

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

TO AMEND TITLE X, U.S.C. RELATING TO THE COMPENSATION OF RETIRED MILITARY PERSONNEL

HON. PATRICK J. KENNEDY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 15, 1998

Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to place the following Senate Resolution from the State of Rhode Island into the RECORD.

SENATE RESOLUTION MEMORIALIZING CONGRESS TO AMEND TITLE TEN, UNITED STATES CODE RELATING TO THE COMPENSATION OF RETIRED MILITARY

Whereas, American servicemen and women have dedicated their careers to protect the rights we all enjoy; and

Whereas, Career military personnel endured hardships, privation, the threat of death, disability and long separations from their families in service to our country; and

Whereas, Integral to the success of our military forces are those soldiers and sailors who have made a career of defending our great nation in peace and war from the revolutionary war to present day; and

Whereas, There exists gross inequity in the federal statutes that denies disabled career military equal rights to receive Veterans Administration disability compensation concurrent with receipt of earned military retired pay; and

Whereas, Legislation has been introduced in the United States Congress to remedy this inequity applicable to career military dating back to the nineteenth century; and

Whereas, The injustice concerns those veterans who are both retired with a minimum of 20 years, are denied concurrent receipt of hard earned military longevity retirement pay and Veterans Administration awards for service connected with disability; and

Whereas, Career military earn retirement based on longevity of twenty years for honorable and faithful service and rank at time of retirement; and

Whereas, Veterans administered compensations serve a different purpose from longevity retired pay and are intended to compensate for pain, suffering, disfigurement, chemicals, wound injuries and a loss earning ability and have a minimum requirement of 90 days of active duty; and

Whereas, The prevailing idea that military retirement pay is "free" is false. There is a contribution to retirement pay, which is calculated to reduce military base pay and retirement pay by approximately seven percent when pay and allowances are computed and approved by Congress; and

Whereas, Traditionally, a career military person receives a lower pay and retirement than his or her civilian counterpart and has invested a life of hardships and long hours without the benefit of overtime pay and lack of freedom of expression through the unions; and

Whereas, The Veterans Administration awards dependents allowances to disabled veterans with a thirty percent (30%) dis-

ability or more for each dependent, which allowances are increased with the amount of disability; and

Whereas, The Department of Defense deducts the entire amounts of dependents allowance, essentially leaving the disabled military retiree with no dependents allowance and that extends the discrimination to the families of military longevity retirees; and

Whereas, It is unfair to require disabled military retirees to fund their own Veterans Administration compensation by deductions on a dollar for dollar basis in the Department of Defense; and

Whereas, No such deduction applies to similarly situated federal civil service or Congressional retirement benefits to receive Veterans Administration compensation; and

Whereas, A statutory change is necessary to correct this injustice and discrimination in order to insure that America's commitment to national and international goals be matched by the same allegiance to those who sacrificed on behalf of those goals; now therefore be it

Resolved, That this Senate of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations hereby urges the United States Congress to amend title ten, United States Code relating to the compensation of retired military, permitting concurrent receipt of military retired pay and Veterans Administration compensation, including dependents allowances; and be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary of State be and he hereby is authorized and directed to transmit a duly certified copy of this resolution to the President of the United States, Secretary of Defense, Senate Majority and Minority Leaders of the U.S. Congress, Speaker of the House, Committee Chairman of the Senate Armed Forces Committee and Veterans Affairs Committee, House Committee Chairman, National Security and Veterans Affairs Committee, and each member of the Rhode Island Delegation to Congress.

IN MEMORY OF KIRK O'DONNELL

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 15, 1998

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to pay tribute to the memory of Kirk O'Donnell, who passed away last week at the age of fifty-two. Throughout his three decades in public service, both as an aide to Speaker Thomas P. "Tip" O'Neill Jr. and Boston Mayor Kevin White and as an advisor to some of our nation's most influential officials, Kirk served his country with an abundance of dignity and integrity that could be matched only by the fullness of his patriotism.

In sharp contrast to many of today's political "spin doctors" who nurture cynicism in exchange for votes, Kirk's wisdom rested in his ability to communicate his principled desire for

a better America, a moral society with opportunity for all and poverty for none. His contributions toward achieving this end were immeasurable.

Kirk was also a very dear personal friend, Mr. Speaker. I worked closely with him when he served as counselor to Speaker O'Neill, but our friendship continued, and even grew warmer, after he left public service when Tip O'Neill retired. He was committed to decency and fairness, and I had great respect for his compassion for the less fortunate.

Mr. Speaker, Boston Globe columnist Thomas Oliphant wrote an eloquent tribute to Kirk O'Donnell that eloquently articulates the outstanding character traits that I and so many others admired in him. I submit Mr. Oliphant's column to be placed in the RECORD. I invite my colleagues to join me in remembering the life of Kirk O'Donnell and extending our heartfelt condolences to his wife of 26 years, Kathryn Holland O'Donnell, and his two children, Holly and Brendan.

[From the Boston Globe, Sept. 10, 1998]

HE STOOD FOR POLITICS AT ITS BEST

(By Thomas Oliphant)

WASHINGTON.—He was arguably the best mayor Boston never had, among a handful of people who mattered most to the turbulent city of the 1970s.

No one did more for the House of Representatives over the last generation who was never elected to it; no history of national affairs in the 1980s is complete without his large thumbprint.

The last four presidents have known all about his special gifts and felt their impact; the two Democrats (the completely different Jimmy Carter and Bill Clinton) had more than one occasion to depend on them big time.

On an average day he could get your brother a fair shot at the police force, help repair Social Security, broker the biggest tax bill of modern times, keep the Big Dig's cash coming, and still make it home for supper.

All across the intersections where politics and government meet in the interests of real people, the shock and pain at Kirk O'Donnell's death over the Labor Day weekend is the only recent event to unite Republicans, congressional Democrats, and Clintonites in this season of shame and ugliness.

You'd think all this emotion concerned a senior statesman passing on after a long lifetime of service, the occasion for a proud-sad moment to celebrate a life lived magnificently.

But the shock and pain arrived like a rusty blade in the gut because O'Donnell was only 52; he did things in his 30s and 40s that big shots in their 60s never accomplish. But the best was still ahead of him, and the sky was the limit; if the Democrats ever elect another president, a Cabinet post or chief of the White House staff would have been lateral movements for him.

This is the kind of death that shakes your faith, making it all the more important to reaffirm it. And the fact is this blend of Dorchester and D.C., of Boston Latin and Brown

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

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

was a walking reaffirmation of faith in the potential of public service, a shining example of the silent majority who don't broker votes for cash, check their principles at the front desk, ignore their families, waltz on their commitments, indulge their whims and their urges, lie, and shirk. His life demonstrates that at the end only two things matter—whether your word's any good and how you treat others.

Two stories: Kevin Hagen White gets the credit for discovering him in the early years of decentralized innovation and leadership and hope for the racially polarized town. By 1975, the young political junkie who could explain Boston by precinct or by parish was entrusted with White's third-term reelection campaign.

It was the roughest, ugliest, closest fight in modern Boston times. The people involved, despite all they've done since, still get together to tell the old stories and refight the old shouting matches. The one reputation that was enhanced by the bruising experience was O'Donnell's, for focusing like a laser beam on organizing the White vote and focusing on Joe Timilty's lack of a clear alternative.

After it was over and he was down in Washington with Tip O'Neill, it was increasingly clear that his former boss had lost his fastball. Again and again, from the shadows of the speaker's rooms in the Capitol, O'Donnell saw to Boston's interests. He would happily recount to me the stories of program formulas rejiggered to benefit the cities, of special items in appropriations bills (worth billions of dollars over time) as long as I understood that if I used his name in public he would rip my lungs out.

Just for the record, O'Donnell was more than enough of a city lover and urban scholar to know about subway analogies in politics. But he was the guy, in 1981, who called Social Security the third rail of American politics; few lines have been ripped off more. But he did it to make a point—that Ronald Reagan had touched it by reaching beyond his mandate to try to slash future benefits in a partisan initiative. With the help of the worst recession in 60 years, he and Speaker O'Neill pounced on that goof to effectively end the Reagan Revolution.

But that same skill was then put to use on the speaker's behalf to help broker a bipartisan repair job that has lasted 15 years and made the next stage of generational common sense possible. He was to Congress in the 1980s what Jim Baker was to the Reagan White House.

He was a big guy, with a big voice he rarely used except to laugh. Everyone trusted him. There are tears being shed today in saloons and salons, in boardrooms and in back rooms. Kirk O'Donnell's life demonstrates the power of the haunting challenge made famous by the Kennedys, that all of us can make a difference and that each of us should try.

HONORS REVEREND JUAN MARTINEZ FOR OUTSTANDING COMMUNITY SERVICE

HON. ROSA L. DeLAURO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 15, 1998

Ms. DeLAURO. Mr. Speaker, I am honored to rise today to pay tribute to the Reverend Juan Martinez of New Haven, Connecticut.

Reverend Martinez has spent thirty-six years developing and enriching his community, ministering to our souls and nourishing our spirits.

Reverend Martinez arrived in the United States from his native Puerto Rico in 1950, and served his country in our military in the Korean War. Upon his arrival in New Haven in 1962, he established the Pentecostal Church Door of Salvation. Through this church, Reverend Martinez has selflessly devoted himself to the Hispanic community and to the entire city of New Haven. He is the eldest Hispanic minister pastoring in New Haven, and serves as Executive Treasurer for the International Latin American Council of Churches. He is the founder of the New Life Corporation Housing Development Corporation, and is the co-founder of the Asociacion Ministerial Evangelica Hispanica de New Haven.

Reverend Martinez has contributed so much to our New Haven that it is difficult to know how to begin to describe his dedication and service. He embodies the values of commitment to family and dedication to neighbors, and is a role model to us all. He is a powerful voice of justice and equality for the Hispanic community, and therefore for our city. He has worked with four mayors of New Haven to improve housing for the needy. He has organized an annual food drive, and founded a community youth and children's program which serves over 120 children, nurturing their minds, enriching their spirits, and giving them a safe place to play and learn.

