

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

TRIBUTE TO MARK MCGWIRE

HON. DAVID DREIER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 1, 1998

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, at a time when America needed a distraction from Washington scandals, hurricanes, and global economic crises, St. Louis Cardinals first baseman Mark McGwire lifted our spirits and made us forget our troubles. For his achievements on and off the baseball field, Mark McGwire deserves our praise and admiration. We all share in the pride felt by his parents, Dr. John and Ginger McGwire, who were long time residents of Claremont, California.

The people of California feel a special bond with this son of the San Gabriel Valley. Born in Pomona and raised in Claremont, McGwire graduated from Damien High School where he was recruited by the University of Southern California as a pitcher. At USC, McGwire gave up pitching to become an everyday player. Like Babe Ruth, McGwire has become one of the most feared hitters in the major league. This year, his 70 home runs shattered the 37-year-old mark set by Roger Maris. McGwire also had a .752 slugging average, the highest average since 1927. He had 162 walks, which is the second most intentional walks in a season. To put that in perspective, in 1961 Roger Maris drew only 94 walks and never received an intentional walk.

Besides his accomplishments on the baseball diamond, McGwire is an all-star off the field. He is a devoted father, and the images of him hugging his son, Matt, after home run #62 brought tears to many eyes. In 1987, McGwire had a chance to lead the American League in home runs as a rookie, but instead he sat out the end of the season to be there for his son's birth. His love for children is extraordinary. Last year, McGwire pledged \$3 million to his foundation which helps sexually abused children. While in Oakland, he regularly wore wristbands with the pictures of missing children so viewers could see them on television. After awarding McGwire with their Sportsman of the Year award last year, The Sporting News President James Nuckols appropriately commented, "the quantity and sheer power of Mark's home runs have put him in a class of his own, but his moving example of selflessness and loyalty have made him equally unique."

Baseball historians may view Mark McGwire's legacy as the greatest home run hitter of all time. McGwire has hit a home run every 11.3 at bats, which is the lowest ratio by a major leaguer—lower than Hank Aaron, Babe Ruth, Willie Mays, and Harmon Killebrew. Or, his legacy may be this year's 70 home runs which may never be surpassed. However, Mr. Speaker, I believe McGwire's legacy should be the tremendous inspiration

that he provides. As he described in a recent interview, "for all the bad things that are going on in the world, for a short period of time, [I was] putting a lot of smiles on people's faces." To be sure, Mark McGwire has been an inspiration to all of us. He is the pride of the San Gabriel Valley.

COMMEMORATING RINGWOOD MANOR

HON. MARGE ROUKEMA

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 1, 1998

Mrs. ROUKEMA. Mr. Speaker, I rise to call attention to Ringwood Manor, an historic home in Ringwood, New Jersey, that has come to be a symbol of the area's unique heritage and history. I would also like to offer my congratulations to the Ringwood Women's Club and the Friends of Ringwood Manor, two civic organizations that have helped preserve Ringwood Manor and keep it open to the public as an historic site. Their initiative and leadership have made them role models for the nation.

An elegant, 51-room mansion at the center of a 33,000-acre estate in Passaic County, Ringwood Manor served for two centuries as the home of the owners of the iron mines that were once the focus of the region's economy. Those huge mining operations made Ringwood the center of munitions production for U.S. forces in every major armed conflict from the French and Indian Wars to World War I. Ringwood Manor and the surrounding town of Ringwood have a place in our national history that should be recognized. The mines are gone but Ringwood Manor still stands, reminding residents of the area and tourists alike of Ringwood's place in history.

Established in 1740, Ringwood was a center of iron making and munitions making from Colonial days. Three ironmasters oversaw the bustling operations over the years leading up to the Revolutionary War but the last, Robert Erskine, was destined to play a major role in the creation of the United States. Erskine had run the Ringwood mines for seven years when, in 1777, General George Washington appointed him as Geographer and Surveyor General of the Continental Army. In this important role as our nation's army's first geographer, he and his staff produced nearly 300 highly detailed maps. These maps played a major role in leading the colonies' troops to victory over the British. The Robert Erskine Militia performs ceremonial functions in modern-day Ringwood as a tribute to this early prominent citizen.

The next prominent head of the mines was Martin J. Ryerson, who built the original portions of the existing manor house in 1807. (The original manor house burned in 1742.)

Ryerson, who built a three-story home of 10 rooms decorated in Federal style, left Ringwood Manor to his sons. They, in turn, sold the house and surrounding 33,000 acres to Peter Cooper in 1854 for \$100,000. Cooper and his business partner, Abram S. Hewitt, operated 32 working mines as Cooper Hewitt and Co.—and were two of the most important industrialists who transformed our nation's economy during the 19th Century.

