lenin's program to bring about Russia's defeat in WWI (spon-

sored and financed by the German General Staff), led to the downfall of the new-born Russian democracy, to Russia's disintegration, and to a long and bloody Civil War.

Immediately after the November putsch, Lenin introduced mass terror tactics and executions by firing squad on the basis of social standing that resulted in the physical annihilation of Russian Orthodox clergy, the intelligentsia, the officer corps, and millions of workers and farmers. The genocide that began on November 7, 1917, was continued and "perfected" by Stalin. It resulted in a loss of over 100 million of Russian and other lives, led to today's poverty, and, facilitated by the destruction of Orthodox ethics, to the universal spread of crime and corruption.

This is why November 7th is not a holiday for the Russian people!

It is the Memorial Day for the Victims of Communist Genocide!

Although after 1991 marxism ceased to serve as the official ideology and communism has lost its significance, communists remain active and are attempting to return to power, while communism still has not been condemned for what it is: an inhuman and anti-people doctrine that brought Russia to a dead end. *Communism must be denounced*, just as Nazism was in postwar Germany.

As a first step in this direction, Lenin must be exposed as a betrayer of Russia. His mummy, which still lies in honored repose beside the Kremlin walls and disgraces Moscow and all of the Russian people, must be removed (together with all his statues throughout Russia).

We call upon the government of the Russian Federation to replace the November 7th "celebration" with a national Memorial Day for Victims of Communism, to remove all communist regalia, to restore to cities, districts, and streets their traditional historical names, and to assign proper names to towns and streets built after 1917.

We believe, that the Russian people, having overcome numerous difficulties in their thousand-year old history, will survive the after effects of communism as well as the chaos of the present "Troubled Times," that they will resurrect Orthodox ethics, and then will rebuild the economy of the richest country on earth. The commemoration of November 7th, as the Memorial Day for Victims of Communism must become a Russian tradition for ages to come.—National Board of Directors, Congress of Russian-Americans.

UNITED STATES-CARIBBEAN TRADE PARTNERSHIP ACT

SPEECH OF

HON. MIKE McINTYRE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 4, 1997

Mr. McINTYRE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to voice my opposition to H.R. 2644, the United States-Caribbean Trade Partnership Act.

NAFTA parity for 24 Caribbean Basin countries will have a disastrous effect on the American worker and our domestic textile and apparel industry.

Since 1994, 250,000 American apparel workers have lost their jobs to Mexico and Caribbean nations. The negative effects of prior Caribbean trade agreements can be witnessed in the 7th Congressional District of North Carolina. Converse, which has the largest domestic shoe plant in the United States and is located in my hometown of Lumberton, NC., has experienced job loss as a direct result of the terms of the Caribbean Basin Initiative. In the 6 years since rubber footwear from the Caribbean became duty-free, imports of such products have increased from 200,000 pairs a year to 12 million. This increase in unfair competition has resulted in a loss of 600 jobs at the Converse plant in Lumberton.

American industries such as Converse that comply with labor laws, minimum wage requirements, health codes, and environmental laws cannot and should not be expected to compete with foreign industries who pay their workers below the cost of living, use child labor, and pollute the environment. H.R. 2644 gives foreign competition an unfair advantage over America's domestic industries.

Supporters of H.R. 2644 state that Caribbean nations have been placed at a disadvantage by NAFTA and need parity with NAFTA. Yet, the countries' imports of apparel to the United States have increased by 63 percent since they enacted NAFTA. Last year apparel imports from the Caribbean totaled \$6.1 billion compared with \$3.6 billion from Mexico. Caribbean countries are not suffering under the terms of NAFTA.

Developing strong trade relationships are important to America's economic future. Yet, our success will depend not on the quantity, but the quality of those trade agreements. The agreement before us today is neither fair nor reciprocal. The bill will open the United States market to Caribbean exports, but does not require Caribbean countries to open their markets to the United States. This legislation is not a trade agreement. It is a foreign subsidy to 24 Caribbean countries—a subsidy of jobs at the expense of American workers and their families.

As the 105th Congress looks for solutions to provide additional economic opportunities for our citizens, it is imperative that we not lose any more of our current jobs as a result of the Caribbean Basin Initiative. I urge my colleagues to stand up for the American worker and vote "no" on H.R. 2644.

ALABAMA-COOSA-TALLAPOOSA RIVER BASIN COMPACT

SPEECH OF

HON. GEORGE W. GEKAS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 4, 1997

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to unanimous consent granted on November 4, 1997 during debate on House Joint Resolution 92, I introduce the report on that joint resolution from the Congressional Budget Office which

was not available at the time of the filing of the committee report.

U.S. CONGRESS,
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE,
Washington, DC, November 4, 1997.

HON. HENRY J. HYDE,
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The Congressional Budget Office has prepared the enclosed cost estimate for H.J. Res. 92, a joint resolution granting the consent of Congress to the Alabama-Coosa-Tallapoosa River Basin Compact.

If you wish further details on this estimate, we will be pleased to provide them. The CBO staff contact is Gary Brown.

Sincerely,

JUNE E. O'NEILL, Director.

Enclosure.

CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE COST ESTIMATE

H.J. Res. 92.—Granting the consent of Congress to the Alabama-Coosa-Tallapoosa River Basin Compact

SUMMARY

H.J. Res. 92 would grant congressional consent to the Alabama-Coosa-Tallapoosa River Basin (ACT Basin) Compact. The compact would establish the ACT Basin Commission, which would determine an allocation formula for apportioning the surface waters of the ACT basin between the states of Alabama and Georgia. The commission would consist of state and federal representatives.

Provisions in the compact that could have an impact on the federal budget include: an authorization of appropriations for a federal commissioner to attend meetings of the commission and for employment of personnel by the commissioner, an authorization for federal agencies to conduct studies and monitoring programs in cooperation with the commission, and a requirement that the federal government comply with the water allocation formula once it has been adopted by the commission (to the extent that doing so would not conflict with other federal laws).

CBO estimates that enacting H.J. Res. 92 would result in new discretionary spending of less than \$500,000 in fiscal year 1998, and about \$8 million over the 1998-2002 period, assuming appropriations consistent with its provisions. The compact also would increase direct spending; hence, pay-as-you-go procedures would apply to the legislation. But CBO estimates that enacting H.J. Res. 92 would increase direct spending by less than \$500,000 a year, beginning in fiscal year 1999.

The resolution does not contain any intergovernmental or private-sector mandates as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (UMRA) and any costs resulting from the compact would be borne voluntarily by Alabama and Georgia as a result of the agreement.

ESTIMATED COST TO THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Implementing H.J. Res. 92 would affect both spending subject to appropriation and direct spending. CBO estimates that enacting H.J. Res. 92 would result in new spending subject to appropriation of less than \$500,000 in 1998, about \$3 million in 1999, \$2 million in 2000, and \$1 million a year thereafter. CBO estimates that the compact would increase direct spending, beginning in 1999, by reducing offsetting receipts from recreation fees and federal hydropower operations, but any such changes would likely be insignificant. The costs of this legislation fall within budget function 300 (natural resources and envi-

ronment). The estimated budgetary effects of H.J. Res. 92 are shown in the following table.

(By fiscal year, in millions of dollars)

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
SPENDING SUBJECT TO APPROPRIATION					
Spending Under Current Law:					
Estimated Authorization Level ^a	25	25	25	25	25
Estimated Outlays	26	26	25	25	25
Proposed Changes:					
Estimated Authorization Level	(^b)	3	2	1	1
Estimated Outlays	(^b)	3	2	1	1
Spending Under H.J. Res. 92:					
Estimated Authorization Level ^a	25	28	27	26	26
Estimated Outlays	26	29	27	26	26
CHANGES IN DIRECT SPENDING					
Estimated Authorization Level ^a	0	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)
Estimated Outlays	0	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)

^aThe 1998 level is the amount appropriated in that year for programs conducted by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in the ACT basin. The amounts shown for subsequent years reflect assumed continuation of the current-year funding level, without adjustment for inflation. Alternatively, if funding were increased to cover anticipated inflation, funding under current law would gradually grow from \$25 million in 1998 to \$28 million in 2002.

^bLess than \$500,000.

BASIS OF ESTIMATE

Spending Subject to Appropriation

For purposes of this estimate, CBO assumes that (1) the compact is approved in the next few months, (2) a commission is formed in 1998, (3) all amounts estimated to be authorized by the legislation will be appropriated, and (4) a new plan for allocating water among the states will be approved in fiscal year 1999. New discretionary spending would be necessary for expenses of a federal commissioner to participate in the ACT commission, for conducting studies and monitoring activities in coordination with the commission, and for operating federal facilities in the river basin in a manner consistent with the new allocation plan.

Federal Commissioner. CBO estimates that the cost of sending the federal commissioner to meetings of the commission and of funding a personal staff will be less than \$500,000 a year beginning in 1998. The commissioner would serve without compensation. General expenses of the commission would be paid by the states of Alabama and Georgia.

Studies and Monitoring. CBO estimates that the compact would result in new spending subject to appropriation of about \$2 million in fiscal year 1999 and about \$1 million in 2000 for completing an environmental impact statement of options for allocating water in the ACT basin, for developing a plan for monitoring water levels and quality in the basin, and for conducting additional studies. Additional spending of less than \$500,000 a year beginning in 2000 would occur for implementing, operating, and maintaining programs and equipment for monitoring the basin.

Beginning in 1991, the Congress has appropriated to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (the Corps) an average of almost \$2 million a year—about \$13 million in total—for studying the long-term needs for water and availability of water resources in the ACT and Apalachicola-Chattoohatchee-Flint (ACF) basins. An additional \$5 million was provided to the Corps in 1997 for conducting a preliminary environmental impact statement regarding options for allocating water in the ACT and ACF basins.

Federal Facilities. Based on information from the Corps, CBO estimates that operating federal facilities in the ACT basin in a manner that complies with a new water allocation plan may result in additional discretionary spending of about \$1 million a year, beginning in 1999. We expect that these annual costs could range from near zero to \$2 million a year, depending on whether a new

allocation plan is adopted and whether it results in a significant change in water use in the river basin.

Most of the expense of implementing a new water allocation plan would be for operating and maintaining channels for navigation because the cost of that activity is highly dependent on water flows. Under current law, CBO estimates that the Corps will spend about \$9 million in 1998 for navigation-related activities in the ACT basin. CBO anticipates that the cost of other major activities in the basin would not change significantly as a result of the compact. The cost of operating and maintaining hydropower facilities is not likely to change significantly as a result of minor changes in water flows. Moreover, any major flood control activities in the basin would likely require further authorization by Congress.

DIRECT SPENDING

CBO anticipates that the compact would have an impact on direct spending by reducing the amount of receipts returned to the Treasury from recreation facilities operated by the Corps and the Department of the Interior in the ACT basin. A new water allocation plan could affect receipts from recreation areas by directly or indirectly changing water levels at lakes and other recreation areas so that their use is reduced. This type of impact would be most likely in years when total water supplies were already low, for example, because of below-average rainfall. CBO estimates that the impact on receipts from recreation elements would be less than \$500,000 annually, beginning in 1999.

The compact could also affect receipts from hydropower operations, but CBO estimates that the net impact on hydropower revenues from any likely water allocation plan would be insignificant. A new plan could affect power operations by limiting the amount of water that can flow through federal power-generating facilities. This could affect the amount of power that can be produced and sold. However, CBO estimates that any impact on hydropower receipts is likely to be insignificant because federal law requires that, to the extent market conditions permit, hydropower operations cover expenses. In the case of limits on power production, the price of power could be increased to offset any reduction in the quality of power produced and sold.

PAY-AS-YOU-GO CONSIDERATIONS

The Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 specifies pay-as-you-go procedures for legislation affecting direct spending or receipts. CBO estimates that enacting H.J. Res. 92 would increase direct spending by less than \$500,000 a year, beginning in 1999. Enacting the legislation would not affect governmental receipts.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL AND PRIVATE-SECTOR IMPACT

H.J. Res. 92 would give the consent of the Congress to an agreement mutually entered into by two states, Alabama and Georgia. The resolution contains no intergovernmental or private-sector mandates as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995, and any costs to the states resulting from the compact would be borne voluntarily as a result of the agreement.

Estimate prepared by: Federal Costs: Gary Brown; Impact on State, Local, and Tribal Governments: Leo Lex.

Estimate approved by: Robert A. Sunshine, Deputy Assistant Director for Budget Analysis.

SHAME IN SAIPAN: EXPLOITATION OF WORKERS IN THE GARMENT INDUSTRY

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 5, 1997

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call to the attention of all Members of the House the appalling labor conditions that exist in the garment industry in the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands [CNMI].

These islands, which were under Japanese control during World War II and were occupied by the United States in 1944, have been governed by a covenant with the United States since 1986. The covenant grants United States citizenship to the residents of the Marianas, but the United States agreed not to extend United States immigration laws there, responding to fears that excessive immigration might result. The Federal minimum wage was also not extended to the Mariana Islands.

Mr. Speaker, a recent congressionally mandated report notes that, "Ironically, CNMI policies have resulted in aliens becoming a majority of the island's population. . . . The garment industry takes full advantage of the immigration and minimum wage exception privileges, as well as privileged exceptions to the Federal trade laws, to ship products partially manufactured in the islands into the United States market even though the islands are outside the customs territory of the United States."

The worst aspect of these developments has been the increasing practice by which Chinese bonded and indentured workers are imported into the factories of the Marianas, unprotected by labor laws, under contracts which prevent these workers from practicing their religions, engaging in political activity, or even marrying. Ample documentation exists that the barracks in which these workers are housed are as squalid as anywhere in the world, but ironically apparel produced in these sweatshops comes into the United States labeled "Made in the USA". According to the Federal Government, "the average landed value of CNMI garment shipments to the United States is now at a rate of \$625 million annually."

Mr. Speaker, it is totally unacceptable for manufacturing to take place on what is American soil under these deplorable conditions. There is a new administration that will soon take office in Saipan, and President Clinton is to be commended for insisting that the CNMI live up to United States labor and human rights standards in order to continue receiving the preferences and aid it receives under the covenant. I hope that all Members will support legislation that will correct these inequities.

IN HONOR OF THE 125TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH IN CLANTON, AL

HON. BOB RILEY

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 5, 1997

Mr. RILEY. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to rise today to pay tribute to the 125th anniversary of the First Baptist Church in Clanton, AL. For 125 years, the First Baptist Church has offered spiritual guidance to the community of Clanton. The church was organized on November 5, 1872, with Rev. J.A. Mullins and Rev. P.H. Lundy serving as the church's first ministers. From a small beginning of only 10 members, the membership grew to 70 in 1886 and then to 1,470 in 1996.

First Baptist Church has made great strides during these 125 years in the spreading of the good news to mankind. The Sunday School has always been a very strong part of the teaching ministry of the church since the first mention of a Sunday School in 1877. Last year, the records show that 959 children and adults were enrolled in Sunday School.

In addition to Sunday School, the Baptist Young People's Union was formed for Sunday night training. Currently, it is known as Discipleship Training. Whatever the name, the organization has always taught Baptist doctrine, leadership courses, and Bible study. The enrollment was up to 251 in 1996.

Mr. Speaker, let me share with you the ways in which First Baptist Church mission programs have brought the ministry of the church into the community. It was the ladies of the church who began the mission programs by forming Ladies Aid Society, which is now known as the Women's Missionary Union. Recognizing the need for mission study for all ages, Mission Friends, Girl's Auxiliary, and Acteens were also organized. For the men in the congregation, the Brotherhood organization began which sponsors the boys' groups like the Lads, Crusaders, and Challengers.

First Baptist Church also started three missions in the community: The West End Baptist Church in 1948, the Northside Baptist Church in 1954, and Lomax Baptist Church in 1958. All three are now active, growing churches in Clanton.

Mr. Speaker, in addition to its distinguished mission program, the First Baptist Church has always maintained an excellent music program. There are three Children's Choirs, a Youth Choir, and an Adult Sanctuary Choir. Programs of special music are performed on many occasions and have included hand bells. In 1995, a church orchestra was formed. Most recently, the outstanding "Living Pictures" was presented in 1997.

Mr. Speaker, First Baptist Church has been very successful in reaching out to the young and old alike. The youth ministry is also a vital program which emphasizes Bible teaching, recreation, retreats, youth camps, youth week, and person soul winning. For the older members of the congregation, the fellowship of the Keenagers meet each month for lunch and an inspirational message. Trips to places of special interest are taken regularly. For those who are not physically able to attend services, a

Homebound Ministry is provided which provides church literature on each of their monthly visits.

Under the current leadership of Dr. Michael, new ideas have been promoted including greeters for each service, prayer partners during worship services, and a worship service for children ages 4 to 6.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, in honor of this anniversary of the First Baptist Church in Clanton, let me share with you the church's invaluable vision which has been and will continue to be: "As a unconditional love in accomplishing our mission for Jesus."

10-YEAR ANNIVERSARY FOR THE CITY OF SANTA CLARITA

HON. HOWARD P. "BUCK" McKEON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 5, 1997

Mr. McKEON. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to commemorate the 10th anniversary of the founding of the city of Santa Clarita, CA. The city of Santa Clarita encompasses 45 square miles within the Santa Clarita Valley and is situated just 35 miles north of downtown Los Angeles. The population is estimated at 141,000 and is consistently rated by the FBI as one of the top five safest cities of its size in the Nation. The city was incorporated on December 15, 1987, as a general law city, and operates under a council-manager form of government. Five members are elected to the city council at large on a nonpartisan basis, with members serving overlapping terms.

Santa Clarita was founded by a group of community leaders who led the charge for a local based government where area residents could attend meetings in Santa Clarita. Their vision was for a city that embodied the best of each community while encouraging cutting edge commercial and retail industry to locate in Santa Clarita. Today, that vision is a reality as evidenced by a May 1997 Wall Street Journal article which named Santa Clarita as the west coast's fastest growing retail market.

As you can see, Mr. Speaker, Santa Clarita has accomplished much since its founding 10 years ago. Having been so fortunate to not only represent this wonderful community in Congress, but having served as both a city council member and mayor, I am proud to rise today and mark this special day in Santa Clarita's history. I join the residents of Santa Clarita, CA, in the pride we share for this wonderful city on its 10th anniversary.

CONGRATULATIONS TO THE MINNEAPOLIS COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AGENCY AND THE MINNEAPOLIS PUBLIC HOUSING AUTHORITY

HON. MARTIN OLAV SABO

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 5, 1997

Mr. SABO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the Minneapolis Community Devel-

opment Agency and the Minneapolis Public Housing Authority. These agencies are celebrating 50 years of exceptional service to the citizens and businesses of Minneapolis, MN.

The Minneapolis Housing and Redevelopment Authority [MHRA] was established on November 5, 1947, for the purpose of eliminating urban blight and developing low-cost housing for Minneapolis residents. The MHRA developed its first locally financed renewal project in 1950; built, owned, and managed its first public housing units in 1952; developed its first federally assisted project in 1955; and over the next three decades, built and managed nearly 8,000 units of public housing and implemented hundreds of redevelopment projects, providing affordable housing, commercial and industrial development sites.

In 1981, the MHRA merged with the Minneapolis Industrial Development Commission and the development division of the city coordinator's office to create the Minneapolis Community Development Agency [MCDA], a new streamlined agency to coordinate city development resources. In 1991, the Minneapolis Public Housing Authority [MPHA] separated from the MCDA, creating two independent agencies.

Mr. Speaker, the MCDA and the MPHA have made significant and lasting contributions to the quality of life in Minneapolis in the areas of housing, economic development, and the arts, and continue to forge new traditions in community building. These agencies have received numerous awards and recognitions of their outstanding achievements in the areas of housing and economic development, including a 1971 award from the Department of Housing and Urban Development naming the MHRA the most outstanding urban renewal agency in the Nation, the first such award ever presented. Congratulations to these two agencies and best wishes for continued success in their efforts to make Minneapolis an outstanding city in which to live, work, and play.

TRIBUTE TO JOHN N. STURDIVANT

HON. FRANK R. WOLF

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 5, 1997

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, and distinguished colleagues, today I rise to acknowledge the work of John N. Sturdivant, president of the American Federation of Government Employees, who died October 28 after a long battle with leukemia.

I admired Mr. Sturdivant for his committed advocacy on behalf of the Federal worker. Having first-hand knowledge of how very difficult it can be at times to be an outspoken friend of the Federal worker, I rise to commend his convictions and integrity in championing the national service of the Federal employee.

All too often, hard working and dedicated Federal employees become the target of unfair treatment from both the Government and citizens they serve. Nevertheless, their work is essential and vital to our constituents. Mr. Sturdivant recognized their value to this country and thus dedicated his career to their advocacy.

Mr. Speaker, in closing I want to extend my sympathy and prayers to the family and friends of Mr. Sturdivant as we mourn the loss of this friend of the Federal worker.

CHARLES BLACK: A LIFETIME OF SERVICE

HON. RODNEY P. FRELINGHUYSEN

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 5, 1997

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to pay tribute to a truly outstanding individual, my constituent Charles Black. On November 6, Charlie's family and many friends and colleagues will honor him upon his retirement from General Public Utilities [GPU] after 32 years of service to the company. He has left an indelible mark upon Morris County, NJ, having devoted countless hours to helping make it one of America's finest places to live.

Charles Black was born in Quakertown, PA, in the fall of 1938. During his summers in between college semesters, Charlie worked various jobs, from employment as a button setter at a blouse factory to getting his first start at a power company in New Jersey. In 1960, perhaps the most important year of Charlie's life, he earned his bachelor of arts degree in business administration from Gettysburg College. That year, he also married the former Joyce Hoffmann, and then began his service with the U.S. Air Force.

Charlie Black's commitment to service started with his commitment to duty and honor with the U.S. Air Force. In fact, Charlie continues to be active with the U.S. Air Force in the reserve program, as a liaison officer commander with the U.S. Air Force Academy, and as chairman of my own 11th Congressional District Academy Review Board for prospective nominees to our Nation's service academies.

Starting with Jersey Central Power & Light Co. in 1965, Charlie has served as GPU's director of communications since 1983. This position made him a visible figure in the community, as GPU serves approximately 2 million people in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and facilitated the beginning of his long-standing service to his community. Over the last 15 years, it was a rare occasion for me to be at a charitable event in Morris County in which Charlie was not involved. He has always been there when called upon, and, although, much has been made this year on promoting volunteerism, it has been people like Charlie Black who have been a stalwart of our Nation's volunteer efforts throughout his life.

Over the years, Charlie Black's name has been synonymous with the County College of Morris Foundation, on which he served as a past president of the board of directors, so it comes as no surprise that the County College of Morris is regarded as one of the finest county colleges in the Nation. Charlie also served on the boards of directors of the Morris County United Way and the Dope Open Golf Tournament, offering a helping hand to those in need.

Although Charlie has been active on behalf of many wonderful organizations, he has been invaluable to me in his commitment to promoting and preserving the important mission

at the Army Armament Research, Development and Engineering Center at Picatinny Arsenal which employs 4,000 people in New Jersey. When Picatinny was listed on a preliminary list for closure during the 1995 base realignment and closure process, I looked to Charlie to be a leader on my Picatinny Working Group which was a key element in recognizing the arsenal's importance to the region's economy, the identities of surrounding communities and promoting the incredible "smart" weapons being developed by Picatinny's engineers. Charlie was also a founding member of the Picatinny defense fund, and served as the organization's vice president. His work in getting the Picatinny defense fund established ensures that Picatinny Arsenal's mission will continue to be well defended in the future.

Just this past May, Charlie's commitment to Picatinny and the U.S. Air Force intertwined when he worked along with Mary Mulholland, as he so often did, to plan a luncheon honoring Secretary of the Air Force Sheila Widnall after she toured Picatinny Arsenal. Needless to say, Charlie and Mary's luncheon for Secretary Widnall was a remarkable success. Unfortunately, Charlie could not attend the luncheon because he was wearing one of his many hats and had to deliver a speech for GPU in New Orleans.

Mr. Speaker, shortly, Charlie and his wife Joyce Black will be moving to Arizona to enjoy life in retirement. But anyone who knows Charlie knows that he won't be at rest for too long—he will be contributing to the enrichment of his new community in no time. I only hope that the State of Arizona knows what an exemplary citizen they are gaining. Good luck Charlie and Joyce.

COMMENDING THE LUBOML EXHIBITION PROJECT

HON. JERROLD NADLER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 5, 1997

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend and call attention to a project of passion and nobility, a project dedicated to the preservation of a world lost to us. It was a world of happiness and light. A world of families and children, of community and spirituality. It was the world of the Polish town of Luboml. In 1942, it was from this Earth untimely ripped—destroyed by an evil that marched across Europe leaving death in its path. More than 4,000 members of Luboml's Jewish population were killed by the Nazi barbarians. Only 51 survived.

Now, thanks to the efforts of a New York businessman, Aaron Ziegelman, we are able to get a glimpse of this lost world. Mr. Ziegelman, who was born in Luboml, came to this country in 1938 at the age of 10. When he, his mother, and his sister left for America, more than 50 residents of the town came out to bid them farewell; only one of those residents survived the Holocaust. Mr. Ziegelman has made it his mission to keep alive the memory of those who perished: the memory not only of their deaths, but of their lives.

In 1994, Mr. Ziegelman initiated the Luboml Exhibition Project. So far, the project has col-

lected nearly 2,000 photographs and artifacts from more than 100 families and from archives from around the world. These include a hand-embroidered matzo cover; a photograph of three young girls smiling for the camera; a picture of Luboml's bustling market day; a group portrait of the "Luboml bicycling club"; a school identification card; a photo of an ice skating party. As Mr. Ziegelman said, "Before they were victims, they were people," and therein lies the deepest sense of tragedy.

Seeing life breathed into this perished world, one cannot help thinking of the hundreds, or even thousands, of towns just like Luboml. Towns where families were torn apart, where children were not allowed to grow into adults, where vibrant lives were cut short. Considering Luboml, this quintessential 20th-Century tragedy once again takes on a more concrete, more personal resonance. Thanks to the work of Mr. Ziegelman, we are once again reminded of the fundamental belief we are voicing when we say, "Never Again."

ON THE 96TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE A.J. MCCLUNG YMCA CHAPTER COLUMBUS, GA

HON. MAC COLLINS

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 5, 1997

Mr. COLLINS. Mr. Speaker, on Friday, November 21, 1997, the citizens of Columbus, GA will celebrate 96 years of service provided by the A.J. McClung Chapter of the Young Men's Christian Association. They will gather to honor an institution that was founded in 1901 and is recognized as the oldest serving minority YMCA in the Nation. Also, they will honor the man for which it was later named—Arthur J. McClung, mayor pro tem, city of Columbus and the longest serving director of the branch.

This is an institution rich in history. Originally known as the Ninth Street Branch YMCA, it was founded through the efforts of a small prayer group led by Mr. W.E. Clark, Mr. S.W. Yarbrough, Prof. S.R. Marshall, and Dr. R.H. Cobb. Professor Marshall and Dr. Cobb both served terms as chairman of the board of management during its early years. The variety of activities and the number of boys and young men served rapidly outgrew the original small frame building on Ninth Street.

In 1907, two prominent Columbus brothers, George Foster Peabody and Royal Canfield Peabody, provided the funds to build a then-modern facility that included a dormitory, indoor swimming pool, gymnasium, game room, cafeteria, and office space. In 1925 the Army and Navy YMCA of Fort Benning and local citizens contributed funds to make additional improvements to the facility. Mr. Booker T. Washington was the guest speaker at the dedication which also featured renowned soloist Gertrude "Ma" Rainey.

After many years of service to the community, the Ninth Street YMCA Branch was destroyed when the roof collapsed from a rare Columbus snowstorm. While a new facility was being built, Dr. S.P. Charleston generously provided a building he owned on Shep-

herd Drive to continue the mission of service provided by the YMCA.

On Sunday, November 21, 1965, the new facility was dedicated as the Brookhaven Boulevard Branch YMCA. In 1978 the facility was renamed in honor of Arthur J. McClung who provided years of leadership and service to the YMCA and the community as a whole. In 1986, the board of managers elected to become an independent association known as the A.J. McClung Young Men's Christian Association, Inc.

There have been many changes throughout the years—facilities, locations, programs, board members and executive directors—but the primary mission and purpose of the A.J. McClung YMCA has remained constant. And that is to improve the quality of life of all people. In addition to its exercise and recreational facilities, the A.J. McClung YMCA provides programs seeking to prevent heart disease, juvenile delinquency, substance abuse, AIDS, school dropouts, and youth unemployment. The institution also promotes positive attitudes and values among young people.

The citizens of Columbus and Fort Benning, GA and Phenix City, AL have given generously of their time and energies to the A.J. McClung YMCA over its 96 year history. I would like to recognize the fine men who have served as chairman of the board of management. They include: Dr. E.H. Mayer, 1901–02; Prof. S.R. Marshall, 1903–04; Dr. R.H. Cobb, 1905–09; Dr. E.J. Turner 1909–12; Prof. M.H. Spencer 1912–14; Dr. R.H. Cobb, 1914–22; Dr. M.L. Taylor, 1922–25; Dr. E.J. Turner, 1925–26; Dr. R.H. Cobb, 1926–30; Dr. F. Coffee, 1930–32; Prof. F.R. Lampkin, 1939–45; Mr. M.R. Ashworth, 1945–52; Mr. Steve Knight, 1952–53; Mr. Sandy D. Allen, 1953–60; Atty. Albert W. Thompson, 1961–69; Mr. Samuel Byrd, 1970–71; Mr. Lorenzo Manns, 1972–80; Dr. Henry L. Cook, 1981–83; Mr. Robert L. Anderson, 1984–87; Mr. Scott Wise, 1987–89; Mr. Spurgeon A. Glenn, Jr., 1989–90; Mr. Robert L. Anderson, 1990–92; Mr. James Walker, 1992–present.

I also want to recognize those fine individuals who have served as director of the institution. They include A.Z. Kelsey, A.G. Randall, Joseph Allen, T.B. Neely, R.D. Kelsey, G.F. Rivers, J.L. Johnson, Henry Byrd, H.R. Williams, Joseph Rholta, L.J. Johnson, K.D. Reddick, H.R. Williams, O.R. Bryant, E.E. Farley, D.D. Moody, Theodore Rutherford, G.F. Rivers, W.S. Douglass, W.R. Bennett, Jr., Arthur J. McClung, W.T.L. Vann, Wane A. Hales, and Ira Flowers, the present director.

Mr. Speaker, I join in congratulating the A.J. McClung Young Men's Christian Association Chapter on its 96 years of service to the communities of Columbus, Fort Benning, and Phenix City. Also, I salute the dedication and contributions of Mayor Pro Tem Arthur J. McClung to the citizens of Columbus and the YMCA named in his honor. I wish them all the best in the years to come.

TRIBUTE TO MIKE NASH

HON. DAVID E. BONIOR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 5, 1997

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, the United States was founded under the principles of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness for all. Throughout our history, everyday citizens have become our heroes while they worked to protect our inalienable rights. Mike Nash, an advocate for Vietnam veterans, was one of those heroes. On May 25, 1997, Mike Nash died, but his legacy will live throughout the ages.

Mike Nash was a decorated U.S. Army veteran who fought for his country in Vietnam from 1969 through 1970. His experience in Vietnam forever changed his life. In 1987, Mike joined Chapter 154 of the Vietnam Veterans of America and served the organization at the national level and local level. His calm demeanor and tenacious spirit made him a driving force in the fight for veterans causes.

As a prominent member of the Michigan and national chapters of Vietnam Veterans of America, Mike spent his free time counseling veterans and working to find veterans who were missing in action in Vietnam. Last year Mike traveled to Vietnam to search for information on MIA's. As Mike once said, "As long as proof remains that even one MIA is still alive, we will try to find him." His passion to find missing veterans was fueled by the completeness of his family. He was so thankful to be with his wife, June and their two daughters, Jacquelyn, and Jessica. He hoped that someday, missing veterans would one day be reunited with their loved ones.

Mike Nash was a tireless advocate for Vietnam Veterans: to all who knew him, a friend; to June, Jacquelyn, and Jessica, he was a husband and father. Mike lived his life caring and serving other people. I am honored to have had the opportunity to call Mike my friend. We will all miss Mike's advocacy for Vietnam Veterans, but most of all we will miss his friendship.

HONORING SELECT MEMBERS OF THE WILCOX COUNTY COMMISSION

HON. EARL F. HILLIARD

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 5, 1997

Mr. HILLIARD. Mr. Speaker, I come before you today to honor some select members of the Wilcox County Commission for their support of the historic Gee's-Bend Ferry project in Wilcox County, Alabama.

Commission Chairman Darryl Perryman, Vice-Chairman John Clyde Riggs, and County Commissioners David Wright, and Lena Powell have shown an extraordinary amount of foresight, sound judgment, and compassion in fully supporting the plight of the residents of Gee's-Bend Alabama by reestablishing the ferry boat service which has unfairly divided their community since the days of segregation and Jim Crow rule. These public servants un-

derstood that you can not explain—away why the citizens of Gee's-Bend must wait up to 2 hours for an ambulance to take them to the hospital, or for their children to ride to and from school, or just to go to the grocery store or the bank.

Mr. Speaker, I feel this Congress owes these aforementioned County Commission Members a hearty "thank you" and a resounding "job well done." I myself, am gratified by their unselfish service.

HONORING TRESSLER ADOPTION SERVICES

HON. GEORGE W. GEKAS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 5, 1997

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Tressler Adoption Services of York, PA, which celebrates 25 years of doing the most rewarding work—creating families. I cannot say enough about the people who open their homes and hearts to those children who are given up for adoption, and I have the utmost respect for those professionals who spend their time and energy finding the right match for both parents and children.