For thirty-six years, Reverend Martinez has been a force in his community for all that is right and good. It is with great pride and honor that I join with his family, friends and community to say thank you and congratulations.

IN MEMORY OF CASPER BUONOCORE, JR. AND JOHN J. BRACKEN

HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 15, 1998

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the memory of two brave police officers, Casper J. Buonocore, Jr., and John J. Bracken, who were killed in the line of duty twenty-five years ago. They are being honored today at the New Jersey Central Railroad Terminal at Liberty State Park. The City of Jersey City is celebrating the dedication of the Buonocore-Bracken Memorial Building at 60 Collard Street.

P.O. Buonocore, an NTF officer assigned to the West District Scooter Unit, was leaving the scene of a routine arrest on Armstrong and Ocean Avenues on September 12, 1973, when he was shot by a man on a roof and died at the Jersey City Medical Center the same day. The incident was triggered when another man refused to move a car that was double parked. During his tenure of almost three years, Buonocore was the recipient of a Commendation for Armed Robbery award and a Special Letter Class C Award.

P.O. Bracken, an NTF officer assigned to the East District Motorcycle Unit, was struck by a drunk driver who had run a stop sign on

September 1, 1973. He died at the Jersey City Medical Center on September 12 of that year. Bracken was responding to a priority call on his motorcycle with lights and siren on when the accident occurred. Also a veteran of almost three years on the force, Bracken won two Commendation Awards.

I know my colleagues will join me in saluting the memory of these two brave officers, Casper J. Buonocore, Jr. and John J. Bracken.

TRIBUTE TO FORMER ALABAMA GOVERNOR GEORGE C. WALLACE

HON. TERRY EVERETT

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 15, 1998

Mr. EVERETT. Mr. Speaker, I wish to pay tribute to the memory of one of America's political legends and one of my home State's greatest sons, George Corley Wallace.

The 79-year-old former four-term Alabama Governor and Presidential candidate passed away on September 13 in Montgomery after a sudden illness. Governor Wallace was a native of Clio in my congressional district.

There are few names which engender more passion in American politics than that of George Wallace. While the former Governor is remembered by many for his strong and controversial views on a number of social issues during a very difficult period in our Nation's history, his greatest legacy—his role in laying the foundation for modern conservatism—is often overlooked.

As Alabama political columnist Bob Ingram points out, Wallace was quite fond of a 1980 New York Times editorial stating that Ronald Reagan "sailed into the White House on the tide that George Wallace discovered."

The famous "Reagan Democrat" phenomenon was a likely result of the growing conservative political culture which George Wallace expertly marshalled during his bids for the White House more than a decade earlier. Many of George Wallace's stands on State's rights and less government helped to pave the way for the eventual shift of southern Democrats to the modern Republican party.

As a newspaper reporter and later as a publisher in Alabama at the time of Wallace's tenure as Governor, I reported some of the history that he helped create. While, I didn't always agree with the Governor, I never lost respect for his remarkable political skills.

His brave recuperation from an assassination attempt and his remarkable reconciliation with his former political rivals of the Civil Rights era certainly galvanized George Wallace's role in history as one of America's most adept politicians.

The legacy of George Wallace's popular conservatism is very much alive today. I am glad that he was able to see his common-sense government ideals rise to the top of the national agenda even though fate did not allow the skilled political boxer from Barbour County, AL, to fight the last round.

IN HONOR OF THE UNITED WAY'S
CONGRESSWOMAN MARY T. NOR-
TON MEMORIAL AWARD WIN-
NERS

HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 15, 1998

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Sister Alice McCoy, Margaret Murtha and Maria Nolan for winning the United Way's Congresswoman Mary T. Norton Memorial Award.

The award, which was initiated by the United Way of Hudson County in 1990, recognizes those who exhibit a deep commitment to human service as exemplified by Congresswoman Norton in her 13 terms in the House of Representatives (1925-1950). The Congresswoman was a forward-thinker who advocated for government action to help address issues we are still grappling with today, such as day care, fair employment practices, health care for veterans and the inclusion of women in high levels of government service.

Sister Alice McCoy, a member of the Sisters of St. Dominic, has served Hudson County as an educator, counselor and advocate for the needy for twenty-five years. She has been a teacher at the primary, secondary and collegiate levels. In 1980, as a Pastoral Associate at Our Lady of Sorrows Parish in Jersey City, she helped establish an emergency food and clothing program to aid needy families. Sister McCoy helped found Hudson Hospice, a program which helps the terminally ill and their families by providing emotional support, financial aid, bereavement support, information and referral assistance. In 1994, she became co-producer and host of a cable television program called "Oasis." The program features people from all walks of life and is designed to help inspire others to serve the community.

Margaret Murtha has spent her life advocating for a better quality of life for the mentally ill, HIV/AIDS patients and needy children. Currently, she is the Director of the Hudson County Division of Catholic Community Services (CCS), the social services agency of the Archdiocese of Newark. In this capacity she administers the CCS's homeless shelter system, juvenile crisis intervention, and the Mentally Ill Chemical Abuser (MICA) and HIV Outreach programs. Margaret graduated from Caldwell College and received her masters degree in social work from Fordham University. She holds many certifications and professional memberships in the areas of marriage and family therapy, alcoholism counseling, social work and elementary education.

For the past 23 years, Maria Nolan has been one of the nation's best high school volleyball coaches for Secaucus High School, compiling an outstanding record of 420-68 and capturing 12 state championships. In fact, she was recently chosen as Disney's National Coach of the Year. She was chosen out of a field of 15,000 coaches in all sports. Maria has developed successful teams by helping her players build their self-confidence, work as a team and develop strong character. In 1983, Maria founded and became President of the Hudson County Volleyball Coaches Associa-

tion. She is married to Tom Nolan and is the mother of two children, Joe and Andrea.

These three deserving recipients embody the life work of Congresswoman Mary T. Norton. They have dedicated their lives to the needy, the mentally ill, the terminally ill and to the education of children. On behalf of my colleagues in the House of Representatives, I congratulate Sister Alice McCoy, Margaret Murtha and Maria Nolan for their outstanding service to the community and for carrying on the work of Congresswoman Mary T. Norton.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. JAMES L. OBERSTAR

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 15, 1998

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, during the consideration of suspension bills yesterday, and a motion to instruct conferees this morning, my vote was not recorded on several roll call votes.

Had I been present, I would have voted "aye" on S. 2206 (Roll Call 426); I would have voted "aye" on H. Con. Res. 304 (Roll Call Vote 427); I would have voted "aye" on H. Con. Res. 254 (Roll Call Vote 428); I would have voted "aye" on H. Con. Res. 185 (Roll Call Vote 429); I would have voted "aye" on the previous question on the motion to instruct conferees for H.R. 4101 (Roll Call Vote 430)

TRIBUTE TO GENERAL WILLIAM
W. HARTZOG

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 15, 1998

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to pay tribute to a great soldier on the occasion of his retirement. After over 35 years of more than honorable service, General William W. Hartzog, Commander of the Army's Training and Doctrine Command, retires on 14 September. Over the course of those 35 years, he has demonstrated strong and inspiring leadership, unsurpassed executive ability, and an untiring dedication to the spirit and mission of the United States Army. His many significant and exemplary achievements have gained him the utmost respect in the military and civilian communities both in the United States and abroad. Throughout his entire military career, General Hartzog has tempered mission accomplishment with a deep, committed concern for the welfare and professional development of the soldiers he has led. Let me just provide a few examples from his very impressive career.

His leadership contributed immeasurably to the success of Operation Just Cause, the United States' invasion of the Republic of Panama to bring to justice Manuel Noriega and install a legitimate and democratically elected government. General Hartzog crafted a masterful plan for military operations that not only accomplished the mission of restoring democracy quickly, but also did so with limited loss

of life and property. During a period of continual regional crisis, he remained sensitive to the demands of the geopolitical arena while crafting the United States security assistance policies for the region.

In August 1993, General Hartzog became the Deputy Commander in Chief (DCINC) and Chief of Staff of the United States Atlantic Command (ACOM). His in-depth knowledge of and experience with joint organizations, planning, and operations were indispensable to the formation of the then fledgling command. While still forming the staff of this new command, he was called on to begin the planning process for Operation Uphold Democracy in the Republic of Haiti. Starting with a blank sheet of paper, General Hartzog stimulated the staff planning process for Uphold Democracy with his personal involvement, tireless determination, and positive attitude. His efforts resulted in a highly flexible plan that could be changed from forced entry to permissive entry on a moment's notice.

In October 1994, General Hartzog assumed command of the United States Army Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC). His first mission was to insure that the command was focused on its core mission of training soldiers and leaders in basic and advanced combat skills. Partnering with training units in the Army Reserve, he set about to create a program designed to ensure that all Army institutional training, regardless of component, was done to the same standards. At the same time he made sure that the instruction at all Army schools was relevant, with an eye on the work being done for the Army of the future.

Capitalizing on the groundwork laid by his predecessor, General Hartzog began the Force XXI process in earnest by developing the concepts for the operation and organization of the Army's digital division. Calling on his skills as a planner, General Hartzog developed the concept of using Advanced Warfighting Experiments (AWEs) as a means of testing new concepts and ideas for the digitized force. Through the use of AWEs, General Hartzog was able to test new concept for doctrine and equipment at a more rapid pace than was possible under the traditional system, thus ensuring that the digital force would not be obsolete before it is fielded.

Throughout his career, General Hartzog has made singular and unique contributions at each level he was assigned. In his final assignment, he brought to bear the accumulated experience and dedication of a career spent serving the Nation and our soldiers by bringing to fruition the ideas and concepts of our future force, setting the stage for the evolution of our Army over the next twenty years. He has provided continuity for the profession of arms—integrity, loyalty, dedication, mentorship, vision, and the willingness to take the risks associated with advocating and implementing change while envisioning even more change in the future. General Hartzog's distinguished performance and far reaching impact on the future of the Army and its soldiers reflect great credit upon him, those who mentored him, and the United States Army.