In 1855, Hewitt married Cooper's daughter and the couple made Ringwood Manor their country home. Between 1864 and 1879, they greatly expanded the house, bringing it to a total of 51 rooms. Included were 28 bedrooms, 24 fireplaces, 13 bathrooms and 250 windows. The Hewitts left the house to their children, who donated it to the State of New Jersey in 1936. The state opened the home to the public in 1939.

The present structures standing at Ringwood Manor reflect the period from 1854 to 1936, when the Hewitt family lived there. Among the many unusual features are gardens inspired by the grounds of the Palace of Versailles.

Ringwood Manor has been preserved and kept open to the public through the efforts of two private civic organizations in addition to the State of New Jersey—the Ringwood Women's Club and the Friends of Ringwood Manor. Ringwood Manor is one of the many projects undertaken by the Women's Club, which also works closely with the Ringwood Public Library, local schools and projects such as planting flowers at local shopping centers. The Friends of Ringwood Manor provide a wide variety of volunteer services at the Manor, from gardening to administration. Both these organizations deserve our thanks.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask our colleagues here in the U.S. House of Representatives to join me in congratulating Ringwood Manor and these outstanding community leaders for this important contribution to maintaining the history of our great nation. As U.S. Supreme Court Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr. wrote in *New York Trust Co. v. Eisner*, "A page of history is worth a volume of logic."

SOUND ADVICE FROM AN ALLY

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 1, 1998

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I recently received a letter from the South Korean Minister of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Hong Soon-young, in which he asks for the support of the U.S. Congress as his country seeks to manage the difficult relationship with North Korea.

Minister Hong specifically asks for the continued backing of the U.S. Congress for the South's policy of engagement with the North.

● 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.

He also notes that the 1994 Geneva Framework Agreement, while not perfect, has played "an effective and useful role" in dealing with the challenge posed by North Korea's nuclear weapons program.

In perhaps the letter's key sentence, he requests that the House of Representatives continue to support implementation of this agreement so as to give the North no excuse for backing out of its obligations under the accord.

Mr. Speaker, we hear much these days about the need to work closely with our friends and allies in South Korea. Here is a concrete request from Seoul. If the idea of working in cooperation with South Korea has any meaning at all, then I don't see how we have any choice but to honor Minister Hong's request that we not sabotage the Agreed Framework.

I submit Minister Hong's letter to the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, so that other Members may have the benefit of his views.

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
AND TRADE,

Seoul, Korea, September 16, 1998.

LEE HAMILTON,
Congressman, House of Representatives,
Rayburn House Office Building, Washington,
DC.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN HAMILTON: It was a great pleasure to meet you during my recent visit to the United States. In particular, I am very grateful for your kindness in attending the meeting I had at the U.S. House of Representatives. I found the discussions on the U.S.-Korea relationship as well as our policies toward north Korea to be very useful and informative.

As discussed during our meeting, I fully share with you and your colleagues the deep apprehension about north Korea's recent actions, such as the construction of underground facilities and the firing of a launcher.

However, we believe that the Geneva Framework Agreement, though not perfect, has played an effective and useful role in freezing north Korea's nuclear weapons program and thus maintaining peace and security of the Korean Peninsula and in North-east Asia.

As we press north Korea to fully abide by its obligations under the Agreement, we should be careful not to give it any excuse to break the nuclear freeze. In this respect, the support of the U.S. House of Representatives for smooth implementation of the Agreement is most important.

At the same time, it is essential to draw north Korea to engage in genuine dialogue and exchanges with the Republic of Korea. Lasting peace and security on the Korean Peninsula can not be realized without talks between the parties directly concerned. We count on the continued assistance of the U.S. Congress for our engagement policy toward the north.

Once again, thanking you for your support and the warm hospitality extended to me during my visit to the United States, I wish you good health and success in all of your noble endeavors.

Sincerely,

HONG SOON-YOUNG.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

IN REMEMBRANCE OF ROBERTA MURPHY

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 1, 1998

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to inform our colleagues of the passing earlier this week of one of the most remarkable public servants of our Hudson valley region in New York.

Roberta Murphy was one of a kind. Our local newspaper dubbed her "the bulldog of Orange County" and considering her tenacity and dedication to the public interest that description is certainly apt. Roberta was a deeply caring person, and at the same time was also a skilled political leader who knew how to get things done and how to accomplish the impossible.

Roberta Murphy was first elected to the Legislature of Orange County, NY, in 1977, the first woman ever elected to that body. It became obvious as the years went by that she was no mere follower or rubber stamp who went along with others. Rather, she was a trailblazer, willing and eager to lead. In 1993, she became the Chairman of the Legislature—the first woman in New York south of Albany to serve in that position. It was as Chairman that she became a household word throughout our region. Many of the vital projects important to our county, including the expansion of our courthouse, the resolution of our landfill problems, the need for a new jail, moved forward under her leadership after vexing others for so long.