The good people at Tressler have been placing children with loving families in Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Delaware for the last quarter of a century, believing that every child deserves a caring, stable environment in which to grow and develop as a human being. It is this belief that has made Tressler somewhat unique in the field of adoption services, focusing on placing older children and children with special needs, rather than the much sought after newborn adoptees.

Tressler's success has been nothing short of magnificent. In their 25 years of service, Tressler has placed nearly 2,500 children of American descent, giving them what you and I take for granted—a home with parents, who couldn't love them any more than if they were their natural parents.

Their mission—to help create a stable, caring environment by providing the adoption services that place children in loving homes, preparing families for the adoption experience, and offering ongoing support for all families involved in their program—deserves both our recognition and respect.

I also want to specifically thank Mrs. Barbara Holtan, director of adoption services, and her staff at Tressler for their compassion and dedication.

Mr. Speaker, in honor of all of the years of Tressler's service to the families and adopted children of central Pennsylvania, I want to reaffirm our commitment as a nation that we will do all that we can to provide children with a loving, stable, and emotionally secure family life. Tressler has set a high standard to meet during their next quarter century, and I am confident that they will continue to push their benchmark ever higher.

DR. JAMES H. BILLINGTON'S COMMENTS ON THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE OPENING OF THE THOMAS JEFFERSON BUILDING OF THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 5, 1997

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, this week marks the centenary of the opening of the Thomas Jefferson building of the Library of Congress. This magnificent edifice has now served the American people and the U.S. Congress for 100 years.

This is an anniversary that should be noted, remembered, and appreciated by all of us here in the Congress, who benefit from the excellent facilities and the outstanding staff of the Library, and it is an anniversary that all Americans should join with us in celebrating. All Americans are blessed with the outstanding collection of materials housed in the Library, but we are also fortunate to be able to enjoy the beauty of the Thomas Jefferson building, which is one of the finest public buildings in our Nation. This building reflects the best of American architecture, art, engineering, and construction.

Mr. Speaker, on this important anniversary of the opening of the Thomas Jefferson building, I ask that a short article of Dr. James H. Billington, the Librarian of Congress, be placed in the RECORD, and I urge my colleagues to read it. The article by Dr. Billington appeared in the October/November issue of *Civilization*, a magazine published by the Library of Congress which provides information and background about the incredible resources our National Library possesses. Mr. Speaker, *Civilization* is only one of the many creative innovations that Dr. Billington has contributed since he became Librarian of Congress 10 years ago this September.

Mr. Speaker, I invite my colleagues to join me in celebrating a century of service to the American people of the Thomas Jefferson building and to join me in commending Dr. Billington on his decade of outstanding service to our Nation as Librarian of Congress.

A GLORIOUS MOMENT FOR MR. MAX WEST

(By Dr. James H. Billington)

On a rainy Monday, November 1, 1897, the "largest, costliest, and safest" library building in the world opened its doors to the public without ceremony. In a front-page story that day, the *Washington Evening Star* noted that "the rain did not come amiss to the bookworms" who rushed to the Library's new building but "rather served to heighten their enjoyment [of] the literary feast provided for them."

The first volume requested after the doors were opened, reported the *Star*, was "Roger Williams' Year Book" of so recent a date that it had not been received. . . . The first book applied for and given out was 'Martha Lamb's History of New York City' and the gentleman [reader] . . . bore the name of Max West."

The new Italian Renaissance building housed 1 million books, 55,000 maps and other items that had been carted across the street from the Capitol, which had been the Library's overcrowded home for 97 years.

The new structure was not only the most modern library building in existence, it was also a unique architectural feat. The Library's glittering dome, plated with 23-carat gold leaf, capped an elaborately decorated facade and a spectacular marble interior adorned by murals, frescoes and statuary created by more than 40 leading American artists.

For months prior to the official opening, newspapers and popular magazines carried effusive articles about the new Library. Few visitors were disappointed. Senator Justin Morrill of Vermont, one of the Library's chief supporters in Congress, felt that its "grandeur and felicitous finish" would be likely to remain long unrivaled "in this or any other country." Speaker of the House Joseph G. Cannon called it the best public building in Washington. Architecture critic Montgomery Schuyler praised the structure as a "national possession, an example of a great public building monumentally conceived, faithfully built, and worthily adorned." On November 25, 1897, more than 4,700 people visited the Library during special Thanksgiving Day tours.

The new building—today one of the Library's three major buildings on Capitol Hill and named the Thomas Jefferson Building after the Library's chief founder—was completed at a time of considerable optimism and national pride. The election of William McKinley in 1896 had seemed to inaugurate a period of domestic tranquillity. Prosperity was returning after the great Wall Street panic of 1893. There was unfinished business: The Civil War and Reconstruction had brought black Americans emancipation but nothing close to equality, and reformers decried child labor, slums and extremes of wealth and poverty. Nevertheless, all 45 states (Oklahoma, Arizona and New Mexico were still territories) were now linked by telegraph and transcontinental railroads; the population, swollen by European immigration, had reached 76 million; the country boasted steel mills and farms second to none; the telephone was beginning to take hold in the cities; the first automobiles had appeared. New land-grant colleges, notably in the Midwest, were producing future managers, engineers and teachers, and Andrew Carnegie's philanthropy had begun to build hundreds of local public libraries. Progress was in the air.

This November, we plan to mark the 100th birthday of this glorious building without great fanfare but with deep gratitude to our forebears. There will be a gathering of members of Congress and other friends and benefactors of the Library, and a new brass plaque honoring Senator Morrill will be unveiled. Curators will make fresh additions to "American Treasures," our permanent rotating exhibition of great artifacts and published works from the Library's collections.

And, as we look back to the 1890s, we also will note certain differences in the 1990s. Visitors to the exhibition halls have to come and go through security gates—a necessity, sadly, on Capitol Hill these days. On the bright side, more than 60 images of the "American Treasures," which range from the original rough draft of the Declaration of Independence to Thomas Edison's first copyrighted motion picture, have been digitized and made available to people across the nation on the Internet, along with 350,000 other unique items of Americana from the Library's collections and our entire electronic card catalog with 27 million entries. The Library now serves not only people who come to Washington. Thanks to new technology,

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

the Library's most useful resources are becoming accessible on-line to all Americans every where. That is progress.

HONORING DISTINGUISHED
CITIZEN JOHN N. STURDIVANT

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 5, 1997

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, today I join with my colleagues in honoring the memory of a man who diligently strove to serve the best interests of his fellow citizen. John N. Sturdivant, who passed away October 28, admirably and selflessly worked, in his role as president of the American Federation of Government Employees, on the behalf of the workers that make this Government function.

President Sturdivant headed a group that represented over one-third of those workers employed by the Federal Government. This number compares to that of the constituency that each of us here in this House is elected to represent. President Sturdivant knew he held the livelihoods of thousands of people in his hands, and he did everything he could to better their lives.

The Washington Post called John Sturdivant a "true man of the people." As his record shows, this could not be more correct. President Sturdivant continuously worked to increase pay, extend retirement benefits, and to make sure that his union did not stand idle as the Government, out of necessity, began to reshape itself in the post-cold-war era.

Perhaps one of his most memorable acts as president of the AFGE was his opposition to the Government shutdowns of 1995 and 1996. I joined in with President Sturdivant in criticizing these actions and strongly called for the reopening of our Government. President Sturdivant had the best interests of those he represented, as well as that of the United States, in mind when he vocalized his opposition to this event.

I had the pleasure and honor over the years of having worked with John Sturdivant. As a member of the House Government Reform and Oversight Committee, I know just how strongly and passionately President Sturdivant cared for those who elected him to fight for them. His advocacy led to numerous improvements in the benefits earned by hardworking Federal employees.

While achievements for his union are his most prominent legacy, President Sturdivant was accomplished in other areas as well. In sitting on the executive board of the AFL-CIO, he reached one of the highest ranks ever achieved by an African-American in the history of that organization. A graduate of Antioch College, President Sturdivant studied law at George Washington University, and was a veteran of the U.S. Air Force.

Mr. Speaker, John Sturdivant was a distinguished citizen who will be sorely missed. I join with my colleagues in extending condolences to the Sturdivant family, their friends, and the AFGE.

November 7, 1997

THE PROMISE KEEPERS

HON. JOHN SHIMKUS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 5, 1997

Mr. SHIMKUS. Mr. Speaker, sometimes people become so carried away by the media and spectacle of an event that they miss the basic message or main point of the effort.

In the wake of the hype and hoopla of the October 4 Promise Keepers' rally, I want to praise the basic message of the Promise Keepers as one of support for the fundamental American values upon which our Nation was founded.

It's a bold message. It's a message of individual responsibility. A message of family values. A message of acceptance of their commitments to the most basic fabric of our country, our families. The Promise Keepers call for a return to these commitments.

These men recognize that through fulfilling their most important commitments, those to their wives and children and to God, all of America benefits.

Mr. Speaker, I applaud the message of Promise Keepers and those who strive to fulfill it.

IN HONOR OF BERTRAM F. DOYLE

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 5, 1997

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the memory of Mr. Bertram F. Doyle for his many years of service and countless contributions to his community and his country.

Bertram Doyle was born in Cleveland and raised in Euclid, Ohio. After graduating from Shaw High School in East Cleveland, Mr. Doyle enrolled at Cleveland College of Western Reserve University, where he earned a bachelor's degree in business.

During World War II, the Marines assigned Mr. Doyle the crucial duty of operating the combat telephone. He played an instrumental role in two of the most important battles of the war, Bougainville Island and Iwo Jima. In 1946, Bertram Doyle was discharged from the Marines, having achieved the rank of staff sergeant.

Bertram Doyle served his community through his involvement with Democratic politics and his participation in various charitable organizations. Mr. Boyle served as an administrative assistant to both the Ohio Department of Transportation district director and the Ohio auditor, as well as Democratic ward leader in Seven Hills, OH. Mr. Doyle also belonged to the Holy Name Society at St. Columbkille Catholic Church and American Legion Breckville Post 196 and volunteered at the Deaconness Hospital.

Mr. Doyle leaves behind a wife, three sons, and five grandchildren. He will be greatly missed.

TRIBUTE TO SYBIL BRAND

HON. HOWARD L. BERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 5, 1997

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I am honored to pay tribute to Sybil Brand, a woman of extraordinary compassion and a keen sense of social justice. Now in her 90's, Mrs. Brand has devoted her life to helping people in need. We would all do well to emulate her example.

Born in Chicago, Mrs. Brand moved with her family to Los Angeles when she was only 2. Her involvement in charitable service began at the tender age of 12, when she and her friends made diapers for patients at Childrens' Hospital. The material was donated by her father, A.W. Morris. In her teens, Mrs. Brand volunteered as a nurse's aid in the orthopedic ward of the hospital, bringing gifts and cheer to children with disabilities.

These early acts of charity led to the work that would make Mrs. Brand both beloved and honored throughout in southern California. Nearly 40 years ago, she was appointed to the Institutional Inspection Committee of the Public Welfare Commission. She was appalled at the overcrowded conditions, and skillfully used her position to lobby for change.

She spoke to law enforcement and elected officials and worked hard to get the voters to approve funding for another facility. Due primarily to her efforts, the Sybil Brand Institute was constructed to house female prisoners in Los Angeles. Mrs. Brand is the only living woman to have a correctional institute bear her name.

Mrs. Brand has received hundreds of commendations from civic and charitable organizations, including her selection as Woman of the Year by the cities of Beverly Hills and Los Angeles and by the Friars Club Charity Foundation. In recognition of her 50 years of service to the people of Los Angeles and her 90th birthday, the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors in May 1992, honored Mrs. Brand at a ceremony held in the Grand Hall of the Music Center.

I ask my colleagues to join me and the Chaplain's Eagles of the Los Angeles Probation Department in saluting Sybil Brand, who has worked tirelessly to make this a better world. She is an extraordinary example of what one dedicated individual can accomplish. We thank her for her service to the human family.

THE INTRODUCTION OF THE NATIONAL URBAN WATERSHED MODEL RESTORATION ACT

HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 5, 1997

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, today, I introduce the National Urban Watershed Model Restoration Act, a bill which will establish a new approach to restoring urban waters. This pilot program, to be administered by the Environmental Protection Agency [EPA], will serve

as a national model for the restoration of urban watersheds and community environments. To achieve more focused and rapid action, the new program will integrate the various regulatory and nonregulatory programs of the EPA with other Federal, State, and local programs to restore and protect the Anacostia River and promote community risk reduction. EPA is to coordinate its efforts with other Federal partners, particularly the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. In addition to addressing a major local environmental concern, this model program will provide a framework for urban communities around the Nation to work toward sustainable community redevelopment and to meet national environmental goals.

Under the new program, EPA shall allocate a total of \$750,000 per year over the next 4 fiscal years to implement the provisions of the model program. EPA may authorize no less than \$400,000 per year in the form of grants, which are to be matched on a 75-25 basis with other Federal funds and State, local, and private contributions.

The Anacostia River has been my top environmental priority since coming to Congress in 1991. I realize that restoring a river requires a long-term commitment. I am committed to whatever time and effort it takes to restore the river that runs through our neighborhoods. I am particularly pleased that all of the regional Members of Congress whose districts encompass the Anacostia River, Representatives CONNIE MORELLA, STENY HOYER, and ALBERT WYNN, recognize the importance of this effort and have become original cosponsors of this legislation.

WELCOME DR. STEPHEN CHEN

HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 5, 1997

Mr. THOMPSON. Mr. Speaker, today, I rise to join others in welcoming Dr. Stephen Chen to Washington, DC. He has recently assumed the position of Taiwan's top representative in Washington, replacing D. Jason Hu.

Representative Chen comes to Washington with impeccable diplomatic credentials. Prior to this appointment, he served as Deputy Secretary-General to President Lee Teng-hui of the Republic of China [ROC]. Dr. Chen is a distinguished career diplomat. He served at the Embassy of the ROC in Manila in 1953, and has held a number of diplomatic posts throughout the world. In the sixties, he was stationed in Brazil and in the early seventies he held various consular posts in the United States.

Representative Chen is married to Madam Rose Te Chen, has two sons and one daughter. I am told he speaks several languages fluently, and I know that he speaks and understands the English language and its nuances and idioms quite well.

Representative Chen will undoubtedly have a challenging job in Washington, but I believe he will strive hard to strengthen the good relations between Washington and Taipei.

I extend to Dr. Chen and his family the very best wishes for a productive and worthwhile experience during their Washington tenure.

RURAL INDIANA

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 5, 1997

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington Report for Wednesday, November 5, 1997, into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

RURAL INDIANA COMMUNITIES

The Ninth Congressional District consists of 20 full counties and part of one other. It takes over 6 hours to drive from southwestern Spencer County to eastern Union County. With the exception of the counties in the Louisville metropolitan area, principally Clark and Floyd, it is among the most rural congressional districts in the country.

The Ninth District is made up of plowed fields, rolling hills, celebrated woodlands, and small to moderate-sized communities. Few people traverse the highways and byways of southern Indiana more frequently than I have in recent years. I feel quite at home among the farms, along the back roads, as well in the bustling towns. I get immense pleasure from the beauty of rural southern Indiana, and especially enjoy the variety of court house squares. Yet despite the attractiveness of the area, many worry about the future of our rural communities.

RURAL ECONOMIES

Some of our rural Indiana counties are growing rapidly, often with robust growth associated with recreation, new or expanding industries, tourism, and retirement. Other counties are not growing at all and are having difficulty generating new jobs. They confront the basic problem of keeping their young people at home. The people of southern Indiana are generally less affluent than the rest of the State. We have several of the poorest counties in the State.

Rural America tends to be comparatively poor. It has great natural resources but that does not show up in the personal income of rural Americans. No rural district today in the U.S. House of Representatives is ranked in the top 100 in terms of median family income; most are in the bottom 100.

APPROACH TO ISSUES

The population of southern Indiana tends to be white, older, and moderate to conservative, especially on the social issues. There is always a strong emphasis on values, particularly self-reliance, and a deep skepticism by rural Hoosiers of life in the urban areas. They tend to view urban areas as the center of crime and drug activity, and not a very good place to raise a family. They have very strong ties to family, church, and community, and a strong desire to strive for a better life. The quality of life in rural Indiana compares favorably with many other areas of the country, and rural Hoosiers seem to be aware of it. As one of them said to me, "I really do not know where I would rather live."

People in southern Indiana are fiscally prudent and want their representatives to be in the mainstream on economic and social issues. They are independent and often split their ballots. This unpredictability is one reason why public officials pay particular attention to rural Indiana.

At the same time it is clear that over the years political clout nationwide has shifted to the suburbs. Merely one in five Americans

today lives in small towns or the countryside. Only 57 districts out of 435 in the U.S. House of Representatives could be considered rural—13 percent of the House. Most of these rural districts are in the South or in the Midwest.

Public officials, of course, love to identify themselves with smalltown America. President Eisenhower identified with Abilene, Kansas; Jimmy Carter with Plains, Georgia; Ronald Reagan with Dixon, Illinois; and President Clinton with a place called Hope.

JOBS

There is great economic diversity in southern Indiana. On the one hand there are energetic, growing rural areas, and on the other there are rural communities that are isolated and struggling. Some of them seem locked in time and there is little movement in or out of the communities. Even a modest change like the addition of a new restaurant or shopping area can cause excitement in the community.

The common concern in the rural areas of Indiana, in my experience, is jobs. Many have confronted chronically high rates of unemployment and underemployment and there is constant demand for more high-paying jobs. Rural Hoosiers worry about the disappearance of family farms, layoffs in some manufacturing plants, and the challenges facing schools and cultural institutions like the libraries.

Not nearly as many people in these rural communities live on farms as one might think. Most of the small communities have a light industry or two to supply the jobs, and manufacturing is the largest source of employment in southern Indiana. The counties tend to have a higher percentage of people over age 65, often more than double the national average.

In the future, the viability of rural Indiana may very well depend on the number of people who are fed up with the pace and stress of living in the city. Many of them will move out of the urban areas into the rural areas. Computers may have an impact on rural Indiana, increasing the ability of people to live where they want to, not where they have to. Also, as the number of retired Americans increases, rural Indiana could very well experience a comeback.

I have always found Hoosiers who live in urban areas wanting to support and help the rural communities of our state. There is, of course, a special appeal to communities which are attached closely to the land and which have a social cohesion and solid anchors of home and church. But it is also true that Indiana will prosper much more if the farm and small factory towns can do well. If they do not do well they will drag the rest of the state down.

CONCLUSION

Small towns have always played a very large part in Indiana's view of itself. They are communities where common goals can be reconciled with rugged individualism. They are nurturing places that produce state and national leaders. The problems of the communities seem more manageable than those in the urban areas, and in many ways the communities have a mythical appeal.

Rural communities may be less affluent and face problems of unemployment, but generally I find rural Hoosiers content with their way of life. They have a sense of place and self, of where they come from, who they are, and what they want for their family and community. I am not at all pessimistic about the future of rural southern Indiana. New growth in these communities may well

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

sustain the vitality and the viability of rural Indiana.

TOBACCO INDUSTRY REGULATION

HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 5, 1997

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to oppose an agreement that was recently made between the tobacco industry and the FDA. The settlement addresses several issues, including the FDA's authority to regulate tobacco, advertising and promotion, youth access to tobacco products, environmental tobacco smoke, and immunity for the tobacco industry from future law suits.

Mr. Speaker, I am hesitant to enact legislation that will restrict the FDA's authority to regulate tobacco. More importantly, this enactment concerns me because it would give the tobacco industry a bailout from future liability. I cannot support legislation that does not include stringent safeguards aimed at protecting our Nation's youngsters from becoming addicted to nicotine; protecting our children should be our main concern.

I would like to enter into the RECORD a resolution adopted by the City Council of the City of Chicago, forwarded to me by the Honorable Edward M. Burke from the State of Illinois:

Whereas, The United States Congress will vote on a \$385.5 billion proposed nationwide tobacco accord; and

Whereas, The Chicago City Council has been informed of this event by Alderman Edward M. Burke; and

Whereas, Cigarette makers and 40 state attorneys general agreed to a proposed accord aimed at helping to protect young people from the dangers of smoking in June of 1997; and

Whereas, Under the proposed settlement, cigarette companies would pay annual fines of \$80 million for every percentage point that smoking by young people failed to drop below 30 percent over a five-year period, 50 percent over seven years and 60 percent over 10 years; and

Whereas, Annual payments would be capped at \$2 billion under the proposed agreement; and

Whereas, Along with paying penalties for smoking by young people, tobacco companies under the proposal agreed to settle lawsuits by states and smokers and to impose broad restrictions on tobacco advertising; and

Whereas, In return, the plan which requires approval by the United States Congress, would provide the industry protection against certain types of lawsuits and punitive damages; and

Whereas, The members of the Illinois Congressional Delegation must vote on the proposed nationwide tobacco accord; and

Whereas, Critics of the proposed accord, including members of Congress and public health experts, have objected to the proposed settlements as a bailout of an outlaw industry that does not go far enough toward reducing addiction to nicotine; now, therefore

Be it Resolved, That we, the Major and members of the Chicago City Council assembled this tenth day of September, 1997, do hereby call upon the Illinois Congressional Delegation to vote against the proposed nationwide tobacco accord; and

November 7, 1997

Be it Further Resolved, That a suitable copy of this resolution be presented to the members of the Illinois Congressional Delegation.

A TRIBUTE TO ARTHUR (ART) H. COX

HON. JOHN T. DOOLITTLE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 5, 1997

Mr. DOOLITTLE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this time to remember Arthur H. Cox, a man who served his community and his country with unparalleled distinction.

Art began his life of public service in the Air Force during World War II. He continued to serve his country with honor during the Korean war and ultimately retired from the Air Force Reserves as a lieutenant colonel.

For Art, however, public service did not only mean serving one's country; it also meant serving one's community. To that end, Art significantly contributed to the enhancement of all of the communities in which he, his wife, Yvonne, and their six children, Craig, Bryan, John, Dennis, Kevin, and Anne lived.

As a young man, Art was elected the Mayor of the City of Pomona, and served as the youngest mayor in the State of California. His service was distinguished by four successful terms.

While in Southern California, Art also worked tirelessly as the leader of numerous local agencies and organizations. He served as director of the Los Angeles County Sanitation District, director of the Los Angeles County Watershed Commission, president of the Los Angeles Area D Civil Defense, director of the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, president of the Pomona Valley Municipal Water District, and chairman of the Pomona Valley Stadium Commission.

After moving to Auburn in 1974, Art continued to be an effective and dedicated community leader. Over the past 20 years, Art served both as mayor and councilman of the city of Auburn, president of the Auburn Area Chamber of Commerce, vice chairman of the Auburn Area Chamber of Commerce Economic Development Committee, chairman of the Placer County Office of Education Personnel Commission, and member of the Auburn Faith Community Hospital Board.

Art's contribution to the Auburn business community was also exemplary. He served as executive vice president of Heart Federal Savings and Loan, manager of the Heart of California Corp., and was a real estate, life insurance, and securities broker throughout his business career.

While Art's accomplishments and years of service to his country and community are exceptional, perhaps Art's greatest achievement was fulfilling his role as a husband of 50 years and father to his six children.

Art was always a shining example of community service and family devotion to those blessed to have known him. His integrity, humanity, and stalwart dedication to family, country, and community are rare assets and are worthy of our recognition today.

Last Sunday, surrounded by his loving and devoted family at his home in Auburn, Art Cox passed away. While everyone who knew him is saddened by his death, his spirit and enthusiasm for life will live on with us forever.

Mr. Speaker, as a tribute to Art and his lifetime's worth of accomplishments, I would ask that you join me, our fellow colleagues, and the citizens of Placer County in remembering Art and extending our heartfelt appreciation for his tireless efforts, unmatched commitment, and impassioned service, toward making his community and country a better place for us all to live.

IN HONOR OF THE 125th ANNIVERSARY OF THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH IN CLANTON, AL

HON. BOB RILEY

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 5, 1997

Mr. RILEY. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to rise today to pay tribute to the 125th anniversary of the First Baptist Church in Clanton, AL. For 125 years, the First Baptist Church has offered spiritual guidance to the community of Clanton. The church was organized on November 5, 1872, with Rev. J.A. Mullins and Rev. P.H. Lundy serving as the church's first ministers. From a small beginning of only 10 members, the membership grew to 70 in 1886 and then to 1,470 in 1996.

First Baptist Church has made great strides during these 125 years in the spreading of the good news to mankind. The Sunday school has always been a very strong part of the teaching ministry of the church since the first mention of a Sunday school in 1877. Last year, the records show that 959 children and adults were enrolled in Sunday school.

In addition to Sunday school, the Baptist Young People's Union was formed for Sunday night training. Currently, it is known as discipleship training. Whatever the name, the organization has always taught Baptist doctrine, leadership courses, and Bible study. The enrollment was up to 251 in 1996.

Mr. Speaker, let me share with you the ways in which First Baptist Church mission programs have brought the ministry of the church into the community. It was the ladies of the church who began the mission programs by forming Ladies Aid Society, which is now known as the Women's Missionary Union. Recognizing the need for mission study for all ages, Mission Friends, Girl's Auxiliary, and Acteens were also organized. For the men in the congregation, the Brotherhood organization began which sponsors the boys' groups like the Lads, Crusaders, and Challengers.

First Baptist Church also started three missions in the community: the West End Baptist Church in 1948, the Northside Baptist Church in 1954, and Lomax Baptist Church in 1958. All three are now active, growing churches in Clanton.

Mr. Speaker, in addition to its distinguished mission program, the First Baptist Church has always maintained an excellent music program. There are three children's choirs, a youth choir, and an adult sanctuary choir. Pro-

grams of special music are performed on many occasions and have included hand bells. In 1995, a church orchestra was formed. Most recently, the outstanding "Living Pictures" was presented in 1997.

Mr. Speaker, First Baptist Church has been very successful in reaching out to the young and old alike. The youth ministry is also a vital program which emphasizes Bible teaching, recreation, retreats, youth camps, youth week, and person soul winning. For the older members of the congregation, the fellowship of the Keenagers meet each month for lunch and an inspirational message. Trips to places of special interest are taken regularly. For those who are not physically able to attend services, a homebound ministry is provided which provides church literature on each of their monthly visits.

Under the current leadership of Dr. Michael, new ideas have been promoted including greeters for each service, prayer partners during worship services, and a worship service for children ages 4 to 6.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, in honor of this anniversary of the First Baptist Church in Clanton, let me share with you the church's invaluable vision which has been and will continue to be: "As a family of Christians, we seek to reach people for Christ, exercise Biblical faith, and practice unconditional love in accomplishing our mission for Jesus."

SAM CASALE AND GLENN MILLER:
GOOD MUSIC AND MEMORIES

HON. FRANK A. LoBIONDO

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 5, 1997

Mr. LoBIONDO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Mr. Sam Casale, a resident of Turnersville, NJ, for his involvement with the Glenn Miller Orchestra in the 1940's, and for his tireless efforts to convince the U.S. Postal Service to issue a Glenn Miller stamp.

Because of his strong advocacy over the years, Mr. Casale's dream has now been realized: the Postal Service recently issued a Glenn Miller Postage stamp as part of its series featuring American composers, musicians, and singers. What is more, Mr. Casale was given the honor of designing the second-day cancellation postmark which will be issued from the Egg Harbor Post Office, located in the Second Congressional District.

Sam Casale first heard Glenn Miller's distinctive brass and woodwind sound as a high school student. Like many others in that era, he was taken by such Miller hits as "In the Mood," "Chattanooga Choo Choo," and "Moonlight Serenade." Glenn Miller was a household name in the United States by 1939, and his band was a coast-to-coast sensation.

At age 17, Mr. Casale was able to become a part of the excitement when he was hired by the Miller Orchestra as a band boy. From that vantage point, he was able to watch Miller's artistry, professionalism, and—as Mr. Casale is quick to point out—Miller's good moral judgment.

Mr. Casale's big moment with the orchestra came in Atlantic City, minutes before a live

radio performance. Miller, who was running late, had not yet shown up at the bandstand. With the broadcast about to go on the air, band members asked Casale, himself a clarinet player, to start the orchestra. With a swing of his arm, the band started their first number; at that moment, Miller walked on stage, greeting young Mr. Casale with a smile and an "OK" sign as he took control of his band.

Glenn Miller, of course, went on to join the Army Air Corps in World War II and aided the Allied war effort as a morale-building band leader. Although Miller died in the service of his country in 1944, Sam Casale's efforts in preserving his memory will ensure that our generation will never forget Glenn Miller's contribution to American music.

INTRODUCTION OF CHARITY IRA'S

HON. BARBARA B. KENNELLY

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 5, 1997

Mrs. KENNELLY of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, today, Mr. CRANE, Ms. DANNER, Mrs. EMERSON, Mrs. THURMAN, Mrs. LOWEY, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. RAMSTAD, Mr. YATES, and I are introducing legislation to allow charitable contributions from Individual Retirement Accounts. Our charitable IRA rollover proposal would allow individuals who have reached age 59½ to donate IRA assets to a charity without incurring income tax.

You may have heard from charities in your district recently that they are often approached by individuals who have accumulated large IRA's and wish to make a charitable donation but are effectively precluded from doing so by the unique tax laws that apply to IRA's. We want to change this.

Our legislation would allow an individual to donate his/her IRA to charity without incurring any income tax consequences. The IRA would be donated to the charity without ever taking it into income and paying tax on it. Similarly, because current law IRA's represent previously untaxed income, there would be no charitable deduction. IRA rollovers to qualifying charitable deferred gifts would receive similar treatment.

This minor change in tax law could provide a valuable new source of philanthropy for our Nation's charities. I would urge my colleagues to cosponsor.

A TRIBUTE TO M.B. "DUKE"
RUDMAN

HON. RALPH M. HALL

OF TEXAS

HON. JIM TURNER

OF TEXAS

HON. MAX SANDLIN

OF TEXAS

HON. PETE SESSIONS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 5, 1997

Mr. HALL of Texas. Mr. Speaker, my colleagues and I rise today to call the attention

of our colleagues to the remarkable life of an east Texas oil pioneer and philanthropist who was recently honored as one of 50 worldwide recipients of the State of Israel's 50th Anniversary Award.

Mr. M.B. "Duke" Rudman was born 87 years ago in Bonham, TX, and while drilling thousands of wildcat oil wells from North Dakota to Texas and from California to Florida during 60 years in the oil business, he also gained quite a reputation for his devotion to health and fitness and his work as a motivational speaker.

But none of his lifetime accomplishments have proven as rewarding as his civic and philanthropic activities. He has said many times that he wants to be remembered more for what he has done for others, not for anything he has done for himself.

He is 1 of 50 persons worldwide to receive the 50th Anniversary Award for his lifetime of extraordinary efforts on behalf of the State of Israel. He will take part in a November 22 gala at the United Nations in New York to celebrate the 50th anniversary of the November 1947 U.N. vote that partitioned the land of Israel.

Last Sunday was M.B. "Duke" Rudman Day in Tyler and Smith County, TX. Many of his east Texas friends and neighbors gathered in Tyler to recognize his contributions to Israel and to his native Texas. They made it clear that Israel's progress as a nation and a democracy could not have happened without people like Duke Rudman. He has helped fund student educations and purchased a fleet of 83 ambulances for that nation's emergency personnel in addition to a host of other philanthropic endeavors.

Mr. Rudman is well known throughout east Texas for his association with the oil industry. He attended Kemper Military Academy and the University of Oklahoma. He moved to east Texas in 1931 during the oil boom and relocated to Dallas in 1942. Wherever he has gone, he has endeavored to help communities prosper. Recently, he donated land to the city of Tyler for a public park.

Those of us who know Duke Rudman are gratified that he is finally receiving the praise and recognition that he has forever shunned. He says he gets more pleasure from helping others than do those he has helped.

East Texas. American patriot. Friend of Israel. Duke Rudman's goodwill toward his fellow man throughout his lifetime reflects his generosity and his love for the human race. We are proud to know him and to call him our friend.

CAMPAIGN FINANCE REFORM

HON. RON KIND

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 5, 1997

Mr. KIND. Mr. Speaker, another day has gone by and still no campaign finance reform.

While most are looking at yesterday's election results in terms of who won and who lost, I read a more interesting, and troubling result from those elections. In the race for Virginia Governor we saw two very capable candidates, the highest level of spending in Vir-

ginia history, a fairly clean campaign and still voter turnout that was the lowest in many years. We have to ask ourselves, why are voters increasingly turned off by the election process? In races where you have an especially negative race it is easy to understand why voters are not going to the polls. But in this case it was a clean race, the race included a meaningful discussion of real issues and each party spent millions of dollars trying to get their message to the voters. There must be another answer.

I believe it is clear that the voters have grown frustrated with the current big money political system. The public believes that Government is for sale to the highest bidder, and their vote doesn't matter. It is our responsibility to restore the faith of the public in our democratic system.

One way to begin that process is to clean up our own house, and eliminate the influence of big money in politics. Campaign finance reform is needed now more than ever. Clearly no one can argue that the problem of low voter turnout in Virginia would be solved by spending more money. It is time to pass campaign finance reform and send a clear signal to the people of this country, that this Government is not for sale, that their vote does count, and that this Government belongs to the people not the special interests.

The people are expressing this displeasure by staying home on election day. We must pass campaign finance reform before we adjourn this year. For all our sake, we cannot accept "no" as an answer.

222D ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTH OF THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS

HON. FLOYD SPENCE

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 5, 1997

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, I ask that my colleagues and all citizens of this Nation join me in congratulating the men and women of our U.S. Marine Corps as they celebrate the 222d anniversary of the birth of the corps this Monday, November 10.