TRIBUTE TO CESAR PELLI FOR
OUTSTANDING COMMUNITY DE-
VELOPMENT

HON. ROSA L. DeLAURO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 15, 1998

Ms. DeLAURO. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to stand before you today to honor a citizen of Connecticut who has graced the New Haven area and the world with his architectural achievements. Over his long and illustrious career, Cesar Pelli has literally changed the landscape of our cities and our nation with his socially responsive and uplifting designs.

Anyone who has flown into the new terminal designed by Cesar Pelli for the Washington National Airport can appreciate the genius of Pelli's designs: his belief that each building should be shaped by its location and purpose; his sense of space, light and harmony; and his commitment to creating gracious, accessible buildings which facilitate public use, enjoyment, and interaction. Each of Pelli's designs complements and emerges from the existing cityscape, yet transcends and elevates the surrounding structures. His architectural projects across the world serve diverse purposes and peoples, including the Pacific Design Center in Los Angeles, the United States Embassy in Japan, the Commons of Columbus in Columbus, Indiana, the New York World Financial Center and Winter Garden, the More and Stiles Colleges at Yale University, the International Finance Center under construction in Hong Kong, and the renovation of the New York City Museum of Modern Art.

New Haven has been fortunate to have Cesar Pelli call it home since 1977, when he became the Dean of the Yale University School of Architecture. It is fitting that tonight in New Haven, Mr. Pelli is being honored at Casa Otonal, the residential community for the elderly whose inner city campus of workshops, residences, and on-site services and intergenerational programs, was designed by Cesar Pelli twenty-two years ago. Pelli's campus fosters a sense of community among residents and the surrounding inner city neighborhood, reaffirming Casa Otonal's mission and enhancing its success. It is this commitment to city landscape and life which has earned Mr. Pelli more than 100 awards for design excellence, including the American Institute of Architects 1995 Gold Medal for a lifetime of distinguished achievement and outstanding contributions.

Cesar Pelli, we thank you for your commitment and contribution to our cities and to urban life. It is my great honor and privilege to join with the residents and staff of Casa Otonal, and with your family and friends, to pay tribute to your remarkable achievements.

DRUG ABUSE IN RURAL INDIANA

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 15, 1998

Mr. HAMILTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington Report for

Tuesday, September 15, 1998 into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

DRUG ABUSE IN RURAL INDIANA

Last month I held a series of meetings around the Ninth Congressional District to discuss drug abuse in Southern Indiana. These meetings were held in followup to a recent report, Rural Indiana Profile, I commissioned describing the drug abuse problem in rural Indiana, and were aimed at giving local, state, and federal officials as well as community leaders an opportunity to visit about the scope of the drug challenges in our communities and about efforts to combat them. What follows is a summary of the major findings of those meetings.

Scope of problem: Community leaders agreed that drug abuse ranks as one of the toughest challenges they now confront. They are pleased that much good work is being done by many persons and groups to rid our communities of drug abuse, but they also agree that much more needs to be done. Most people know someone who has a drug abuse problem or has been the victim of a crime related to drugs. Among youth, rates of use for alcohol, tobacco and most other drugs are higher in rural Indiana than elsewhere in the state and the nation.

Rural Indiana pays a large price for drug abuse. According to recent statistics, 80-90% of local criminal cases in southern Indiana are drug-related, and drug-related illnesses and treatment account for nearly one-fourth of health care costs.

Response to problem: Community leaders recognize that drug abuse is a complex problem requiring a multifaceted response.

Education and Prevention: Attendees at the meetings all stressed that leaders must say with one voice that there will be zero tolerance for drug abuse in our communities. To reach youth on the harms of drug abuse, we must send this message of zero tolerance repeatedly to our young people, first at the earliest ages and then through grade school and high school. Many communities have drug awareness programs in place in their schools, but local leaders agreed that more could be done, at all levels of government, to expand anti-drug education and prevention efforts.

Joint Response: The response to the drug problem must include more than just law enforcement and the criminal justice system if it is to be successful. It must also include representatives from our schools, prevention centers, treatment facilities, employers, clergy, community organizations, government officials and the media.

Local Coordinating Councils: Every county in Indiana has already established Local Coordinating Councils (LCCs). These councils are intended to coordinate anti-drug efforts in our communities, and their responsibilities include: identifying community drug programs; coordinating community initiatives; designing comprehensive, collaborative community strategies; and monitoring anti-drug activities at the local level. The LCCs have not been around very long, and those who attended the meetings agreed that LCCs are a good idea which require more nurturing, support, and funding. At the county level, there is funding available through fees levied on alcohol and other drug related offenders—but in many rural counties, where the number of drug offenses is relatively small, funding is limited. Community leaders believe that additional funding might come from large employers, civic organizations, grants, and joint LCC efforts.

Treatment: The lack of drug treatment facilities is a concern in every county in

southern Indiana. Access to outpatient facilities are generally limited, while access to in-patient, long-term treatment is almost non-existent. Long-term treatment, while often effective, is expensive, and communities must rely on scarce federal dollars for such treatment efforts. LCCs and other community leaders will most likely have to develop local and private funding sources as well as collaborate with neighboring counties in order to expand treatment opportunities for their residents.

Criminal Reporting System: Local law enforcement and prosecutors stress the importance of establishing in Indiana an electronic reporting system, which would provide an easily accessible record of criminal offenders. Indiana is now in the process of developing such a system. Local leaders note that without such a system, it is difficult to identify and clean up "hot spots" where there is a lot of drug activity, build meaningful partnerships among jurisdictions, or obtain funding for particular initiatives.

Drug Courts: Most local courts in Indiana that routinely deal with alcohol and drug offenses have created various evaluation and treatment programs through their probation departments. There have been few drug courts established, however, to deal specifically with the growing docket of drug abuse cases. Many jurisdictions around the country are turning to drug courts, which generally place non-violent drug abusing offenders into intensive court-supervised treatment instead of prison. The City of Lawrenceburg is attempting to open a juvenile drug court for Dearborn and Ohio counties. This will be the first rural drug court in Indiana, and will serve an estimated 50 to 60 juveniles in the first year of operation.

Conclusion: Our communities in Southern Indiana are diverse, but they face similar challenges in fighting drug abuse and many are adopting similar strategies in dealing with the problem. Short-term goals include: better coordination through the Local Coordinating Councils, better evaluations of programs and access to evaluations, more youth initiatives, and more public-private initiatives. Long-term goals include: inpatient facilities within reasonable driving distance for residents, development of multi-jurisdictional drug courts, and expanded education programs for children and youth.

Community leaders also recognize that schools, the court system, and other local institutions can only do so much in combating drug use in southern Indiana. Fighting drugs, they say, really starts at home. Parents must set the example of drug-free living if children are expected to accept a similar lifestyle, and must talk to their children about the dangers of drug use. We must all work hand-in-hand, from the home to the schools to the courthouses, if we are to achieve drug-free communities in Indiana.

Rural Indiana Profile is available on the Internet at the following address: www.drugs.indiana.edu/publications.

A TRIBUTE TO CHIEF PHILLIP
MARTIN

HON. CHARLES W. "CHIP" PICKERING

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 15, 1998

Mr. PICKERING. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a man whose leadership and hard work has made the Mississippi band of

Choctaw Indians a success story—that man is Chief Phillip Martin.

Chief Martin has served the tribe for over 40 years—during that time he has strived to improve the health, wealth and welfare of the tribe by promoting self responsibility, self reliance and self governance. His mantra has been "Choctaw self determination."

Rather than rely on the Federal Government to address their needs, Chief Martin began to instill the values of self reliance in his tribal members and educate American businesses and industries about the economic opportunities available to them on tribal lands.

As the Democratically elected leader of the Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians, he has pursued a "dual track" to ensure that the tribe he leaves behind will be better than the one he was born into.

First, Chief Martin has made enormous investments ensuring educational opportunities for the children of the tribe—including state of the art classrooms and scholarships for college-bound students.

Next, he cultivated a business-friendly environment on tribal lands and developed more than a dozen commercial enterprises. These businesses now provide over 6,000 jobs to tribal members and their neighbors in the surrounding area—making the Choctaws the fifth largest employer in Mississippi and virtually eradicating unemployment among the Mississippi Choctaws.

By believing in the abilities of the tribe and engaging businesses in the local economy, Chief Martin has proved that "Choctaw self determination" has worked.

CONGRATULATIONS TO GEORGIA WARE

HON. ROY BLUNT

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 15, 1998

Mr. BLUNT. Mr. Speaker, anyone who has been an employer can tell you the difference great employees can make on behalf of a business or organization. Exceptional employees are the foundation of exceptional endeavors, happy clients or customers, successful businesses and extremely pleased bosses. It's true—great employees make their bosses look good!

When Georgia Ware retires from her job as Peter Herschend's Administrative Assistant at Silver Dollar City this October, Peter is going to have to work harder to keep up his image. Georgia has made him and Silver Dollar City in Branson, Missouri look really good for almost twenty years.

Many people only know Georgia Ware by telephone. When people call Peter Herschend, the Vice Chairman of Silver Dollar City, Inc.—the internationally-known family-oriented attraction in Branson—Georgia is who they talk to first and first impressions are important.

Georgia is more than an assistant. Her voice has the ultimate sound of hospitality blended with just the right amount of authority needed to represent a very busy and very sought after boss, as he tends to this unique family-owned business. She knows how to re-

spond to CEO's, family friends, local business leaders, Governors, and even Congressmen—with just the right touch. Georgia is the perfect diplomat, ambassador and empathizer. Even "no" sound pretty good when she says it.

Georgia will be leaving Southwest Missouri to move closer to her only son, Jerry, his wife, Debbie and their daughter, Mindy. We know they look forward to her arrival and she surely is ready to be closer to them.

Silver Dollar City and all of us who work with them will sorely miss her contributions to their every day efforts. My best wishes and many thanks to Georgia—she is exceptional.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. JIM RYUN

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 15, 1998

Mr. RYUN. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably detained for rollcall vote no. 426 on S. 2206, the Human Services Reauthorization Act of 1998. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea."