Roberta Murphy was a member of the Monroe-Woodbury Board of Education even before entering county politics, and served a total of 20 years in that position, and the education of our young people remained her first love. She often would question me and my staff regarding our educational policies, reminding us of her firm belief that our local school boards know what is best for their students, and that it is the role of the Federal government to assist when appropriate, but never to dictate.

Governor George Pataki came to know Roberta well when he represented her home town in the State Assembly. When she passed on earlier this week at the age of 66, the Governor stated: "Roberta was a tremendous personal friend and a woman of just tremendous courage."

Perhaps the greatest demonstration of the affection with which Roberta was held by all is the fact that in both 1993 and 1997, her constituents reelected her by the largest margin of any of the 21 members in the Orange County Legislature.

Roberta's husband John, with whom she had a remarkable partnership, predeceased her by four and a half years. She is survived by their sons, Robert, John, and Steve. She was also a proud grandmother.

I invite our colleagues to join me in extending our sincerest condolences to Roberta's entire family, and to her countless friends and admirers. Hopefully, their grief will be somewhat tempered by the knowledge that Roberta Murphy was a truly unique individual who touched many lives and who dedicated her life to a better society for all of us.

Roberta will be long missed by all of us.

HONORING THE DISTINGUISHED CAREER OF DR. CLIFF GILLESPIE

HON. BART GORDON

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 1, 1998

Mr. GORDON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and commend the contributions Dr. George Clifford Gillespie, Jr. has made to Middle Tennessee State University (MTSU) and his community.

Dr. Gillespie is the Associate Vice President for Enrollment Management at Middle Tennessee State University. He is a native of Nashville and received his undergraduate and Masters degrees at MTSU. He also received a doctorate in College Administration from the George Peabody College at Vanderbilt University.

From 1975 to 1996, Dr. Gillespie held the position of Dean of Admissions, Records, and Information Systems at Middle Tennessee State. At the time of his appointment, he was the youngest person to hold such a position in the United States. From 1983 through 1986, Dr. Gillespie held the position of Secretary/Treasurer of the Executive Committee of the American Association of Collegiate Registrars and Admissions Officers. He has also been a presenter at the annual meeting of AACRAO on numerous occasions. In 1994, the National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA) appointed him Interassociation Representative.

Dr. Gillespie had the honor of being selected to serve on the Board of Trustees of ACT Inc. from 1998 to 2001 this year. Richard L. Ferguson, ACT President, said that "during his six years as Tennessee Representative to the ACT Corp., Cliff Gillespie has consistently given thoughtful advice on ways ACT can enhance its educational services."

Dr. Gillespie has done an exceptional job as Associate Vice President for Enrollment Management. Since his employment with the school in the early 70's, he has brought about many changes. Under Dr. Gillespie's leadership, enrollment has almost doubled. In addition, ACT average scores for the entering Freshmen at MTSU are above the national average and exceed the Tennessee tested population averages. He is truly a strong proponent of the institution.

Dr. Gillespie has also distinguished himself as the annual premier announcer for horse shows at the national and international level, including the Tennessee Walking Horse National Celebration at Shelbyville, TN and the International Championship Horse Show held at MTSU. His enthusiasm has earned him the distinction of being one of the best announcers in the country.

I would like to congratulate Dr. Gillespie on his stellar accomplishments. Additionally, I want to sincerely and personally thank Cliff, his wife, Gayle, and their children Matthew, Michael and Lauren for their contributions to Middle Tennessee State University and the Murfreesboro community.

CONGRATULATING THE NEWTON
FIRE DEPARTMENT

HON. MARGE ROUKEMA

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 1, 1998

Mrs. ROUKEMA. Mr. Speaker, I rise to congratulate the Kittatinny Hose & Ladder Co. #1 and Steam Co. #1 on their 125th anniversary of service to the residents of Newton, New Jersey. These two companies of the Newton Fire Department will be honored for meritorious service during the Sussex County Fireman's Inspection Day Parade on Saturday, October 3, in Newton. The Newton Fire Department this year has the honor of hosting the parade, which honors the hard-working volunteer firefighters of the entire county.

Volunteer firefighters are among the most dedicated public servants in our communities. They set aside their own convenience—indeed, their own safety—to protect the lives and property of their neighbors and ask nothing in return. Volunteer firefighters turn out to do their duty in the darkness of freezing winter nights and in the heat of suffocating summer days without hesitation. The officers and members of Kittatinny Hose & Ladder Co. #1 and Steam Co. #1—along with all members of the Newton Fire Department—deserve our gratitude and thanks.