In commemoration of this event, I would like to include for the record a description of the creation of the Marine Corps in 1775 and a brief summary of the history of the Marines "from the Halls of Montezuma" to the evacuation of American citizens from strife-ridden Sierra Leone.

U.S. MARINE CORPS HERITAGE

On Friday, 10 November 1775, Col. Benedict Arnold stood on the banks of the St. Lawrence River and looked in frustration across a mile of storm-whipped water at the objective—Quebec. It was critical that Arnold's army execute the crossing before British reinforcements arrived.

Outside Boston on that same day, Gen. George Washington and his army were encamped at Cambridge. Although reasonably provisioned, there were shortages of blankets, uniforms, and powder.

In Philadelphia that same Friday morning, the President of the Congress, John Hancock,

convened the Second Continental Congress to consider the situations near Quebec and Cambridge. Major items of discussion focused on relieving pressure from Arnold's army by securing Nova Scotia and replenishing Washington's army with the captured supplies.

The success of the Nova Scotia plan called for the creation of two battalions of marines from Washington's army. Accordingly, the Continental Congress resolved that two battalions of marines would be raised and they "be able to serve to advantage by sea when required." The new battalions would be distinguished as the First and Second Battalions of American marines.

General Washington considered the decision to raise the marine battalions from his army impractical. Congress relieved Washington of this responsibility and ordered the marine battalions to be created independently of the army.

The expedition to Nova Scotia was eventually abandoned, but Congress refused to abandon the resolution to form two new marine battalions. The Continental Congress continued to maintain the idea of a corps of marines. During the subsequent decades and centuries, Congress has continued to nurture and support America's marines.

In the aftermath of World War II, Congress directed the maintenance of a versatile and efficient marine force. Congress resolved that a highly mobile and alert force of Marines should always be in position to impede a full-scale enemy aggression, while the American Nation is given time to mobilize its vast defense machinery. This capability remains the hallmark of today's Marine Corps.

Throughout their 222-year history, the U.S. Marine Corps has lived up to its reputation as America's most efficient force. Characterized by its amphibious, expeditionary, and combined arms capabilities, the Marine Corps has followed congressional direction that it "remain most ready when the Nation is least ready."

Since their creation in 1775, the marines have served our Nation in virtually every clime and place:

They were with John Paul Jones and Gen. George Washington during the American Revolution.

They stormed the shores of Tripoli in 1805, and raised the United States flag for the first time in the Eastern Hemisphere.

They were the first United States troops to enter the capital and to occupy the Halls of Montezuma in Mexico City during the Mexican War.

They were at Bull Run and New Orleans during the Civil War, in Cuba and the Philippines during the Spanish-American War, and in China during the Boxer Rebellion.

They fought at Belleau Wood, Soisson, St. Michiel, and the Argonne during World War I.

They pioneered the concept of close air support in Nicaragua as marine aviators flew the first air missions in support of infantry forces.

They confirmed the legitimacy of amphibious warfare at Guadalcanal, Bougainville, Tarawa, Saipan, Iwo Jima, and Okinawa during their World War II island campaign in the Pacific.

They executed the classic amphibious assault at Inchon, and became the first military

organization to conduct helicopter operations in battle.

They destroyed seven enemy divisions at the Chosin Reservoir during the war in Korea.

They added to their lineage the names Da Nang, Hue City, Phu Bai, and Khe Sanh during the war in Vietnam.

They supported our Nation's interests in Beirut, Grenada, and Panama.

They embraced the techniques of vertical short takeoff, landing high-performance aircraft, and new concepts such as maritime repositioned shipping.

They demonstrated their quick response, combat readiness, and logistical sustainability during the gulf war.

They demonstrated the capabilities of versatile forces in humanitarian assistance operations by distributing food to the starving people of Somalia.

Thus far in 1997, our marines have conducted or contributed to 14 operations beyond normal readiness training. The most recent of these was Operation Noble Obelisk, during which our marines assisted in the evacuation of more than 2,500 American citizens from Sierra Leone in late May and early June.

It is with these events in mind, that I say, "Happy Birthday, marines."

**MARJORY STONEMAN DOUGLAS
WILDERNESS AND ERNEST F.
COE VISITOR CENTER DESIGNA-
TION ACT**

SPEECH OF

HON. PORTER J. GOSS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 4, 1997

Mr. GOSS. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of S. 931, which would designate the Marjory Stoneman Douglas Wilderness Area and the Ernest F. Coe Visitor Center in the Florida Everglades.

The Everglades National Park—A unique national treasure—celebrates its 50th anniversary this year. As we celebrate this important milestone, it is fitting that we recognize the contributions of both of these individuals. As anyone familiar with the everglades knows, Marjory Stoneman Douglas had dedicated her life to the everglades. Her landmark Book, "The Everglades: River of Grass" brought attention to the unique everglades ecosystem and helped set in motion the tremendous restoration efforts now underway.

Mrs. Douglas, who celebrated her 107th birthday on April 7, was awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom for her efforts.

Ernest F. Coe helped lead the charge to establish the Everglades National Park and is widely regarded as the park's "father."

Coe's dedication and leadership in this area led to the authorization of the park in 1943 by Congress and the dedication by President Truman in 1947.

Over the years, the everglades and its surrounding ecosystem have fallen victim to neglect and misunderstanding. Congress and the State of Florida have supported action to save the everglades, and have worked to ensure that a coordinated, effective restoration program moves forward.

The ongoing south Florida initiative promises to combine existing programs with new targeted efforts to address many immediate and long-term needs of the everglades, including: fresh water supply and timing, wildlife protection, pollution prevention, Florida Bay improvements, and more.

As we continue to work on the larger issue of everglades restoration, I believe S. 931 offers us the opportunity to recognize the contributions of two individuals that have done so much for this national treasure and I strongly encourage my colleagues to support it.

NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE SYSTEM VOLUNTEER AND COMMUNITY PARTNERSHIP ACT OF 1997

SPEECH OF

HON. NEIL ABERCROMBIE

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 4, 1997

Mr. ABERCROMBIE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 1856. This bill was unanimously reported from the Resources Committee and the amendment before the House improves its benefits to wildlife even more.

The bill's sponsor, the gentleman from New Jersey, has done yeoman service for wildlife in this country by introducing this legislation and expeditiously bringing it before the House. The amendment does three things: it promotes volunteer programs on wildlife refuges; it protects wildlife habitat by reauthorizing the highly successful North American Wetlands Conservation Act; and it improves the management of nongame species of wildlife by reauthorizing a program of Federal matching grants for such activities.

Mr. Speaker, this bill is about protecting wildlife habitat and enhancing the management of both game and nongame wildlife. We have long since reached a point where Government cannot provide all the know-how and resources adequately to protect our wildlife. By establishing a pilot program to encourage partnerships between wildlife refuges and private organizations, we create a win-win situation for wildlife. Local citizens get an opportunity to gain firsthand experience with wildlife while enjoying the simple pleasure of volunteer service. For their part, wildlife refuges get expertise from the local community, as well as goods and services that would not otherwise be available to them.

In the 7 years of its existence, the North American Wetlands Act has resulted in the protection of more than 10 million acres of wetlands in the United States, Canada, and Mexico. \$208 million in Government funds for this voluntary, nonregulatory program have been matched by more than \$420 million in non-Federal funds, conserving valuable habitat for migratory birds and many nonmigratory species as well.

Last, the amendment reauthorizes the Partnerships for Wildlife Act, which provides matching grants for nongame wildlife conservation and appreciation. A permanent source of funding, like we have for sportfish and game conservation, is sorely needed for

nongame species. The States currently estimate their unmet needs for nongame management and conservation at over \$300 million annually. I hope that we have the opportunity to give permanent funding for nongame species serious consideration next session. In the meantime, we will continue doing what we can for nongame species under the Partnerships for Wildlife Program.

This is sound legislation to benefit wildlife through nonregulatory programs that leverage scarce Federal resources. I urge the House to support H.R. 1856.

SAN MATEO COUNTY, CA—CENTER OF THE BIOSCIENCE INDUSTRY

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 5, 1997

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, it is my privilege today to call to the attention of my colleagues in the Congress the significance of the biotechnology industry in San Mateo County, CA. A part of the impetus for my remarks today is the release of a recent report, "Bioscience in San Mateo County: An Industry Study," which was prepared by the Bay Area Bioscience Center in cooperation with SAMCEDA, the San Mateo County Economic Development Association.

The bioscience research industry in San Mateo County was ushered into our area in 1976, when the founders of Genentech, a pioneer and major biotech firm, rented space and began operations in the city of South San Francisco. Today, San Mateo County is home to nearly 100 bioscience companies employing over 10,000 men and women. In the past 15 years, San Mateo County has become one of the world's most important centers for the research and the commercialization of bioscience research and development.

The economic benefit to our local communities from bioscience companies is significant. Bioscience companies pay high wages, provide steady employment, and are environmentally clean operations. The members of its work force are well-educated and involved in their residential communities.

To win the benefits of this vibrant bioscience industry in our communities, economic development initiatives to support local bioscience companies have been undertaken by dozens of cities, counties, and States throughout the United States, as well as by Canada and many European countries. Often these recruitment efforts have targeted San Mateo County and other northern California companies with a variety of incentives. Although San Mateo County is the fortunate birthplace of the bioscience industry, there continues to be fierce competition for the industry's future growth.

In the 1950's and 1960's, California's civic and business leadership advanced the State economically by anticipating and encouraging the growth of the aerospace and the electronics industries. The basic elements of that long-term technology development strategy helped create a prosperous Silicon Valley and, more recently, benefited our State's growing bioscience industry.

According to the report "Bioscience in San Mateo County: An Industry Study," few foreign countries and only one other State (Massachusetts) can match the extent of San Mateo County's booming bioscience activity. From industry leaders like Genetech and PE Applied Biosystems Division to promising young companies like Tularik and Arris Pharmaceuticals, the county has established itself as a locale of choice for bioscience companies. One of the principal reasons for this success is the high quality of life that we enjoy on the San Francisco Peninsula.

Ironically, this same success of San Mateo County in establishing its preeminence for the bioscience industry has also created challenges to county leaders in the effort to maintain preeminence in the bioscience industry. This report is a blueprint to assist local officials, business leaders, and the citizens of San Mateo County in considering what steps should be taken to ensure that the county can benefit from the continued growth of this valued industry.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that the executive summary of this report be placed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. I think that it will be useful for our colleagues in the Congress to examine this report because it provides an excellent example of cooperative local efforts to deal with the problems of attracting industry for the benefit of a community. It is my hope that the information and recommendations contained in this report can provide a focus for discussion as well as a working tool for economic development by San Mateo County officials, public utilities companies, development authorities, and the national bioscience industry.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

During the last fifteen years, San Mateo County has become a locale of choice for the economically promising bioscience industry. To help ensure that the county maintains its prominence, the San Mateo County Economic Development Association (SAMCEDA) and several local bioscience companies asked the Bay Area Bioscience Center to conduct a Bioscience Business Environment Survey and to offer recommendations for maintaining the competitive advantages currently afforded the industry by the county.

This first-ever look at the scope of the dynamic and growing bioscience industry in San Mateo County comes at a time when the country's business community is implementing a county-wide economic development strategic plan for the retention, expansion and attraction of business through public/private partnerships. The information and recommendations contained herein are intended to provide a focus for discussion as well as a working tool for economic development efforts by county officials, public utilities, developers and the bioscience industry itself.

Selected information and recommendations are summarized on the following pages:

EMPLOYMENT

Forty survey participants expect to create 1,100 new jobs in 1997. This expansion represents a highly impressive overall employment growth rate of 15 percent.

The total operating budget of 32 bioscience companies in 1995 was more than \$1.4 billion, including an estimated \$470 million in salaries and benefits.

REAL ESTATE AND CONSTRUCTION

More than 3.7 million square feet of office, laboratory and distribution space is currently being utilized by the surveyed firms.

The rental expense incurred in San Mateo County by survey respondents for the years 1996 and 1997 is expected to be \$71 million, a 48% increase over the \$46.7 million two year total for 1994 and 1995.

Survey participants invested \$138 million in new construction in San Mateo County for the two years 1994 and 1995, not counting tenant improvements paid for by landlords. The same companies plan to devote \$186 million for construction spending in 1996 and 1997, an increase of 35%.

Facilities growth is not limited to a few large companies: More than 70% of the survey respondents planned to expand their facilities in the two year period 1996 and 1997, pending favorable financing and regulatory conditions.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Develop an incubator initiative in San Mateo County to assist bioscience entrepreneur in their startup operations. The high cost of doing business, and in particular the challenge of finding affordable wet-lab space, is a significant deterrent to new bioscience company formation in the county. A life sciences incubator would help ensure the county's continuing preeminence in bioscience for years to come.

Conduct a comparative analysis of the county's tax and regulatory policies vis-a-vis other leading bioscience counties in California and the nation, and initiate reforms as appropriate.

Establish within SAMCEDA a bioscience industry liaison position that will oversee all issues related to the growth of a strong bioscience industry in San Mateo County, and help implement the recommendations in this report.

Support continued efforts in education reform, particularly in improving the math and science curricula.

Work with high schools and community colleges to develop a school-to-work initiative such as a tech-prep or apprenticeship (work-based learning) program to train entry-level bioscience technical.

Expand the county's existing community and four-year college efforts to train bioscience laboratory technicians, with particular emphasis on providing minority students with access to the high-growth bioscience industry.

Work with the scientific, academic and industrial communities to increase teachers' familiarity with commercial applications of science and science-related careers for students, especially in bioscience and biotechnology. This may be done in many ways, including workshops for teachers, teacher education programs or career-oriented video presentations.

Promote lifelong training for local bioscience workers in a manner that is accessible to the workers and that offers relevant courses developed in cooperation with bioscience companies.

PROUD OF EAST TENNESSEE

HON. JOHN J. DUNCAN, JR.

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 5, 1997

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, I have lived in east Tennessee all my life. It is one of the most beautiful parts of our country, but what makes it really special is the people who live there.

We now have many thousands of wonderful people who have moved in from other parts of Tennessee, other States, and even many from other countries. Most of them love east Tennessee, too.

But I have to say that to me, native east Tennesseans are pretty special, unique people. Our part of the country was settled primarily by poor Scotch-Irish mountain farmers.

They and their descendants have always been proud, thrifty, hard-working, neighborly kind of people.

They have always been fiercely patriotic in time of war, but fiercely independent in times of peace. They have never really liked big government or having distant bureaucrats tell them what to do.

Maybe it has something to do with a heritage of moonshine whiskey, but they have never cared much for Federal revenue agents, and I once was told that the Federal court for east Tennessee had the lowest conviction rate in IRS cases in the entire country.

For many years I have been teased about my east Tennessee accent. Sometimes people have called us hicks and hillbillies. Once, when I was in college, a man in New York said to me in much amazement: "You're from Tennessee, and you're wearing shoes?"

Perhaps because we have been teased and ridiculed and made fun of, we have been a little defensive at times. But I also think this has made us a little bit more loyal to each other.

At any rate, we have now become a secret that has been discovered. East Tennessee has become one of the most popular places to move to in the whole country.

Invariably, the people who have moved in tell that it was not only the beauty of our area that attracts them, but also the kindness of the people, their friendliness, their honesty, their work ethic, and so on.

I could say much more, because I am very proud of east Tennessee. It is home to me. It means family and friends and everything that is important and good to me.

I am just a visitor in Washington and even if someday I had to move to another part of our great Nation on a full-time basis, I would still tell people I was from east Tennessee.

I could go on and on, but what really prompted all this was a letter I read today in the Knoxville News-Sentinel from one of my constituents, and friend, John Mark Hancock.

In this letter, Mark, a seventh-generation east Tennessean, expresses far better than I have some of the great things about living where we do.

Because I was so touched by what he wrote, I wanted to call it to the attention of my colleagues and other readers of the RECORD.

EDITOR, the News-Sentinel: I am blessed. As a seventh-generation native East Tennessean on both sides of my family, I am truly blessed for having had the opportunity to live and grow up in this area.

Many times in life we find ourselves chasing after things that are fleeting in both our personal and professional relationships, namely love and money.

In doing so, we take for granted all the little things that are so much more important—like walking, talking, seeing, hearing, touching, smelling and moving about this wonderful region of our planet.

I had the distinct pleasure and the wonderful opportunity to take my 3-year-old niece,

Katie, to the Museum of Appalachia's Fall Homecoming this year.

As most of us know, it is a celebration of the fierce determination and independence of our ancestors who settled this area. It was satisfying to see the wonderment in the eyes of a new generation as we enjoyed the day together.

Listening to the strains of "Orange Blossom Special" wafting over the serene countryside, having traveled and lived all over the United States, I got a tear in my eye and a lump in my throat.

My heart and soul filled with pride upon hearing those sweet melodious tunes. They are from deep within our culture, and we should never forget what they mean to us.

That same weekend, I was privileged to witness another big University of Tennessee Volunteer football victory at the largest stadium in America. The pride in excellence of achievement, both athletically and academically, that my alma mater represents, is another part of our tremendous heritage.

The next day, I attended the harvest celebration at Dollywood and was again reminded of the bluegrass and gospel music that was born in these hills, mountains and valleys. Lyrics from "Will the Circle be Unbroken?" and "Wildwood Flower" pierced the crisp air.

It is truly a time for thanksgiving and prayerful reflection to know that there are some things in life that money cannot buy, like peace of mind and security. We race through life so rapidly oftentimes that we don't give ourselves the chance to take inventory.

The lessons our forefathers taught us in not ever giving up our faith in God and in ourselves are ones to be cherished and preserved.

In trusting love more than fear, we can love both ourselves and our neighbors. The people who settled this land knew what a great legacy they were leaving to us. The great English bard, Shakespeare, said that love looks with the heart and not with the eyes.

We must take to heart our beautiful ability to blend with nature and fulfill the dreams of those who have gone before us. Be appreciative of living and working in the richest area of the world, rich in resources and lore, for this is worth more than anything else.

Living in East Tennessee, we are all truly blessed.

JOHN MARK HANCOCK,
Knoxville.

INTRODUCING THE BULLETPROOF VEST PARTNERSHIP GRANT ACT OF 1997

HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 5, 1997

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Speaker, I—along with our distinguished colleague from New Jersey, Mr. LOBIONDO, and over 80 of our other House colleagues—am pleased to introduce the Bulletproof Vest Partnership Grant Act of 1997.

I was inspired to introduce this legislation when I learned that gang members in Northwest Indiana had the protection of bulletproof vests, but that many police departments simply could not afford to buy them for their officers. In fact, figures from the U.S. Department

of Justice indicate that approximately 150,000 law enforcement officers—or 25 percent of the Nation's 600,000 State and local officers—do not have access to bulletproof vests.

The legislation I am introducing today would form a partnership with State and local law enforcement agencies in order to make sure that every police officer who needs a bulletproof vest gets one. It would do so by authorizing up to \$25 million per year for a new grant program within the U.S. Department of Justice. The program would provide 50–50 matching grants to State and local law enforcement agencies to assist in purchasing bulletproof vests and body armor for their officers.

These grants would be targeted to jurisdictions where most officers do not currently have access to vests, and they are designed to be free of the red tape that often characterizes other grant programs. In order to make sure that no community is left out of the program, the matching requirement could be waived for jurisdictions that demonstrate financial hardship in meeting their half of the match.

This bipartisan bill has been endorsed by the Fraternal Order of Police, the National Sheriff's Association, the International Union of Police Associations, the Police Executive Research Forum, the International Brotherhood of Police Officers, and the National Association of Police Organizations.

Far too many police officers are needlessly killed each year while serving to protect our citizens. Since 1980, 1,182 police officers have been feloniously killed by a firearm. According to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, 42 percent of those officers could have been saved if they had been wearing bulletproof vests.

Bulletproof vests are so effective in protecting law enforcement officers from death and injury that the lives of more than 2,000 police officers have been saved because they were wearing them. The FBI says that the risk of fatality to officers from a firearm while not wearing body armor is 14 times higher than for officers wearing body armor. One study indicates that between 1985 and 1994, no police officer who was wearing a bulletproof vest was killed by a gunshot that penetrated the officer's vest.

Mr. Speaker, if we are going to ask our law enforcement officials to risk their lives every day in the line of duty, it is incumbent upon us to give them every bit of protection possible. While no piece of equipment can save the life of every officer, having a bulletproof vest often means the difference between life and death. I would like to thank Mr. LOBIONDO, and my other colleagues who have already co-sponsored this important legislation, and I urge you and the rest of our colleagues to support it as well.

TRIBUTE TO DR. FRED KRINSKY

HON. HOWARD L. BERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 5, 1997

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I am honored to pay tribute to Dr. Fred Krinsky, a rabbi, pro-

fessor of political science and fanatic Dodger fan—Brooklyn and Los Angeles—who died last month at the age of 73. Despite being diagnosed with insulin-dependent diabetes at the age of 8, Dr. Krinsky lived a life of extraordinary energy and achievement. He never wavered in his desire to bring together people of diverse backgrounds and to foster the growth of Judaism in areas with small but devoted Jewish communities.

Born in Poland, Dr. Krinsky came with his family to the United States when he was 3. He grew up in Brooklyn, which explains his passion for the Dodgers. "Passion" is too weak a word: Dr. Krinsky spent much of his life in agony over the fact that Dodger catcher Mickey Owen dropped a crucial third strike in the 1941 World Series against the New York Yankees.

Dr. Krinsky received his master's and doctorate degrees in political science at the University of Pennsylvania. He was also ordained as a rabbi through a private Orthodox Yeshiva in Brooklyn. Dr. Krinsky taught at Syracuse University from 1947 to 1960 and the University of Southern California from 1960 to 1972. He moved to Los Angeles 2 years after the Dodgers, but he always insisted it was mere coincidence.

Dr. Krinsky was an ardent Zionist who led several trips to Israel. His class on Middle Eastern politics at Pomona College, where he was chair and chair emeritus in government from 1972 to 1997, was one of the most popular on campus. Former students would return to hear the magic of his words and the wisdom of his views. Dr. Krinsky firmly believed that only through dialog could Israelis and Arabs—and Jewish-Americans and Arab-Americans—resolve their differences over the Middle East.

Dr. Krinsky's legacy includes four reform congregations in southern California and a fifth in Scottsdale, AZ. In each case he was the founding rabbi.

I ask my colleagues to join me today in saluting Fred Krinsky, whose courage and humanity were an inspiration to us all. He will be sorely missed by his family and friends.

TRIBUTE TO SERGEANT RICH GRAY

HON. FRANK A. LOBIONDO

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 5, 1997

Mr. LOBIONDO. Mr. Speaker, today I am joining with my colleague PETER VISCLOSKY of Indiana in introducing the Bulletproof Vest Partnership Grant Act of 1997. This bill will create a new U.S. Department of Justice grant program which will assist State and local law enforcement agencies in providing their officers with the protection of bullet-resistant vests.

Mr. Speaker, since the introduction of the material used in vests, the lives of more than 2,000 officers have been saved because they were wearing protective vests or other body armor. Nonetheless, I was dismayed—but not surprised—to learn that 25 percent of our Nation's police officers are on the streets without

vests due to a lack of available funding. This underscores the need to provide those resources for our States and localities so that they may purchase critically needed vests. To me its simple—when you get your badge and gun, you should get your vest too.

I owe my level of interest and involvement on this issue to my friend Sgt. Rich Gray of the Pleasantville Police Department. It was Sgt. Gray who first brought this issue to my attention several years ago soon after he founded *Vest-A-Cop Inc.* and was working intensely to get the program moving. *Vest-A-Cop* is a nonprofit organization dedicated to the objective of outfitting all full-time duly sworn law enforcement officers in Atlantic County, NJ. Not only is Sgt. Gray well on his way to being successful in reaching that goal after working diligently to secure funding from a variety of sources, but last year his tireless efforts resulted in Governor Whitman signing into law a bill which would create a funding source to buy protective vests for every police officer in the State.

Rich Gray is not only an exceptional police officer and dedicated president of the *Vest-A-Cop* organization, but is a model citizen in other ways as well. He regularly organizes the Millville Harley-Davidson & Pleasantville Police Department Toy Run—an effort dedicated to providing toys and canned goods to the needy in Atlantic County—as well as other worthy community projects.

For all his duty- and civic-minded devotion and commitment, I am taking this opportunity to publicly recognize thank Sgt. Rich Gray. He is a model citizen and personal friend and I am proud to work with him on this important issue.

HONORING REVEREND M. KEITH
COOKSEY AND TRUE VINE BAP-
TIST CHURCH

HON. KEN BENTSEN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 5, 1997

Mr. BENTSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to congratulate Rev. M. Keith Cooksey on his installment as pastor of the True Vine Baptist Church of Houston. Reverend Cooksey will add to True Vine's great tradition of impassioned sermons and providing spiritual nourishment and community service.

Born and raised in Houston, Reverend Cooksey attended Isaac Elementary, Fleming Junior High, and Kashmere High School in Houston before graduating from Texas Southern University in 1986. He is currently pursuing his masters in education from TSU.

Reverend Cooksey began his ministry in 1992. He delivered his first sermon at St. Matthew Baptist Church in Houston in 1993. He joins the True Vine Baptist Church after being ordained while serving as Minister of Christian Education for First Baptist Church Greens Bayou. He has attended Southwestern Extension Seminary and College of Biblical Studies, and plans to pursue his Master of Divinity in 1998 from Southwestern Theological Seminary of Houston.

Reverend Cooksey joins a wonderful family at True Vine Baptist Church, which is dedi-

cated to meeting the diverse needs of our community. For years True Vine has drawn parishioners from across the State with its inspired sermons, and now is also recognized for its leadership to young people. The pastors and parishioners of True Vine Baptist know that it is not enough just to tell young people to feel better about themselves. To build a sense of self-worth and a commitment to service, opportunities, and activities must be available to our young people.

Pastors Jesse Johnson, Jr., and Harry Jackson know that simple instruction and guidance from the church can make a huge difference in young people's lives. Pastor Johnson likes to tell of a story about a young boy who wanted to become a doctor, but was not showing the discipline and drive needed to fulfill that dream. Johnson told the young boy that only by possessing focus and a sense of purpose can one succeed in life. Reverend Cooksey will now add to that legacy by designing and implementing programs to enhance the education and spiritual needs of the young people of our community.

The congregation of True Vine Baptist Church are building a better future for Houston by instilling a sense of purpose and duty to the community. Reverend Cooksey will only add to a church dedicated to building a congregation of good citizens, one member at a time.

Mr. Speaker, I congratulate Reverend Cooksey as he joins the True Vine Baptist Church family. I wish him continued success in providing vital leadership and spiritual guidance to all in our community.

TRIBUTE TO AN INDISPENSABLE VISION NOVEMBER 5, 1997

HON. MAJOR R. OWENS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 5, 1997

Mr. OWENS. Mr. Speaker, on previous occasions I have applauded President Clinton's assertion that this is an indispensable Nation. It is important, however, that this belief go forward with great humility. The United States is not the only indispensable Nation, and we are not the only people whose leaders have an indispensable vision. Dr. Tadahiro Sekimoto, the chairman of the board of NEC Corp., has demonstrated that he also has a unique and profound vision of the leadership needed for a new century of global peace, progress, and prosperity. I am submitting for the RECORD a portion of a speech made by Dr. Sekimoto calling for a world leadership summit:

CALLING WORLD LEADERS TO ACTION TO ADDRESS THE NEW ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE GLOBAL CORPORATION IN THE NEW CENTURY

As we approach the start of a new millennium, it is—I believe—time for those of us in positions of global stewardship to help illuminate the way to a new century of peace, progress, and prosperity for all.

GREAT CHANCE

During the half century that I have been in the information technology industry, I have been privileged to be an eye-witness to its

creation of astounding change, perhaps the most dramatic of which has been the world's rapid advance toward a global society characterized by the accelerated movement of labor, goods, technology and capital across frontiers.

Some call this new episode the "Information Age". It is dramatically transforming—largely for the better—most aspects of daily life in most parts of the world. But perhaps even more important, it is leading to a new society that will be based on an ability to understand and respond to the need and wishes of individuals everywhere in the world.

ALSO GREAT CHALLENGES

With the expansion of this new global information economy and society will come radically new roles for our world institutions, including companies like mine. But what are these new roles going to be? How will they transform our multinational giants, the successful management of which challenges us greatly even today? What will this enterprise be like in the future? What should it be like?

By no means do I believe that I have a crystal-clear vision of the future. But I have begun trying to understand it and its urgent demands. And in my mind, the most compelling new responsibility of the 21st century global corporation is balancing economic growth—necessary in order to extend peace and prosperity throughout the world—with the protection of planet Earth's very fragile ecosystem.

More effective management of competition's chaotic expansion is the second most serious new responsibility that globalization is requiring us to assume. And I believe that cooperation at all levels—including those of global, regional, national, local and corporate—is the essential element here. World institutions will simply have to invent and engage in novel forms of collaboration at the same time they compete. In the business world we refer to this more contemporary and useful way of operating as the "complementarian" model where sometimes we compete, sometimes we cooperate, and more often we do both.

The third most serious challenge at the start of the next millennium is, in my view, figuring out how world institutions—including corporations—can most effectively manage their new roles and work together for the betterment of the global village. The perceptive business executive knows what his organization's "global citizenship" responsibilities are today. But who will they be in the decade ahead as globalization broadens and informs more and more aspects of our lives?

One answer is that the 21st century global corporation can no longer be parochial; its mission of service must encompass its entire community because to paraphrase Adam Smith, it too—just like other world institutions—exists to serve and strengthen its societies.

So the multinational's notion of corporate stewardship will have to change—as it already has in some more enlightened U.S. companies. Increasingly, all of us business leaders are going to have to expand our philanthropy considerably beyond where we are accustomed to giving. If, for instance, our contributions have been exclusively economic, we might need to move into social, technical, and cultural spheres as well.

We may also have to shift the emphases of our corporate good-citizenship efforts in terms of both geography and services provided. Instead of staying inside our comfortable local communities and simply continuing our work to support disabled people,

the arts, sports, and the like, we might have to look at transferring some of our attention to the globe's poorest nations and help them build farms and highways as well. The World Bank, with its recently-begun metamorphosis, may be showing us the way.

NEW MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES ARE ESSENTIAL

Despite these and other seriously demanding challenges—to which I have given decades of thought—I believe strongly in mankind's ability to successfully manage globalization and the resultant Information Age for the benefit of humanity, both our generation and the generations that follow us. Some multinational corporations have already started creating and employing different, more suitable management strategies for the future, and I am gratified to report that mine is one of them.

The highly complex nature of our business as a leading international IT supplier and multi-media pioneer has required us to learn how to operate much more efficiently and effectively. For instance, in recent decades we have successfully situated many corporate functions, including R&D and manufacturing, in what we consider the optimum location in the world. In like manner, we have bought and sold in the world's most suitable markets—wherever they are. And this concept, to which we refer simply as "mesh globalization", has given us a strong competitive edge.

In the process of deploying mesh globalization throughout our company—and puzzling over what the 21st century might require of us in terms of new management strategies—we were struck by the growing need to recognize both the needs of the group, or the whole, and the more personalized focus of the new era. But how to join the two seemingly divergent positions in compatible fashion. From the Greek words *holos*, meaning "whole", and *on*, signifying "individual", I coined the term "holonic" to indicate the need to harmonize the two.

So today we are successfully employing "holonic" management to assure the prosperity of the corporation as a whole while simultaneously respecting and honoring the sovereignty of the individual—whether that individual is a company subsidiary, a company employee, or a member of one of the hundreds of communities around the globe in which we operate. And this more sympathetic complementary strategy has become another competitive advantage for us.

Experience has taught us that one of the keys to employing it profitably is the sharing of information. Another is establishing and nurturing a culture—of the team or the subsidiary of the corporation—so that members have a meaningful concept around which to rally and with pride produce something they consider significant.

In fact these two notions—the sharing of information and the development of mutually-engaging culture—have become so important, at least from our observation, that we have added them to the three resources we have historically identified and valued: People, property, and money.

MY CALL TO ACTION—A NEW DIALOGUE FOR THE NEW CENTURY

Now you know something of my thought about the expansion of globalization and my efforts to position my company and my country advantageously for it. This leads me to share with you my great interest in building on the wisdom of world leaders from essential disciplines by bringing us together to identify vastly more creative ways to help all people achieve their desired goals in the new century.

It used to be that the complementary and productive partnerships between and among business and financial leaders, elected politicians, and government officials—Japan's "Iron Triangle"—was sufficient to assure prosperity and peace. The now seriously-outdated nature of this limited collaboration has inspired us to consider an expansion—actually a doubling of the size of the groups to include distinguished heads of labor, academia, and the media as well.

I refer to this new alliance as the "neo-hexagon". And I am issuing invitations to neo-hexagon leaders throughout the world, in developing as well as developed countries, to join me in a dialogue—a global conference—focused on identifying best management practices for the 21st century and preparing our organizations and our societies for the better tomorrow that our grandchildren and their great grandchildren deserve. I look forward to welcoming you there.

HONORING THE IWO JIMA MEMORIAL, THE MARINE CORPS AND THE AIR FORCE

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 5, 1997

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, as all of you in the House know, I am proud of my years in the Marine Corps and of what that distinguished branch of the military has done throughout our history and what it has meant to me personally. At the same time, I would hope it is also recognized that I have always been a fierce supporter of each and every branch of the military and of our courageous veterans who put their lives in harms way for this great nation and all it stands for. In fact, those of us who have worn the uniform are becoming fewer and farther between in this Congress and it is imperative that we all bind together and continue to bolster our national defense and look out for our brothers and sisters who have served. That is so important.