TRIBUTE TO SERGEANT KENNETH R. HOBSON, II

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 15, 1998

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, I invite my colleagues to join me in paying tribute to the memory of one of our Nation's brave young soldiers who gave his life in service to this country. Sergeant Kenneth R. Hobson, II lost his life in the tragic bombing of the U.S. Embassy in Nairobi, Kenya.

This 27-year-old hero from Nevada, MO, was assigned to the U.S. Army Defense Attache, Kenya, in April 1998 as an administrative specialist. He dedicated almost ten years of his life to serving our country in the U.S. Army, enlisting in July 1989. Sergeant Hobson was a soldier whose bravery and skill were tested during the Persian Gulf War. As a result of his commitment to duty and freedom in that conflict, he was awarded the Southwest Asia Medal with two bronze service stars and two Kuwait Liberation Medals. He also served our Nation proudly in Germany during two previous tours there.

Sergeant Hobson was an accomplished soldier—the recipient of the Army Commendation Medal, the Army Achievement Medal, three Good Conduct Medals, the National Defense Service Medal, the Army Service Ribbon, the Overseas Service Ribbon, the Air Assault Badge, and the Expert Marksmanship Badge.

Sergeant Hobson loved his country and believed in our Nation's tenets and principles. His beliefs were manifested in his dedication to the duties he was charged with and the commitment he displayed in service to our Nation, half a world away. Although his life was cut short by a terrorist's cruel attack, it is my sincere hope that his values and beliefs, instilled in him by his parents, Kenneth and

Bonnie Sue, will be carried on by his wife, Deborah and daughter, Megan.

I invite my colleagues to join me in remembering Sergeant Kenneth R. Hobson, II and his family. I pray that we all let his courage and selfless commitment guide our public service and that we ensure his memory will never be forgotten.

TRIBUTE TO ORLANDO COONS

HON. BOB FILNER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 15, 1998

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Speaker and colleagues, I rise today to honor Mr. Orlando Coons who passed away on September 7, 1998. Mr. Coons was born in Clark County, Ohio on November 1, 1915 to Grace and Blaine Coons. He moved to Los Angeles at an early age, where he attended and later graduated from Jefferson High School. While at Jefferson High School, Orlando ran track, played football, and taught himself gymnastics.

After graduating from high school, Orlando joined the Civilian Conservation Corps which eventually brought him to San Diego where he met and married Nellie Margaret Cheaves. In 1936, Orlando enrolled into San Diego State College, and majored in Engineering. He eventually transferred to the University of California at Berkeley where he earned a Bachelor of Science Degree in Engineering. Orlando Coon's lifelong occupation was as an Aeronautical and Aerospace Engineer for the Federal government at the North Island Naval Station in San Diego for 37 years.

While at San Diego State College, Orlando competed in track and field and gymnastics. He was very successful as a gymnast, earning honors including the California College Athletic Association Championship in 1939 when he won an astounding six individual events. Orlando was the CCAA "All-Around" gymnastic champion in 1939 and 1940. In four gymnastic meets, Orlando Coons amassed the amazing total of ten firsts, two seconds, and two thirds, all attained against top competition.

As a reward for his performance, San Diego State College Dean C.E. Peterson appointed Orlando Coons as the Head Coach of the Gymnastics Team, making him the first African-American coach at San Diego State College. His team went on to win hundreds of awards. He won a 6th place medal at the United States Gymnastic Championships which automatically made him a member of the prestigious United States Gymnastic Team—thus becoming the first African-American ever on the United States team. Orlando Coons was invited to participate in the Pan American Games and was later appointed as an alternate on the United States Olympic Team.

For over a decade, Orlando Coons was considered the best gymnast on the West Coast. He was honored by the National YMCA for more than 50 years of community service as a gymnastics coach.

Orlando provided a tremendous amount of love and caring, discipline and love to his family and community. Orlando and wife Nellie

had four children, and all received college and university degrees in higher education. He will be truly missed by family, friends and a grateful community.

A BIPARTISAN PROCESS SHOULD BE FUNDAMENTALLY FAIR TO ALL PARTIES

HON. JOHN CONYERS, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 15, 1998

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, there was much discussion, in the media and in the halls of Congress, about how Congress would handle Independent Counsel Kenneth W. Starr's report on President Clinton. While members on both sides of the aisle agreed to work on a bipartisan basis, there remained an important area of contention. The failure to resolve that issue resulted in a process that is fundamentally unfair to the subject of the report, the President.

The President's private attorney, David Kendall, requested from Mr. Starr that he allow the President's legal team to see a copy of the report before transmitting it to Congress. Mr. Starr denied Mr. Kendall's request and delivered the report to Congress without including the President's views. There was, however, another opportunity for the President to be given a chance to read the report and submit any additional views. Speaker GINGRICH claimed repeatedly that there was no precedent for letting the President review the report even before it is released to the public. I respectfully disagree. There are several precedents for granting the targets such a period of review.

First, in August of 1993, the judges who supervised Special Prosecutor Lawrence Walsh's Iran-Contra investigation gave the targets of the investigation 30 days to read the report and submit comments. After releasing to the public in unclassified portions of the report and the subjects' comments, the court sent the classified portions of the report and the comments to Congress. The subjects' rebuttals to the allegations in Mr. Walsh's report were, in fact, twice as long as the report itself.

Second, when the Speaker was charged with filing inaccurate and misleading information that resulted in his paying a fine of \$300,000, he received an advance copy of the statement of allegations. In addition, the Speaker was quoted as saying that Investigator Cole's report should be made public only after the Speaker had time to review it.

Also, in 1985, during the Judiciary Committee's investigation into the Justice Department's withholding of EPA agency documents from Congress, the Committee permitted the persons whose conduct was being investigated to review the draft and submit rebuttal information.

Even in Watergate the Judiciary Committee received grand jury evidence in closed-door hearings for seven weeks with the President's lawyer in the same room. The materials received by the Committee were not released to the public until the conclusion of this evi-

dentiary presentation, well after the White House had full knowledge of the material being considered by the Committee.

Three of the examples above concerned matters of a magnitude far less than an impeachment inquiry. Even in those instances, the subjects were given the opportunity to include their comments in the report before the report went to Congress. I find it highly objectionable that the President would not be given rights that were given to other targets in less historic investigations. I urge my colleagues to be fundamentally fair to all of the parties involved in this matter, including the target.

REMARKS ON THE NOISE PROBLEM AT DIA

HON. BOB SCHAFFER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 15, 1998

Mr. BOB SCHAFFER of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to address a persistent problem that has plagued many of my constituents, namely, the 24-hour a day noise from Denver International Airport (DIA). Since the airport opened in 1995, the hard-working people of Colorado's Eastern Plains have been subjected to daily intrusions by the noise of arriving and departing aircraft. Compounding this problem is the fact that Denver city officials, and bureaucrats at Federal Aviation Administration, have failed to adequately address the noise problem. My constituents have been caught in a bureaucratic catch-22. The city of Denver claims only the FAA has the power to adjust take-off and landing patterns, while the FAA maintains any changes must be done at the behest of the city and airport officials. Sadly, my constituents are the ones caught in the middle.

Beginning in 1996, Congress placed a prohibition on federal funds for the construction of a sixth runway at DIA. This prohibition was the direct result of the city of Denver's and the FAA's unwillingness to address the noise issue. The hope was withholding funds would compel serious solutions for those affected by airport operations. It is unfortunate this step was necessary, and I would have preferred an amiable discussion, but after trying to work with the FAA and Denver officials, it became clear a confrontational approach was the only way to secure results.

Last spring, a study was released on the noise from aircraft operations at DIA, Buckley Air National Guard Base, and Centennial Airport. This study was commissioned by several front range counties, and relied on computer modeling to predict the possible impact of various air routes, and the possible addition of a sixth runway. While some have argued this justifies the lifting of the funding ban on the sixth runway, the report itself makes it clear further work is needed. Quoting from the report, "This study should be viewed as but a first step in analysis of possible aircraft-route modifications in the Denver area."

Lifting the ban on funding the sixth runway took off of the table the one tool that has proven effective in forcing the city of Denver to straightforwardly face the noise issue. This

problem has lingered for too long, and the only positive strides that have been made are the direct result of the funding prohibition on the sixth runway. Mr. Speaker, I encourage the Congress, the FAA and the city of Denver to vigorously pursue solutions to DIA noise suitable to the residents of Colorado's Eastern Plains.

HONORING THE MISSISSIPPI BAND OF CHOCTAW INDIANS' COMMITMENT TO TRIBAL SELF-GOVERNANCE AND PROSPEROUS TRIBAL ECONOMIES

HON. PATRICK J. KENNEDY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 15, 1998

Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to rise today to join my colleagues in honoring the extraordinary leadership of Chief Philip Martin and commending the successes of the Choctaw Tribe.

As a member of both the Congressional Native American Caucus and the Resources Committee, I have dedicated many hours to the promotion of tribal sovereignty and have met with numerous tribal leaders across the country to determine ways to jump start tribal economies. The Choctaw achievements and record in these two areas is truly exceptional.

Chief Martin's commitment to tribal self-determination, tribal sovereignty and the development of tribal economies has brought about enormous positive change to the Choctaw Reservation and the surrounding communities in Southeastern Mississippi.

By rebuilding the tribal government, educating its tribal members and constructing the basic infrastructure to maintain a very modest manufacture-based economy, the Choctaws were able to carve out a place for the tribe in the mainstream economy in the late 1970's. Over the last twenty years, Chief Martin has been able to expand the economy and create manufacturing jobs for members and the surrounding communities. This progress has allowed the tribe to improve the reservation infrastructure, construct single family homes for tribal members, and strengthen education and training among Choctaw citizens.

This diversified economy has also enabled the tribe to become entirely self-governing. Revenues from the Choctaw enterprises are used to operate their own courts, fire departments, police force, reservation school system, housing authority, utility commission and health care system.