Kittatinny Hose & Ladder Co. #1 and Steam Co. #1 were both incorporated in September 1873 and throughout their long and distinguished histories have protected both lives and property through the dedication and skill of their many volunteer members. Both have grown vastly in personnel, equipment and other resources over the years. Today, they are among the finest firefighting organizations in the State of New Jersey.

Both fire companies keep their heritage alive with lovingly maintained pieces of antique fire apparatus that show how far firefighting has come since the last century. Kittatinny Hose is the proud owner of an impressive 1849, four-wheel Hose Carriage, while Steamer Co. #1 owns a distinctive 1873 Clapp and Jones Steamer. Both will be on display in Saturday's parade.

Kittatinny Hose & Ladder Co. #1 and Steam Co. #1 have come a long way from the hand-pulled fire wagons of the 19th century. Today's state-of-the-art engines and high-tech equipment put Newton on par with any other fire department in the region. But it takes more than equipment and buildings to run a fire department. It takes dedicated, hard-working individuals willing to put the safety and property of their neighbors first. Kittatinny Hose & Ladder Co. #1 and Steam Co. #1 were founded 125 years ago on the principle of neighbors helping neighbors. That principle has made them a success and will continue to do so in the future.

I would like to ask my colleagues in the House to join me in congratulating Kittatinny Hose & Ladder Co. #1 and Steam Co. #1 on 125 years of meritorious service to the community and in paying tribute to their brave and dedicated firefighters past and present who have sacrificed personal safety in response to the needs of others. The Newton Fire Depart-

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

ment and all members of all the fire departments of Sussex County deserve our deepest thanks for their work on the behalf of our community.

WHO'S WATCHING THE WATCHDOG
INSPECTOR GENERAL OVER-
SIGHT COUNCIL

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 1, 1998

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce legislation to create an Inspector General Oversight Council.

1998 marks the twentieth anniversary of the creation of the Office of Inspector General. It was created to be an independent and objective investigative unit within an agency but not under the jurisdiction of that agency. My intention is not to change the independent nature of the office, but recent events involving the Inspector General's (IG) office have raised concerns about the necessity for oversight. Events such as:

A Treasury Department Deputy Assistant Inspector General asserted pressure for investigation of an IRS Deputy Commissioner about personal tax matters over which the IG has no jurisdiction. This came after a Senate hearing during which the Deputy IRS Commissioner apologized for IRS abuses of taxpayers.

A former Treasury IG resigned on the eve of the Senate Governmental Affairs Subcommittee on Investigations' release of a report criticizing the awarding of sole-source consulting contracts.

Despite concerns expressed by the Social Security Administration's Commissioner and employee groups, the SSA's IG planned arrest scenarios using SSA field offices to arrest wanted criminals, potentially endangering the public and field office personnel.

A series of skirmishes between the Secretary of HUD and IG of HUD caused Senator FRED THOMPSON (R-TN) to observe "... maybe we ought to try to get someone's attention over there ..." (Washington Post, Sept. 9, 1998).

IGs have three principal responsibilities: to conduct and supervise audits and investigations; to combat fraud and promote efficiency; and to keep Congress and the agency head fully informed about problems and deficiencies. The original act did not anticipate the need to deal with arguments between the Secretary and IG of an agency, and provided no forum for the airing of grievances and input of impartial advice.

The bill I introduce today will create an Oversight Council to address concerns, such as those highlighted earlier, and recommend solutions to Inspector Generals. This would increase public confidence in the federal government by assuring that the Inspector General is held to standards of accountability and integrity while preserving the independent, nonpartisan role of the Inspector General. I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to support this legislation to create an Inspector General Oversight Council.

October 1, 1998

THE NEED TO IMPROVE THE
PALESTINIAN ECONOMY

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 1, 1998

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues the Dvar Torah sermon Leo Kramer gave at the Adas Israel Congregation on August 8, 1998. The sermon is entitled "The Palestinians: The Strangers amongst Us."

Leo Kramer is an international business consultant with strong ties to Israel, but also with a strong commitment to helping the Palestinians enhance their economy. He sees Palestinian economic advancement as a key Israeli and U.S. interest and as essential to promoting real and effective peace. He says "We need to change the facts. The facts of Palestinian poverty, lack of export access, lack of dignity and respect. Once the facts change, the attitudes will change". And peace will be promoted.

Leo Kramer's remarks follows:

"THE PALESTINIANS: THE STRANGERS
AMONGST US"

(By Leo Kramer)

As Americans, as Jews, our commitment, our objective is clear—a secure Israel where Judaism thrives, the salvation of the Jewish people

This is only possible in a peaceful environment.

What has happened the last 50 years?

Where are we now?

The answers ethically and practically are in Torah. Morality leading to action guarantees results.

"Do that which is right and good" (Deuteronomy, Chapter VI, verse 18), page 772 of Hertz Chumash—second edition.