And you know, Mr. Speaker, I have always been able to count on the camaraderie and loyalty among members of the military, regardless of whether they're Marines, Air Force, Army or Navy. That's because there is a mutual respect and honor for one another. And it's time for each of us to recognize that honor and solemn respect once again. This time it is in relation to the placement of a memorial and museum honoring the deserving members of the U.S. Air Force. I am an enthusiastic supporter of that memorial, having voted to allow its creation and having pledged my support to help raise funds to build it. The problem is, Mr. Speaker, the Air Force Memorial Foundation, in large part because of flawed and fraudulent information and procedures related to placing this monument, has insisted on building this facility on the hand-picked hallowed ground that has been home to the Iwo Jima Monument for nearly fifty years. That monument has come to represent so much to so many people around this country and the world and in many ways, is one of the most famous monuments in our history. I would hope that those who have served in uniform and are in

a position to impact the placement of the proposed Air Force Memorial would stand down and leave this site with honor and grace in respect to the Marine Corps, Marines, their loved ones, and all Americans who recognize the sanctity of this solemn memorial. I appeal to them to take heed of former Secretary of the Navy, James Webb, Jr.'s, advice and commend to everyone the following column that was printed in the Washington Post today. The eloquence and heartfelt manner in which Mr. Webb expressed himself is indeed powerful and sincere and constitutes the most compelling argument as to why this hallowed ground should be preserved as is that I have come across to date. His account is all you need read to understand the deep significance of this renowned monument to so many.

[From the Washington Post, Nov. 5, 1997]

JAMES H. WEBB JR.—WRONG PLACE FOR THE AIR FORCE MEMORIAL

Earlier this year I had the sad honor of burying my father, Col. James H. Webb, Sr., U.S. Air Force (retired). His grave sits on a gentle hill in Section 51 of the Arlington National Cemetery, just next to the small park on which stands the nation's most famous military landmark, the Marine Corps War Memorial.

Between his grave and the sculpture of the Marines raising the flag at Mount Suribachi on Iwo Jima, the Air Force Memorial Foundation proposes to build a large and intrusive memorial of its own. It is deeply unfortunate that the location of this proposed memorial promises nothing but unending controversy. And I have no compunction in saying that the foundation's methods in lobbying for this site would have puzzled and offended my Air Force father, just as it does both of his Marine Corps-veteran sons.

Until late this summer, few among the general public even knew that this site, which is within 500 feet of the Iwo Jima statue, had been approved by the National Capital Planning Commission (NCP). The Air Force's first choice had been a place near the Air and Space Museum, a logical spot that would provide the same dignity, synergy and visitor population that benefit the Navy Memorial's downtown Washington location. Later, deciding on Arlington Ridge, the Air Force during hearings erroneously maintained that the Marine Corps posed no objection to the erection of a memorial so near to its own. The Marine Corps had yet to take an official position, and no Marine Corps witnesses were called to discuss the potential impact.

Once the NCP decision became publicly known, it was met with a wide array of protest, including that of citizen groups and a formal objection from the Marine Corps. Despite a lawsuit and several bills having been introduced in Congress to protect the site, the Air Force is persisting.

This is not simply a Marine Corps issue or a mere interservice argument. Nor is it a question of whether the Air Force should have a memorial. Rather, it is a matter of the proper use of public land, just as important to our heritage as are environmental concerns. We have witnessed an explosion of monuments and memorials in our nation's capital over the past two decades. New additions should receive careful scrutiny. Their placement, propriety and artistic impact concern all Americans, particularly those who care about public art, through which continuing generations will gain an understanding of the nation's journey.

The mood around the heavily visited "Iwo" is by design contemplative, deliberately serene. The site was selected personally just after World War II by Marine Commandant Gen. Lemuel C. Shepherd Jr., who was concerned that the statue required "a large open area around it for proper display." Dozens of full-dress official ceremonies take place each year at the base of the hallowed sculpture. Even casual ballplaying is forbidden on the parkland near it. It is, for many Americans, truly sacred ground.

To put it simply, the proposed Air Force memorial would pollute Arlington Ridge, forever changing its context.

The main argument in favor of this location—that it is within a mile of Fort Myer, where the first-ever military flight occurred in 1908—is weak, as all the services have extensive aviation capabilities that might be traced to that flight. The Air Force also argues that since the "above-ground" aspect of its memorial would be 28 feet lower than the top of the flagpole on the Iwo Jima statue, it will not interfere with the grandeur of the Marine Corps memorial. What Air Force officials take pains to avoid discussing is that if one discounts the flagpole, their memorial would actually be higher, wider and far deeper. Some 20,000 square feet of below-the-ground museums and interactive displays are planned, enough floor space for 10 average-sized homes.

The Air Force plan for an extensive three-story museum and virtual-reality complex at its proposed memorial is a clear departure in context from this quiet place. During the period leading up to America's bicentennial commemoration, the Marine Corps itself considered constructing a visitor center and museum on the land adjacent to the Iwo Jima memorial. It abandoned this plan because such facilities would be inconsistent with the purpose and the impact of the monument itself. It is not without irony that the land the Marine Corps deliberately left open is now being pursued by the Air Force for the very purpose that was earlier rejected.

Existing federal law precludes this sort of intrusion. Title 40 of the U.S. Code states in section 1907 that "a commemorative work shall be so located as to prevent interference with, or encroachment upon, any existing commemorative work and to protect, to the maximum extent possible, open space and existing public use." There can be no clearer example of the intentions of such law than the case of the Marine Corps War Memorial.

The puzzling question is why the Air Force leadership argues so vociferously that its memorial will not negatively affect the Iwo Jima memorial.

I grew up in the presence of some of the finest leaders our Air Force has ever produced, leaders who would never have considered dissembling before a political body about whether the Marine Corps concurred in a proposal that might diminish the impact of its most cherished memorial—leaders who in this situation would have shown the public, and particularly the Marine Corps, great deference, knowing that its open support was vital. Indeed, leaders who remembered that the very mission in the battle of Iwo Jima, carried out at a cost of 1,000 dead Marines for every square mile of territory taken, was to eliminate enemy fighter attacks on Air Force bombers passing overhead and to provide emergency runways for Air Force pilots who had flown in harm's way.

It is now up to Congress to enforce the law and assist the Air Force in finding a memorial site that will honor its own without taking away from the dignity of others.

APALACHICOLA-CHATTAHOOCHEE-FLINT RIVER BASIN COMPACT

SPEECH OF

HON. GEORGE W. GEKAS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 4, 1997

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to unanimous consent granted on November 4, 1997 during debate on House Joint Resolution 91, I introduce the report on that joint resolution from the Congressional Budget Office which was not available at the time of the filing of the committee report:

U.S. CONGRESS,
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE,
Washington, DC, November 4, 1997.

HON. HENRY J. HYDE,
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The Congressional Budget Office has prepared the enclosed cost estimate for H.J. Res. 91, a joint resolution granting the consent of Congress to the Apalachicola-Chattahoochee-Flint River Basin Compact.

If you wish further details on this estimate, we will be pleased to provide them. The CBO staff contact is Gary Brown, who can be reached at 226-2860.

Sincerely,

JUNE E. O'NEILL.

Enclosure

CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE COST ESTIMATE SUMMARY

H.J. Res. 91 would grant congressional consent to the Apalachicola-Chattahoochee-Flint River Basin (ACF Basin) Compact. The compact would establish the ACF Basin Commission, which would determine an allocation formula for apportioning the surface waters of the ACF basin among the states of Alabama, Florida, and Georgia. The commission would consist of state and federal representatives.

Provisions in the compact that could have an impact on the federal budget include: an authorization of appropriations for a federal commissioner to attend meetings of the commission and for employment of personnel by the commissioner, an authorization for federal agencies to conduct studies and monitoring programs in cooperation with the commission, and a requirement that the federal government comply with the water allocation formula once it has been adopted by the commission (to the extent that doing so would not conflict with other federal laws).

CBO estimates that enacting H.J. Res. 91 would result in new discretionary spending of less than \$500,000 in fiscal year 1998, and about \$12 million over the 1998-2002 period, assuming appropriations consistent with its provisions. The compact also would increase direct spending; hence, pay-as-you-go procedures would apply to the legislation. But CBO estimates that enacting H.J. Res. 91 would increase direct spending by less than \$500,000 a year, beginning in fiscal year 1999.

The resolution does not contain any inter-governmental or private-sector mandates as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (UMRA) and any costs resulting from the compact would be borne voluntarily by Alabama, Florida, and Georgia as a result of the agreement.

ESTIMATED COST OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Implementing H.J. Res. 91 would effect both spending subject to appropriation and direct spending. CBO estimates that enacting H.J. Res. 91 would result in new spending subject to appropriation of less than \$500,000 in 1998, about \$4 million in 1999, \$3 million in 2000, and \$2 million a year thereafter. CBO estimates that the compact would increase direct spending, beginning in 1999, by reducing offsetting receipts from recreation fees and federal hydropower operations, but any such changes would likely be insignificant. The costs of this legislation fall within budget function 300 (natural resources and environment). The estimated budgetary effects of H.J. Res. 91 are shown in the following table.

(By fiscal year, in millions of dollars)

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Spending subject to appropriation—					
Spending Under Current Law:					
Estimated Authorization Level ¹	31	31	31	31	31
Estimated Outlays	32	32	31	31	31
Proposed Changes:					
Estimated Authorization Level	(?)	4	3	2	2
Estimated Outlays	(?)	4	3	2	2
Spending Under H.J. Res. 91:					
Estimated Authorization Level ¹	31	35	34	33	33
Estimated Outlays	32	36	34	33	33
Changes in direct spending—					
Estimated Budget Authority	0	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)
Estimated Outlays	0	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)

¹The 1998 level is the amount appropriated in that year for programs conducted by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in the ACF basin. The amounts shown for subsequent years reflect assumed continuation of the current-year funding level, without adjustment for inflation. Alternatively, if funding were increased to cover anticipated inflation, funding under current law would gradually grow from \$31 million in 1998 to \$35 million in 2002. ²Less than \$500,000.

BASIS OF ESTIMATE

Spending Subject to Appropriation

For purposes of this estimate, CBO assumes that (1) the compact is approved in the next few months, (2) a commission is formed in 1998, (3) all amounts estimated to be authorized by the legislation will be appropriated, and (4) a new plan for allocating water among the states will be approved in fiscal year 1999. New discretionary spending would be necessary for expenses of a federal commissioner to participate in the ACF commission, for conducting studies and monitoring activities in coordination with the commission, and for operating federal facilities in the river basin in a manner consistent with the new allocation plan.

Federal Commissioner.

CBO estimates that the cost of sending the federal commissioner to meetings of the commission and of funding a personal staff with be less than \$500,000 a year beginning in 1998. The commissioner would serve without compensation. General expenses of the commission would be paid by the states of Alabama, Florida, and Georgia.

Studies and Monitoring.

CBO estimates that the compact would result in new spending subject to appropriation of about \$2 million in fiscal year 1999 and about \$1 million in 2000 for completing an environmental impact statement of options for allocating water in the ACF basin, for developing a plan for monitoring water levels and quality in the basin, and for conducting additional studies. Additional spending of less than \$500,000 a year beginning in 2000 would occur for implementing, operating, and maintaining programs and equipment for monitoring the basin.

Beginning in 1991, the Congress has appropriated to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (the Corps) an average of almost \$2 million a

year—about \$13 million in total—for studying the long-term needs for water and availability of water resources in the ACF and Alabama-Coosa-Tallapoosa (ACT) basins. An additional \$5 million was provided to the Corps in 1997 for conducting a preliminary environmental impact statement regarding options for allocating water in the ACF and ACT basins.

Federal Facilities.

Based on information from the Corps, CBO estimates that operating federal facilities in the ACF basin in a manner that complies with a new water allocation plan may result in additional discretionary spending of about \$2 million a year, beginning in 1999. We expect that these annual cost could range from near zero to \$4 million a year, depending on whether a new allocation plan is adopted and whether it results in a significant change in water use in the river basin.

Most of the expense of implementing a new water allocation plan would be for operating and maintaining channels for navigation because the cost of that activity is highly dependent on water flows. Under current law, CBO estimates that the Corps will spend about \$14 million in 1998 for navigation-related activities in the ACF basin. CBO anticipates that the cost of other major activities in the basin would not change significantly as a result of the compact. The cost of operating and maintaining hydropower facilities is not likely to change significantly as a result of minor changes in water flows. Moreover, any major flood control activities in the basin would likely require further authorization by Congress.

Direct Spending

CBO anticipates that the compact would have an impact on direct spending by reducing the amount of receipts returned to the Treasury from recreation facilities operated by the Corps and the Department of the Interior in the ACF basin. A new water allocation plan could affect receipts from recreation areas by directly or indirectly changing water levels at lakes and other recreation areas so that their use is reduced. This type of impact would be most likely in years when total water supplies were already low, for example, because of below-average rainfall. CBO estimates that the impact on receipts from recreation elements would be less than \$500,000 annually, beginning in 1999.

The compact could also affect receipts from hydropower operations, but CBO estimates that the net impact on hydropower revenues from any likely water allocation plan would be insignificant. A new plan could affect power operations by limiting the amount of water that can flow through federal power-generating facilities. This could affect the amount of power that can be produced and sold. However, CBO estimates that any impact on hydropower receipts is likely to be significant because federal law requires that, to the extent market conditions permit, hydropower operations cover expenses. In the case of limits on power production, the price could be increased to offset any reduction in the quantity of power produced and sold.

PAY-AS-YOU-GO CONSIDERATIONS

The Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 specifies pay-as-you-go procedures for legislation affecting direct spending or receipts. CBO estimates that enacting H.J. Res. 91 would increase direct spending by less than \$500,000 a year, beginning in 1999. Enacting the legislation would not affect governmental receipts.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL AND PRIVATE-SECTOR IMPACT

H.J. Res. 91 would give the consent of the Congress to an agreement mutually entered into by three states, Alabama, Florida, and Georgia. The resolution contains no intergovernmental or private-sector mandates as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995, and any costs to the states resulting from the compact would be borne voluntarily as a result of the agreement.

Estimated prepared by: Federal costs, Gary Brown, impact on State, local, and tribal governments, Leo Lex.

Estimated approved by: Robert A. Sunshine, Deputy Assistant Director for Budget Analysis.

THE PRINTED CIRCUIT INVESTMENT ACT OF 1997

HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 5, 1997

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce the Printed Circuit Investment Act of 1997 and to encourage my colleagues to support this legislation.

This simple and straightforward bill will allow manufacturers of printed wiring boards and printed wiring assemblies, known as the interconnecting industry, to depreciate their production equipment in 3 years rather than the 5 years in current law. Printed wiring boards are those ubiquitous little green boards loaded with tiny wires and microchips which are the nerve centers of electronic items from television sets to computers to mobile phones.

The interconnecting industry, as with so much of the electronics industry, has changed dramatically in just the last decade. While the industry was once dominated by large companies, the industry now consists overwhelmingly of small firms, with many of them located in my home State of Illinois. The rapid pace of technological advancement today makes interconnecting manufacturing equipment obsolete in 18 to 36 months—tomorrow's advances will further reduce that time to obsolescence. This makes the interconnecting industry very capital intensive. In fact, capital expenditures totaled \$2.1 billion in 1996 and are expected to be \$2.3 billion this year. Considering that this is an industry dominated by small U.S. firms competing in ever more competitive world markets, clearly we need a Tax Code that more clearly reflects reality.

The depreciation rules found in the Tax Code, of course, have not kept pace with the realities of this dynamic market. The industry currently relies on tax law passed in the 1980's, which was based on 1970's era electronics technology. U.S. competitors in Asia, however, enjoy much more favorable tax treatment as well as direct Government subsidies. We must remove the U.S. Tax Code as an obstacle to growth in this industry. The Printed Circuit Investment Act will take a step in that direction. Quite frankly though, I view this as a very modest step and would like to provide much more generous tax relief to these businesses, considering the fierce competition from foreign countries.

Mr. Speaker, the Printed Circuit Investment Act of 1997 will provide modest tax relief to

the interconnecting industry and the 250,000 Americans whose jobs rely on the success of this industry. I urge my colleagues to join me in providing this relief by cosponsoring the bill.

DRUG CRISIS IN MEXICO

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 5, 1997

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, the Washington Post this week has been running a series of front-page articles documenting the effects of the overwhelming quantities of drugs pouring across our border with Mexico. The Post series has highlighted the terrible threat of corruption also in our own law enforcement ranks, breakdowns in cooperation at the working level between the United States and Mexico, and the spread of drug-related crime and drug gangs in our cities and among our immigrant communities.

I have long been deeply concerned about the escalating drug crisis in Mexico and the United States. In recent meetings with Mexico's Foreign Minister, attorney general, and Ambassador to the United States, I delivered a frank, critical message as a long-time friend of Mexico.

On the positive side, we should recognize that President Zedillo's move to quickly remove the corrupt drug czar, Gen. Jose Gutierrez, sent an important signal that even the highest officials can not betray Mexico's trust with impunity. The Mexican Government has also greatly improved its cooperation with re-fueling on our counternarcotics missions, especially for maritime deployments to interdict drugs along the transit route currently favored by narcotics traffickers.

However, grave problems persist in our counternarcotics efforts with Mexico which both countries are simply going to have to face and work harder to fix. The drug trade in all its facets threatens us equally. We must not let ourselves be divided in fighting this scourge. Because of this, President Zedillo's reported statements that the United States—as a consumer of illicit drugs—should make reparations for the damage caused to Mexico by the drug trade were especially troubling. We can not accept that assertion. We know empirically that the narcotics traffickers have been dumping drugs onto our streets and using supply to create the increased demand that lines their pockets with criminal wealth.

Our DEA agents who put their lives on the line in Mexico must be allowed to carry arms to defend themselves from deadly thugs. They must have the right to protect themselves as they help Mexico fight the scourge of illicit drugs. This matter should not be turned into a target of anachronistic rhetoric.

Despite President Zedillo's apparent good intentions, the organized crime units and other antidrug infrastructure and critically needed improvements seem to be moving slowly. Some 234 individuals dismissed for drug-related corruption have been reinstated on appeal. Recycling antidrug personnel unfortunately seems far too commonplace in Mexico. Moreover, compared to previous years, seizure rates especially for the cocaine which

has been pouring into the United States from Mexico, are disappointing and distressing.

No major cartel leader has been arrested in Mexico since the March 1 certification. Also, despite 23 pending requests for extradition of Mexican nationals on narcotics offenses, Mexico has not extradited a single Mexican—as opposed to dual—national to the United States on narcotics charges since certification. Finally, only 16 out of 48 helicopters in the possession of the Mexican Army that we provided to Mexico are in operation. Those helicopters that are operating are primarily conducting surveillance missions and have not made any drug seizures.

The situation is not encouraging. As the Washington Post articles point out, drugs are breeding addiction and its attendant misery, violence, and corruption on both sides of our border with Mexico. We must redouble our Nation's commitment to reinforce every legitimate effort to combat this well-armed, wealthy, and ruthless underworld. It is essential that to be effective, our war on drugs must have the cooperation of our neighbors and the international community.

HONORING AMBASSADOR
SHYAMULA B. COWSICK OF INDIA

HON. BILL McCOLLUM

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 5, 1997

Mr. McCOLLUM. Mr. Speaker, I am here today to honor the outgoing Deputy Chief of Mission of India, Ambassador Shyamula Cowsick. Over the past 2 years, I have had the pleasure of working closely with the Ambassador on improving relations between our two nations. The Ambassador has always been available to provide special briefings and materials as we worked through issues. Her involvement allowed the two nations to make historic progress at the legislative, executive, and non-governmental levels through an explosion of contacts and ongoing dialogues. Her special insight was valuable in that it allowed her to bridge the cultural and political gap that frequently confronts policy makers. As co-chair of the Congressional Caucus on India and Indian-Americans, it has been my pleasure to work with Ambassador Cowsick, and I am sure that my colleagues will join me in wishing her continued success.

FIRST BOOKS: THE JOYS OF
READING

HON. BOB FILNER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 5, 1997

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a unique educational program—a partnership between the YMCA's Childcare Resource Service and KPBS Television in San Diego. The First Books program, part of the nationwide ready to learn campaign, will provide 200 free books each month to children from low-income families.

The First Books program has a simple goal: to promote literacy in homes where books may not be readily available. They plan to make reading books more pleasurable and entertaining by connecting them to public television programming.

Children in 25 different San Diego day care programs will receive free books from the First Books program. The YMCA's Childcare Resource Center staff, led by Director Nan Mitchell, hopes to extend the joy of books to the parents and teachers through monthly workshops designed to teach ways of making learning fun by combining books and public television.

Providing books to children in homes where books are not always available is a proven way to build a firm foundation for future generations of schoolchildren. When one member of a family reads, it inspires the whole family.

The First Books program will make sure that the children of working parents who strive to make ends meet, are not left behind, but will be involved in fun activities with books to make sure they are ready to learn.

Research tells us that reading to our children from a very young age supports their development and enhances their learning. The adults who read with them—whether it be their parents or childcare providers—share in unlocking the wonders of imagination that books foster.

This program ensures all children will have the opportunity to discover the delight of books. Books are many children's most cherished possessions and provide long-lasting memories. I salute KPBS and the Childcare Resource Service for introducing all children to this magical world.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. JOHN A. BOEHNER

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 5, 1997

Mr. BOEHNER. Mr. Speaker, I inadvertently voted "no" on rollcall No. 570, the United States-Caribbean Trade Partnership Act (H.R. 2644). I want the record to reflect that I strongly support this legislation and should have voted "yes."

VERNON E. HALL: UPON HIS RETIREMENT FROM THE PORT OF LOS ANGELES

HON. JANE HARMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 5, 1997

Ms. HARMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Vernon E. Hall, who will be honored today by his friends, family, and colleagues in San Pedro, CA. Vern is retiring after 27 years of dedicated service to the Port of Los Angeles.

Vern Hall has served as Director of Development for the Port of Los Angeles since May of 1995. Prior to that time, Vern served as Chief Harbor Engineer since 1988. He is re-

sponsible for the activities of the Port's development divisions which include Engineering, Construction Management and Environmental Management, as well as numerous consultants and contractors engaged in the planning, design, permitting and construction of Port terminals and supportive infrastructure. Hall, during his Port career, was responsible for numerous capital development projects and programs, ranging from the West Channel/Cabrillo Beach Recreational Complex to the \$650 million Pier 300/400 Implementation Program. He has contributed to most of the significant Port development projects undertaken in the last 20 years either as an engineer, project manager or supervising chief engineer.

Vern is a product of Los Angeles City Schools in San Pedro: Leland Street Elementary, Dana Junior High and San Pedro High School. Since graduating from UCLA in 1958, Vern has performed professional services for the California Division of Highways as a Highway Engineer, the United States Navy as an Engineering Officer, and, since 1970, the Port of Los Angeles.

Vern has dedicated much of his professional life to the Port of Los Angeles and the San Pedro community. I am proud to join his friends, family and colleagues in extending my sincere admiration and appreciation to Vernon E. Hall.

Congratulations Vern.

H.R. 2840 THE REGULATORY RIGHT-TO-KNOW ACT OF 1997

HON. TOM BLILEY

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 6, 1997

Mr. BLILEY. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing H.R. 2840, the Regulatory Right-to-Know Act of 1997. The Regulatory Right-to-Know Act of 1997 provides an important tool to understand the magnitude and impact of Federal regulatory programs on our economy. Recently, the President and Congress devoted a great deal of time and effort in preparing and debating the first balanced budget for the Federal Government in 28 years. This budget determines how much money the American people's Government will collect and where it will spend these funds. The budget for fiscal year 1997 is approximately \$1.6 trillion.

However, the Federal budget fails to take into account the full impact of Federal programs on our economy. The Federal Government also imposes tremendous costs on the private sector, State and local governments and, ultimately, the public through ever-increasing Federal regulations. Some recent estimates place the compliance costs from Federal regulatory programs at over \$680 billion annually and project substantial growth even without new legislation. These costs are often hidden in increased prices for goods and services, loss of international competitiveness in the global economy, lack of investment in private sector job growth, and pressure on the ability of State and local governments to fund essential services, such as crime prevention and education.

The benefits of Federal programs are no doubt substantial. Lack of accountability and

regulatory reform, however, has left many Federal programs inefficient or marginally productive. Unlike the private sector, where freedom of contract and free market competition drive price and quality, Federal programs are only accountable through the political process. Moreover, historically, both Congress and the executive branch have driven growth in Federal regulatory programs, creating layer upon layer of bureaucracy at great cost and with diminishing returns for the American people. If Congress and the executive branch do not take concrete steps to reform these programs, the United States will surely decline in the world economy. Consequently, the quality of life for our children will also decline.

The Regulatory Right-to-Know Act of 1997 is an important management tool to evaluate the cumulative impacts of regulatory programs through an accounting of national expenditures and statements of corresponding benefits for each regulatory program. The cumulative impact of regulatory costs must be debated at the same level that taxing and spending are debated; after all, they are all derived from the same two sources—the private sector and the American people. Rule-by-rule evaluations are insufficient to capture cumulative impacts or manage national expenditures. Moreover, a national debate that focuses solely on the \$1.6 trillion Federal budget without accounting for the additional \$680 billion in annual regulatory costs is an incomplete and uninformed debate that leads to poor national policy and mismanagement of resources.

What is needed is an accounting tool that allows the Federal Government to fully understand the cumulative impact of Federal programs. The Regulatory Right-to-Know Act would provide such a tool. The bill requires the President to provide an accounting statement every 2 years respecting the costs of regulation to the private sector and State and local governments, and Federal Government costs by program or program element. The President would also provide quantitative or qualitative statements of corresponding benefits. Such an accounting offers the opportunity for comprehensive analyses of impacts on our economy through an associated report. The bill also provides for input from the public and opportunities to identify areas for regulatory reform.

Citizens for a Sound Economy and the U.S. Chamber of Commerce agree that the American taxpayers and business have the right-to-know the costs and benefits of Federal regulations, and, therefore, have endorsed the Regulatory Right-to-Know Act of 1997. I would like to submit letters of endorsement for the Regulatory Right-to-Know Act of 1997 from Citizens for a Sound Economy and the U.S. Chamber of Commerce into the RECORD.

The legislation changes no regulatory standard or program. It will, however, provide vital information to Congress and the executive branch so they may fulfill their obligation to ensure wise expenditure of limited national economic resources in all regulatory programs.

The letters follow:

NOVEMBER 4, 1997.

HON. THOMAS J. BLILEY,
Chairman, Committee on Commerce, U.S. House
of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN BLILEY: On behalf of Citizens for a Sound Economy (CSE), a 250,000-

member consumer advocacy and research organization, I would like to express my strong support for the "Regulatory Right-to-Know Act of 1997." This legislation would help establish a more effective approach toward regulation through increased public accountability and much-needed public dialogue concerning the costs and benefits of regulation.

Americans currently face an estimated regulatory burden of \$680 billion annually. Increased accountability and a better understanding of the regulatory process would improve Federal regulations by providing Congress, the administration, and Federal agencies the necessary information to more carefully assess regulations.

CSE will work to ensure that regulatory process became law. The Regulatory Right-to-Know Act of 1997 is an important step toward a more reasonable regulatory process. By providing the public and the government more consistent information about the costs and benefits of regulations, the Regulatory Right-to-Know Act will allow regulatory agencies to make more informed decisions while avoiding excessive or unnecessary burdens on consumers.

Sincerely,

MATT KIBBE,
Vice President
for Public Policy.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
November 3, 1997.

HON. TOM BLILEY,
Chairman, House Committee on Commerce, U.S.
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The U.S. Chamber of Commerce supports your proposed legislation to make permanent the regulatory accounting statement of the cumulative costs and benefits of federal regulatory programs.

A proliferation of federal regulations has occurred in recent years. Estimates now place the total cost of federal regulations on American taxpayers and the regulated community in excess of \$700 billion annually. These costs are particularly onerous for small businesses that simply do not have the resources to comply with the increasing number of demands imposed upon them. According to the U.S. Small Business Administration, the proportionate cost of regulatory compliance for small business is almost three times that for large companies.

American taxpayers and businesses deserve to know the total costs and benefits of federal regulations. Adoption of your legislation would inject greater accountability into the regulatory process and facilitate better evaluation of regulatory programs. It would also help in allocating limited resources where the needs are the greatest. Requiring an annual regulatory accounting statement has strong bipartisan congressional support. It is time that it was made permanent.

The U.S. Chamber of Commerce—the world's largest business federation with an underlying membership of more than three million businesses and organizations of every size, section and region—applauds your efforts and urges expeditious adoption of this common sense, good government proposal.

Sincerely,

R. Bruce Josten.

POLITICAL FREEDOM IN CHINA ACT OF 1997

SPEECH OF

HON. DAVE WELDON

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 5, 1997

Mr. WELDON of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 2358, the Political Freedom in China Act of 1997. This legislation puts the U.S. Congress firmly on record as supporting the spread of democracy throughout the world.

This bill contains language authored by Representative LINDA SMITH which expresses the sense of Congress that the Chinese Government should be condemned for its practice of executing prisoners and selling their organs for transplants. As a cosponsor of Representative SMITH's House Concurrent Resolution 180, I am glad this language was included in this bill. Any Chinese official directly involved in these executions and operations should be barred from entering the United States. The language also urges American law enforcement officials to prosecute those who are illegally marketing and selling these organs in the United States.

Mr. Speaker, as a physician I am outraged that people have reportedly paid as much as \$30,000 for the kidneys of executed prisoners at People's Liberation Army medical facilities. Chinese prisoners are being killed for profit and this outrage must stop.

I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

CONGRATULATIONS TO MT. ZION MISSIONARY BAPTIST CHURCH

HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 6, 1997

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Speaker, it is my great pleasure to congratulate Mt. Zion Baptist Church in Hammond, IN, as it prepares to celebrate its 78th anniversary on Sunday, November 16, 1997. I would also like to take this opportunity to commend Rev. Doctor A.R. Burns and the members of 78th Anniversary Committee, Yvonne Alexander, Shirley Sheppard, Ruby Peppers, Paul Lewis, Leo Harwell, and Jennifer Collins, for the hard work they have put forth in organizing this special event. The anniversary festivities will begin with a church service at 4 p.m., and will feature an exciting program of guest speakers.

A church of very modest beginnings, Mt. Zion was founded in 1919 by a group of Christian believers who desired to establish Hammond's first African-American Baptist Church. The African-American population in Hammond was small at that time, however, and the few people who began the church had meager resources. Therefore, a small, rented storefront building became the first home of the Mount Zion Missionary Baptist Church. The parishioners worshiped at this humble location for several months under the leadership of Reverend Phelps of Gary, IN.

As its parishioners experienced financial difficulties brought about by a lack of job opportunity in Hammond, Mt. Zion struggled to support a minister and find an adequate place of worship. As a result, the church was moved to several locations and was led by a variety of pastors. However, in spite of the trials they faced, the small group of parishioners continued to grow and prosper. Within a year of its founding, Mr. Zion had already established a senior choir and became officially organized by Reverend Jackson of Indianapolis, IN. In 1921, Rev. William Davis, of Morgan Park, IL, became pastor of Mt. Zion, and he brought with him a vision of a larger, revitalized parish. Although Reverend Davis passed away in October of 1945, he donated the first \$25 toward a \$4,000 building fund, and, thus, laid the groundwork for the young minister, Rev. A.R. Burns, to fulfill his dream.

Reverend Burns, who began his pastorate at Mt. Zion in December of 1945, led the parish in purchasing lots for a new church at 1027 Kenwood Street. In 1949, the parish moved from the basement structure they had been occupying for several years to the new Mt. Zion church, which then became known as "The Friendly Place of Worship." In addition to fulfilling Reverend Davis' dream, Reverend Burns followed his own dream of establishing a quality housing facility for the elderly. This dream became a reality in 1983, as a beautiful \$6 million, seven-story, 128-unit building was completed at 940 Kenwood Street. The first tenants moved into the Mt. Zion Pleasant View Plaza in June 1983.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my other distinguished colleagues to join me in congratulating the Mt. Zion Missionary Baptist Church parishioners as they prepare to celebrate the 78th anniversary of their parish. The many obstacles the Mt. Zion congregation has overcome to successfully guide and serve others in its community is truly inspirational.

TRIBUTE TO J.M. "SAGE" REAGOR
ON THE OCCASION OF HIS RETIREMENT

HON. PAUL E. GILLMOR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 6, 1997

Mr. GILLMOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an outstanding citizen of Ohio. J.M. "Sage" Reagor will retire on November 12, 1997.

I have known Sage Reagor for longer than either one of us wants to admit. He is a man of integrity and of honor. His quick wit and eternal optimism are his hallmarks.

Sage Reagor served his country in the U.S. Navy from 1942-43 and again from 1950-52. He graduated *summa cum laude* from Texas Christian University in 1955 with a bachelor of arts degree. He received a masters in Business Administration from Georgia State University in 1968.

He began his professional career with the Humble Oil and Refining Co. as a draftsman in 1948. From 1953 to 1969, Sage Reagor held various positions with the Sinclair Pipeline Co., Sinclair Oil & Gas, the Sinclair Refining Co. and Sinclair Oil Corp.

After a 2-year stint with B.P. Inc., Sage Reagor moved to Standard Oil of Ohio. While at Standard Oil, Sage established and managed the company's first State government affairs department. For the next 14 years, his department grew from a one-man operation to over 30 professionals in four departments.

Sage Reagor tried retirement once before. In 1985 he retired from Standard Oil, only to return to the work force when he affiliated with Governmental Policy Group, Inc. of Columbus, Ohio. Given Sage's track record, I am confident that in his second go at retirement, he will be as active as ever.