The resurrection of the Choctaw Tribe is a remarkable story. It is a model from which our Nation's Indian tribes can learn from and try to replicate. It is also a story lawmakers should look toward when considering legislation that affects native Americans. The Choctaws are indeed a tribe worth emulating, and their experiences exemplify what strong tribal governments can achieve.

TRIBUTE TO THE 75TH ANNIVERSARY OF ST. CLAIR COUNTY COMMUNITY COLLEGE

HON. DAVID E. BONIOR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 15, 1998

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, from universities to elementary schools, I am proud of the educational excellence that is represented in my home state of Michigan. The citizens of Michigan have a long history of defending quality schools and programs. On September 19, 1998, the residents of St. Clair County will celebrate the founding of St. Clair County Community College.

In the early 1920's, Michigan state law stated that only cities with a population of at least 30,000 people were permitted to have Junior Colleges. According to the 1920 census, the City of Port Huron only had 25,000 people. But thanks to the commitment of local officials, the Port Huron Parent-Teacher Association, Superintendent H.A. Davis and State Senator John Smith, the law was changed and in 1923 Port Huron Junior College became a reality.

Since 1923, Port Huron Junior College has grown from thirty-four students into St. Clair County Community College serving 9,200 students annually. For seventy-five years, the College has been a place where students have had the opportunity to pursue a career and extracurricular activities. Drama, music, art and sports are just a few of the areas where students have enhanced their educational experience.

Throughout the past seven and a half decades, St. Clair Community College has been a stepping stone for students throughout St. Clair County. It has been a place where students have the opportunity to enrich and improve their lives through education. I applaud the staff and faculty of St. Clair County Community College for their seventy-five years of dedicated service to the education of their students.

TRIBUTE TO COLONEL ROBERT L. "LARRY" DAVIS

HON. RON PACKARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 15, 1998

Mr. PACKARD. Mr. Speaker, I would like to pay tribute to Colonel Robert L. "Larry" Davis who is leaving the Los Angeles District of the Army Corps of Engineers, and will be taking on the Chief of Staff position at Fort Leonard Wood, U.S. Army Engineer School in Southern Missouri.

Colonel Davis has held various positions in the Army Corps of Engineers, including serving as an exchange officer to the Australian School of Military Engineering and participating in Operation Desert Storm in Saudi Arabia. Colonel Davis also participated in Operation Desert Shield in Kuwait and Operations Restore Hope and Continue Hope in Somalia. In the United States, Colonel Davis took part in the Hurricane Andrew Relief Operations in the Miami area.

Colonel Davis has had an extraordinary career. His long list of awards and decorations include the Legion of Merit, Bronze Star Medal, Meritorious Service Medal with three campaign stars. He has also earned the Parachutist and the Air Assault Badges. Last, but certainly not least in Larry Davis' long list of accomplishments, is his dedication as a husband and father of two children, Kimberly Anne and John.

I have enjoyed working with Colonel Davis over the years in addressing various Army Corps issues in my district. I would surely miss his attention, and that of his staff, matters of importance to me.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank Larry for his hard work and dedication. I would also like to wish him and his wife Barbara continued success and happiness in Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. CHARLES W. PICKERING

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 15, 1998

Mr. PICKERING. Mr. Speaker, I was unable to return to the House floor because I was unavoidably detained and missed the following rollcall votes:

- (1) Rollcall vote No. 426, S. 2206. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea."
- (2) Rollcall vote No. 427, H. Con. Res. 304. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea."
- (3) Rollcall vote No. 428, H. Con. Res. 254. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea."
- (4) Rollcall vote No. 429, H. Con. Res. 185. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea."

THE OMNIBUS NATIONAL PARKS AND PUBLIC LANDS BILL OF 1998

HON. JAMES V. HANSEN

OF UTAH

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 15, 1998

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I introduce today the National Parks and Public Lands Omnibus Bill of 1998. This is a very good and necessary bill that addresses a variety of important concerns and issues dealing with National Parks, wild and scenic rivers, heritage areas, National Forests, and many other public lands. This bill is a compilation of a number of resource related bills, most of which have gone through individual hearings and followed the legislative process. Numerous Members of Congress are to be commended and congratulated for their hard work on the single parts of this bill which, together, make this a landmark piece of legislation. The far-reaching Omnibus National Parks and Public Lands Bill accomplishes many goals and addresses a multitude of public lands concerns to assure that our cherished parks and public lands, many of them national treasures, are protected, expanded, and improved. It also creates new and important historic sites, heritage areas, and wilderness areas so that the American public can enjoy,

benefit, and use these extraordinary natural and historic resources.

Furthermore, the wonderful natural and significant historic areas that the Omnibus National Parks and Public Lands Bill protects and creates, span the breadth of this great country of ours. In fact, it deals with resource issues and areas in over 305 States—from wild and scenic rivers in Massachusetts, to creating wilderness areas in California, to studying Midway Island, far out in the Pacific Ocean, from the Everglades of Florida to Mount St. Helens in the State of Washington.

Of equal breadth and scope is the variety of issues and areas that this bill addresses. For example, the Omnibus Bill will assure a fair and equitable land exchange dealing with hundreds of thousands of acres of school trust lands in Utah while also authorizing an innovative approach to land management in Utah's spectacular San Rafael Swell area. It will create new trails across the United States and authorize the construction of a trails interpretive center. These trails will bring years of enjoyment to those who wish to hike across the entire United States or for those who just want to take a few steps on trails that the American pioneers made on their courageous treks to settle this country.

In addition, this bill establishes new affiliated units of the National Park System, like a historic site which will honor America's most prominent landscape artist, Thomas Cole. Other affiliated areas include the unique and innovative Eastside Tenement Museum in the heart of New York City and the important Casa Malpais Indian ruins in the middle of picturesque rural Arizona.

This bill also re-authorizes and extends a number of Commissions which were established to better manage many of our park units or affiliated areas, like the Delaware Water Gap and the Illinois-Michigan Heritage Corridor. Moreover, it expands many of the existing National Park units, like the unique and beautiful Arches National Park in Utah, the Cape Cod National Seashore, the Fort Davis Historic Site in Texas, the Morristown Historic Site in New Jersey, the George Washington Boyhood Farm in Virginia, and Abraham Lincoln's Birthplace in Kentucky.

The Omnibus National Parks and Public Lands Bill of 1998 provides for many land exchanges which help Federal agencies better manage their resources, it authorizes a memorial to a great world leader, Mahatma Gandhi, it establishes a cave and karst research center. In addition, this bill makes needed technical corrections to previous laws, it establishes new heritage areas and new historic sites and even authorizes construction of a new visitor's center for the Independence Mall so that the public can better interpret and marvel at the history and people behind founding of this great country.

The paragraphs above outline just some of the many things that this bill accomplishes. In fact, the Omnibus National Parks and Public Lands Bill of 1998 does more than any other single piece of legislation could, in order to ensure that the management and creation of America's parks and public lands remains a top priority of this Congress. It creates new National Park units, new wilderness areas, new historic sites, and new heritage areas. It

expands existing National Parks, authorizes land exchanges and conveyances, and makes numerous and necessary technical changes to existing laws so that parks can operate more efficiently. In short, this bill assures that our country's magnificent historical, cultural, and natural resources and areas will be protected and managed effectively now and in the future.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 15, 1998

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, yesterday I was not present due to important business in my home district and missed four roll-call votes (426, 427, 428 and 429). If I had been present, I would have voted "aye" on all four votes.

SALUTE TO VIOLET THOMPSON

HON. LOUISE McINTOSH SLAUGHTER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 15, 1998

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Ms. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an outstanding citizen of my district and the state of New York, as well as an outstanding American: Ms. Violet Thompson. Ms. Thompson will be honored on October 20, 1998, in St. Louis, Missouri by the National Industries for the Blind as the 1998 Peter J. Salmon National Manufacturing Employee of the Year. Ms. Thompson overcame a difficult childhood punctuated by repeated stints in foster care to raise a family and pursue a career.

Ms. Thompson's birth-related blindness was not detected until she was in the sixth grade. By then, Violet had fallen far behind the other students both in her academic work and her sense of self-esteem. Through her own perseverance and hard work, the help of an attentive teacher, the encouragement of her stepfather, and large print books, Violet learned to read and write and graduated from high school at the age of 20.

Ms. Thompson married soon after and settled down to raise a family of four daughters and seven grandchildren. Seven years ago, Ms. Thompson decided to take on a new challenge and return to work. She learned about the Association for the Blind and Visually Impaired-Goodwill Industries in Rochester, New York and joined the workforce on the production line. Ms. Thompson's dedication and skill allowed her to move rapidly through the various manufacturing stations and in time she reached her present position of Production Supervisor. In her position, Ms. Thompson benefits from a number of assistive technologies, including a Visual-Tek closed circuit television as well as hand held magnifiers.

Violet Thompson is a hard working American who has seized the opportunity offered by the Javits-Wagner-O'Day Act (JWOD) to expand her horizons through meaningful employ-

ment. For six decades, JWOD has acted as an effective and cost-efficient catalyst to open jobs to people who are blind, like Violet Thompson. Today, not only is Ms. Thompson helping to support herself and her family, she is working in an environment that has helped to nurture her sense of self-worth and productivity. "I feel equal at ABVI-Goodwill . . . I've worked [at] other places and wasn't treated the same way," says Ms. Thompson. "I really, really love my job."

Mr. Speaker, please join me in acknowledging and congratulating a fine American whose hard work and perseverance are honored by this award.

STATEMENT OF THE HONORABLE
TOM DELAY REGARDING THE
SUCSESSES OF THE CHOCTAW
INDIANS OF MISSISSIPPI**HON. TOM DELAY**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 15, 1998

Mr. DELAY. Mr. Speaker, I rise to salute a true economic success story—the Choctaw Indians of Mississippi.

Lead by the dynamic Chief Phillip Martin, the Choctaw Indians, using the power of the free market and the philosophy of individual freedom, have improved the life of the members of the tribe and the surrounding community.