"To do them" (Deuteronomy Chapter IV verse 1), page 756.

Man must act. Not only believe.

Not declarations for peace,

Not excuses based on what is wrong with others.

But to do what is right and "to do" means to deliver on the ground, where people live.

And what is right in our treatment of the strangers is clear.

How to Treat the Strangers (The Palestinians):

1. "You shall not wrong a stranger or oppress him, for you were strangers in the land of Egypt" (Exodus, Chapter 22, verse 20).

2. "And if a stranger sojourn with thee in your land, ye shall not do him wrong, The stranger that sojourneth with you shall be unto you as the home born among you, and thou shalt love him as thyself" (Leviticus Chapter, 19 verses 33-34).

3. "And I charged your Judges . . . Hear the causes between your brethren and judge righteously between the man and his brother and the stranger that is with him". (Deuteronomy Chapter IV verse 16).

The strangers amongst us, amongst our brethren, are the Palestinians.

And who are these Palestinians? Stereotypes don't work. Sometimes anecdotal history helps:

Ewan Clague, my colleague, no longer with us, who served four presidents and was the head of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, taught me, "If your eyes differ with data, believe your eyes."

Let me tell you what my eyes have seen and what my ears have heard.

A. When I last was in Amman, people remembered my first visit. Yes, I said, five years ago. No, they said eight.

That was the beginning of this mission taking the road less traveled. And as Robert Frost wrote. . . . "that has made all the difference."

When Israel agreed at that time with the European Community on the unrestricted shipment of Palestinian goods to Europe, Israeli leadership asked me to help the Palestinians because they were sure that economic problems would follow.

Sometime later my wife and I were invited to a New Year's Eve party in Amman.

On arrival, we found ourselves meeting with Palestinians who also asked for the same help.

Israelis and Palestinians requesting the same positive help started me on this less traveled road.

B. Soon I found myself setting in a packing house in Gaza. Present were fathers and sons, brothers and uncles and nephews and soon I wondered why they all have the familiar American accent. I asked how come and where they were educated. I found they went to college in Michigan, Tennessee and Arizona.

C. And some time later an orthodox Jew in New York says, "Leo, you must explain to the Palestinians the effect and meaning of Passover. And he prepared an excellent summary for them which I delivered. Not long thereafter, I find myself sitting with the Palestinians in Gaza, explaining Passover. They say they don't get it.

And I explained Passover again and they don't see the significance I am about to give up when a leader of the political Palestinian movement, Fatah, shouts out, "You mean Pesach, Leo!"

Not our stereotypical view of the Palestinians—but real!

Do these stories sound like the teaching of these last 50 years? Not at all!

What has been our education leading to orientation and attitude?

Fear and hate have been used to squeeze money out of us. And in the process no distinction was made between: all Arabs and Palestinians, and Palestinians in Israel, and Palestinians across the green line.

And there is a world of difference between the groups.

We were told if we do not contribute, our brethren will be thrown into the sea and to prove it, let us tell you how evil are the Palestinians. The image stuck.

Was fundraising now a substitute for religion and Torah and we gave and did not notice the world was changing?

The Torah does not say, "Do that which is right" only to those you like and admire. However, it is clear if you do what is right, you will reduce the arena from which terrorists are recruited.

Torah teaching—practical solution.

These 50 years we kept our views and did not notice changes.

We must not confuse security with terrorism. Did Israel not win every war? And is not Israel's military partner, the USA, the only real power by far, not only in the Middle East, but in the world? Are we not proud of Israel's might?

And the Palestinians? No army, no F-16s, no MI tanks—no U.S. military alliance. The Palestinians have been a beaten people—their life has been in part determined by Jews. In such a circumstance, how does our religion tell us to behave?

What I am saying would be the same during Rabin's days, during Peres' days, during Netanyahu's days. My statement before the U.S. Senate Subcommittee on Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs, at the Capitol, Thursday, July 13, 1995.

In part: Some years ago I came to the conclusion that the critical element essential to achieve peace in the Middle East was the economic well being and the dignity of the Palestinian people. And this was in the interest of Israel and the Jewish people.

Who has the power to make these critical changes and improvements? Not the Palestinians, not the PLO and not the PNA (Palestinian National Authority).

The resources, the power, and the controls in these critical areas lie with the West, the donor nations, the United States and Israel.

Until these matters are adequately addressed, there can be no lasting peace.

If they are not addressed, we will not stop this generation's hate from being passed on to the next generation and the children will be fighting each other. We must now allow this to happen.

The state of Israel and the well-being of its people are not threatened by a Palestinian Army, Air Force or Navy. They are not a security threat to the nation of Israel.

Some equate terrorism to a security threat. That in turn is used to delay economic liberation of the Palestinian people which, if not achieved, will guarantee that the children of this generation will still be at war. We cannot allow that. Yes, we must stop terrorism but how?