Mr. Speaker, J.M. "Sage" Reagor is a gentleman who embodies all that corporate America can and should be. I ask my colleagues to join me in wishing him well as he enters his second retirement. Maybe he will finally get it right this time.

CLARIFYING U.S. POLICY
TOWARDS JERUSALEM, H.R. 2832

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 6, 1997

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, today, along with Speaker GINGRICH, I introduced legislation clarifying United States policy with respect to Jerusalem as the capital of Israel. H.R. 2832 is a compendium of four important provisions that flow from Public Law 104-45, the Jerusalem Embassy Relocation Act. That legislation became law 2 years ago this week. Many of us attended the Rotunda ceremony that celebrated the passage of that landmark legislation, and which, regrettably, was the last time most of us saw Israeli Prime Minister Yitzbak Rabin before he was gunned down by an assassin. The law makes a statement of policy that "Jerusalem should remain an undivided city . . . recognized as the capital of . . . Israel; and the U.S. Embassy . . . should be established in Jerusalem no later than May 31, 1999."

In furtherance of those requirements, this bill has four basic provisions: first, it would authorize \$25 million in fiscal year 1998 and \$75 million in fiscal year 1999 for the construction of an embassy in Jerusalem. For those who may be unaware, in January 1989, the United States signed a 99-year lease with the Government of Israel at \$1 per year for a 14 acre site in southwest Jerusalem. With the negotiations actively discussing going to final status talks, parallel activity needs to keep pace with these developments to ensure that a U.S. Embassy in Jerusalem is not going to be an afterthought.

Second, no funds appropriated by the act may be expended for the operation of the Consulate General or other diplomatic facilities in Jerusalem unless it comes under the supervision of the United States Ambassador to Israel. This provision is a follow-on measure to previous congressional achievements that list the United States consulate in Jerusalem under the "Israel" heading in the United States Government booklet listing embassies, consulates, and their personnel.

Third, that no funds appropriated by the act may be used for the publication of official Gov-

ernment documents that list countries and their capital cities unless the publication identifies Jerusalem as the capital of Israel. This provision is necessary to for the implementation of Public Law 104-45, and to ensure consistency of U.S. policies.

Fourth, this bill requires that for those born in Jerusalem seeking a United States passport or other official document listing their birth, the place of birth shall be listed, upon request, as Jerusalem, Israel. Today, on passports of citizens born in the United States, the city of one's birth is listed. For those citizens who are naturalized the country of birth is listed. If you are an Israeli, born in Tel Aviv, your passport says Israel. But if you are an Israeli born in Jerusalem your United States passport says Jerusalem, not Israel. The option for individuals born in Jerusalem to have the place of birth in their passports listed as Jerusalem, Israel should be made available. It is a simple case of fairness, and of righting a wrong.

Mr. Speaker, I want to commend your ongoing leadership on this most important of issues. The congressional certification of Jerusalem as Israel's capital must continue to be one of our highest priorities. Accordingly, I urge our colleagues to co-sponsor this measure at their earliest possible opportunity.

H.R. 2832

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. UNITED STATES POLICY WITH RESPECT TO JERUSALEM AS THE CAPITAL OF ISRAEL.

(a) **AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**—Of the amounts authorized to be appropriated for fiscal years 1998 and 1999 for "Security and Maintenance of Buildings Abroad," \$25,000,000 for the fiscal year 1998 and \$75,000,000 for the fiscal year 1999 are authorized to be appropriated for the construction of a United States Embassy in Jerusalem, Israel.

(b) **LIMITATION ON USE OF FUNDS FOR CONSULATE IN JERUSALEM.**—None of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act should be expended for the operation of a United States consulate or diplomatic facility in Jerusalem unless such consulate or diplomatic facility is under the supervision of the United States Ambassador to Israel.

(c) **LIMITATION ON USE OF FUNDS FOR PUBLICATIONS.**—None of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act may be available for the publication of any official government document which lists countries and their capital cities unless the publication identifies Jerusalem as the capital of Israel.

(d) **RECORD OF PLACE OF BIRTH AS ISRAEL FOR PASSPORT PURPOSES.**—For purposes of the registration of birth, certification of nationality, or issuance of a passport of a United States citizen born in the city of Jerusalem, the Secretary of State shall, upon the request of the citizen, record the place of birth as Israel.

INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE RE-
STRUCTURING AND REFORM ACT
OF 1997

SPEECH OF

HON. JOEL HEFLEY

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 5, 1997

Mr. HEFLEY. Mr. Speaker, today we are taking yet another step in giving the taxpayers of this country a few more rights in their battle with the IRS.

First I want to thank JIM TRAFICANT for pursuing one of these issues from day one. This bill will shift the burden of proof from the taxpayer to the IRS. I know what it's like to come out for something when everybody else thinks your crazy for doing it, and I know how gratifying it is when you can finally see your ideas being accepted by the body as a whole. We have you to thank for that provision.

I'm excited about another provision in this bill as well. Back about 8 years ago, I introduced legislation that would expand taxpayers rights. The last provision of that bill that is not yet law is in this bill. Finally the IRS will have to pay taxpayers interest at the same rate the taxpayer has to pay the IRS. No, it's not a big thing to do, but it is the right thing to do, and I thank the sponsors of this bill for including it.

But don't think that we're done with IRS reform. We need to do even more to force the IRS to justify their lifestyle audits. This bill takes a first step, but doesn't go far enough.

What's more, should a taxpayer actually win a court case against the IRS, they may never get paid. I think that if the IRS, with all the power of the Federal Government behind them, loses to a taxpayer in tax court, then they should not get any appeals, and they should pay the taxpayer within 90 days of the judgment against them. Again, it's the right thing to do.

Overall this legislation is another step towards restoring some of the rights the taxpayers of this country should have had all along.

INTRODUCTION OF CLINTON AD-
MINISTRATION'S TEACHER
TRAINING LEGISLATION**HON. DALE E. KILDEE**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 6, 1997

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to introduce President Clinton's proposal for the reauthorization of title V, the teacher training title of the Higher Education Act. This important legislation has two important purposes: First, to improve the quality of teacher education programs in America's colleges and universities, and second, to provide schools in communities where the need is greatest of a new infusion of highly-qualified teachers.

I have said on many occasions that education is a capital investment. It is truly an investment in our future strength. Surely nothing could be more important than investing in our children by investing in the men and women

who will teach them. All across America there are efforts underway to raise standards for student performance, but these efforts will be dramatically diminished if our teachers do not have the knowledge and skills to teach to those high standards.

The Federal Government currently addresses the professional development of teachers already in the classroom through efforts such as the Eisenhower Professional Development Program. Unfortunately, there is no similar Federal commitment in the education and training of new teachers. Simply put, we do little to recruit, prepare, and then support new classroom teachers.

Over the next decade we will experience a student enrollment boom that will bring more students than ever before into our classrooms. The result is that we will need to hire more than 2 million teachers. At the same time, shortages of qualified teachers will intensify in many areas of the country, and most especially in our Nation's most needy communities. Central cities with large concentrations of low-income students will need to hire approximately 345,000 teachers. An additional 207,000 teachers will be needed in isolated, and often poor, rural areas.

When schools face shortages of qualified teachers, they are forced to hire teachers who lack full certification, or who do not have any teacher training at all. Every year, 50,000 people who lack the training for their jobs enter the teaching profession. More than one-quarter of newly-hired teachers begin teaching without having full met State standards.

Shortages of qualified teachers often result in educators teaching outside their subject areas. Over one-third of public school teachers who teach the primary subjects do not have even a college minor in the field they are teaching. For students in high-poverty urban and rural schools—the very students who need the best teachers—the problem is even worse. Almost half of their teachers have neither a major nor a minor in the field they are teaching.

Of the 2 million teachers we will need to hire over the next 10 years, 1 million will be newly-prepared teachers. They will be called upon to teach all students to high standards. It is imperative, therefore, that their training be second to none.

Unfortunately, many teacher education programs do not sufficiently prepare teachers well for the challenges of today's classrooms, and especially for the demands and challenges of our high-poverty classrooms. Many teachers experience too little clinical training. They lack in-depth knowledge of their area of concentration and of effective classroom practices. Many teacher preparation programs do not prepare teachers to use technology to facilitate student learning. And, once new teachers enter the classroom, they are all too often left without the support they need to ease the transition from student to teacher.

The President's title V proposals address these challenges in a targeted, coherent way. The legislation would authorize \$67 million for fiscal year 1999 for two programs focused on recruitment, preparation, and support for new teachers.

The Lighthouse Partnerships program seeks both to identify and disseminate widely the

best practices in teacher preparation and to ensure that K-12 schools are actively involved with colleges in the preparation of new teachers. The program would identify higher education institutions that currently prepare teachers well, institutions that have already done the hard work of reforming their teacher education programs and have a track record of collaboration with K-12 schools. These institutions would partner with other teacher preparation institutions that want to restructure their programs. The result would be a dramatic change in teacher preparation and a new commitment to high-quality teacher education. The program places a special emphasis on preparing new teachers for the challenges of our Nation's high-poverty urban and rural classrooms.

The second part of the administration's proposal is the Recruiting New Teachers for Underserved Areas Program. This program would increase the number and diversity of teachers in the high-poverty areas that need them most. Partnerships between institutions of higher education and K-12 schools would work together to determine the schools' needs for teachers, such as the need for teachers in specific subject areas or the need for a more diverse teaching force. The partners would then work collaboratively to design programs to attract, prepare, and retain teachers to meet those needs. Prospective teachers would receive support services and scholarships if they agreed to teach in underserved areas for at least 3 years.

Mr. Speaker, everyone in this Chamber knows that our future depends upon the quality of the education our children receive. The quality of that education, in turn, depends upon establishing and maintaining a teaching force of the highest quality. The President's teacher training proposals constitute a prudent investment in our teachers, our children, and our Nation. As the ranking Democrat on the Postsecondary Education Subcommittee, I look forward to working with my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to enact strong teacher recruitment and preparation legislation that adheres to the President's proposals in this area.

INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE RE-
STRUCTURING AND REFORM ACT
OF 1997

SPEECH OF

HON. DAVE WELDON

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 5, 1997

Mr. WELDON of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 2676, the Internal Revenue Restructuring and Reform Act. This legislation is a positive first step toward fundamental tax reform. It shifts the responsibility of proving one's case in a tax liability dispute from an individual to the IRS. For too long, the burden of proof in such cases has rested upon the American taxpayer. H.R. 2676 will ensure that the taxpayer is innocent until proven guilty. Now, the excessive powers of the runaway IRS are brought under control.

This bill contains several important provisions that will help Americans deal with the

giant IRS bureaucracy. It extends confidentiality privileges, like those afforded to an attorney-client relationship, to non-lawyers who assist taxpayers with tax advice. It helps guarantee that powerful government officials cannot pressure the IRS to target particular taxpayers. H.R. 2676 is a vote for the American people and against the abuses of the IRS.

I am proud to support this important legislation, but it is only a first step in the critical process of tax reform. We in the Congress must not rest until the tax code is made fairer, flatter, and simpler for the American taxpayer. Americans pay too much in taxes, and are forced to spend too much of their time filing out their returns. A flat tax would both reduce the tax burden on working Americans and make the process of paying taxes much simpler. The surest way to bring the IRS under control is to make it less important. A flat tax will help us reach this important goal. I urge my colleagues to support the bill and to continue the quest for fundamental tax reform.

MINNESOTA STATE UNIVERSITY
STUDENT ASSOCIATION CELEBRATES ITS 30TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. JIM RAMSTAD

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 6, 1997

Mr. RAMSTAD. Mr. Speaker, the Minnesota State University Student Association [MSUSA] was formed in 1967 as a informal coalition of student leaders representing their peers at the State universities in Minnesota—Bemidji, Mankato, Metropolitan (Twin Cities), Moorhead, St. Cloud, Southwest (Marshall) and Winona. A branch campus in Akita, Japan, opened in 1990. Today, the association has evolved into an independent nonprofit corporation, funded and operated by students, and serving more than 60,000 students.

Over the last 30 years, MSUSA has encouraged students to become active participants in the decisions that affect them, working on behalf of many important causes. State university students have worked to establish child care facilities and stabilize State tuition. They have advocated increased work-study wages, simplified student transfers between State universities, improved cultural diversity and made great strides toward fairer State and Federal financial aid programs, including those in the most recent Higher Education Act reauthorization.

I am particularly grateful for the input and support MSUSA gave me with my legislation to provide greater protection for sexual assault victims on campus. This legislation was included in the 1992 Higher Education Act reauthorization, and it is now the law of the land.

Many admirable and worthwhile programs are sponsored by this student association. MSUSA's various legislative liaisons have given students the opportunity to voice their concerns at critical points in the decision-making process. The Monitor, the association's newspaper, has the largest circulation of any State system newspaper. The MSUSA Penny Fellowship was founded in 1987 to encourage State university students to perform

volunteer public and community service internships.

In closing, Mr. Speaker, I would like to recognize the current leadership of MSUSA: Francis Klinkner, State chair from Mankato State University, Garret Melby Aanerud, vice chair from Moorhead State University; Heidi deRuyter, treasurer and operations officer from Moorhead State University; and Frank X. Viggiano, executive director. I extend my heartfelt congratulations and wish them continued success on this important anniversary.

CONGRATULATIONS TO IVY TECH
STATE COLLEGE

HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 6, 1997

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Speaker, it is my great pleasure to congratulate Ivy Tech College for ranking first out of 25 Indiana colleges and universities offering technical education programs. This honor, which is being awarded to Ivy Tech State College for the second consecutive year, is a tremendous honor for the northwest Indiana Ivy Tech campuses, as well as the communities they serve.

Ivy Tech is a major provider of technical education in northwest Indiana. The college continues to build upon its success by keeping abreast of the technological needs of northwest Indiana. Within the past year, Ivy Tech has added several new specialties and programs in accordance with the demand for specific business and health care technologies. Ivy Tech currently offers a physical therapist assistant program, which was developed in cooperation with the Methodist hospitals, to meet the demand for physical therapist assistants in hospitals and other healthcare settings. In addition, Ivy Tech has developed a banking and financial management speciality, in conjunction with Bank One, to enhance the education and skill level of banking employees, as well as others interested in the banking and financial services industries. Ivy Tech's East Chicago, IN, campus currently offers a new speciality in construction technology to assist in developing the skills of individuals interested in steel framing and other areas of construction.

These new fields, along with Ivy Tech's many other programs, will not only enhance the employment potential of area residents, but improve the region's potential to provide the jobs and services necessary for long-term economic stability. Perhaps the best indicator that Ivy Tech's efforts have been successful is their increased enrollment. Within the past two years, the college has shown a steady rise in student enrollment at all three of its northwest Indiana campuses, located in Gary, East Chicago, and Valparaiso. Ivy Tech attributes this growth to its success in generating a greater public awareness of its capability in the area of technology, as well as the partnerships it has forged in providing the region with a more highly skilled workforce.

The northwest Indiana Ivy Tech campuses relish the honor of this first place ranking because it reinforces the college's standing com-

mitment to providing Indiana residents with state-of-the-art technical education programs. Today, more than ever before, training in technology is at the forefront of education across the country.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my other distinguished colleagues to join me in congratulating Ivy Tech State College on the outstanding recognition it has received. The quality educational programs this institution has offered over the years, have provided a wealth of opportunity for many in northwest Indiana.

BILL TO INCREASE PAY OF U.S.
CAPITOL POLICE

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 6, 1997

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, today I, along with my colleague ROBERT NEY of Ohio, are introducing legislation to increase the pay scale and benefit package for the U.S. Capitol Police department. The bill establishes a pay scale and benefit packages for the U.S. Capitol Police equivalent to that of the Uniformed Division of the U.S. Secret Service. Recently enacted legislation Public Law 105-61 made the Uniformed Division one of the higher paid Federal law enforcement agencies.

Given the fact that the duties and responsibilities of the U.S. Capitol Police are similar to that of the Uniformed Division of the Secret Service, it is only fitting and proper that Congress take action to ensure that U.S. Capitol Police officers are compensated in the same fashion.

Since coming to Congress in 1985, I have been impressed with the professionalism, dedication and integrity of the fine men and women who serve in the U.S. Capitol Police department. Without question, the U.S. Capitol Police department is one of the best trained and highest performing law enforcement agencies in the country.

Day in and day out, the U.S. Capitol Police put their lives on the line to protect Members of Congress, Government officials, foreign dignitaries and the thousands of American citizens who visit the U.S. Capitol. Despite the many challenges and varied threats facing them every hour of every day, the U.S. Capitol Police force does an excellent job. They have a remarkable record of protecting the Capitol and those who work and visit there.

What I find most impressive about the Capitol Police is the fact that you don't read about incidents at the Capitol in the newspaper. That's because the Capitol Police is one of the premier law enforcement agencies in preventing crimes from taking place. Each and every day, talented Capitol Police officers apprehend dangerous individuals trying to get into the Capitol complex.

Most of the time Members of Congress aren't aware of the Capitol Police and the job that they do. That's because, when done properly, good law enforcement usually goes unnoticed. The fact that there are virtually no incidents at the U.S. Capitol complex is a testament to the high competency of the Capitol Police.

The bottom line is the Capitol Police deserve to be compensated at a level commensurate with the job they perform. They certainly deserve to be compensated at the same level of the fine men and women of the Uniformed Division of the U.S. Secret Service. As noted above, the duties of the Uniformed Division are similar to that of the Capitol Police.

Under our legislation, the starting annual salary for a U.S. Capitol Police private class 1 would rise from \$30,445 to \$31,292. the salary for a veteran U.S. Capitol Police private would also rise from \$41,671 to \$45,041.

I am proud to introduce this important legislation, and I urge all of my colleagues to support it.

THE NUCLEAR WASTE POLICY ACT OF 1997

SPEECH OF

HON. DAN SCHAEFER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 29, 1997

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 1270 to amend the Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982:

Mr. DAN SCHAEFER of Colorado. Mr. Chairman, the manager's amendment makes a number of noncontroversial changes to H.R. 1270, reflecting the views of the Committee on Commerce, Committee on Resources, and Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

First, the amendment directs DOE to use highway and rail routes that minimize transportation through populated areas, to the maximum extent practicable. This provision was offered by Representative SAWYER of Ohio in the Commerce Committee, and incorporated into the manager's amendment at his request. The Transportation and Infrastructure Committee has no objection to this change.

Second, the amendment directs the Secretary of Transportation to establish procedures for the selection of preferred rail routes for transportation of nuclear waste to the interim storage facility and repository. DOT is directed to consult with State emergency response officials in the development of these preferred rail routes. This provision was included in the manager's amendment at the request of Representative MCCARTHY of Missouri, and incorporates the views of the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee. Both Representative MCCARTHY and the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee have indicated a desire to make some revisions to this language, and I will work with them in conference to that end.

Third, the amendment makes technical changes to provisions governing emergency response training.

Fourth, the amendment deletes section 207 of the bill, which provides for the development of private interim storage facilities. This provision was included at the request of our colleagues from Utah. In recent years, there has been interest in development of private interim storage facilities. H.R. 1270 as reported by the Commerce Committee included a provision

that directed the NRC to review license applications "at the earliest practicable date, to the extent permitted by applicable provisions of law and regulation." Section 207 also directed DOE to encourage efforts to develop private storage facilities by providing requested information and assistance.

The deletion of section 207 does not modify NRC's existing responsibility to review license applications and issue licenses for private interim storage facilities. In the same manner, the deletion of section 207 does not diminish DOE's obligation to provide information and assistance to the developers of private storage facilities.

Fifth, the amendment clarifies that nothing in H.R. 1270 affects the application of Federal rail and highway laws. This provision was included in the manager's amendment at the request of the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee.

Sixth, the amendment adds separability provisions to assure if a part of H.R. 1270 is held invalid, the remainder is not invalid. This provision is identical to the provisions in the current Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982.

Seventh, the amendment provides for establishment of training standards for emergency responders. This language is important to assure that firefighters are adequately trained to respond to transportation accidents.

I urge my colleagues to support the manager's amendment.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 6, 1997

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 571, I was inadvertently recorded as an "aye." It was my intention to vote "no" on that measure. I ask that the RECORD reflect my intentions.

BETHEL EDUCATIONAL CENTER— PREPARING OUR CHILDREN FOR THE 21ST CENTURY

HON. JAMES A. BARCIA

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 6, 1997

Mr. BARCIA. Mr. Speaker, all parents want their children to grow and learn in an uplifting and positive environment. In many communities local churches have provided a secure and loving place for children, particularly for those families who have both parents in the workforce. In 1997, the Reverend Harold C. Huggins envisioned and founded a center where the children of Saginaw could receive educational challenges and a caring environment. Two decades later, the Bethel Educational Center in Saginaw, MI, continues to provide high quality educational child care services and provide a positive and safe environment for the children. This weekend, the Bethel Educational Center is celebrating its 20th anniversary, focusing on "Preparing Our Children for the 21st Century."

The Bethel Educational Center continues to effectively prepare the children of Saginaw for our competitive global economy. The program received country-wide attention for their curriculum which consists of reading readiness, hands-on computer training, mathematics and science activities, dramatic play, creative art, music, Spanish lessons, gross and fine motor skills development, and health and nutrition. Full daycare is provided for infants and children through 5 years and a latchkey program is furnished for those parents with elementary schoolchildren.

The Reverend Huggins organized a series of meetings in 1977 with members of the Bethel African Methodist Episcopal Church to discuss providing a positive setting and a safe place for parents to leave their children. The Bethel Day Care Center was organized and granted a license certificate by the State of Michigan Day Care Licensing Agency shortly thereafter.

The members of the church decided that the church pastor would be responsible for running the center and a nine-member board would oversee the operation. The committee wanted the program to focus on child development by providing for intellectual, educational, physical, and social needs for preschool age children. Not only does the congregation provide moral support and strong Christian beliefs, they also provide financial support and other resources for the exceptional program.

Many in the community have played a role in making this program the success it is today, including Rev. Clarence G. Robinson, Dillon L. Bowman, and P. David Saunders. The first director, Ethel Shaw, left big shoes to fill but future directors Iris Sprowl, Carolyn Byas, Pauline Lawrence, Jacqueline Eichelberger, Rudein Glass, Erman McKinney, Michael Times, and the current director, Natasha Burns, carried on her tradition of devoted and progressive leadership.

Mr. Speaker, the Bethel Educational Center has been a strong foundation for the children and the community. I urge you and your colleagues to join me in recognizing the outstanding contributions to the community and congratulating them on 20 years of dedication, caring, and success.

MACBRIDE PRINCIPLES OF ECONOMIC JUSTICE ACT OF 1997, H.R. 2833

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 6, 1997

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, today, I am pleased to introduce along with Speaker GINGRICH, the Federal MacBride principles bill, H.R. 2833 a very important anti-discrimination measure dealing with employment practices in Northern Ireland. This bill includes these important employment requirements as conditions for receipt by any grantee of U.S. taxpayer contributions to the International Fund for Ireland [IFI].

Fair employment for Catholics in Northern Ireland is an issue that for many years has concerned me, as well as millions of Irish here in America, and all around the globe.

I was pleased in the 104th Congress to not only hold congressional hearings on this subject matter in our International Relations Committee, but also to lead the effort for the first ever congressional passage of these same MacBride fair employment principles as part of our U.S. contribution to the IFI.

This bill, which we introduce today, incorporates all of the changes made in the MacBride principles, that is, principles of economic justice as defined and passed by the last Congress as part of the U.S. contribution to the IFI in the foreign aid authorization bill. Recently, that bill was vetoed for other unrelated reasons, and the MacBride principles never became law. We have yet another chance with this new bill to make these principles the law of the land.

Earlier this year the House again passed similar language when the State Department authorization bill was before this body.

The purpose of the bill is not complex. It treats those in Northern Ireland who would receive any United States foreign taxpayer assistance, the very same as the many United States employers doing business in Northern Ireland. Today, many of these American firms there in the north of Ireland voluntarily comply with the MacBride fair employment principles. In fact, the record for those complying companies has been one of substantial increased investment there.

These principles serve as a set of guidelines for fair employment by establishing a code of corporate conduct, which explicitly does not require quotas, nor any form of reverse discrimination.

These fair employment principles have been endorsed by both political parties during the last Presidential campaign in their party platforms, and have wide bi-partisan support here in the Congress.

The MacBride principles campaign has been the most effective and meaningful effort by Irish America, and their many allies around the world, against the systemic and long-standing anti-Catholic discrimination in employment practices in Northern Ireland.

I have long been pleased to work with the Irish National Caucus, the AOH, and other outstanding Irish-American groups, and the American labor movement, in this very important cause.

Much more still needs to be done to address a serious, continuing problem in Northern Ireland, where Catholics are still twice as likely to be unemployed as that of their Protestant counterparts. This is unfair and must change if sustained peace and justice are ever to take a firm and lasting hold in Northern Ireland. No United States tax dollars ought to go to Northern Ireland to help maintain this clearly unsatisfactory "status quo". Our bill helps ensure that will not occur.

Support for these fair employment principles has been passed into law in 16 States, including my own State of New York. Many American cities and towns have also passed laws or resolutions on the principles.

Indeed, the U.S. Congress allowed support for the principles to become law for the District of Columbia on March 16, 1993.

We must do more, and codify these principles into Federal law this year, especially as they concern U.S. Foreign assistance.

Accordingly, we urge our colleagues concerned about lasting peace and justice in Northern Ireland to support the bill which, the Speaker and I have introduced here today.

H.R. 2833

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "MacBride Principles of Economic Justice Act of 1997".

SECTION 2. AMENDMENTS TO ANGLO-IRISH AGREEMENT SUPPORT ACT OF 1986.

(a) IN GENERAL.—

(1) PURPOSES.—Section 2(b) of the Anglo-Irish Agreement Support Act of 1986 (Public Law 99-415; 100 Stat. 947) is amended by adding at the end the following new sentences: "United States contributions should be used in a manner that effectively increases employment opportunities in communities with rates of unemployment significantly higher than the local or urban average of unemployment in Northern Ireland. In addition, such contributions should be used to benefit individuals residing in such communities."

(2) CONDITIONS AND UNDERSTANDING.—Section 5(a) of such Act is amended—

(A) in the first sentence—

(i) by striking "The United States" and inserting the following:

"(1) IN GENERAL.—The United States";

(ii) by striking "in this Act may be used" and inserting the following: "in this Act—

"(A) may be used"

(iii) by striking the period and inserting ";

and"; and

(iv) by adding at the end the following:

"(B) should be provided to individuals or entities in Northern Ireland which employ practices consistent with the principles of economic justice."; and

(B) in the second sentence, by striking "The restrictions" and inserting the following:

"(2) ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS.—The restrictions".

(3) PRIOR CERTIFICATIONS.—Section 5(c)(2) of such Act is amended—

(A) in subparagraph (A), by striking "in accordance with the principle of equality" and all that follows and inserting "to individuals and entities whose practices are consistent with principles of economic justice; and"; and

(B) in subparagraph (B), by inserting before the period at the end the following: "and will create employment opportunities in regions and communities of Northern Ireland suffering from high rates of unemployment".

(4) ANNUAL REPORTS.—Section 6 of such Act is amended—

(A) in paragraph (2), by striking "and" at the end;

(B) in paragraph (3), by striking the period and inserting "and"; and

(C) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

"(4) the extent to which the practices of each individual or entity receiving assistance from United States contributions to the International Fund has been consistent with the principles of economic justice."

(5) REQUIREMENTS RELATING TO FUNDS.—Section 7 of such Act is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(c) PROHIBITION.—Nothing included herein shall require quotas or reverse discrimination or mandate their use."

(6) DEFINITIONS.—Section 8 of such Act is amended—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking "and" at the end;

(B) in paragraph (2), by striking the period at the end and inserting "and"; and

(C) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

"(3) the term 'principles of economic justice' means the following principles:

"(A) Increasing the representation of individuals from underrepresented religious groups in the workforce, including managerial, supervisory, administrative, clerical, and technical jobs.

"(B) Providing adequate security for the protection of minority employees at the workplace.

"(C) Banning provocative sectarian or political emblems from the workplace.

"(D) Providing that all job openings be advertised publicly and providing that special recruitment efforts be made to attract applicants from underrepresented religious groups.

"(E) Providing that layoff, recall, and termination procedures do not favor a particular religious group.

"(F) Abolishing job reservations, apprenticeship restrictions, and differential employment criteria which discrimination on the basis of religion.

"(G) Providing for the development of training programs that will prepare substantial numbers of minority employees for skilled jobs, including the expansion of existing programs and the creation of new programs to train, upgrade, and improve the skills of minority employees.

"(H) Establishing procedures to assess, identify, and actively recruit minority employees with the potential for further advancement.

"(I) Providing for the appointment of a senior management staff member to be responsible for the employment efforts of the entity and, within a reasonable period of time, the implementation of the principles described in subparagraphs (A) and through (H)."

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall take effect 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

IN RECOGNITION OF DAVID E. LARKIN

HON. ROB PORTMAN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 6, 1997

Mr. PORTMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the remarkable work of David E. Larkin on behalf of Cincinnati's Dan Beard Council of the Boy Scout of America.

David's achievements in Greater Cincinnati Scouting are both extraordinary and numerous, and I would like to cite just a few examples.

He has provided outstanding leadership, motivation, and direction in the development of the Dan Beard Council's Executive Board, one of the most philanthropic youth service organizations in the Greater Cincinnati and Northern Kentucky areas.

More than 1,000 "at risk" young people in the Greater Cincinnati area have had the opportunity to experience the cherished values of Scouting thanks to Challenge Camp, which David created.

David's imagination and creativity brought into being the Scout Family Jamboree, an

event attracting some 45,000 attendees showcasing not only Scouting, but many community activities and events.

Through his exceptional leadership and global vision, David has provided the catalyst for the approval of a comprehensive \$14.5 million Camp Re-Development Capital Campaign to construct a 25-acre lake, Cub World, and Boy Scout camp to serve the Dan Beard Council well into the 21st century.

David has provided the leadership, quality standards, the means and methods necessary to expand the Scouting program in Southwest Ohio and Northern Kentucky to involve a record 65,000 youth and adults annually.

David's work in Scouting has also enabled him to be involved in other vital community programs. He has worked to enrich the relationships of Scouting with The United Way and Community Chest, which has helped increase awareness and funding for these highly worthwhile service organizations. In addition, David has successfully initiated a positive alliance between the Boy Scouts and the Greater Cincinnati, Northern Kentucky schools and educational institutions, resulting in expansive growth in "Learning for Life" and Career Explorer programs.

David has been asked to be the new chief executive of the Atlanta Boy Scout Council, and will soon be leaving the Cincinnati Dan Beard Council, on which he has so ably served. We in Cincinnati will certainly hate to lose David, but his selfless dedication and tireless work on behalf of Scouting and our community will not be forgotten. We wish him the best.

HONORING ALEX GALLIONE

HON. MARGE ROUKEMA

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 6, 1997

Mrs. ROUKEMA. Mr. Speaker, I rise to congratulate Alex Gallione on being named as the honoree for Spectrum for Living Development Inc.'s Annual Dinner. This well-deserved honor recognizes Mr. Gallione for his years of selfless dedication and leadership on behalf of the disabled. Mr. Gallione is chairman of the Spectrum Board of Trustees and—as a member of the spectrum Advisory Board—I am acutely aware of the countless contributions he has made to our community. Under his guidance, Spectrum has become one of the largest organizations serving the disabled in New Jersey, offering residential facilities, job training, physical therapy, educational programs, recreation, and many other services. The thousands of individuals who have been served by this public-private partnership are extremely grateful to Mr. Gallione for making these opportunities available.

It is inspiring to know that a man with as many accomplishments as Mr. Gallione comes from a modest background. Born and raised in Englewood, NJ, he joined the Navy and served in World War II. He went to work for the Post Office after his discharge. During a 32-year career, he advanced to a number of prestigious assignments, including postmaster of Englewood, general manager of the large

Kearney Mail Facility and general manager of the Bulk and Foreign Mail Service Center.

Mr. Gallione has long been deeply concerned about the needs of the disabled, leading him to become an outspoken advocate for their interests. In 1985, he successfully led the effort for passage of the New Jersey Development Disabilities Act. He has served on a number of panels including the State Human Service Advocacy Committee, Governor's Task Force for the Disabled, the Division of Development Disabilities Advisory Council and the Developmental Disabilities Constituency Committee. At the county level, he cofounded the Bergen County Coalition of Citizens with Disabilities and is a former chairman of the advisory board for the Office of the Disabled. He has also served on the Bergen County Human Services Advisory Committee, the Division of Aging Advisory Council, and the Housing Authority Task Force on Affordable Housing.

Mr. Gallione founded the Alliance for the Betterment of Citizens with Disabilities in 1995. This statewide organization is dedicated to serving individuals with both physical and development disabilities.

Mr. Gallione's proudest accomplishment was the founding of Spectrum for Living Development Inc. in 1977, along with a group of parents of adult children with multiple disabilities. Under his leadership, Spectrum has grown to become one of the largest providers of services for the disabled in the State.

Spectrum offers a wide variety of specialized services for the disabled, including a 52-client residential facility in Closter; group homes for half a dozen individuals each in Northvale, Norwood, Bergenfield, Paramus, Wayne, Hillsdale and Glen Rock; and a 21-unit apartment building in River Vale. The residences offer varying degrees of support, from the supervised apartments in River Vale to full day-to-day support in Closter. Speech, occupational and physical therapy, psychological services, remedial education, social work, recreational opportunities, and vocational programs are all available.