For over 150 years, the tribe was mired in the deepest poverty imaginable. Unemployment was often as high as 75 percent. Life expectancy was only 45 years and local education stopped at the sixth grade.

But lead by Chief Martin, the Choctaw Indians have seized the power of self-determination and economic freedom. By relying on the power of the market and not the power of government the Choctaws have become an economic powerhouse. Through their ingenuity and hard work, Chief Martin and the Choctaws have established a new paradigm of success for all Native Americans.

I urge other citizens who wish to better their lives to view the tribe as a model for success. The Choctaws are a powerful example of the miracles that personal freedom can work in the lives of all Americans.

CHIEF MARTIN

HON. MIKE PARKER

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 15, 1998

Mr. PARKER. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I come to the floor today to pay tribute to one of Mississippi's finest and most dedicated leaders, Chief Phillip Martin of the Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians. The special vision of Chief Martin has enabled the Choctaw tribe to rise out of deep poverty to become a thriving economic force in my state.

As Representative from the 4th District of Mississippi, I have been able to get to know Chief Martin and observe firsthand his dynamic leadership and entrepreneurial savvy.

Chief Martin is known for his hard work to move the Choctaw Tribe closer to a self-reliant, self-empowerment tribe. Chief Martin is convinced that through private enterprise, the Choctaw Tribe will continue to prosper.

It is an honor for me to stand here today to praise and thank Chief Martin and the Choctaw Indians for their contributions to the great state of Mississippi.

TRIBUTE TO BOETTCHER
SCHOLARSHIP WINNERS**HON. BOB SCHAFFER**

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 15, 1998

Mr. BOB SCHAFFER of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I rise in recognition of the 1998 Boettcher Foundation Scholarship winners. Each year the Boettcher Foundation grants 40 merit-based scholarships to superior young people from Colorado high schools. Begun in 1952 as a statewide competition recognizing scholarship, leadership and achievement by young men and women, the program seeks to reward outstanding high school seniors who demonstrate the potential to make significant contributions to Colorado. Since the program's inception, the Foundation has awarded 1779 scholarships. The Boettcher Scholarship Program is budgeted at \$1,600,000 annually and is one of the largest private scholarship programs in the state, and one of the leading merit scholarship programs in the nation.

These awards cover virtually all college expenses for recipients who choose to further their education in their home state of Colorado. The scholarships consist of full tuition, fees, and book allowance, and a \$2,800 annual stipend for living expenses. The scholarships are granted for eight semesters at either a public or private four-year college or university within the state as long as the scholar maintains a minimum GPA of 3.0.

Selection is strictly "merit-based," allowing all seniors in Colorado to compete based upon their individual accomplishments. This year's scholarship winners were selected from approximately 750 applicants on the basis of their academic performance, demonstrated ability, outstanding character and their participation and leadership in both school and community activities. The minimum eligibility requirements to apply include the following: Students must rank among the top 5% of their graduating class, have a score of at least 1200 on the SAT or 27 ACT, be a U.S. citizen and a Colorado resident for their junior and senior year of high school.

I congratulate all the 1998 Boettcher Foundation scholarship winners and their parents, and hereby recognize those residing in my district: Ryan Avery of Ft. Collins, son of Mark and Cynthia Avery; Kristin Bjornsen of Ft. Collins, daughter of Robert and Mary Ann Bjornsen; Charity Hermes of Elbert, daughter of Steven and Rose Hermes; Ryan Johnson of Eaton, son of John and Deanne Johnson; Jennifer Malers of La Junta, daughter of Ralf and Linda Malers; Regina Mattie of Trinidad, daughter of Anthony and Lucille Mattie; Susan Nicholson of Aurora, daughter of Roger and

Mary Kathleen Dykstra; Scott Wilkinson of Ft. Collins, son of Eric and Janice Wilkinson; and Jordan Willeke of Otis, son of Leland and Denise Willeke.

The Trustees of Boettcher Foundation are: Mrs. Charles Boettcher, II, E. Atwell Gilman, A. Barry Hirschfeld, Edward Lehman, Harry T. Lewis, Jr., Claudia Boettcher Merthan, John C. Mitchell, J. William Sorensen and George M. Wilfley.

Mr. Speaker, I congratulate the Boettcher Foundation Scholarship winners on their successes and look forward to their leadership of Colorado.

HUMAN SERVICES
REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 1998

SPEECH OF

HON. ROSA L. DeLAURO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 14, 1998

Ms. DeLAURO. Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to rise in support of the bipartisan Community Opportunities and Educational Services Act, which reauthorizes and strengthens some of our most important programs to help needy families: Head Start, LIHEAP, and the Community Services Block Grant.

I am pleased that the Committee has chosen to drop counterproductive, controversial amendments that would have undermined the quality of Head Start programs, and instead has emphasized efforts to improve the quality of services the program offers. I am particularly pleased that the Early Head Start 0-3 program is being expanded, although I would urge the conferees to adopt the 0-3 set-asides in the Senate bill. Recent scientific discoveries have highlighted the importance of the highest possible quality care in the early years of life. Under the Senate legislation, only one in every 25 eligible babies would be served by the Head Start program; the House bill provides \$185 million less over five years than the Senate-passed legislation.

I am also pleased that the Committee is reauthorizing the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program, which has assisted so many needy families in my home state of Connecticut and throughout the country. Too many seniors and families with children are forced to go without food or prescription drugs during the winters' coldest days because they do not have enough money to pay their heating bills and other necessities. And who can forget the deaths in the midwest last year caused by the heat. Seniors who owned air conditioners but were too afraid of the bills to turn them on suffered heat-related illnesses and even died simply because they didn't have the money to pay their energy bills. As we reauthorized the LIHEAP program at \$1.1 billion, I call on the House to reject the Labor-HHS appropriations bill which eliminates funding for LIHEAP for next year, and provide full funding for this important program.

The Community Services Block Grant also provides vital services to low income families, including child care, weatherization assistance, home delivery of meals to seniors, and other vital programs. This block grant, which is ad-

ministered by community groups throughout the country, helps to create a safety net for our most vulnerable citizens.

I commend the Committee for its bipartisan legislation, and urge my colleagues to support this bill.

HONORING ROSANN WISMAN

HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 15, 1998

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, the District of Columbia is fortunate to have many good people who dedicate their lives to improving the common good. One such person is Ms. Rosann Wisman who, for the past 14 years has served as president and chief executive officer of Planned Parenthood of Metropolitan Washington. During Ms. Wisman's 23 years of experience in family planning management, she has built a local and national reputation for her commitment to the highest standards in reproductive health care.

Planned Parenthood of Metropolitan Washington grew significantly during Ms. Wisman's tenure—both in number of people served and programs offered. Today, over 20,000 women, men, adolescents—more than three-quarters of whom are very poor with little or no access to other medical care—rely on this non-profit's seven family planning clinics. The three Planned Parenthood clinics in the District are located at 2811 Pennsylvania Avenue, SE; 2513 Alabama Avenue, SE; and 1108 16th Street, NW.

Ms. Wisman expanded clinical services to include abortion, the diagnosis and treatment of sexually transmitted diseases, including HIV testing and counseling, and primary care. Today, Planned Parenthood, now in its 62 year, is the largest provider of family services to Washington area low-income women and the District's largest provider of first-trimester abortion services.

Since 1990, as a result of a bilingual outreach program spearheaded by Ms. Wisman, Planned Parenthood has also become a major provider of bilingual, culturally-sensitive family planning services to Latino women and families in Washington and the surrounding area. And, in 1992 under her leadership, Planned Parenthood established a partnership with African-American churches in the District to help reduce unplanned teen pregnancies. This partnership effort led to the opening of a Planned Parenthood family planning clinic at the Allen Chapel A.M.E. Church in Southeast Washington.

Rosann Wisman's commitment to access to reproductive health care services springs from her belief that every child should be a wanted child. Toward that goal, Ms. Wisman advocates freedom of choice—that no woman should be pressured to continue a pregnancy against her will by the government, religion or society. Ms. Wisman has testified frequently on allowing the District of Columbia the freedom to use its local revenue to fund abortions for the city's poor women, and on other birth control and reproductive rights issues before Congressional and local legislative committees.

Throughout Ms. Wisman's 14 years of leadership at Planned Parenthood of Metropolitan Washington, she has helped demonstrate that access to family planning medical services and birth control education reduces the need for abortion, lower infant and maternal deaths, and combats the cycle of poverty and teen childbearing.

Rosann is leaving Washington to move with her family to Japan. It is with special pride that I salute Rosann Wisman and wish her farewell. She will be missed.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO SISTER
ALICE ANNE LANE

HON. ROD R. BLAGOJEVICH

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 15, 1998

Mr. BLAGOJEVICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor and congratulate Sister Alice Ann Lane, who will be celebrating her 70th Jubilee as a member of the Sisters of Charity of the Blessed Virgin Mary.

Sister Alice Ann has devoted 57 of her 86 years to guiding and educating America's youth. She taught in Iowa for 32 years, before sharing her knowledge and wisdom with the children in Northwest Chicago for 25 years. Today, even in her retirement, this vibrant and loving woman dedicates her time to volunteering for the Department of Aging and tutoring students in need of her help.

In a time when education is at the forefront of Congress' agenda, Sister Alice Ann provides what we as legislators already know—that a strong education, including dedicated teachers like Sister Alice Ann, is the cornerstone of a strong democracy and a strong America.

On behalf of the constituents of the 5th district of Illinois, I would like to thank Sister Alice Ann for her devotion and commitment to teaching, to helping others and to touching the lives of so many.

TRIBUTE TO ANGELO R. MUSTO
JR.

HON. JOSEPH P. KENNEDY II

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 15, 1998

Mr. KENNEDY of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to one of East Boston's most beloved and dedicated public servants. Angelo R. Musto Jr., who died on July 4, 1998, left an inspiring legacy of bettering the lives of all he knew throughout the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In more than eight decades on earth, there was no arena of community life neglected by Angelo Musto. Politics, social services, business development, youth programs—wherever there was a need, Angelo filled it. In his professional career, Angelo demonstrated the same spirit of selfless service, particularly in steering troubled youngsters towards a brighter future.