Economic deprivation will breed further terrorism. Raising the economic standard gives us hope.

I was proud to be appointed to participate in the peace signing in Cairo. I heard my government announce that without economic progress on the ground, peace is a risk. I agreed then and I agree now, Palestinians are still waiting for that delivery. We can no longer delay.

I have heard over and over again the Israeli pronouncement that the well being of the Palestinians is in their interest. I agree.

Hurts of the past must not be excuses for continuing hurts into the future.

Free passage of goods, open markets, investments and reliability of American commitment will produce prosperity and peace in the region.

Four conditions are needed, which are interdependent:

1. Reliable access to crossing borders for export.

2. The opening of overseas markets.

3. Private sector investment funds, i.e., perhaps \$100 million from the American side to challenge the Palestinians to provide another \$100 million to support and give confidence to the private sector for medium size investment based on reliable border crossings and open markets and long term commitments. Then we will see the capability of the Palestinians, the development, more effective use of our aid money.

4. A U.S. participation that is dependable and firm in the peace process, via the Middle-East Peace Facilitation Act.

True eight years ago. True three years ago. True today!

Recent conclusion by Ha'aretz (Israeli newspaper):

"Exports from the territories to overseas markets are still hamstrung by a seemingly infinite number of bureaucratic hurdles that pose under the guise of "security consideration" and which are forcing Palestinian manufacturers to export their products via

Israeli companies. The atmosphere of political uncertainty is dissuading potential investors from sinking funds into the Palestinian economy's manufacturing sector.

It is therefore not in the least surprising that, in this unhealthy economic climate, wages on the West Bank and in Gaza have dropped."

How can you earn a living if you cannot get what you produce to market at a proper price?

The reality! What are we doing? What should we do?

There is not a single Jewish organization, not one contributing in any way to peace process. There is fundraising using the word "Peace" but delivering nothing—nothing on the ground, nothing across the green line. And without a proper peace, there can be no Jewish life in Israel. Not a single Jewish based organization in Washington (or any in the US or the UK—find them) is contributing one penny to peace on the ground—not one penny across the green line. Funding projects in Israel proper is fine, but if we ignore what is happening beyond the green line how are we truly contributing to peace?

Why?

Who knows?

Is 50-year education too difficult to change?

Does fundraising without commitment pay off?

Commitment to the moral and practical teaching of the Torah will pay off—will bring peace.

What must we Jews do now? The salvation of our people is at stake. We must not focus on what is wrong with others. That is no excuse! What to do? We must perform on the ground, the only way to reduce terrorism.

Contribute to those organizations that can demonstrate to you without any, ifs and buts that money is resulting in a better health, a better life, a better education on the other side of the Green Line for the Palestinian people.

This is where the urgent need is. That is what the Torah commands us to do.

If we are talking about peace, we must address the well being of the Palestinian people on the other side of the Green Line.

We have no time for do-good conferences. We have no time for pleasantries. We must do things that improve the well being of the "strangers" amongst us, those on the other side of the Green Line. We have no time to wait to change attitudes. We need to change the facts. The facts of Palestinian poverty, lack of export access, lack of dignity and respect. Once the facts change, the attitudes will change.

A leader of Egypt asked me why the Palestinian oranges at Ashdod are crushed and I said I did not know. And he said, "They are your cousins, Leo, and you must find out."

I met with the appropriate military authority. They asked do you want an investigation? And I said no. Do I want sensitivity training through various international funds? No. Then what do you want?

We must appoint a person to be responsible, a colonel who need not like the Palestinians, who has the assignment to see that their products get on the ship undamaged so that they arrive in good shape for the customers. And the colonel will do so if he knows the price of failure, dishonorable discharge and loss of pension.

He will then do the job, his children will see that it works, and his grandchildren will live in a better world. First change the facts. Do that which is right and good, then the people will learn and attitudes will change.

Do that which is right and good and peace will follow.

There is a program for the improvement of health, fortunately without great publicity and political involvement, with Canadian, Jordanian, Israeli and Palestinian doctors cooperating to improve the health of the people on the ground.

I mandate them, no declarations of love, no press releases that you are for peace, but if you do not improve the well being of the people, we will cut you off.

Results, real results for people on the ground is what we must do. We must solve the problem of goods crossing borders so they can get to market and people will then invest and create jobs. Therefore we must prepare them by training and education. A group of visionaries are planning to build a college, an industrial college in Gaza. If you think about it, you will find other ways and other projects to deliver results on the ground. Just follow the Torah. Do what is right for practical results.

Not conferences, not teas, but delivering improvements on the ground. Do what is right and peace will follow. Jews will win militarily. But if they win in the wrong way, their children and grandchildren will be at war.