Even the most disabled individuals living at Spectrum facilities are encouraged to achieve a maximum degree of independent living, sense of independence and community involvement. Residents participate in elections, hear from political speakers, participate in community shopping, social recreation, and other activities.

Spectrum also operates adult training centers in Hackensack, North Haledon, and Westwood. The centers provide training in work activities, personal awareness, and community awareness. Occupational, physical and speech therapies are available, along with appropriate medical care. In addition, disabled individuals can sell arts and crafts items, woodshop products, T-shirts, balloons, holiday gift items, and other articles through Spectrum From the Heart, a retail shop in River Vale. For those ready to enter the world of work outside the training centers, Spectrum offers a work program that includes job placement, training, and supervision.

In addition to residential and training facilities, Spectrum offers case managers and counselors who can assist families of the disabled in their own homes. The organization

can provide in-home overnight care of the disabled in order to offer relief for family members who normally care for them, and can take the disabled into its group homes on a temporary basis for the same purpose.

Mr. Gallione is a dedicated civic leader and his activities have not been limited to helping the disabled. He has served his community as a former president of the Northvale Lions Club, a former chairman of the Northvale Recreation Committee and—helping instill his sense of leadership in young people—a former member of the Northvale Boy Scouts Commission.

Mr. Gallione is the father of three adult sons, Alexander, James and Jeff. His wife of 48 years, Ann, died in 1995 and he has since married the former Florence Canonica. He has lived in Northvale for 43 years.

Alex Gallione is clearly a leading citizen among leading citizens. His compassion for those in need has touched countless lives and has allowed the disabled to live with respect and dignity. He is an outstanding humanitarian who deserves our recognition and our deepest gratitude.

TRIBUTE TO POLICE OFFICER TOM HARWOOD

HON. JERRY WELLER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 6, 1997

Mr. WELLER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Police Officer Tom Harwood, who has been named U.S. Police Officer of the Year by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. The International Association of Chiefs of Police is the oldest law enforcement advocacy group in existence and has members in 92 countries.

Officer Harwood was born and raised in Kankakee, IL, and has worked at the Grant Park, IL, police station for 9 years. He presently lives in Bourbonnais, IL, with his wife, Paula, and their two children, Thomas, Jr., and Victoria.

Officer Harwood's selection was based on several factors, but chief among them was the professional performance displayed while injured in the line of duty. On September 29, 1996, Officer Harwood had just stopped one of two suspicious cars which had been speeding in the village. After stopping the car and attempting to identify its occupants, the second car turned around, ran into Officer Harwood and eventually crashing into the police car. Despite his injuries, Officer Harwood rose to his feet, handcuffed the two male occupants of the cars, locked the two female occupants of the cars into the caged seat of the squad car, and then radioed for backup. Officer Harwood managed to remain conscious until help arrived.

There are no words to adequately describe the supreme sacrifice made by brave officers like Mr. Harwood who patrol our communities everyday in defense of our families, freedom, and children's safety. Our local law enforcement walk down the alleys the rest of us would never consider. I urge this body to identify and recognize other police officers in their

communities whose actions have clearly made a difference to their community's well being and safety.

95TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE NEW
BETHEL BAPTIST CHURCH

HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 6, 1997

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to memorialize in the official record of this body the extraordinary history of one the District's leading congregations, the New Bethel Baptist Church, organized in 1902 by former members of the Salem Baptist Church. Today, New Bethel's pastor for the past 28 years is my distinguished predecessor Walter E. Fauntroy, who ably served the people of the District of Columbia for 19 years. The opportunity to offer this tribute today is a real personal honor.

The group met first in the home of Brother Benjamin Graves under the guidance of Dr. W. Bishop Johnson, Pastor of the Second Baptist Church. The membership grew and purchased a building on 15th Street, NW. Under the leadership of the Revs. Alfred A. Agerton, Samuel Washington and Richard L. Holmes, the church experienced steady growth.

In 1903, the Rev. William D. Jarvis accepted the call to the pastorate, and the church embarked on a 37 year journey of spiritual growth and prosperity. In February 1915, the first worship service was held in the building at 9th and S Streets, NW which had been purchased from the Grace M.E. Church. Before Dr. Jarvis' retirement on October 1, 1940, the church had grown to 600 in number and had become a fixture in the community.

In May 1941, the Rev. C. David Foster, of Philadelphia, PA, was unanimously called to the pastorate. Under his leadership, the church grew spiritually, numerically and financially, and the building underwent extensive renovation.

On January 19, 1959, the Rev. Walter E. Fauntroy, a son of the church who had served as supply pastor, received a unanimous call from the members to serve as pastor. For thirty-eight years, he has responded to the spiritual needs of the congregation and the rapidly-changing dynamics of the community. Existing organizations have been revitalized and new ones have been created. The position of full-time Assistant Pastor was established, and a ministerial staff was implemented. A tithing program was launched, and in 1973, New Bethel constructed the C. David Foster House, an eight-story building with 75 units for low- and moderate-income families of the Shaw area and other displaced persons.

In 1977 the old structure at 9th and S Streets was razed, and the new edifice constructed on the site was dedicated and entered in 1982. Today, guided by the pastor's 5-year plan, the church continues its mission of service to church members and to the Shaw community.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that this body join me in saluting the pastor and members of the New

Bethel Baptist Church on the occasion of their 95th Anniversary with its theme—Christians Committed to Serve.

A TRIBUTE TO BENJAMIN S.
ADAMOWSKI

HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI

OF ILLINOIS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 6, 1997

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the memory of an outstanding civic leader from the city of Chicago.

Mr. Benjamin S. Adamowski, a Chicago native and former political leader in Illinois, dedicated his life to serving the citizens of the land of Lincoln. Mr. Adamowski began his political career in 1930 as the Democratic candidate for the 25th senatorial district in Illinois. He represented the largest senatorial district in the State of Illinois for five consecutive terms. Mr. Adamowski forged a close relationship with the late Mayor Richard J. Daley and Federal Judge Abraham Lincoln Marovitz. This triumvirate from Chicago emerged in the 1950's as the most powerful and respected leaders in Illinois.

However, the relationship between Daley and Adamowski soured in 1955. Mr. Adamowski severed ties with the Democratic Party and its leader over differences of opinion on their slate of candidates. Consequently, Adamowski switched political parties and won election as Cook County States Attorney. He served only one term but remained a fixture in Chicago politics and the Policy-American community. Later, Mr. Adamowski renewed ties with Richard J. Daley and served as a candidate to the late mayor.

Throughout his life, Ben Adamowski was a voracious reader, a student of history, and most importantly a dignified leader. The Policy-American statesman from the Northwest side was a crusader for preserving the history of Illinois including an extensive collection of Abraham Lincoln memorabilia that recently was donated to the Chicago Public Library. It is only fitting that a man who helped to shape Chicago history be recognized and honored.

The political career of Mr. Adamowski is a fine example of an extraordinary civic leader. Mr. Speaker, I salute Benjamin S. Adamowski for his profound influence in the city of Chicago. I hope that Adamowski's passion for history, political prestige, and civil leadership will forever linger in the minds of Chicago politicians in the years to come.

INTRODUCTION OF THE MIGRA-
TORY BIRD TREATY REFORM
ACT

HON. DON YOUNG

OF ALASKA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 6, 1997

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing—along with our colleagues JOHN TANNER, CLIFF STEARNS, JOHN DINGELL, and CURT WELDON—a new and improved Migratory Bird Treaty Reform Act.

This legislation is a revised version of H.R. 741, which I introduced on February 12, 1997. It is the product of many months of extended discussions with a number of conservation and hunting groups.

This new legislation addresses concerns raised by the Clinton administration and other witnesses during the May 15 subcommittee hearing. For instance, the original bill codified the various prohibitions on the manner and methods of taking migratory birds that had been embodied in regulations over the years. During our hearing, both the Fish and Wildlife Service and the National Wildlife Federation testified that this provision would restrict the Service's ability to respond to changing conservation and management needs. The Service is now grappling with a huge population explosion of snow geese and their permanent destruction of thousands of acres of Arctic tundra. In the next few months, the Service may recommend ways to stop this destruction, and has indicated that it is considering the use of electronic calls, unplugged shotguns, and intentional baiting. Since it was not my intention to deny the Service the flexibility to respond to this type of emergency, I have deleted the codification of existing regulations from this revised bill.

Second, I have modified my solution to the problems caused by strict liability in baiting cases by establishing a knows or reasonably should have known standard that is reflected in the 1978 Federal District Court decision known as the Delahoussaye case.

Under current law, if you are hunting over a baited field, whether you know it or not, you are guilty. There is no defense and there is no opportunity to present evidence in your case. It does not matter whether there was a ton of grain or a few kernels, whether this feed served as an attraction to migratory birds, or even how far the bait is from the hunting site.

This interpretation—if you were there, you are guilty—is fundamentally wrong. It violates one of our most basic constitutional protections that a person is innocent until proven guilty.

The language in the bill is identical to the Delahoussaye case, it has been effectively utilized throughout the fifth circuit, it has not imperiled any migratory bird populations, and it has resulted in numerous baiting convictions. A representative of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service indicated earlier this year that the Service could support the statutory codification of the Delahoussaye decision.

This is not a radical proposal. Nevertheless, there will be a few Fish and Wildlife Service law enforcement agents who will oppose the elimination of strict liability. They will oppose it because currently there is nearly a 100-percent conviction rate in baiting cases since there is not an opportunity for the defendant to provide any evidence to oppose the charge. There is no need to provide intent or knowledge. If the bait is present and the hunter is there, guilt is established beyond a reasonable doubt.

In addition, those who oppose the changes will suggest that the Fish and Wildlife Service will be unable to prosecute individuals for hunting over bait in the future, an assertion that is simply not true. If a preponderance of evidence so demonstrates, the defendant will

be found guilty. This standard is far less stringent than beyond a reasonable doubt applied in all other criminal cases. Further, the Service has never challenged or attempted to overturn the Delahoussaye decision during the past 20 years.

Moreover, it shouldn't matter whether there are only a handful or hundreds of people who have been prosecuted for unknowingly hunting over a baited field. Frankly, I was angry when I heard the testimony of a retired Fish and Wildlife Service agent who responded to this question from the subcommittee chairman: "Have I ever charged someone for hunting over bait and I truly believed they didn't know the area was baited? Yes, but they were very few and far between." Since this agent had the option of just issuing a warning to these individuals, I am aghast that he chose to cite them anyway.

Third, our bill includes a number of refinements and modifications dealing with soil stabilization practices, accepted agricultural operations and procedures, and the alteration of a crop or other feed for wildlife management purposes. In addition, the bill stipulates that the State fish and wildlife agencies will decide, in consultation with USDA State research, education, and extension services and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, what type of agricultural methods are accepted in a particular area. For instance, it may be appropriate to sow winter wheat for soil stabilization purposes in Maryland, but no one would suggest such a practice in Arizona. These recommendations, which are contained in section 3 of the bill, are the product of many months of careful deliberation by the International Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies' Ad Hoc Committee on Baiting. This committee has representatives from each of the migratory flyways, Ducks Unlimited, the National Wildlife Federation, and the North American Wildlife Enforcement Officers Association.

Finally, the revised bill deletes the section of H.R. 741 that would have required that all fines and penalties collected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act be deposited into the Migratory Bird Conservation Fund. I have been persuaded to allow these moneys to remain in the North American Wetlands Conservation Fund so that they can be used to buy essential wetlands habitat in Canada, Mexico, and the United States. It has been demonstrated to me that each dollar paid into this fund is matched with at least \$3 of private donations.

In the past few weeks, I have shared copies of this legislation with a number of hunting and conservation groups. I am pleased to report that Ducks Unlimited, the International Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies, the International Foundation for the Conservation of Natural Resources, the Izaak Walton League, the National Rifle Association, Safari Club International, the Wildlife Legislative Fund of America, and the Wildlife Management Institute all have indicated they support the fundamental objectives of this legislation. While several groups have indicated they would prefer that baiting problems be alleviated through a regulatory solution, there was a consensus that the Delahoussaye decision should be codified in law. I am hopeful that the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service will issue new proposed baiting regulations before the end of this year.

Otherwise, I will vigorously pursue the passage of this bill.

Mr. Speaker, the fundamental purpose of this legislation is to provide clear guidance to hunters, landowners, law of enforcement officials, wildlife managers, and courts on what the restrictions are on the taking of migratory birds. This proposed legislation will not weaken the restrictions on the method and manner of taking migratory birds, nor will it weaken the protection of the resource. It will, however, allow individuals to have their day in court. It is patently wrong to convict hunters who do not know that a field or water is baited, for a few kernels of corn in a sunflower field, bait that is over a mile from the hunting site, or some grain found on the bottom of a pond or river.

I want to again thank my distinguished colleagues for joining with me in this effort, and I urge a careful review of the new Migratory Bird Treaty Reform Act. It is a long overdue solution to a problem that regrettably continues to unfairly penalize law-abiding hunters in this country.

H.R. 2709, THE IRAN MISSILE PROLIFERATION SANCTION ACT OF 1997

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 6, 1997

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, on October 23, along with 17 original cosponsors I introduced H.R. 2709, the Iran Missile Proliferation Sanctions Act of 1997, imposing sanctions on foreign persons who transfer items contributing to Iran's efforts to acquire, develop, or produce ballistic missiles. This legislation is intended to provide additional leverage to the administration to address ongoing assistance by Russian entities, research facilities, and other business entities for Iran's medium and long range missile program.

On Friday, October 24, the International Relations Committee marked up this bill and ordered it reported to the House by voice vote. As of October 30, a total of 117 Members had signed on as cosponsors.

After the committee filed its report on this legislation on Tuesday, November 4, it prevented other Members from being included as cosponsors. Were it not for the untimely filing of this report, the following 100 Members would have been listed as cosponsors of this vitally important legislation:

Representatives Horn, Stabenow, Talent, Sandlin, Lamson, Dunn, Kelly, Gejdenson, Whitfield, B. Frank, Rivers, Goode, Dickey, Doyle, Skelton, Boyd, Manton, Scarborough, Waxman, Strickland.

Representatives Tony Hall, Forbes, Poschard, Metcalf, Adam Smith, Rogan, Danner, Sanchez, Fowler, McCarthy, Evans, McCrery, DeGette, Upton, Allen, Watts, McIntosh, Bentsen, Cummings.

Representatives Stokes, Sawyer, Diaz-Balart, Coble, Clyburn, McInnis, Blumenauer, Stump, Hunter, Hobson, Levin, McDade, Turner, Doc Hastings, Gibbons, Furse, John, Tauscher, Aderholt, Lofgren.

Representatives Dan Miller, Lantos, White, Wicker, Linder, Kleczka, Stearns, Linda

Smith, McCollum, Brady, Bliley, Bass, Paxon, Souder, Joe Kennedy, Condit, Bunning, Ryun, Crapo, Cramer.

Representatives Rush, Ney, Delahunt, Roybal-Allard, Christensen, Charles Taylor, Hulshof, Pryce, Jackson-Lee, Shimkus, Forbes, Robert Scott, Yates, Portman, Ensign, Riggs, Bunning, Filner, Bryant, Nussle.

TRIBUTE TO GABOR VARSZEGI ON HIS BEING HONORED FOR ENDOWING THE J. AND O. WINTER RESEARCH FUND FOR HOLOCAUST STUDIES

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 6, 1997

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I am honored to pay tribute to my dear friend, Hungarian businessman Gabor Varszegi, for his generous contribution of \$100,000 to support a research fund at the Rosenthal Institute for Holocaust Studies at the City University of New York.

Gabor's exemplary act of altruism will allow for the financial backing of many valuable Holocaust-related research projects. His donation will greatly assist the continuing efforts of the Rosenthal Institute and a myriad of worthy historical scholars in their collective crusade to make sure that the lessons of the Holocaust will be remembered eternally. In recognition of Gabor's devotion to this cause, he will be awarded the Graduate School's President's Medal at the City University on November 18, 1997. Mr. Speaker, I join the City University of New York in honoring Gabor Varszegi and paying tribute to him on this special occasion.

Gabor Varszegi is an outstanding example of a highly successful post-Communist businessman in Hungary. He first achieved great success as Hungary moved into the post-Communist era by establishing a 1-hour film processing business in Hungary, FOTEX, Ltd., one of the first 1-hour film processing companies in Eastern Europe. FOTEX has now expanded to include a wide variety of enterprises in a host of nations.

Notwithstanding Mr. Varszegi's great entrepreneurial achievements, he has never forgotten his roots as the son of Holocaust survivors. His outstanding generosity and commitment to furthering important Holocaust-related research led to his establishment of the J. and O. Winter Research Fund at the Rosenthal Institute in 1991, which his recent gift will permanently endow. This valuable scholarly resource, named after Mr. Varszegi's late parents, has provided backing to a number of important undertakings which address not only the events of the Holocaust but its causes and its significance as well.

Research done through the research fund includes studies on: Sites of Memory: Vienna, the Past in the Present, the Jewish People's History in Heves County, the Rescue of Jews Across the Hungarian-Romanian Border Between 1940-1944, Remembering the Martyrs of Hidegseg, Teaching About the Holocaust at the Secondary School Level, Remarks on the Rise of Political Anti-Semitism in Romania, and the Holocaust as Topic in Hungarian and Israeli Novels.

As a result of Mr. Varszegi's generous gift, as well as the fine efforts of my dear friend Prof. Randolph L. Braham, the administrator of the J. & O. Winter Research Fund, and other outstanding faculty members at the Rosenthal Institute and the Graduate School and University Center at CUNY, this substantive work will continue for generations to come.

Mr. Speaker, I invite my colleagues to join me in paying tribute to Gabor Varszegi for his devotion to the cause of Holocaust remembrance. His actions reflect a genuine understanding of the words of Patrick Henry: "I have but one lamp by which my feet are guided and that is the lamp of experience. I know no way of judging of the future but by the past." Mr. Varszegi is providing the oil which lights this lamp that will illuminate the steps of all of us as we seek to build a world that is more just, more humane and more respectful of the human rights of all men and women. I invite my colleagues to join me in applauding him and his praiseworthy endeavors.

CONGRATULATIONS TO THE WILLIAM F. HALLORAN ALTERNATIVE SCHOOL

HON. DONALD M. PAYNE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 6, 1997

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate and recognize the accomplishments of the William F. Halloran Alternative School in Elizabeth, NJ, for their designation as a 1997 blue ribbon school. The criteria for being chosen as a blue ribbon school includes several conditions of effective schooling such as leadership, parental involvement, organization, teaching and student environment, and community support. The criteria for designation also includes indicators of success such as student performance, positive attendance rates, good student retention or graduation rates, postsecondary pursuits of students and previous awards given to the school, teachers, or students. This highly competitive and prestigious designation is one of the top honors awarded to any school by the U.S. Department of Education. The William F. Halloran Alternative School has been granted this honor because they have generated an excitement about learning and a commitment to educational excellence that has allowed them to meet the above criteria for a blue ribbon school.

The William F. Halloran Alternative School offers a gifted and talented program that attracts the best and brightest students from Elizabeth and also has a special education program for students who are identified as communications handicapped. The school emphasizes the performing arts and curriculum that promotes diversity awareness for all students and faculty. All students are encouraged to become skilled in current technology and are able to take advantage of afterschool tutoring. In addition, students participate in ministudies and clubs designed to develop their special talents, such as visual or performing arts or physical education.

Teachers at the William F. Halloran Alternative School participate in a program called

Team Teaching that is designed to offer in-class support to students who need extra help. Staff are also encouraged to become involved in professional development programs so they remain updated and attend teacher conferences.

Mr. Speaker, the William F. Halloran Alternative School is an example of the positive achievements occurring in our public schools. They should be commended for their commitment to enhancing community and parental involvement in our schools. It is my hope that the William F. Halloran Alternative School will serve as a model for other schools in our area of New Jersey and across the country for educational excellence.

HELPING EMPOWER LOW-INCOME PARENTS [HELP] SCHOLARSHIPS AMENDMENTS OF 1997

SPEECH OF

HON. HOWARD P. "BUCK" McKEON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 4, 1997

Mr. McKEON. Mr. Speaker, as a member of the Education and Workforce Committee, I rise in strong support of H.R. 2746, the Help Scholarships Act.

In the 105th Congress, our education agenda centers around four important priorities—sending more dollars directly to the classroom, returning control of education to local communities, bolstering academics, and increasing parental involvement by providing more choices.

H.R. 2746 is an essential component of our education agenda because it provides low-income parents with choices normally reserved for well-to-do families—to be able to send their children to the best schools of their choosing.

Additionally, H.R. 2746 maintains the primary role that States and local communities play in our education system. Before Federal funds can be used for school choice programs, State governments must enact legislation establishing a choice program in their State.

Therefore, it is my hope that following passage of the Help Scholarship Act, all 50 States will quickly pass enabling legislation so that our country's neediest students have an opportunity to attend the school that is best for them.

Again, I urge my colleagues to vote in favor of H.R. 2746.

LEGISLATION TO HELP PRESERVE AND ENHANCE OUR NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM

HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 6, 1997

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, our Nation's parks are among our Nation's greatest treasures and an integral part of our national heritage. We have an obligation to protect them for future generations to enjoy, learn from, and experience.

Unfortunately, in recent years we have failed to take proper care of our parks. The cover of the U.S. News & World Report's July 21, 1997, edition was entitled "Parks in Peril." This magazine focused on overcrowded parks, crumbling historic structures, limited access to collections, and increased pollution. Over the past 20 years, annual funding for our national parks has decreased by \$635 million. And yet during that same period, our national parks served approximately 40 million more annual visitors than they did in 1978. While it is incumbent upon Congress to appropriate adequate funds for the operation of our national parks, the backlog of natural and cultural resource protection needs, together with other needs for transportation improvements and building repairs, is now so great that we need to find innovative and aggressive funding sources for renewing and enhancing our national parks.

That is why I have introduced legislation to create National Park Bonds. These bonds will be sold to the general public, in the same way war bonds were sold during World War II. My legislation will set up a National Park Capital Improvement Fund within the Department of Treasury. The Capital Improvement Fund will be secured by existing national park entrance, special use, and concession fees. My legislation also requires the Department of Treasury to work with the Department of Interior to set up a program for disseminating the bonds. The National Park Bonds will have competitive interest rates, reach maturity in no longer than 20 years, and be fully guaranteed by the Federal Government.

The National Park Bonds will be focused towards the billions of dollars in backlogged construction and renovation needs in our parks including: new infrastructure, wildlife protection and preservation, development of transportation systems, scientific assessments and research, and the development of educational and interpretation programs. The bonds would not go to any new land acquisition projects.

Mr. Speaker, National Park Bonds would give all of our Nation's citizens the opportunity to invest in the preservation and enhancement of our National Park System.

WILLIAM HUDSON ON FAST TRACK

HON. GEORGE W. GEKAS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 6, 1997

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, as we reach the final phase of our consideration of legislation on fast-track trade legislation, I rise to bring to the attention of my colleagues the recently published remarks on that topic. William J. Hudson, the chairman and CEO of AMP, Inc., a major electrical connection device manufacturer located in Harrisburg, PA, in my congressional district, makes a cogent argument for the passage of fast-track authority. I hope his remarks are read and followed by this Congress.

FAST TRACK: RENEW THE PROMISE

(By William J. Hudson)

A family quarrel in public isn't always a bad thing. When the quarrelling family members are the Congress and the President of the United States, the result could well be a salutary demonstration of democracy at work. If Congress passes a fast track bill this fall, it will give the world just such a demonstration.

Now that the Senate Finance Committee and the House Committee on Ways and Means have approved solid versions of a fast track bill that the White House can support, we have a clear signal that the Administration and the leaders of the House and Senate are working together to get this critical legislation approved. Let us hope they succeed. The first test should come later this fall when Congress votes on the fast-track, more formally, the "Reciprocal Trade Agreement Authorities Act of 1997".

If they do anything but pass it, the result will be far worse than the embarrassment of a public quarrel. It will be the public crippling of America as leader, the economic leader the world has depended upon for the past 50 years. To understand why, one needs to know a little about fast-track and a little recent history.

Fast-track is a promise. It is a promise that the Congress gives to the President and, by extension, to all of America's trading partners. The promise is this: If the President pursues Congressionally prescribed objectives with America's trading partners, and if his negotiators consult closely with Congress, then Congress will give any resulting agreement special treatment: an up or down vote—no amendments—in a definite period of time. That promise is the essence of fast-track.

There was a time when America's trading partners felt it was up to the Administration to determine when it needed "fast-track" authority. Those were the halcyon days before the summer of 1994 when the Clinton Administration and Congress failed in the effort to agree on a fast-track bill. More importantly, it was before Chile decided that, unless the U.S. Administration had the fast-track promise in its pocket—unless America could negotiate with one voice—there was no point in negotiating at all. In the fall of 1995, Chile broke off the NAFTA accession negotiations with the United States. It continued talks with Canada and Mexico, however, concluding separate agreements with those two countries.

The world will never be the same again, at least not for U.S. trade negotiators. Countries will no longer give them the benefit of the doubt. From now on, any trade negotiation with the United States must be one that Congress supports from the beginning with fast-track, or it won't happen.

Our company, AMP Incorporated, has its headquarters in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, but we produce in twenty-five countries and sell into over 100. Approximately 54 percent of our 1996 earnings came from sales outside the United States, and that figure is rising. To a significant degree our future depends upon increased cooperation among governments, the kind of cooperation that is expressed in trade agreements. That is one reason why we belong to the Pacific Basin Economic Council, because PBEC is dedicated to increased trade and commercial cooperation throughout the Pacific Region.

The opponents of fast track like to talk about the record, as if somehow it were damaging. The reverse is true. The record is one of startling success. Here in the United

States, the pursuit of more open global trade and investment policies has given us an export boom, record growth, enviably low unemployment, and an economy that is consistently rated the world's most competitive.

Abroad the story is even more startling. In East Asia, for example, over 371 million people were lifted out of poverty in the two decades from 1975 to 1995. That wasn't all due to trade. But open trade and investment policies, and the development strategies they made possible, were important parts of the story.

Whether one's focus is on the U.S. economy or on developments abroad, the results of the liberal trade policies of the past decades have been astoundingly positive. Nothing, however, is automatic. The world can't produce good economic results with bad economic policies. Both good policies and strong economies require international cooperation. And that means fast track. On behalf of the U.S. Member Committee of PBEC, I urge every Member of Congress and every Senator to renew the promise of fast-track now.

CAMPAIGN FINANCE REFORM

HON. RON KIND

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 6, 1997

Mr. KIND. Mr. Speaker, another day and still no campaign finance reform.

This week saw another reason why we need to change the current system. The Republican National Committee spent \$800,000 in the race to replace former Representative, Susan Molinari. This money came from unregulated soft money contributions to the national parties. In a race like the one in New York, this amount of money made a significant difference in the outcome of the election. We need to fix the system that allows any party to come into a race at the last minute and buy an election with unregulated soft money.

If the House adopted a ban on soft money, like the one in the Bipartisan Freshman Campaign Reform bill, we would allow races to be decided by local candidates and their supporters, not by the parties or the special interests in Washington. That is how we will restore the public's faith in our electoral system and actually see voter participation increase, rather than the decline we have seen over the past several years.

Mr. Speaker, the time is now to move forward on a vote on campaign finance reform. The people of my district refuse to take "no" for an answer.

LEO PINCKNEY SALUTED FOR DEDICATION TO BASEBALL

HON. JAMES T. WALSH

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 6, 1997

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Speaker, I want to pay tribute today to Leo Pinckney, who has been making the 100-mile trip from Auburn, NY to Cooperstown for Baseball Hall of Fame inductions most of his life. An avid baseball fan and an active participant in professional baseball in

central New York, Mr. Pinckney is a community legend in the upstate region of Cayuga County and we are very proud of the role he played in the commemoration of 1996's Baseball Hall of Fame Game.

That was when Leo Pinckney participated in the first pitch with Hall of Fame inductees Jim Bunning and Earl Weaver.

The event marked an official Hall of Fame congratulations to Leo, a former sports editor of the Auburn Citizen daily newspaper, for attending his 50th induction weekend.

Leo Pinckney was instrumental in returning professional baseball to Auburn in 1958 by helping to establish the Auburn Astros. Today, he is the President of the successors, the Auburn Doubledays.

Mr. Pinckney was President of the New York-Penn League from 1985-1992 and he now serves on the League Board of Directors. One of its divisions is named after him.

We are very proud of Leo Pinckney in central New York and happy for him that he has been so honored by professional baseball.

THE 40TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE INCORPORATION OF PACIFICA, CALIFORNIA

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 6, 1997

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, on November 22 of this year, Mr. Speaker, the city of Pacifica, CA, will celebrate the 40th anniversary of its incorporation. I am delighted and honored to call this anniversary to the attention of my colleagues here in the Congress, and I invite them to join me in congratulating the citizens and the city leaders of Pacifica on this noteworthy occasion.

Although the city of Pacifica is only 40 years old, the area is one of the most important historical areas in the State of California. In November 1769, a group of 63 Spanish explorers under the leadership of Don Gaspar de Portola climbed the mountain now known as Sweeney Ridge which lies within the boundaries of the city of Pacifica. They were the first Europeans to view the glorious panorama of the San Francisco Bay. It is noteworthy, Mr. Speaker, that the birthplace of de Portola—Balaguer, Spain, in the region of Catalonia—became a sister city of Pacifica in 1970.

Through the tireless efforts of many local Pacificans as well as other concerned citizens of our peninsula, coupled with the consistent and long-term effort of a number of us here in the Congress, Sweeney Ridge—the Plymouth Rock of the west coast—was included within the Golden Gate National Recreation Area in 1984. Eighteen acres of land in Pacifica at the Portola discovery site have been designated a national historical landmark.

Mr. Speaker, lime pits beside Calera Creek in what is now Pacifica were exploited to provide whitewash which was used for the Presidio of San Francisco in 1776. As early as 1785, crops were planted in San Pedro Valley in Pacifica at the outpost of Mission Dolores. Two years later, willow fences were built to keep grizzly bears from the surrounding mountains away from the crops. In 1839 Don Francisco Sanchez was given a Mexican land

grant by the Governor of the Mexican State of Alta California with boundaries similar to the present city boundaries of Pacifica. In 1846, Don Francisco moved to what is now called the Sanchez Adobe, which still stands on Linda Mar Boulevard. Throughout the first century of its history, this building was used as a home, hotel, bordello, speakeasy, bootleg saloon, hunting lodge, and artichoke packing shed. The building was acquired in 1947 by San Mateo County, and it is currently maintained as a county museum and park.

Pacifica remained an agricultural area until this century. In 1907 a quarry was opened in what is now Pacifica to provide stone for the rebuilding of the city of San Francisco following the devastating earthquake of 1906. At about that same time, the Ocean Shore Railroad was extended into the area, and the development of housing in the Pacifica area began. The Little Brown Church, Anderson's Shore, and the San Pedro School—which later became city hall—also date from this period.

After World War II, growth accelerated in an effort to meet the housing needs of the many young families moving to the peninsula. On November 22, 1957, 10 communities—Edgemar, Pacific Manor, Manor Village, Westview, Sharp Park, Fairway Park, Vallamar, Rockaway Beach, Linda Mar, and Pedro Point—were jointed together and incorporated as the city of Pacifica.

The name given the new city is the Spanish word for "peace"—"pacifica." Although the area has a long and distinguished Spanish heritage, the name of the city does not derive from the early Spanish settlers or explorers of that area. It was the product of a contest held in 1957 to find an appropriate name for the newly incorporated city. The winning name was derived from an 80-foot statue by sculptor Ralph Stackpole, which was created as the theme symbol for the Golden Gate International Exposition held on Treasure Island in 1939–1940. Although the 80-foot statue was destroyed after the Exposition, two of the sculptor's working models have been saved and both are now in Pacifica—one is over the front stairs of the Pacifica City Hall and the other is in the city council chambers.

"Wisdom in Progress" is the slogan adopted when the city was incorporated, and that phrase has indeed marked the development of Pacifica since its establishment. The city has constructed a fishing pier, an important facility for visitors and residents to enjoy the ocean. Pacifica has also fostered a number of important projects to establish and improve the outstanding quality of life its fortunate residents enjoy.

Mr. Speaker, I invite the Congress to join with me today in extending congratulations and best wishes to the 40,000 residents of Pacifica on the important 40th anniversary of the founding of this excellent city.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

VETERANS' COMPENSATION COST-OF-LIVING ADJUSTMENT ACT OF 1997

SPEECH OF

HON. SANFORD D. BISHOP, JR.

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 31, 1997

Mr. BISHOP. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 2367, a bill to increase the rates of compensation for veteran's with service-connected disabilities and the rates of dependency and indemnity compensation for the survivors of certain veterans. This bill will strengthen our Nation's efforts to continue to provide veterans with a suitable quality of life. I would like to commend Chairman STUMP, Congressman EVANS, and the Veteran's Committee for continued dedication, leadership, and hard work on these measures and others affecting the veterans' community.

America's veterans have stood as the vanguards of freedom and prosperity. So many of them have put their lives in harm's way so that the guiding principles that we hold so dear remain protected. Just as they fought on the front lines protecting the security of our great Nation, we must lead the charge in the battle for their well being and security.

This measure will direct the Secretary of Veteran's Affairs to compute and provide increases in the monthly rates of disability compensation and dependency and indemnity compensation, effective December 1, 1997. The rates will be increased by the same percentage as Social Security. This increase will help our disabled veterans and their families offset the cost of inflation as measured by the Consumer Price Index. Since the COLA is assumed in the budget resolution baseline, the bill would have no budgetary effect relative to the baseline as modified by the Balanced Budget Act of 1997.