He began his career in the depths of the Great Depression with the National Youth Administration. He later became a counselor with

the East Boston Camps and joined the Goodwill House in Jeffries Point, eventually rising to executive director in charge of a wide array of social, educational, and recreational services.

In recognition of his expertise, the late Governor John A. Volpe made Angelo a special assistant in the Boston Municipal Court in 1957 and later appointed him to the Massachusetts Advisory Committee on Corrections to help the criminal justice system mend broken lives more effectively. He was later appointed to the Suffolk County Courthouse Commission. In 1965, Angelo was appointed Deputy Commissioner of Probations and 13 years later rose to become First Deputy Commissioner.

Angelo actively worked with the East Boston Chamber of Commerce for over 40 years and received its Man of the Year Award in 1973. He also served on the boards of the United Fund, the Kiwanis, the Mental Health Area Board, the East Boston Savings Bank and the East Boston Social Centers. Among his many accomplishments, perhaps the most notable was the creation of the Goodwill House Day Program in Jeffries Point, which to this day serves as a national model for urban day camps.

Throughout his years of service, Angelo remained firmly committed to improving the lives of our youth. His work as the general director of the East Boston Camps and as a member of the East Boston Athletic Board helped give city kids a reprieve from the streets and taught them the values he embraced—discipline, compassion and strength of body and mind. By the time I launched my first campaign for Congress in 1986, Angelo Musto had already cultivated the talents of three generations of East Boston's youth and drew on those far-reaching ties to create a formidable political presence in East Boston.

During that first campaign, he drew extensively on his detailed knowledge of the history of the community, reaching back to the arrival of the Kennedys in East Boston. Angelo knew the history, but most importantly he knew the people and the issues they cared about—quality health care, good schools, decent housing, access to college, and protection from outside forces that have long sought to sacrifice East Boston's quality of life to the airline industry.

The eager volunteers that fanned out across East Boston in 1986 quickly learned the rules of politics as taught by Angelo. I recall one incident in which one of the higher-profile members of my campaign team upbraided a volunteer in our East Boston headquarters. Angelo stepped in, and with the persuasive skill he had acquired through years of politicking, calmed the rising tension, gently rebuked the bigwig and at the same time made it clear that the Kennedy team in East Boston would never be a house divided.

Throughout the years that followed, Angelo Musto remained an invaluable member of my Congressional team. As my East Boston District Representative and 8th District Coordinator for Seniors from 1987 until his retirement in 1992, he served as a vital link to the community—attending meetings, fielding constituent calls, and working to fund worthy projects. His dedication to the comfort of East Boston's senior citizens resulted in such accomplishments as securing federal support to renovate the Don Orione Nursing Home.

With Angelo's passing, my heart goes out to his daughter Faith, his brothers Louis and Vincent, his sisters Lucille, Emma, and Theresa, and to his grandchildren George and Lisa.

The truth is, we were all a part of Angelo Musto's extended family, which reached across lines of age and party and profession to include the great sweep of those whose lives he touched and served.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS DAY IN NEW BEDFORD

HON. BARNEY FRANK

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 15, 1998

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, as the Representative of New Bedford, Massachusetts for nearly six years, I am always pleased to have the opportunity to discuss the city's remarkable history. Indeed, New Bedford's marvelous heritage has been recognized by the U.S. Congress with the passage in 1996 of the legislation establishing a National Park in the city to commemorate its role as an international whaling center. A lesser known, but also important, element of New Bedford's history is its role as a way station on the Underground Railroad. That legacy will be celebrated in the city on Thursday, September 17, the 160th anniversary of the arrival in New Bedford of Frederick Douglass and his wife. As part of that celebration, New Bedford Mayor Frederick Kalisz, Jr. has issued a proclamation designating September 17 as "Frederick Douglass Day" in the city.

Frederick Douglass (who took that surname after arriving in New Bedford), is of course known to history as one of the prominent escaped slaves and abolitionists. However, he also lived and raised a family for four years in New Bedford before his personal and political journeys took him elsewhere. Though we are today many decades removed from both his arrival in New Bedford and from the terrible period in our history when slavery existed in this nation, the issue of race relations remains a major problem in this country. And I believe it is important for us to keep the memory of that time alive for several reasons. Obviously, we must never forget either the absolute violation of every conceivable notion of human rights that slavery represented or the stirring achievements of those who traveled on, or helped other travel on, the Underground Railroad, at an extraordinary risk to their lives. But is also important for us to focus on the past because the lessons of that period in our history are still with us today, and as we attempt to alleviate the racial inequities which still exist in our society, we must not forget what came before.

For these reasons, I am very pleased that, as part of the ongoing work of the New Bedford Whaling National Historical Park, the National Park Service has been helping improve our understanding of the city's role in the Underground Railroad. This effort will be supplemented in many valuable ways now that the President has signed into law the National Underground Railroad Network to Freedom Act, a bill I cosponsored and strongly supported.

These two initiatives, along with the continued fine work of the many residents of New Bedford who have done so much to keep the Underground Railroad legacy alive for years without federal assistance, will ensure that this important history is preserved for future generations. Though I regret that I am unable to join in the celebration in person because the House will be in session on the 17th, I am especially pleased that New Bedford will be taking the time to publicly celebrate the 160th anniversary of this important date in the city's and our country's history, and I ask that the Mayor's proclamation on Frederick Douglass Day be reprinted here.

PROCLAMATION

FREDERICK DOUGLASS DAY

Whereas: New Bedford was an important station on the "underground railroad" and

Whereas: Frederick and Anna Johnson arrived in New Bedford on September 17, 1838 via the underground railroad and

Whereas: Frederick and Anna Johnson were given refuge by Nathan and Mary Johnson at their 21 Seventh Street residence and

Whereas: Nathan Johnson was responsible for giving Frederick his last name of DOUGLASS and

Whereas: Frederick received one of his first jobs as a freeman, on the wharves of New Bedford and

Whereas: Three of the Douglass children were born in New Bedford, Rosetta, Lewis, and Frederick Jr. and

Whereas: Frederick Douglass gave his first speech in New Bedford, at the Third Christian Church and

Whereas: The Douglass family resided in New Bedford until 1842 and

Whereas: September 17, 1998, marks the 160th anniversary of the escape of Frederick Douglass from slavery to New Bedford.

Therefore, I, Mayor Frederick M. Kalisz Jr., hereby proclaim Thursday September 17, 1998, as FREDERICK DOUGLASS DAY and urge all its citizens to appropriately commemorate this day.

THE PASSING OF BERNICE GLASS

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 15, 1998

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, it is my sad duty to inform our colleagues of the passing of a truly remarkable resident of my 20th Congressional District of New York.

Bernice Glass was only 75 years young, but she not only witnessed the incredible civil rights revolution which took place during her lifetime, she immensely contributed to it.

Born in Virginia, the granddaughter of slaves, Bernice moved with her family to Nyack, NY, at the age of two. She heard from her parents and grandparents of the injustice and inhumanity of Jim Crow, and vowed that future generations would not have to endure such indignities.

Accordingly, Bernice founded the Racial Equality Movement in Rockland County in the 1950's, at a time when Americans were only beginning to become conscious of the need for civil rights for all. She became the first Afro American woman to serve as a police matron, in 1960. She was active in the NAACP, and

witnessed the historic contributions made by Rosa Parks, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., and the other giants who courageously fought for civil rights.

In the 1970s, she became the first Afro American Court Officer in the County Clerks office, and was appointed to represent the County Legislature on the Rockland Community Action Council. She also became active with the Housing Authority of the Village of Nyack, and became known as that Village's "unofficial Mayor."

Ms. Glass founded the O'Grady-Brown Memorial Scholarship Fund in 1981, in honor of the two law enforcement officers slain during the infamous Brink's Robbery in her home community earlier that year. This scholarship is awarded to promising students desiring to pursue a career in law enforcement.

Ms. Glass also served as Political Action Chairman of the NAACP, as Legislative Committee Chairman for Women's Issues, as a Member of the Democratic Party Committee, as a parishioner at the First Immanuel Baptist Church in Nyack.

Despite Ms. Glass' contributions—which were truly awesome—perhaps Bernice will be most remembered as a living link with a by-gone time: a time when racial justice was not a reality but a dream in the hearts of a few. Bernice shared this dream, and vowed early to dedicate her life to eradicating hatred, prejudice, and bigotry from her community and our nation. She did it through her sterling example, through her diligent work for all people, through education and persuasion, and most importantly of all, through love.

We extend our condolences to her daughter, Fannetta; her sisters, Mary, Nancy and Helen, and her five grandchildren.

Bernice Glass was part of a generation which witnessed the greatest advances in the cause of civil rights in all our nation's history. Let us bear in mind that these advances came about through the efforts and courage of Bernice Glass and people like her throughout our nation.

Bernice Glass will long be missed.

PUNJAB PEOPLE'S COMMISSION MUST BE PRESERVED

HON. DAN BURTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 15, 1998

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, the effort by political leaders in Punjab to shut down the People's Commission is very disturbing. This commission was formed after the Akali Dal Government in Punjab, which promised to expose the genocide against the Sikhs, said that it would not appoint a commission to do so after all. In fact, the Chief Minister, Parkash Singh Badal, proudly boasts that his government has taken no action to punish any of the police officers responsible for this genocide.

This commission is not solely a Sikh organization. It was established by the Coordination Committee on Disappearance in Punjab, led by a Hindu human-rights activist, Ram Narayan Kumar. The three commission mem-

bers are respected former Justices of the Indian Supreme Court, and two of the three are Hindus. And you might recall Mr. Speaker, it was the Indian Supreme Court that described the situation in Punjab, Khalistan as "worse than a genocide."