The Torah makes it clear, do what is right, perform on the ground. The ground is the territory in which the strangers live, the Palestinians. If we do so, there will be peace and Jews and Judaism will prosper.

To help the Palestinians is to help Israel.

TRIBUTE TO VERNON H. RICKS,
JR.

HON. WILLIAM (BILL) CLAY

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 1, 1998

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to commend Mr. Vernon H. Ricks, Jr. on the occasion of his retirement from the Xerox Corporation. Wednesday, September 30, 1998 marked the end of Vernon's remarkable thirty-three year career with one of the world's leading corporations. In recognition of his exemplary years of service with Xerox, as well as his contributions to his community, it is a pleasure to highlight just a few of his many achievements with my colleagues here today.

Vernon began his career with Xerox as an entry level technician. He honed his skills in several critical management areas and rose to become the manager of field services. Throughout his career, he has devoted his time to serving as a mentor to many young, aspiring African Americans within the Xerox family. His selfless contributions led to his appointment to the corporation's Affirmative Action Development Task Force. From that position, Vernon went on to become the Founding Member of the Xerox "Corporate Few," the organization of Xerox's African American corporate executives.

Vernon's concern for equal opportunity and community involvement extended far beyond the confines of the Xerox Corporation. He has served as a member of the Congressional Black Caucus Corporate Braintrust; executive director of the Federation of Corporation Professionals; the Montgomery County, Maryland Sensitivity Task Force, and the Montgomery

County, Maryland Police Community Relations Task Force.

Vernon Ricks' civic involvement has also been impressive. From 1972-1980 he was a councilman on the Takoma Park, Maryland City Council and from 1980-82 he served as Mayor Pro-Tem of Takoma Park. In addition, he has been a member of the Maryland Municipal League, the National League of Cities and a regional director of the National Black Caucus of Local Elected Officials.

As he begins a new chapter in his life, Vernon will continue his community involvement, serving as president of the Coalition for Equitable Representation in Government; the Montgomery County, Maryland Mentoring Task Force; Democratic Precinct Chair; and as Chairman of the Board of Trustees of Mt. Zion United Methodist Church. A Life/Golden Heritage member of the NAACP, Vernon will certainly maintain his extensive involvement with the nation's oldest and most distinguished civil and human rights organization.

In recognition of his brilliant career, Vernon has received numerous awards and citations from Xerox as well as from civic and communications organizations. Among the many awards commending his achievements in support of corporate and community endeavors is the 1st place-vocal group award he received in the Air Force Worldwide Talent Competition.

Prior to joining the Xerox Corporation in 1965, the third generation Washington, D.C. native and McKinley Technical High School graduate was a well known local entertainer and singer. He went on to become a missile technician and teletype/crypto specialist in the United States Air Force. He was honorably discharged in 1965.

He is married to the lovely and equally civic minded Janet Lee and he has one son, Brian, who is a real estate agent in the Washington, D.C. area. Vernon and Janet reside in Potomac, Maryland.

Mr. Speaker, it is indeed a pleasure to use this opportunity to salute the career and accomplishments of a true American role model, proud father and loving husband—Vernon H. Ricks, Jr. He is a man whom I have known and respected for many years. He is a friend and a gentleman; someone who has worked unselfishly on behalf of others. I know that his family and friends are proud of him, and I join them in congratulating him on a distinguished career with the Xerox Corporation. As he prepares to set course on yet another chapter in his illustrious life, I ask that you join me in extending our best wishes to him and Janet on a future abundant in the riches of God's love, good health, and much happiness.

100TH ANNIVERSARY OF
HAWTHORNE, NEW JERSEY

HON. MARGE ROUKEMA

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 1, 1998

Mrs. ROUKEMA. Mr. Speaker, I rise to congratulate the Borough of Hawthorne on its 100th anniversary as an independent borough in the State of New Jersey. The people of Hawthorne this year are celebrating the many

virtues of their wonderful community. Hawthorne is a good place to call home. It has the outstanding schools, safe streets, family oriented neighborhoods, civic volunteerism and community values that make it an outstanding place to live and raise a family.

On this occasion of its Centennial Celebration, I want to specifically acknowledge the outstanding leadership of Hawthorne's elected officials. Hawthorne has always enjoyed a history of good, sound local government—a tradition carried on today by Mayor Fred Criscitelli, Council President Joseph Metzler, Council Vice President John Lane and Council Members Marge Shortway, Lois Cuccinello, Richard Goldberg, Patrick Botbyl and Eugene Morabito. Indeed, the U.S. Congress should pay special respect to this community for having the wisdom and farsightedness to have elected Mayor Louis Bay 2nd in 1947. Mayor Bay, who retired in 1987 after 40 years of continuous service, set a record for consecutive terms as Mayor.