Again, I would like to commend the committee for its dedication, leadership, and vision in passing H.R. 2367. This bill will allow us to continue to fortify this Nation's commitment to provide our veterans with a better quality of life. More importantly, we owe our veterans no less than the dedication and commitment that they have given to protecting the noble ideals and principles of this great Nation. Once more, I express my strong support for this bill, and I urge my colleagues to take a stand on behalf of veterans and support this important bill.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. DAVE WELDON

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 6, 1997

Mr. WELDON of Florida. Mr. Speaker, due to the recent death of my father and my attendance at his funeral services, I was unable to cast votes on many issues considered during the week of October 27, 1997. Had I been present for the votes, I would have voted as follows:

Tuesday, October 28, 1997: Rollcall 532, "No"; rollcall 533, "Yes"; rollcall 534, "Yes".

November 7, 1997

Wednesday, October 29, 1997: Rollcall 535, "No"; rollcall 536, "Yes"; rollcall 537, "Yes"; rollcall 538, "Yes"; rollcall 539, "Yes"; rollcall 540, "Yes"; rollcall 541, "Yes"; rollcall 542, "Yes"; rollcall 543, "Yes"; rollcall 544, "Yes".

Thursday, October 30, 1997: Rollcall 545, "Yes"; rollcall 546, "No"; rollcall 547, "No"; rollcall 548, "No"; rollcall 549, "Yes"; rollcall 550, "No"; rollcall 551, "No"; rollcall 552, "No"; rollcall 553, "No"; rollcall 554, "No"; rollcall 555, "Yes"; rollcall 556, "No"; rollcall 557, "Yes"; rollcall 558, "Yes"; rollcall 559, "Yes"; rollcall 560, "Yes"; rollcall 561, "Yes"; rollcall 562, "Yes"; rollcall 563, "Yes"; rollcall 564, "Yes"; rollcall 565, "Yes".

Friday, October 31, 1997: Rollcall 566, "Yes"; rollcall 567, "Yes".

CHARTER SCHOOLS AMENDMENTS ACT OF 1997

SPEECH OF

HON. HOWARD P. "BUCK" McKEON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 4, 1997

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 2616) to amend titles VI and X of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 to improve and expand charter schools:

Mr. McKEON. Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong support of H.R. 2616, the Charter Schools Amendments Act.

H.R. 2616 is one of a series of critical education bills House Republicans have scheduled for consideration during this Congress.

H.R. 2616 builds upon our goals of returning control to our local communities and increasing parental choice by providing additional resources to assist States in creating new, innovative charter schools.

During the last year, I attended several hearings throughout the country on charter schools. During our visits, committee members heard from parents, teachers, administrators, and students who credited the success of their schools because they no longer operate under burdensome education rules regulations.

One principal stated her view of the charter school process as, "a waiver of all waivers. We don't have to apply for waivers any more. We dream those big dreams, set those high standards, and we meet those missions."

I was struck most, however, by the enthusiasm and interest shown by the parents and students.

Parents felt empowered by their newfound ability to fully participate in their children's education. For example, many serve on decisionmaking boards, monitor and assist in classes, and help maintain school grounds.

Likewise, students expressed a new sense of responsibility and achievement not found at their old public schools. Many of the schools provided these students with individual attention, smaller classrooms, and original programs.

H.R. 2616 builds on these types of successes by carefully targeting funds to those States which emphasize autonomy, open the doors for new charter schools, and demand accountability.

In closing, I want to thank my colleague and fellow subcommittee chairman, Mr. Riggs, for his outstanding work in bringing this important legislation to the floor.

And, I urge all my colleagues to join me in voting for the Charter Schools Amendments Act.

INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE RESTRUCTURING AND REFORM ACT OF 1997

SPEECH OF

HON. DIANA DeGETTE

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 5, 1997

Ms. DEGETTE. Mr. Speaker, due to a technical error I was omitted as a cosponsor of H.R. 2676, the Internal Revenue Service Restructuring and Reform Act of 1997, but wanted the fact that I was an early supporter of this legislation known as a matter of record.

I am a strong supporter of the IRS restructuring and reform bill. I think the time has come to significantly restructure the Internal Revenue Service [IRS]. Recently, incidents of abuse within the IRS have been spotlighted at congressional hearings proving what many of us have suspected all along: that certain divisions within the IRS believe that a taxpayer is guilty until proven innocent.

This bill is really quite historic. It will provide a major overhaul of the IRS, and give citizens who become involved in disputes with the IRS 28 new protections designed to enhance taxpayer rights. One of the most important things this bill will do is to strengthen the rights of taxpayers by placing the burden of proof in certain disputed cases, on the IRS, rather than on the taxpayer.

I am such a strong supporter of this legislation because, even in the relatively short time I have been in office, I have already encountered dozens of constituents who are involved in disputes with the IRS. In a surprisingly large number of these cases, my constituents ended up seeking my assistance because they had cooperated fully with the IRS, but were getting nowhere. In fact, oftentimes their efforts to settle the problem were being stymied by the very agency with whom they were trying to comply.

I have one constituent by the name of Craig Dietz, a public school teacher in Denver, whose story is indicative of the kind of problems so many of us have had with the Internal Revenue Service. Earlier this year, Craig received a letter from the IRS stating that he owed over \$500 from income he received as a nonemployee of the Jewish Center in Columbus, OH. Not only has Craig never worked for the Jewish Center in Columbus, he has never even been to Ohio.

When he notified the IRS of their mistake, they responded with a very long and technical letter telling him it was his responsibility to contact the Jewish Center in Ohio, which he consequently did and received confirmation that there was no record of his employment. After receiving this information, the IRS still continued to pursue the case, and it was at this point that Craig contacted my office.

Shortly after my office got involved, the IRS closed the case.

Throughout this entire ordeal, Craig was not able to speak to an actual person at the IRS in order to state his case in person because his repeated calls were never returned. It took 6 months of hassle and aggravation, and might have taken much longer without intervention, to settle what was a relatively simple mistake on the part of the IRS. This is just one example of the stories I have heard of honorable citizens who simply want to rectify a bad situation and move on.

We need to make sure that honest taxpayers are not unduly persecuted. This bill will provide some relief to a very serious problem and open the doors to a new era of taxpayer rights.

TRIBUTE TO MIRIAM JACKSON

HON. NITA M. LOWEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 6, 1997

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the memory of Miriam Jackson, an extraordinary woman who devoted her life to community service and social justice.

Miriam possessed an unusual combination of qualities. She was, first, a vigorous and forceful advocate, quick to stand up for principle, to express a point of view, and to fight for a cause.

It was this steely resolve in the face of challenge and adversity which allowed her to run for county-wide office despite overwhelming odds, to delve into campaigns, and to confront the most daunting community problems with an unflinching determination to succeed.

And it was undoubtedly this same resolve which enabled Miriam to become one of only two women ever to chair a major political party in Westchester County.

Miriam was also a profoundly tender woman. She forged deep and meaningful relationships with countless individuals, whom she treated almost as adopted children. With time, this circle of friends and admirers grew to cross every imaginable boundary. A proud and observant Jew, Miriam counted as her closest friend a Roman Catholic nun, Sister Miriam Therese Peppin. And Miriam delighted always in pulling young people under her wing, while preserving decades-old relationships with their elders.

There was no admission requirement to this privileged court, save for a warm heart, a ready laugh, and an engaging personality. And from her friends, Miriam would withhold nothing: neither love, nor support, nor effort—nor a bit of pointed, well-phrased, and somewhat more than friendly advice.

There was a great tenderness also at the heart of her politics. This was a woman who identified at the most basic level with the least fortunate among us—who struggled to uplift the downtrodden, to achieve fairness for the victims of prejudice, to bring peace in times of strife, and, in her later years, to secure dignity for the elderly.

Miriam stood instinctively at the side of the underdog and recognized always that our

character as individuals and as a community was measured by our compassion.

Miriam's legacy includes a host of Westchester leaders, ranging from city council members to party officials to Members of Congress. It includes a stronger network of community services, especially Meals-on-Wheels of New Rochelle, which Miriam co-founded with her very close friend, Sister Miriam, and the Hugh Doyle Senior Center to which Miriam Jackson was totally devoted. It includes the city of New Rochelle itself, blessed by her presence since she moved there in 1931. And it includes two remarkable granddaughters whose lives honor Miriam's values and spirit.

Mr. Speaker, Miriam Jackson knew great tragedy in her life. More than 30 years ago, she lost her only child and, in 1992, she mourned the death of her beloved husband, Murray. But Miriam refused to surrender to grief.

Her heart was large enough to accept and draw meaning from even the most painful experience and generous enough to share that meaning with others. In the end, she was a source of unbridled joy and inspiration to those who knew her or knew of her.

We are poorer now for Miriam Jackson's passing, but forever richer for her life.

FDA'S "DOUBLE STANDARD" ON CFC INHALERS COULD LEAVE ASTHMA PATIENTS GASPING FOR AIR

HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 6, 1997

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, when most of us think about the Food and Drug Administration [FDA], we envision an agency that works diligently to expand the universe of safe and effective medications. So when I discovered that the FDA was actually proposing to reduce the number of proven medicines available to treat asthma and cystic fibrosis patients, I knew Congress had to act on behalf of patients. As a legislator representing thousands of asthma patients, and as a father of two daughters with asthma, I am appalled that FDA might ban medicines patients need to survive.

On March 6, 1997, the FDA initiated the first stage of a plan to phase-out the use of chlorofluorocarbons [CFC's] in metered-dose inhalers [MDI's], which are used by asthma and cystic fibrosis patients to breathe. This action was taken ostensibly to protect the ozone layer, despite the fact that less than 1 percent of all ozone-depleting substances in the atmosphere are caused by metered-dose inhalers.

In fact, the amount of CFC's that the EPA allows to be released from automobile air conditions over 1 year is about the same as 14 years of metered-dose inhaler emissions. If you combined all sources of CFCs allowed by the EPA in 1 year, it would equal 64 years of MDI emissions. And yet the only CFC products targeted for elimination this year are inhalers.

It is also interesting to note, Mr. Speaker, that while the FDA and EPA are rushing to

eliminate CFC inhalers, they continue to allow the use of variety of CFC products, including bear-repellent pepper sprays, document preservation sprays, and certain fire extinguishers. This is clearly a case of misplaced priorities—how can historical document sprays be considered more essential than products that protect our children's lives? And while American children and senior citizens will have their treatment regimens disrupted by the FDA's plan, nations like China and Indonesia will be pumping tons of CFC's into the atmosphere from hair sprays and air conditioners until the year 2010.

Not surprisingly, the FDA's plan has generated a fire storm of opposition from patients, respiratory therapists, and physicians: nearly 10,000 letters in opposition have been received to date by the FDA. A coalition of stakeholder organizations reviewed the FDA proposal in May and concluded that the FDA's approach banning therapeutic classes was "flawed and must be re-evaluated." The patient and provider organizations also stated that the FDA plan "has the potential to disrupt therapeutic regimens * * * and limit physician treatment options."

It is important to institute a transition strategy that will eventually eliminate the use of CFC's. However, the FDA's proposal is deeply flawed and should be scrapped in favor of a plan that puts patients—not international bureaucrats—first.

To ensure that the interests of patients are upheld throughout the formation of our country's MDI transition strategy, my colleague and friend from Florida, Congressman CLIFF STEARNS and I introduced legislation—H.R. 2221—that will temporarily suspend the FDA's proposed framework until a new proposal can be crafted. We have also urged the conferees working on the FDA reform bill—H.R. 1411—to include legislative language protecting the rights of 30 million respiratory patients to maintain access to the medications they need to survive.

Earlier today, I was honored to meet Tommy Farese. Tommy, who is 9 years old, and lives in Spring Lake, N.J., has had asthma since the age of 2. One of the asthma inhalers Tommy uses to breathe—Proventil—would be eliminated under the FDA plan in favor of a non-CFC version that has not been approved by the FDA for use by children. Unless the FDA's proposal is changed, Tommy could lose access to the medicine he needs to breathe and live. Why should Tommy, and 5 million kids like him, have to face this dilemma?

In my view, any plan to remove safe and effective medications from the marketplace needs to place the interests of children like Tommy Farese first and foremost. Sadly, the FDA plan fails in this regard. Indeed, the FDA plan presumes that CFC-free inhalers serve all patient subpopulations—such as children and the elderly—equally well, despite the fact that children have special needs and many drug therapies are not interchangeable.

Mr. Speaker, I call upon the FDA to stop their proposed ban of asthma inhalers and put forward a new proposed rule only after Congress reconvenes. In addition, I urge the conferees to H.R. 1411 to include legislative language that will stop the FDA from implementing this terribly flawed and environ-

mentally marginal proposal. If the FDA insists on moving forward with their antipatient plan anyway, Congress should debate and pass the Sterans-Smith bill—HR 221—to allow asthma patients like Tommy Farese retain access to their medicine.

KENT L. HUBER

HON. JAMES A. BARCIA

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 6, 1997

Mr. BARCIA. Mr. Speaker, the people of Bay County suffered a tremendous loss this week with the unfortunate accident that took the life of Kent L. Huber, a gentleman who was a professional pilot who offered his skills to those in need. Memorial services are being held tomorrow, and I want to extend my deepest sympathies to his wife Sue Carol, their four daughters, and friends.

This tragedy reminds us of the limits that each of us face. We may take every day, every month, and every year for granted, even though we never know how many more we truly have remaining. We keep thinking that we can correct tomorrow, what we should have corrected today. Given enough time, we might remember to appreciate what people did for us, or people might forget what we did to them.

I am sure that Kent Huber was fortunate enough to not have had those regrets because of the way he lived his life. We all have demands on our time, and carefully guard whatever portion we have for ourselves. Kent Huber was most generous with his free moments, making sure that people who needed air transport for medical care had the benefit of his services. As a pilot for the national organization Wings of Mercy, he often provided transport, just as he did this past Sunday when he brought someone back from the Mayo Clinic. He also each Fourth of July offered a round-trip flight to Mackinac Island as a grand prize at the Bay City Fireworks Festival.

His family was very important to him, especially his concern for children. He carried this special love forward in his service on the Bangor Township Board of Education, where he devoted himself to improving the stepping stone of education for children.

Mr. Speaker, the loss of a loved one is a tragedy for any family. The loss of a caring, committed individual like Kent is a devastating one for the community. Kent Huber will be missed by all of us who knew him, and by those who benefited from his willingness to give so unselfishly of himself. I ask you and all of our colleagues to join me in offering our heartfelt sympathies to his family, and our wishes that the way Kent Huber lived his life will serve as a sterling example for others in our community.

JOINT RESOLUTION—NAVY
ASIATIC FLEET

HON. WALTER B. JONES

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 6, 1997

Mr. JONES. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to rise today to introduce legislation commending the sailors and marines who served in the U.S. Navy Asiatic Fleet. I commend the actions of Senator WARNER who first heard and responded to the call of these forgotten heroes with his introduction of Senate Joint Resolution 30.

While many of my colleagues may not be familiar with the efforts waged by the Asiatic Fleet, I am here today to tell you of their critical role in American security interests. From the early 1900's until just after Pearl Harbor, the fleet sailed courageously across the coastal waters between China and the Philippines, as well as in Russian waters and on the straits and narrows of Malaysia and Indonesia during this very dynamic period in history.

The Asiatic Fleet had originally been established in August 1910 as a successor of the Asiatic Station, to protect American lives and property in the Philippines and in China. The Asiatic Fleet sailed the seas in defense of American interests in the Southeast Asian waters until 1942.

In the final years of the Asiatic Fleet operations, these sailors and marines distinguished themselves by defending against the tidal wave of Japanese aggression. Fighting against the larger modern Japanese naval forces were the fleet's 3 cruisers, 13 WWI-vintage destroyers, 29 submarines, and a handful of gunboats and patrol aircraft. In all, the fleet lost 22 ships. 1,826 were killed and over 500 were said to be placed in prison camps. Sadly, many of these sailors taken prisoner were beaten, tortured, and killed in the most gruesome of manners.

Regrettably, Congress and the American people have never risen to recognize the valiant actions of this Asiatic Fleet, the precursor to today's 7th Fleet. I rise today dedicated to granting long overdue recognition of the heart-breaking struggles of the fleet that fought alone against the overwhelming modern Japanese Navy. It is altogether fitting and appropriate that this Nation pause and reflect upon the noble actions of these fine sailors and marines of the Asiatic Fleet.

It is for these reasons that today I will join my colleague in the Senate, Senator WARNER, to introduce a resolution calling for the recognition of the 56th anniversary of the sinking of the Asiatic Fleet's flagship, the U.S.S. *Houston*. This resolution supports the efforts of the Senate to designate March 1, 1998 as the "United States Navy Asiatic Fleet Memorial Day." I call upon my colleagues to join me today in this effort to give these forgotten heroes Congress' support for long awaited recognition.

The battles fought by the U.S.S. *Houston* in her service to the Asiatic Fleet are best told in the Dictionary of American Naval Fighting Ships. I would ask that the history of the U.S.S. *Houston* be printed following my remarks.

DICTIONARY OF AMERICAN NAVAL FIGHTING SHIPS

VOLUME III—NAVY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS, NAVAL HISTORY DIVISION, WASHINGTON

With the outbreak of war between China and Japan in 1932, *Houston* got underway 31 January for Shanghai to protect American lives and property. She landed Marine and Navy gun platoons to help stabilize the situation and remained in the area, with the exception of a good will cruise to the Philippines in March and one to Japan in May 1933, until being relieved by *Augusta* 17 November 1933. The cruiser sailed to San Francisco to join the Scouting Force, and for the years preceding World War II participated in Fleet Problems and maneuvers in the Pacific. During this period *Houston* made several special cruises. President Roosevelt came on board 1 July 1934 at Annapolis, Md., for a cruise of almost 12,000 miles through the Caribbean and to Portland, Oreg., by way of Hawaii. *Houston* also carried Assistant Secretary of the Navy Henry L. Roosevelt on a tour of the Hawaiian Islands, returning to San Diego 15 May 1935. After a short cruise in Alaskan waters, the cruiser returned to Seattle and embarked the President again 3 October 1935 for a vacation cruise to the Cerros Islands, Magdalena Bay, Cocos Islands, and Charleston, S.C. *Houston* also celebrated the opening of the Golden Gate bridge at San Francisco 28 May 1937, and carried President Roosevelt for a Fleet Review at the same city 14 July 1938.

Houston became flagship of the U.S. Fleet 19 September 1938, when Rear Admiral Bloch broke his flag on board her, and maintained that status until 28 December; when she returned to the Scouting Force. Continuing the now-familiar routine of training exercises, she got underway for Fleet Problem 20, 4 January 1939 from San Francisco, sailed to Norfolk and Key West, and there embarked the President and the Chief of Naval Operations, Admiral Leahy, for the duration of the problem. She arrived Houston, Tex., 7 April for a brief visit before returning to Seattle, where she arrived 30 May.

Assigned as flagship Hawaiian Detachment, the cruiser arrived Pearl Harbor after her post-overhaul shakedown 7 December 1939, and continued in that capacity until returning to Mare Island 17 February 1940. Sailing to Hawaii, she departed 3 November for the Philippine Islands as the world situation grew darker. Arriving Manila, 19 November 1940, she became flagship of Admiral Hart, Commander Asiatic Fleet.

As the war crisis deepened, Admiral Hart deposed his fleet in readiness. On the night of the Pearl Harbor attack, *Houston* got underway from Penay Island with fleet units bound for Darwin, Australia, where she arrived 28 December 1941 by way of Balikpapan and Surabaya. After patrol duty she joined the ABDA (American-British-Dutch-Australian) naval force at Surabaya. Air raids were frequent in the area, and *Houston's* gunners splashed four planes 4 February as Admiral Doorman, RNN, took his force to engage Japanese reported to be at Balikpapan. *Houston* took one hit, disabling her No. 3 turret, and cruiser *Marblehead* was so damaged that she had to be sent out of the battle area. Doorman was forced to abandon his advance.

Returning to Australia, *Houston* departed 15 February with a small convoy to reinforce the garrison on Timor. Before the day was out, the group was forced to beat off numerous air attacks, and next morning the Japanese attacked in full force. During this de-

fensive action, *Houston* distinguished herself by driving off nearly the entire raid without damage to her transports.

Receiving word that the major Japanese invasion force was approaching Java protected by a formidable surface unit, Admiral Doorman resolutely determined to meet and seek to destroy the main convoy. Sailing 26 February with *Houston*, HMAs *Perth*, HNMS *De Ruyter*, HMS *Exeter*, JNMS *Java* and 10 destroyers, he met the Japanese support force under Admiral Takagi consisting of 4 cruisers and 13 destroyers. In the Battle of the Java Sea which followed, Doorman's forces fought valiantly, but were doomed by lack of air cover and communication difficulties. The ships met for the first time in the late afternoon, and as Japanese destroyers laid smoke the cruisers of both fleets opened fire. After one ineffective torpedo attack the Japanese light cruisers and destroyers launched a second at 1700, this attack sinking *Kortenaer*, *Exeter* and destroyer *Electra* were hit by gunfire, *Electra* fatally, and at 1730 Admiral Doorman turned south toward the Java coast, not wishing to be diverted from his main purpose, the destruction of the convoy itself. With dogged fighting spirit he dodged another torpedo attack and followed the coastline, during which time *Jupiter* was sunk, either by mine or internal explosion. Then *Encounter* was detached to pick up survivors from *Kortenaer*, and the American destroyers, their torpedoes expended, were ordered back to Surabaya. Now with no destroyer protection, Doorman's four remaining ships turned north again in a last gallant attempt to stop the invasion of Java.

At 2300 the same night, the cruisers again encountered the Japanese surface group. On parallel courses the opposing units opened fire, and the Japanese launched a devastating torpedo attack 30 minutes later. *De Ruyter* and *Java* caught in a spread of 12 torpedoes, exploded and sank, carrying their captains and Admiral Doorman down with them.

Before losing contact with *Perth* and *Houston*, Doorman had ordered them to retire. This was accomplished, but the next day the two ships steamed boldly into Banten Bay, hoping to damage the Japanese invasion forces there. The cruisers were almost torpedoed as they approached the bay, but evaded the nine torpedoes launched by destroyer *Fubuki*. The cruisers then sank one transport and forced three others to beach. A destroyer squadron blocked Sunda Strait, their means of retreat, and on the other hand large cruisers *Mogami* and *Mikuma* stood dangerously near. The result was foreordained, but *Houston* and *Perth* fought valiantly. *Perth* came under fire at 2336 and in an hour had been sunk from gunfire and torpedo hits. *Houston* then fought alone, her guns blazing at the enemy all around her, a champion at bay. Soon after midnight she took a torpedo and began to lose headway. During this time *Houston's* gunners scored hits on three different destroyers and sank a minesweeper, but suffered three more torpedo explosions in quick succession. Captain Rooks was killed by a bursting shell at 0030 and as the ship came to a stop Japanese destroyers swarmed over her machine gunning the decks. A few minutes later the gallant *Houston*, her name written imperishably in the records of heroism, rolled over and sank, her ensign still flying.

Houston's fate was not known by the world for almost 9 months, and the full story of her courageous fight was not fully told until after the war was over and her survivors were liberated from prison camps. Captain

Rooks received posthumously the Medal of Honor for this extraordinary heroism.

In addition to two battle stars, *Houston* was awarded the Presidential Unit Citation.

TRIBUTE TO THE HONORABLE
PHILLIP LEWIS SOTO

HON. ESTEBAN EDWARD TORRES

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 6, 1997

Mr. TORRES. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to pay tribute to a great American who has passed on from the California sociopolitical scene. A true friend of mine who I shall miss after a long illness.

Phil Soto was born on March 3, 1926 in the east LA neighborhood of Boyle Heights. During World War II, he served as a bombardier in the South Pacific, flying B-17's and B-29's. After the war, he helped found the GI Forum, a foundation that serves veterans of Mexican American heritage.

In 1948, Phil married Nell Manuel Garcia and began a family. He started his career in the television repair business in the San Gabriel Valley community of La Puente, where he was active in little league and local civic issues. In 1956, Phil helped manage the city of La Puente city-hood campaign. In 1958 he was elected to the La Puente City Council where he served until 1962. He was a local campaign manager for the John F. Kennedy 1960 Presidential campaign.

In the 1950's Phil Soto helped organize labor initiatives with the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and the United Farm Workers, working closely with the late Caesar Chavez. One of the many accomplishments of Phil Soto was to petition the Attorney General to release Caesar Chavez after he was arrested and beaten by police during the union's early organizing days. When the Attorney General refused, Phil rode a bus to Delano, CA, and spent the night in jail with Mr. Chavez to guarantee his protection. On a later occasion, he spent another night in jail with Dolores Huerta, the current UFW president.

In 1962, Phil was elected to the 50th District of the California Assembly; the first of two members of Latino heritage elected to serve in the assembly in the 20th century; the other being John Moreno.

As a California Assemblyman, Phil Soto was a pioneer and role model for future Latino community leaders and elected officials. Through his dedication to the principles of the Democratic Party, he became a champion of the rights of farm workers and human rights. He also fought to improve the quality of life for all Californians through his support of public education, water projects, and other public works projects. Phil was the first of many leaders to help define the role of Latinos in modern California politics.

In 1966, Governor Ronald Reagan's Republican sweep and Phil and Nell's opposition to the growing war in Vietnam left Phil without an assembly seat. But the call to public service remained strong and Phil accepted an appointment from President Johnson to help establish economic development and job training

programs in east Los Angeles. During this time, he implemented the programs he had fought for during his legislative career.

In 1968, Phil Soto's commitment to labor, jobs and his advocacy for Latino rights and equality was recognized by the Robert Kennedy Presidential primary campaign in California and he was asked to serve as a key adviser.

In his later years, Phil played the role of teacher, role model, and senior adviser for a new generation of Latino leaders and elected officials. One early race was the unsuccessful city election in east Los Angeles, which, had it been successful, would have resulted in the election of his wife Nell and future State Senator Richard Polanco to the east Los Angeles City Council. In 1988, he successfully helped elect his wife to the Pomona City Council and secure an appointment to the board of directors of the air quality management district.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues assembled here to join with me in paying condolences to his survivors, Nell his wife and a Pomona City Council member, sons; Phil IV, Robert, Michael, Patrick, Tom, and daughter Anna.

"TAXPAYER VICTORIES"

HON. RON PACKARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 6, 1997

Mr. PACKARD. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the American Taxpayer. I am proud of the accomplishments of my Republican colleagues, under the leadership of Speaker GINGRICH, to provide meaningful tax relief for hard-working American's.

This year has truly been historic. The Republican-led Congress has given the parents of 41 million children under 17 a child tax credit. We have created education savings accounts to allow parents to begin saving for their children's education. We have cut the capital gains tax rate to encourage savings and investment, creating more jobs. And we have slashed the oppressive death tax rate so that family farms and businesses can stay in the family.

Mr. Speaker, I have read the letters and taken the calls from my constituents and I know our work to help the American taxpayer is still not done. The people of the 48th Congressional District Add their voice to the rest of America's in calling for more tax relief and a complete overhaul of the overburdensome IRS code.

Over the next several months, Republicans in Congress will continue to work on behalf of families and the hardworking parents that keep them together. This week, in several places across the Nation, Republican victories at the polls once again proved that taxes are the issue voters care about.

Mr. Speaker, we worked hard this year to give taxpayers their first tax cut in sixteen years. As we begin to prepare our agenda for 1998, lets make it another tax cutting year and lets win another victory for America's families.

CONCERNING THE DISTINGUISHED CAREER OF DAVID J. McCARTHY

HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 7, 1997

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise to sing well deserved praises for David J. McCarthy, Jr., who is retiring from the Georgetown University Law Center as professor and former dean after 37 years. Every Member of this body knows well that Georgetown is among the Nation's top law schools. Not every Member knows how the law school got that way. Great law schools do not just happen. They are made, not born.

One of those who made it happen was Dave McCarthy. Dave was dean at a critical moment for the Law Center in this century from 1975 to 1983. During Dave's tenure, the Law Center firmly established itself as the first-rate institution it has been known to be ever since.

After his service as dean, Dave McCarthy remained at the Law Center as Carmack Waterhouse Professor of State and Local Government. Dave was a graduate of the Law Center he later was to lead and, as a student, was managing editor of the Georgetown Law Journal. In addition to his law degree, Dave earned an L.L.M. and was awarded an honorary doctorate by Georgetown. His career has been enriched by abundant other activities as well, including service as Chair of the American Association of Law Schools Accreditation Committee, on the Citizens Choice National Commission on the IRS, and the Individual Taxpayer, and on the Executive Committee of the D.C. Pretrial Services Agency.

David McCarthy's service to Georgetown University, to the profession, and to this community has been exemplary. I know that the House of Representatives would want to join me in saluting David J. McCarthy.

INTRODUCTION OF THE MEDICARE VENIPUNCTURE FAIRNESS ACT

HON. NICK J. RAHALL II

OF WEST VIRGINIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 7, 1997

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce a bill titled the Medicare Venipuncture Fairness Act of 1997, to reinstate payment under Medicare for home health services consisting of venipuncture based solely on blood monitoring, and to require the Secretary of Health and Human Services to study the appropriate use of venipuncture under the Medicare Program. This essential Medicare home health benefit was denied in the recently passed Balanced Budget Act, and will affect literally thousands of vulnerable Medicare beneficiaries.

Over the past 3 weeks, I have received more than 234 letters from concerned Medicare patients, or their family members and caregivers in my District expressing their grave concern over the devastating impact this provision will have on seriously ill and disabled seniors.

As I introduce this legislation today, I am pleased to be joined in sponsoring the bill by my friends and distinguished colleagues, Representatives POSHARD, MOLLOHAN, CLAYTON, KILPATRICK, MCINTYRE, FROST, COSTELLO, CLEMENT, BAESLER, ADERHOLT, BOUCHER, and CRAMER.

Of the 38 million Medicare recipients in the United States, we know that approximately 4 million receive some type of home health benefit—this is the only number HCFA has available. Speaking of HCFA—the Health Care Financing Administration, it is useful and telling to note that while the agency claims the venipuncture prohibition was put into law to fight fraud and abuse in the Medicare home health benefit, there are no studies or reports that exist, either from HCFA, the HHS Inspector General or the General Accounting Office [GAO], linking blood monitoring in home care to fraud, waste, or abuse. Removing blood monitoring as a qualifying service for the Medicare home health benefit was a vast overreaction—indeed it was a solution in search of a problem in my view.

Mr. Speaker, if we start down that slippery slope of denying or withdrawing services because some unscrupulous provider decides to defraud or abuse the system, we will have to terminate nearly every federally supported benefit program that exists today.

Another important point to remember is that the need for blood monitoring does not automatically result in eligibility for home health care. An individual must meet all of the very detailed and specific eligibility requirements for home health care and services must be prescribed by a physician. Currently, nearly 1 million home health beneficiaries need blood monitoring.

In rural communities where nearly 38 percent of residents are unserved by public transportation, Medicare beneficiaries who need blood monitoring will face special problems. In these areas, travel by the elderly, sick or disabled seniors is nearly impossible. Ambulance services would cost as much as \$250 a trip—much, much more costly than paying for blood monitoring at home. Moreover, if these beneficiaries cannot get proper blood monitoring services, they will end up in institutions like hospitals or nursing homes at a much higher cost to Medicare.

One of the senior citizens from my congressional district who wrote to me says that he suffers from Black Lung disease, is confined to a wheelchair on 24-hour oxygen, and suffers from heart problems for which he takes medication plus blood thinners. How vulnerable can you get? How can this man or his caregiver get to a doctor's office or a laboratory for timely and medically necessary blood monitoring?

My colleagues, it is one thing to penalize unscrupulous providers by cutting off reimbursement under Medicare, but to penalize the sick, disabled elderly who have not committed fraud or abused the system is quite another. The 234 Medicare beneficiaries in my district who have contacted me concerning this loss in their benefit, are confused and afraid—confused because they've done nothing wrong, afraid because they can't get to an outside facility, physician, or laboratory to get blood samples taken. They do not know what will

happen to them, the stability of their health, or their peace of mind. They believe their ability to remain in their own homes, as opposed to a hospital or nursing home, hangs in the balance.

In the name of fairness, I urge my colleagues to cosponsor the Medicare Venipuncture Fairness Act so that we can rectify this injustice to Medicare beneficiaries. The legislation not only repeals the provision in the BBA that denies home health services based solely on blood monitoring, but mandates a study to look at past abuses in the benefit and to recommend standards for the appropriate use of venipuncture services.

Time is of the essence. I call upon my colleagues to join with me quickly so that we can defeat this proposal before it becomes effective on February 5, 1998, leaving thousands of needy Americans without a vital health care benefit.

If you wish to cosponsor, please call me or Mrs. Kyle on my staff at X53452.

COMMENDATION OF BUTLER HIGH
SCHOOL GOLDEN TORNADO
MARCHING BAND

HON. PHIL ENGLISH

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 7, 1997

Mr. ENGLISH of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, on Thanksgiving this year, the New York's Macy's parade will step off, headed by a band from Pennsylvania's 21st District.

The Butler High School Golden Tornado Marching Band is the proud representative of the Butler Area School District, and the community of Butler. The community, located 40 miles north of Pittsburgh, supports the band with over \$84,000 in new uniforms, 10 buses, 2 equipment trucks, and a van to transport the band to its performances.

The band, led by Mr. Vincent James Sanzotti, has four directors, a dance team adviser, and a twirler adviser. They provide not only the technical skills, but that important, intangible ingredient of leadership and inspiration that are so necessary to success.