From August 8–10, 1998, the commission investigated 90 cases of genocide during its first meeting, and, as result, has requested those involved to bear the responsibility of their actions. Currently, the commission is investigating 3,000 more cases. In a country where over 250,000 Sikhs have been extrajudicially murdered by the police and other agents of the government since 1984, it is no wonder that the authorizes don't want the truth to get out. They are afraid that when the light of truth shines on them, they will be exposed as collaborators in the genocide against the Sikhs.

America is the moral conscience of the world. We must not let this effort to bury the genocide and evade responsibility for these crimes succeed. It is our solemn duty to do whatever we can to make sure that the People's Commission is able to complete its work, and that the people responsible for these murders, abductions, and other acts of torture are exposed and brought to justice. Mr. Speaker, I call on the President to instruct our Ambassador to India to intervene on behalf of the commission. I further urge my colleagues to impose tough sanctions on India until the commission has completed its efforts to expose the genocide; and I urge the United States of America to go on record for self-determination for the Sikhs of Punjab, Khalistan, so that they can decide their own fate in a free and fair election. That way, the repressive actions of the police can finally come to an end and real democracy can come once and for all to Punjab, Khalistan.

On September 3, 1998, the Hindustan Times ran a very informative article on the effort to close the People's Commission. I am placing it in the RECORD for the information of my colleagues. I hope we all will read it and consider the information therein.

THE HINDUSTAN TIMES 09/03 GOVT'S DISREGARD FOR PEOPLE'S PANEL IRKS RIGHTS ACTIVISTS

NEW DELHI: Human rights activists are irked by the Government's disregard bordering on disdain, for the People's Commission that has been hearing complaints of human rights violations in Punjab since the time when the State was in the thick of terrorism.

"How can the Government ignore the necessity to determine the facts," wondered Mr. Ram Narayan Kumar, convener of the committee for Coordination on Disappearance in Punjab. He was particularly livid that the commission was sought to be branded as "extra-judicial" by official agencies.

The commission is the brainchild of Justice (Retd) Kuldip Singh, who is a member of the Coordination Committee that functions as an umbrella organisation of Punjab-based human rights groups. The People's Commission was constituted, as a follow-up to the committee's first convention in December last year, as a functional-forum to defend human rights guaranteed under the Indian laws.

The complaints the People's Commission has been hearing, Mr. Kumar claimed, were based on facts revealing disappearances, cus-

todial deaths and police torture. "The truth must come out. The incidents cannot be dismissed as forgotten past," he averred.

Mr. Kumar has to his credit two books providing a historical perspective to the human rights situation in the border State.

According to him, the political leaders, bureaucratic and intellectuals were indifferent to the problem of civil liberties and human rights.

"Nobody is interested in fact finding. But the facts cannot be suppressed. Thousands of those whose kin have disappeared are awaiting justice," Mr. Kumar said. Speaking on behalf of the committee, he claimed that the cases under scrutiny were based on extensive research work. "We want to propose reforms on the strength of facts and the existing law. Any attempt to vitiate the atmosphere might prove to be dangerous."

The Akali Dal had promised, before coming to power, that it would have a detailed inquiry conducted into the human rights violations. "But now they want to forget the past," he said.

During its first three-day session starting Aug. 8, the People's Commission heard complaints about alleged human rights violations at the time when Punjab was in turmoil. The "Bench" comprising three retired judges—Justices D.S. Tewatia, Justice H. Suresh and Justice Jaspal Singh—took up complaints of illegal abductions, custodial deaths, disappearances, summary executions and en masse illegal cremations.

The programmes adopted by the committee are aimed at countering, through an informed public opinion, the ongoing campaign for immunity for policemen charged with human rights violations; initiate a debate on vital issues of State power; organise compensation for the victims, and bring about change in domestic laws in conformity with the United Nations' instruments on torture and enforced disappearances.

Mr. Kumar dismissed the claims that the commission has been acting on the basis of one-sided stories. "We are willing to go into cases presented by widows of policemen killed by militants, we would be equally keen to study the instances they have documented," he said.

The commission's next sitting is scheduled from Oct. 23–25 in Ludhiana. However, the legal validity of its actions is doubted by experts.

MICROSOFT LITIGATION

HON. TOM CAMPBELL

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 15, 1998

Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. Speaker, in recent months, I, along with several other members of Congress, have been visited by representatives of Microsoft, and high technology companies allied with and against Microsoft. The topic of the discussions has been the pending U.S. Department of Justice lawsuit against Microsoft. It has been my practice never to attempt to influence a matter in litigation, and I will follow that practice in this case. However, I do feel compelled to state that, whether the case that the Department has alleged ultimately proves successful in court or not, the Department of Justice in my view is on very solid antitrust ground in the theories it has advanced. I make that conclusion as a Professor

of Law at Stanford University, as a former Director of the Bureau of Competition, the antitrust enforcement arm of the Federal Trade Commission, as a former member of the Council of the Antitrust Section of the American Bar Association, and as a former expert witness in several antitrust matters.

The Department's case is brought under a well established antitrust doctrine known as tying. A firm with a large share of one market can choose to utilize its market power to compel consumers to purchase another product that would be more properly viewed as in a separate market. Such cases are easily 80 years old in antitrust. Numerous decisions of the United States Courts of Appeals and the United States Supreme Court have dealt with this doctrine. It is absolutely safe to conclude that the tying of the sale of one product to the purchase of another, conduct compelled by a firm with market power, is a garden variety violation of the antitrust laws. Indeed, it is a per se violation of the antitrust laws. (I hasten to add that, as an academic, I have spoken and written against the use of per se theory in many areas of antitrust; preferring instead a more careful analysis of the comparative benefits and harms to consumers from practices too readily condemned under the per se rubric. I would urge such a comparison here.) But what remains beyond reasonable disagreement is that the Department of Justice has premised its case on conservative antitrust principles, long upheld by the courts. Whether the Department can prove that the facts involved in Microsoft's marketing practices meet the legal standard for illegal tying, of course, remains to be proven in court.

The Department has also intimated that its case might be premised on a monopolization count: namely, that Microsoft's actions have had the purpose, and likely effect, of deterring the development of a new technology which, if allowed to develop, would render obsolete the very product, operating systems software, in which Microsoft currently has a dominant market position. Once again, such a theory is well known in antitrust, with examples from many industries from newspapers to petroleum, where companies have been taken to task under the antitrust laws for deterring customers from going to an alternative product.

I offer the foregoing statement at the request of several constituents who have asked my view on the matter. I do not anticipate any legislation on this matter, nor are my foregoing comments to be taken as any indication as to how I might vote should a legislative matter be presented that involves the kind of practices alleged here.

EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE ENHANCEMENT ACT OF 1998

HON. BOB GOODLATTE

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 15, 1998

Mr. GOODLATTE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce the Emergency Food Assistance Enhancement Act of 1998. My bill increases the mandatory commodity purchase account from \$100,000,000 to \$120,000,000 and is still expected to save the taxpayers over \$200,000,000 over the next 4 years.

It is unfortunate, Mr. Speaker, that there is a need for food banks. Even though our farmer and ranchers are the most productive and efficient in the world, the need for food banks continues. Food banks often meet the needs of their communities by managing donations from the government and the private sector. Most government donations are the product of the emergency food assistance program. It is a unique program that has the ability to provide nutritious domestic agriculture products to needy Americans while at the same time providing support to the agriculture community. In the welfare reform bill, Congress made TEFAP commodity purchases mandatory because of the integral role this program has in the provisions of food assistance to needy families.

This program is a quick fix, something to get families through tough times. It gives them the support they need, but it doesn't ensnare them into a cycle of dependency for which other federal assistance programs are infamous. TEFAP purchases also provide much needed support to the agriculture community. While other food assistance programs are much larger, TEFAP has a more direct impact for agriculture producers, while at the same time providing food for those in need.

To pay for the \$20,000,000 increase for the TEFAP program, this bill strikes the provisions for new funding and spending conditions in the Food Stamp Employment and Training (E+T) Program that were included in the Balanced Budget Act of 1997. The bill gives TEFAP an additional \$20,000,000 a year and returns the rest to the U.S. treasury. In addition, it strikes the mandate that 80% of both new and previous Employment and Training funds must be used to provide state work or training slots for able-bodied adults without dependents who are subject to the work requirements within three months of receipt of food stamps.

Many states report that declines in the able-bodied adults without dependents caseload has declined more dramatically than the overall food stamp caseload rate. In some states

the able-bodied adults without dependents caseload decline is ten times the rate of decline for the total food stamp caseload.

Due to the declining number of able-bodied adults without dependents cases, restrictions on state spending of federal Employment and Training funding are leading to dramatic imbalances in the amount of funds available and services to this population and the rest of the food stamp recipients. For example, the state of Texas estimates that it will have over 12 times more money available for able-bodied adults without dependents than for anyone else on food stamps. In real dollars, for example, that breaks down to \$491 for a single 23 year old male that is on food stamps compared to just \$40 for a 23 year old mother of four participating in the same program.

The able-bodied adults without dependents constitute only 25% of all employment and training program participants yet 80% of all the employment and training money is reserved for them. It is obvious that the needs of the able-bodied adult without dependents and everyone else in the Employment and Training programs would be better served if the states could address the needs of all participants on an equal basis and promote self-sufficiency for all recipients.

Mr. Speaker, I am hopeful that the Emergency Food Assistance Enhancement Act will enjoy resounding and rapid support from the full House of Representatives. It is important that we increase authority for this important program and stop the wasteful spending on Food Stamp Employment and Training programs for people who refuse to participate. It is equally, if not more important, to send a message to the conferees assigned to the Agriculture Appropriations bill for fiscal year 1999 that TEFAP is a vitally important program and should be funded to its fullest extent.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. DEBBIE STABENOW

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 15, 1998

Mr. STABENOW. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall vote No. 426, had I been present I would have voted "yes"; on rollcall vote No. 427, had I been present I would have voted "yes"; on rollcall vote No. 428, had I been present I would have voted "yes"; on rollcall vote No. 429, had I been present I would have voted "yes"; and on rollcall vote No. 430, had I been present I would have voted "yes."