Mr. Sanzotti and his colleagues are privileged to work with the youth of Butler. This year the band has 367 young men and women in its ranks. Day in, day out, these kids practice, and practice hard. That determined work has paid off with a long, winning tradition. The Golden Tornado has won a slew of first place awards in competitions and parades over the years. It has even been featured in four different Pittsburgh Steelers performances.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud of the Butler Golden Tornado Marching Band, and the fact that they will be leading the Macy's parade. Our televisions often carry stories of youths in trouble. On Thanksgiving Day our television sets will show 367 Butler teenagers who are making music, not trouble.

IN HONOR OF DESPINA MARANGOS

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 7, 1997

Mrs. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Despina Marangos, one of my constituents who represents the hard-working spirit of a first generation American, on her 80th birthday.

Despina Marangos was born in Bethlehem, PA, on November 14, 1917. Despina's parents, Zaharias Kyriacou from Cyprus and Chrsanthy Protoulis from Lesvos, Greece, had entered the United States through Ellis Island in the early 1900's.

When Despina moved to New York at age six and enrolled in P.S. 116, her English language skills were limited. yet she graduated as valedictorian of her class and went on to attend Julia Richman High school where she was an honor student.

Despina's devotion to her family and community was evident in her willingness to act as an interpreter. Her devotion to her family was further exhibited during the Depression when Despina entered the work force at an early age to work with her mother in the garment industry.

At age 20, Despina met Pantelis John Maragos from Cyprus. They were married just before her 21st birthday on November 6, 1938, at Zodofo Pygi Greek Orthodox Church in the Bronx. Despina and Pantelis celebrated their 59th wedding anniversary just yesterday.

Despina continued to work until her daughter, mary Ann, was born in 1943. but, during World War II, Pantelis was sent overseas with the Navy. Despina was forced to move in with her parents and take a job at a defense plant in Long Island City. She worked nights and cared for her child during the day.

After the war, Pantelis returned and their son, John Zaharias, was born in 1950. Despina continued to enrich her life with reading, helping her children and caring for her aging parents. She also found time to be a den mother and an officer in the Women's Auxiliary and in the Parents' Association.

In 1959, a new phase of Despina's life began when she went back to work for the Christmas season at Macy's. Her work was so exemplary that Macy's retained her for 30 years. Since retiring, she has remained active in the retiree chapter of her union, Macy's Local 1S, and in the senior center she and Pantelis attend, where she is a board member.

As grandparents, Despina and Pantelis often travel with their granddaughters, Cindy and Denise. Even with Pantelis recovering from a stroke a year ago, they still make short trips. They are both working hard on his recovery and look forward to the day they can travel freely again.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that my colleagues rise with me in this tribute to Despina Marangos, the daughter of immigrants who has combined the best of her hellenic heritage with the opportunities America has provided.

THE TROPICAL FOREST
CONSERVATION ACT

HON. ROB PORTMAN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 7, 1997

Mr. PORTMAN. Mr. Speaker, today I am pleased to introduce with my colleagues, the gentleman from Ohio, Mr. KASICH, and the gentleman from Indiana, Mr. HAMILTON, the Tropical Forest Conservation Act of 1998. The purpose of this bipartisan legislation is to re-channel existing resources to facilitate debt for nature swaps with lesser developed countries that contain some of the world's most biologically diverse tropical forests. Now is the time for action.

Despite all of the controversy over global warming, there is a consensus that tropical forests provide a wide range of benefits to citizens of the United States and people around the world. Tropical forests harbor a major share of the Earth's biological resources, which provide the ingredients for life-saving medicines and the genetic sources to revitalize agricultural crops that supply most of the world's food. They play a critical role as carbon sinks in reducing greenhouse gases in the atmosphere and moderating potential global climate change. And these forests regulate hydrological cycles on which far-flung agricultural and coastal resources depend. In short, tropical forests are essential to sustaining life, treating deadly diseases, and preserving the agricultural economy.

Tragically, over half of the tropical forests on Earth have disappeared and the rapid rate of deforestation and degradation of these sensitive ecosystems continues unabated. In the past year alone, more than 30 million acres of tropical forests were lost. Such a record cannot continue without a dramatic impact on our environment for our generation and those to come.

Many of these biologically rich environments are located in less developed countries with significant amounts of U.S. debt. These countries have urgent needs for investment and capital for development and have allocated a significant amount of their forests to logging concessions. Poverty and economic pressures on the populations of developing countries have, over time, resulted in clearing of vast areas of forest for conversion to agriculture, which is often unsustainable in the poor soils underlying tropical forests. Mounting debts put more pressure on countries to sell off or convert their tropical forests for other uses.

The Tropical Forest Conservation Act addresses the underlying causes of tropical deforestation and gives countries tangible incentives to protect their tropical forests.

The act builds upon the framework of President Bush's Enterprise for the Americas Initiative [EAI]. Under EAI, up to \$154 million was provided to environmental trust funds in Latin American countries to protect tropical rain forests through debt for nature swaps.

The Tropical Forest Conservation Act amends the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 to provide the President authority to: First, reduce debt owned to the United States that is outstanding as of January 1, 1997, as a result

of concessional loans; second, to reduce any amount owed to the United States outstanding as of January 1, 1997, as a result of any credits extended under title I of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954; and third, to sell to any eligible purchaser, or reduce or cancel, any loan made before January 1, 1997, to any eligible country or any agency under the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945. Appropriations are authorized for these purposes for fiscal years 1999, 2000 and 2001.

The bill initially targets specific countries and gives the President discretion over time to designate countries that meet the criteria for designation. It facilitates debt for nature swaps in those developing countries that have tropical forests with the greatest degree of biodiversity and under the most severe threat. Such countries must also meet the criteria established by Congress under the EAI, including, among other things, that the government must be democratically elected, has not repeatedly provided support for acts of international terrorism, is not failing to cooperate on international narcotics control matters, and does not engage in a consistent pattern of gross violations of internationally recognized human rights.

Each beneficiary country will establish a tropical forest fund. Amounts deposited in the fund will be used to preserve, maintain, and restore tropical forests in those countries. There is accountability in the process—such funds shall be administered and overseen by U.S. Government officials, environmental nongovernmental organizations active in the beneficiary country, and scientific or academic organizations.

The goal of the Tropical Forest Conservation Act of 1998 is to help protect the planet's remaining storehouses of biological diversity. These forests have a direct impact on U.S. taxpayers—on the air we breathe, the food we eat and the medicines that are developed to cure disease. Action is needed now in these developing countries to address the underlying causes of deforestation and environmental degradation so that these important ecosystems can be preserved before it is too late.

This legislation has strong support in the environmental community, including Conservation International, the Nature Conservancy, and the World Wildlife Fund strongly support this legislation.

We look forward to working with our colleagues on a bipartisan basis and with the administration to protect these invaluable resources.

TRIBUTE TO HENRY KUIPER

HON. DUNCAN HUNTER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 7, 1997

Mr. HUNTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the extraordinary service and dedication of a constituent in my district, Mr. Henry "Hank" Kuiper of El Centro, CA. Hank is a devoted member of this community serving the city of El Centro for the past 12 years, 3 of these as mayor. He is soon retiring and I

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

would like to take a moment to commend his dedicated service in local government and community programs.

Hank's involvement and accomplishments extend well beyond his 12 year tenure with the city council. Aside from being a member of the small business community, he also served as a member of the Joint Powers Insurance Authority, Air Pollution Control Board, Citizens Advisory Committee—Centinela State Prison, Border Trade Alliance, Free Trade Commission, and was appointed by Secretary of Interior Bruce Babbitt to the Colorado River Flood Way Task Force.

Hank is a symbol of commitment and dedication to his fellow citizens and community. He has pledged a great share of his life to the service of others and he has surely made El Centro a better place to live. Today, let us honor him for his unwavering contributions. Mr. Hank Kuiper is well deserving and I wish him great happiness in his future endeavors.

HONORING THE CITIZENS ADVICE BUREAU

HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 7, 1997

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to praise the Citizens Advice Bureau, an organization started in the Bronx 25 years ago which has helped thousands of people to make a better life.

The CAB is a multiservice organization founded by clergy, community activists, and social workers who were concerned about the rising level of poverty and the massive housing loss the Bronx was suffering. From a single office it has expanded to 20 offices serving an area with a population of 600,000.

It was a pioneer in the consumer protection field, entitlements and advocacy for senior citizens. In its initial years, it worked for affordable housing and tenant protection. In the late 1980's, CAB was one of the first Bronx organizations to implement an AIDS services program. In the 1990's, its transitional housing program and family relocation services enabled more than 1,000 families to stabilize their lives and secure permanent housing. Its eviction prevention program has kept 10,000 families in permanent housing.

The CAB now works to provide immigrants with help and guidance. Every year more than 1,500 young people participate in its early childhood development programs, summer camp, and teen programs.

The Homeless Outreach Team patrols 24 hours a day, 7 days a week in streets, highways, and parks to find and help homeless people. Because of their efforts not a single homeless person has died in the Bronx during the past two winters.

The CAB helps those in need, making the Bronx a better place for people of all ages. It deserves thanks from all of us.

November 7, 1997

HELPING EMPOWER LOW-INCOME PARENTS [HELP] SCHOLARSHIPS AMENDMENTS OF 1997

SPEECH OF

HON. BOB SCHAFFER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 4, 1997

Mr. BOB SCHAFFER of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I would like to address the comments made earlier in this debate by the gentleman from California [Mr. MARTINEZ]. I would refer the House to the RECORD on this matter, for the gentleman misquoted my remarks and blatantly mischaracterized by comments which were clearly made in support of competitive schools and free-market economics.

Observations previously expressed by me on the House floor were obviously directed at those Government-owned schools which are absolutely terrified by school choice. Without question, this excludes the majority of education institutions in America today which embrace competition and are competitive. In fact, they compete very well. I would suggest the gentleman visit Colorado and see for himself how charter schools, intradistrict choice, and post-secondary enrollment options have resulted in more opportunities for schoolchildren. Perhaps these kinds of schools exist in his State too.

Mr. Speaker, never have I equated America's public schools with a Communist legacy, as the gentleman from California suggested. In fact, I have never before mentioned both in one speech.

Any comments I have made regarding Government monopolies were plainly an indication that centrally planned economies found in other countries are models of failure. In fact the Communist legacy was a failure because that party's economic policies guaranteed mediocrity. The purpose of this observation was also plainly meant as a warning to avoid allowing our Federal Government to trample on our federalist traditions and restrain competitiveness with respect to educating children.

Quite the contrary, our Government should resist such tendencies of some bureaucracies to limit competition and establish monopolies. That was the clear point of my speech which was properly received by the majority of our colleagues.

It is regrettable that anyone would misinterpret these remarks as anything other than an admonition against Government monopolies and in favor of competitive schools which again constitute the vast majority of American institutions.

I hereby reaffirm my strong support for a thriving public education system. I restate my rejection of increased Federal intrusion in local school settings, and I fully approve of the innovations in public education that are improving education quality for America's schoolchildren.

Mr. Speaker, we should resent any suggestions to the contrary and regard them as malicious in intent, certainly reckless in use. At these times, we do well to call upon the faculties of statesmanship and honor than invective.

The American people demand full and honest debate by their Representative in Congress, on the topics which matter most. Useful

dialog should be encouraged through intellectual discourse, not suppressed by partisan sniping, as is the effect of the mischaracterizations made by the gentleman from California.

Our devotion, instead should be toward the American children who have a right to expect first-rate learning opportunities. Perhaps today's lesson is one on the difference between statesmanship and imprudence.

FREEDOM OF SPEECH, FREEDOM
OF THE PRESS

HON. SAM FARR

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 7, 1997

Mr. FARR. Mr. Speaker, I want to address the House for a time about the sanctity of one of America's most treasured rights: the freedom of speech.

Freedom of speech is central to most every other right that we hold dear in the United States and serves to strengthen the democracy of our great country.

It is unfortunate, then, when actions occur that might be interpreted as contrary to this honored tenet.

Currently there is a dispute between journalists in my district and the new owners of the Monterey County Herald newspapers. All employees of the newspaper were required to re-apply for their jobs when the new owners took over the paper. Several of the employees—some of them prize-winning journalists—were not rehired.

This action has left many in the community feeling that the newspaper is acting unfairly toward the reporters and fearing that it will affect the tenor of the news reported. Further there are suspicions that the owners may be engaging in antiunion efforts, casting further pall on the ability of the paper to serve the reading public.

I urge every American—no matter the position they hold in this society of ours—to carefully consider the actions they take when those actions concern the dissemination of public information. Freedom of speech and freedom of the press are much too powerful rights to be lost to squabbles over the union or nonunion status of employees. They are too basic to the structure and fabric of American life to fall victim to bottom line dollar equations.

I know the fired employees and the new owners of the Herald continue to negotiate over this matter. I am hopeful that the two sides can come to a mutually satisfactory arrangement that leaves the journalists reporting, the paper profiting, and the reading public informed.

IN RECOGNITION OF NATIONAL
CHEMISTRY WEEK

HON. TIM ROEMER

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 7, 1997

Mr. ROEMER. Mr. Speaker, November 2 to 8, 1997 is the 10th celebration of National

Chemistry Week. I rise, today, in recognition of the members of the American Chemical Society who are volunteering their time this week to increase the public's understanding about the important role chemistry plays in the success of this Nation and in our everyday lives. Through hands-on activities, chemical demonstration programs, and a variety of other events, kids of all ages will learn and do chemistry.

The feature activity of the week is a national effort to test water hardness in local neighborhoods. Children are receiving copies of a Planet Chemistry activities booklet through their schools that allows them to be part of the national effort. They then go out and get a water sample from their local stream, lake, or well and use the test strip included in the booklet to determine the hardness of the water, and report their results through the ACS site on the Web. The test strips were produced by a company in my district, Environmental Test Systems of Elkhart, IN. I am proud to tell you that 2.6 million of these strips distributed in 650,000 copies of the booklet allowed this project to get children all over the country involved.

Volunteer chemists and chemical engineers of the ACS St. Joseph Valley Section in my home district also scheduled events, such as panel discussions and hand-on educational demonstrations, to highlight chemistry for their neighbors. Efforts like these are planned in almost every congressional district throughout the Nation.

Our ability to improve the living standards of citizens in America and around the globe depends upon our understanding of sciences like chemistry. Our food, clothing, houses, cars, medicines, defense—all the things we can see, taste, touch, or smell—depend on modern chemistry. Additionally, those involved in the chemistry field represent the type of skilled, high quality workers that are essential to this Nation's competitiveness.

So please join me, and the 152,000 chemists and chemical engineers of the American Chemical Society, in highlighting the fact that every single thing in our lives is in some way a result of chemistry in action.

THE TROPICAL RAINFOREST
CONSERVATION ACT OF 1998

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 7, 1997

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, today Mr. PORTMAN, Mr. KASICH, and I are introducing, the Tropical Rainforest Conservation Act of 1998. The purpose of this bill is to facilitate the protection of tropical rainforests through debt reduction with developing countries with tropical rainforests.

It is the established policy of the United States to seek the protection of the world's tropical rainforests, which provide a wide range of benefits to humankind. In spite of international assistance programs to conserve forest resources, tropical deforestation continues unabated.

Debt reduction can reduce economic pressures on developing countries and result in in-

creased protection for tropical rainforests. This bill will revitalize U.S. "debt-for-nature" programs, giving priority to countries that have rainforests with the highest level of biodiversity and under the most severe threat.

HONORING WESTCHESTER-PUTNAM
AFFIRMATIVE ACTION PROGRAM

HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 7, 1997

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, the Westchester-Putnam Affirmative Action Program is a non-profit, nonpartisan, interracial organization dedicated to providing job training and finding employment in the construction trades for minorities, women, and the economically disadvantaged. It is comprised of representatives of the construction trades, building contractors, minority and women's groups and is celebrating its 25th anniversary as a successful force for bringing minorities, women, and others into the construction trade.

It has placed more than 4,000 such people in construction related jobs throughout Westchester and Putnam Counties. It administers the only federally approved hometown plan to achieve compliance for the Executive order requiring minimum goals for the employment of women and minorities in the biconity area.

I am proud to say that all of its placements are from among the poor, bringing these people in the mainstream of productivity.

W-PAAP is celebrating by paying tribute to the Joseph T. Jackson Training Center and the man it was named after. The late Joseph T. Jackson was the first black master mechanic in the Nation.

Also being honored are those who helped make W-PAAP a success: the NYS Department of Labor, Westchester County, Con Edison, the contractors and labor unions, and original board members Virginia Monahan, Oriol Redd, Napoleon Holmes, and Thomas Green.

The success of W-PAAP is an inspiration to all and I give them my congratulations for all they have accomplished.

TRIBUTE TO NOVATO
COUNCILMEMBER ERNEST J. GRAY

HON. LYNN C. WOOLSEY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 7, 1997

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an outstanding public servant, Mr. Ernest J. Gray. Mr. Gray is retiring as councilmember for the city of Novato after 20 years of outstanding service. I wish I could join his family, friends, and colleagues in celebrating his distinguished career.

Mr. Gray is the city's longest serving councilmember. During his tenure, he served as Novato's mayor for four terms—more often than any other member of the council. Prior to joining the city council, he served on the Novato Planning Commission.

Ernie Gray's devotion to the community is admirable. He has been a member of the Blue Ribbon Task Force on the Homeless, the Highway 101 Corridor Action Committee, the Human rights Commission, and was involved with the Community Development Block Grant. And, he has worked tirelessly to complete the reuse of Hamilton Air Force Base.

Mr. Speaker, it is my great pleasure to pay tribute to Ernie Gray. His service to the residents of Novato will be greatly missed. I wish him the best in his retirement from public office.

INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION
TO PROHIBIT OSHA FROM USING
PENALTY QUOTAS

HON. CASS BALLENGER

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 7, 1997

Mr. BALLENGER. Mr. Speaker, over the past 3 years, the Subcommittee on Workforce Protections has held numerous hearings on issues surrounding OSHA, the Occupational Safety and Health Administration. While these hearings have considered a great many issues, time after time we have returned to the fundamental question: What is the purpose of OSHA? Is it to enforce rules that it has issued against supposedly recalcitrant employers? Or is it to promote workplace safety by whatever means that are most effective?

Consider these two quotes, from testimony the Subcommittee on Workforce Protections received from two recent directors of OSHA, one in the Bush administration, the second from the director of OSHA in the first Clinton administration.

Congress, for years, measured OSHA's effectiveness by the number of inspections completed, the number of serious citations issued, the number of dollar penalties collected, the number of willful violations issued and the number of criminal cases referred to the Justice Department for prosecution. Are these the appropriate measures to determine the effectiveness of this Act? Or should the question be: "Are hazards in the workplace being abated? Are injury rates being reduced?" That really is the crux of the issue: what is the most effective approach to achieving hazard abatement and injury reduction. Again, we are talking about changing long standing, systemic problems with the agency. Because the agency's success was measured for years by its punitive activity, it has become organized accordingly.

(Testimony of Dorothy Strunk, Subcommittee on Workforce Protections, March 8, 1995).

Many employers have complained that OSHA inspectors care less about worker safety than they do about meeting perceived "quotas" for citations and penalties. While OSHA has never used quotas, it has in the past used citations and penalties as performance measures. I have put a stop to this practice.

(Testimony of Joe Dear, Subcommittee on Workforce Protections, March 8, 1995).

My legislation would simply make the Clinton administration's commitment part of the

law. It makes clear that OSHA's purpose is to improve safety and health for employers and employees—not just enforcement.

Why is this legislation necessary if the Clinton administration has already stated it agrees with the policy? First, as the above statement indicates, OSHA's focus on enforcement numbers is long standing and systemic. Saying that the agency will change its personnel policies does not necessarily effectuate real change. Second, despite the Clinton administration's promise to change, the leadership of the agency continues to focus on enforcement measures as the purpose of the agency. Earlier this year, the acting assistant secretary for OSHA told all OSHA offices to increase the number of inspections in 1997, and to increase the number of large penalty cases. Third, putting this provision in the statute will help to assure employers and employees that OSHA's mission is not to collect money for the Federal Government, but to promote safety and health. I view this change as a small step, but in conjunction with other steps I am proposing, helpful to redirecting OSHA away from its focus on enforcement, rather than on safety and health.

CONGRATULATING DOZIER T.
ALLEN, JR.

HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 7, 1997

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Speaker, it is my distinct pleasure to congratulate Calumet Township Trustee, Dozier T. Allen, Jr., on his 30-year anniversary as an elected public official. Dozier will be honored for his years of dedicated service to the communities of northwest Indiana at an anniversary celebration, which will be entitled "Tribute to a Statesman." The event will be held on Thursday evening, November 20, 1997, at the Genesis Convention Center in Gary, IN. Dozier's family and friends, as well as many prominent community leaders, will attend this special event.

A native of Gary, IN, Dozier Allen began his political career in 1967, with his election to the post of Gary City councilman-at-large. With this election, he earned recognition for being the first Gary-born African-American to serve as councilman-at-large, and during his 5 years in this position, Dozier faithfully served several council committees, including Ordinance, Building and Grounds, Public Welfare, Police and Fire, and Housing and Urban Planning. Through his active participation in these committees, Dozier was instrumental in passing many important city ordinances and resolutions. Some such initiatives resulted in securing more money from the State of Indiana for education in Gary, securing Federal assistance for drug rehabilitation initiatives, and the annexation of Calumet Township to Gary.

While still a councilman-at-large, Dozier won the 1971 election for Calumet Township Trustee. Since then, he has been elected to seven consecutive 4-year terms, during which he has hired and managed over 500 employees, and effectively administered over \$300 million to assist more than 1.4 million impoverished fam-

ilies. During Dozier's 25-year stewardship, the Township Trustee's office has had an impeccable record. As township trustee, Dozier has also devoted much of his time to serving on several prestigious councils and committees, including: the Indiana Township Association's Metro Committee; the Governor's Indiana Metropolitan Poor Relief Council; the Lake County Welfare Board; the Lake County Mental Health Board; and the Indiana Township Trustee Association, of which he is still a member. During his distinguished political career, Dozier has earned the distinction of being elected to a major executive public office longer than any African-American citizen in the history of Indiana.

Dozier expressed his devotion to public service long before his election to office, however. He first served his country in combat during the Korean war. For his outstanding service in the National Guard, Dozier received a Bronze Star, a United Nations Service Medal, a National Defense Service Medal, a Good Conduct Medal, and an honorable discharge. Upon returning from the war in 1954, Dozier immediately became involved in the Gary young adult branch of the NAACP, and he actively participated in the elections of countless black public officials. In 1960, Dozier was one of the founders of Muigwithania, the first local African-American organization to have an independent impact on electing black public officials. Since that time, he has probably supported more campaigns for Gary citizens to become elected officials than any other person.

Dozier's humanitarian efforts have also positively impacted the community he serves. Over the years, Dozier has served as a board member or officer in countless organizations, always making a serious effort to contribute in a productive manner. In 1972, as a charter board member of the National Association for Sickle Cell Disease, Dozier successfully raised over \$18,000 locally. Sensitive and compassionate in the face of human suffering, health and human service initiatives have always been a priority for Dozier. Other successful fundraising efforts in which Dozier participated, including raising over \$12,000 for the National Civil Rights Hall of Fame in 1982-83, and over \$10,000 for the Poor People Hunger Relief in 1985, which replenished exhausted township funds. In recognition of his outstanding community service efforts, Dozier has received many awards, including: the Serenity House Appreciation Award; the Martin Luther King Jr. Drum Major Award; the Indiana Township Trustees' Association's Distinguished Service Award; the Indiana Department of Mental Health Outstanding Service Award; the American Red Cross Outstanding Service Award; the John F. Kennedy Leadership Award; and the NAACP Humanitarian Award.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and other distinguished colleagues to join me in commending Dozier T. Allen on his years of outstanding service to the communities of northwest Indiana. The hard work and leadership he has displayed, while positively impacting the lives of many, is truly admirable.

NOTING THE SUCCESS OF NASA'S
SEMMA PROJECT**HON. LOUIS STOKES**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 7, 1997

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, as we approach the 21st century, we are hearing reports that America's students are continuing to perform poorly in math and science. These skills will be critical in the highly technical society to which we are moving. I want to bring to the attention of my colleagues an exciting program that addresses this challenge. The program is enjoying great success in my home district, the 11th Congressional District of Ohio.

In 1993, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration [NASA] Lewis Research Center in Cleveland, OH, joined with Cuyahoga Community College in launching the Science, Engineering, Mathematics and Aerospace Academy [SEMMA]. The program was created to increase the number of under-represented and under-served students interested in science, mathematics, engineering, and technology careers. At the same time, SEMMA focuses on increasing the success rate of these students through innovative activities and programs.

I have had the opportunity of witnessing firsthand the success of this unique initiative. Students are placed in settings where they are allowed to imagine themselves on the surface of Mars, or flying across country in the mobile aeronautics laboratory. The students are not only developing strong math, science, and other technical skills, but they are also developing good leadership and communication skills.

For these reasons, the SEMMA program is being hailed as a great success. When it was first introduced, program heads set as a goal serving 1,000 students each program year. I am pleased to report that in its 4th program year, SEMMA served 1,939 students, nearly double the original goal.

Mr. Speaker, I am grateful that NASA Administrator Dan Goldin supports the SEMMA initiative. In my congressional district, a team of three individuals play critical roles in guaranteeing the program's success. I want to recognize these individuals, each of whom has a strong background in education. The individuals are: Dr. R. Lynn Bondurant, Jr.; Mr. John Hairston; and Dr. Jerry Sue Thornton.

Dr. Bondurant is the education programs officer in the external programs division at NASA Lewis Research Center. In this position, he is responsible for creating and implementing new educational programs, including SEMMA. He also recently completed a mobile aeronautics education laboratory. Prior to his employment at NASA Lewis, Lynn was a junior high school principal and curriculum coordinator. I should also note that Dr. Bondurant was the first education officer at the National Air and Space Museum. He is the recipient of numerous awards including NASA's Exceptional Service and Leadership Medals; and the Challenger Seven Award from the Challenger Center.

Mr. Speaker, Mr. John Hairston serves as director of external programs at NASA Lewis

Research Center. His responsibilities include the development and implementation of outreach, educational and informational programs that contribute to scientific literacy and high-light Lewis Research Center's expertise in research and technology. Prior to joining NASA, John spent 27 years with the Cleveland city schools where he now serves as a board member. He, too, has received NASA's Outstanding Leadership and Exceptional Achievement Medals. John is also a member of the Ohio Aerospace Council.

Dr. Jerry Sue Thornton is president of Cuyahoga Community College in Cleveland, OH. Under her leadership, the college serves 60,000 students annually through more than 70 degree programs. She has been instrumental in spearheading the implementation of unique programs to meet the needs of Cleveland students, including the SEMMA project and other technology initiatives. In addition to leading Cuyahoga Community College, Dr. Thornton is a board member of the Greater Cleveland Growth Association, Applied Industrial Technologies, and the Cleveland Foundation, just to name a few. She has also written for several publications, including books, book chapters and professional articles.

Mr. Speaker, I salute Dr. Bondurant, Mr. John Hairston, and Dr. Jerry Sue Thornton for their efforts in ensuring the success of the SEMMA program. On behalf of the students and parents within the 11th Congressional District, I applaud their commitment to educational excellence. In my opinion, the SEMMA project should be duplicated in congressional districts across the United States. It is my hope that this will be one of our goals for the future.

HONORING THE SERVICE OF ALASKA
VIETNAM ERA NATIVE VET-
ERANS**HON. DON YOUNG**

OF ALASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 7, 1997

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to introduce legislation on behalf of numerous Alaska Native veterans who answered the call of their country to serve, fight, and preserve the rights of all citizens of the United States during the Vietnam war. Many of these same Alaska Native veterans continue to serve their country by becoming involved in their communities, and in local and State government. Others continue to serve their country by their enlistment in the Alaska National Guard, a reserve component of the Army.

Alaska Natives, who were in service to their country during the Vietnam war, missed their opportunity to apply for a Native allotment under the Native Allotment Act. Many were in war zones and others had not received their application from the Bureau of Indian Affairs [BIA]. It is my firm belief that our Alaska Native Vietnam veterans merit the same rights as other Alaska Natives under this act. It is morally wrong of our country, of which our Alaska Native veterans are first class citizens, to deny them the basic right afforded to other Alaska

Native citizens under this act. This legislation will correct this inequity and give them the opportunity to apply for their allotment under the Native Allotment Act.

I think it is appropriate that I offer this legislation prior to our national observance of Veterans Day, November 11, 1997. My legislation respectfully requests of this administration not to tarnish the service of our Alaska Vietnam era Native veterans and to grant them the same rights to apply for their Native allotment.

Another provision in this bill would restore land to the Elim Native Corp. By Executive Order 2508, January 3, 1917, President Woodrow Wilson set aside the Norton Bay Reservation "for use of the United States Bureau of Education and the natives of indigenous Alaskan race", including adjacent islands within 3 miles of the coast. This area contained 350,000 acres.

In 1919, Congress mandated that the withdrawal of public lands for use as Indian reservations could only be made by an act of Congress (43 U.S.C. 150, 41 Stat. 34). Congress in 1927 declared that no changes could be made in the boundaries of Executive Order reservations for the use of Indians except by an act of Congress (25 U.S.C. 398d, 44 Stat. 1347). The 1927 act is applicable to Alaska (70 I.D. 166 (1963)). After the 1927 act, President Herbert Hoover issued Executive Order 5207 which revoked approximately 50,000 acres of land from the Norton Bay Reservation for use of homesteading by ex-servicemen of World War I. No ex-servicemen applied for any land within the old Norton Bay Reservation.

When I brought this issue before the 102d Congress, the Secretary of Interior agreed that Elim was entitled to the 50,000 acres. See April 21, 1992, letter from deputy Assistant Secretary for Land and Minerals Management to Chairman MILLER. The administration is ignoring the fact that only Congress can revoke reservation lands. Therefore, it is my lawful belief that Elim Native Corp. is entitled to the 50,000 acres and that the administration should disregard Executive Order 5207 issued by President Hoover and restore the 50,000-acre Elim entitlement.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, DC, April 21, 1992.

Hon. George Miller,
Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular
Affairs, House of Representatives, Wash-
ington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This responds to your request for the Department of the Interior's (the Department's) views on eight proposed amendments to H.R. 3157, the "Alaska Land Status Technical Corrections Act of 1991," a bill which would amend the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA).

On February 24, 1991, the Department submitted written testimony on H.R. 3157, as introduced. The issues raised in our testimony still are of concern to the Department. This letter sets forth only the Department's concerns with the eight proposed amendments. The proposed amendments will be discussed in the same order and have been given the same headings as those submitted with your letter requesting our views.

RATIFICATION OF LAND TRANSFERS TO CASWELL
AND MONTANA CREEK

This proposed amendment involves the Cook Inlet Region, Inc. (CIRI) and the

Caswell and Montana Creek Native Groups, all of whom entered into a settlement agreement in 1982. Pursuant to the settlement, CIRI conveyed approximately 11,000 acres to each group with the understanding that the conveyances satisfied their entitlements under section 12(b) of ANCSA. The Department was not a party to the settlement agreement. The purpose of the proposed amendment is to ratify the transfers and satisfy the Department's ANCSA land transfer obligations to the two groups and CIRI.

The conveyances to Caswell and Montana Creek were made by CIRI from lands received from the State of Alaska under Paragraph II and Appendix C, Part 1.A. (Kashwitna Pool) of the Terms and Conditions for Land Consolidation and Management in the Cook Inlet Area (ratified by Section 12(b) of the Act of January 2, 1976, 43 U.S.C. 1611 n.).

Conveyances from Appendix C are debited from CIRI's entitlement under Section 12(c) of the ANCSA. The Terms and Conditions provided for methods of satisfying entitlements that are somewhat different from the normal procedures, i.e., ordinarily, the United States conveys land directly to groups but, by virtue of special legislation

affecting CIRI, land is conveyed to the regional corporation and it then reconveys to village corporations and groups. In order to avoid a double charge for the Caswell/Montana Creek group entitlements, we recommend the following language by adding at the end of the proposed amendment: "The ratification of the conveyances made by CIRI in this section shall not be a basis for or generate a claim by CIRI, or either of the groups named herein, for additional conveyances of land or money or any other thing of value against either the State of Alaska or the United States."

ELIM NATIVE CORPORATION LAND CONVEYANCE

Under this proposed amendment, 50,000 acres of land would be withdrawn, subject to valid existing rights, for selection by the Elim Native Corporation. These lands were excluded in 1929 by Executive Order from the original Elim reserve. Elim was one of five native corporations that elected to take lands set aside in reserve for the benefit of Natives instead of participating in the ANCSA land selection process. Pursuant to its election, Elim received patent to 297,982 acres on September 14, 1979—the lands that were included in the Elim reserve on the

date of entitlement under the ANCSA. Elim did not appeal the decision to convey and accepted the patent.

We suggest that proposed amendment tie authority for conveyance of additional acreage to some existing entitlement. Moreover, the proposed amendment presents a problem in that about 11,440 acres of the described lands proposed for conveyance to Elim have been validly selected by the Native village of Koyuk. This would leave only 38,560 acres for Elim instead of the 50,000 they desire. If the proposed amendment is included in H.R. 3157, it should include clear Congressional intent and guidance as to which entity will receive the 11,440 acres, and a proviso that the conveyance is in full satisfaction of Elim's entitlement under Section 19(b) of the ANCSA.

* * * * *

The Office of Management and Budget has advised that there is no objection to the presentation of this report from the standpoint of the Administration's program.

Sincerely,

RICHARD ROLDAN,
Deputy Assistant Secretary,
Land and Minerals Management.