Today's leaders of Hawthorne draw upon nearly three centuries of heritage. Hawthorne was officially incorporated as a borough in 1898 but the area was first settled around the beginning of the 18th Century. Among the earliest settlers of Hawthorne were the Ryerson brothers, who purchased 600 acres of land in 1707. Their property extended from the Passaic River to what is now Diamond Bridge Avenue and from the crest of Goffle Hill to Lincoln Avenue. One of the Ryerson's homes, built in 1740 and destroyed by fire in 1950, served as General Lafayette's headquarters during the Revolutionary War. A monument erected by the Passaic County Park Commission marks the spot at 367 Goffle Road. Another Ryerson home survives as a restaurant.

Saw mills were the earliest industrial operation in Hawthorne, as trees cut to clear land for farming were turned into lumber for construction. Grist mills followed to process the grain raised by the farmers.

Located in Passaic County, Hawthorne originally was part of Manchester Township, which also included communities now known as Totowa, Haledon, North Haledon, Prospect Park and part of Paterson. Hawthorne was established as an independent borough on March 24, 1898. The other communities eventually declared their independence as well as Manchester Township ceased to exist.

There are two theories on the origin of the borough's name. One is that it was named for the profuse growth of the thorny Hawthorne bushes early farmers had to clear from their land before cattle could safely graze. The other is that it was named for the author Nathaniel Hawthorne. The true answer is lost to history. Nonetheless, the name is honored and revered and deserves the good reputation it has enjoyed for a century. It is one of the finest communities in our state.

Hawthorne's first Mayor, Dr. Sylvester Utter, was elected April 12, 1898. Adam Vreeland was chosen as assessor and William H. Post as tax collector. The councilmen were Albert Rhodes, Frank Post, Daniel Van Blarcom, Martin Marsh, John V.B. Terhune and Arthur F.J. Wheatley.

At the turn of the century, farms were already disappearing to make room for housing development and Hawthorne's population

stood at 2,500. By 1908, large tracts of land were being developed for homes. The Arnold Brothers Co. developed land from Elberon to Tuxedo Avenues. The Rea Land Co. developed the northern end of town and Hawthorne Parks Estates developed the eastern section. By 1910, the population totaled 3,500.

One of the new government's first steps was to secure \$19,000 in loans to renovate school buildings, including the Lafayette School, the Washington School and a one-room schoolhouse on Goffle Road. The Franklin School was built in 1910. The Lafayette School eventually became the borough municipal building but was destroyed by fire in 1979. A new municipal building was constructed on the same site.

The post-World War I boom of the 1920s brought more new homes, a variety of industrial and commercial enterprises and two new schools. Goffle Brook Park was established in 1927 by the Passaic County Park Commission, quickly becoming the setting for band concerts and baseball games. The park remains a setting for community events to this day. The First National Bank of Hawthorne, the Hawthorne Public Library and the Masonic Temple were all opened in 1928. The same year, the Hawthorne Chamber of Commerce was established and local chapters of the American Legion, Rotary Club and Veterans of Foreign Wars were opened.

The 1930s saw construction of Hawthorne High School, the beginning of the Hawthorne Women's Club and the Hawthorne Child Welfare League. The population in 1930 soared to 12,000—a 13 percent increase from 1920 reported to be the second-highest increase in the United States. Hawthorne today has a population of more than 17,000 and plays an essential role in the active economy of the region.

My colleagues, I am sure you would agree with my conviction and assertion that Hawthorne is one of the finest communities in the State of New Jersey. This community is symbolic of traditional American values. The residents work hard, are dedicated to their families, support their schools and volunteer to help their neighbors. I ask all my colleagues to join me in wishing all its residents continued success as their borough enters its second century.

TRIBUTE TO CLAIRE GAUDIANI ON
THE TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF
HER TENURE AS PRESIDENT OF
CONNECTICUT COLLEGE

HON. SAM GEJDENSON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 1, 1998

Mr. GEJDENSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Claire Gaudiani as she marks her tenth anniversary as President of Connecticut College in New London, Connecticut. President Gaudiani is an extraordinary academic, administrator and community activist who embodies the very best qualities of America. I am honored to call her my friend.

President Gaudiani came to Connecticut College from Purdue University in 1988. Over

the past decade, she has made an indelible impact on the institution. Under her leadership, the college has dramatically expanded academic programs, including creating four new academic centers: the Centers for Community Challenges; Conservation Biology and Environmental Studies; Arts and Technology; and International Studies and the Liberal Arts. She spearheaded a campaign which has quadrupled the school's endowment. Today, Connecticut College is recognized as one of the leading liberal arts institutions in the nation.

Although her work as Connecticut College is truly impressive, President Gaudiani is much, much more than a university president. She is arguably the most articulate voice today on behalf of restoring civility to our society. Throughout much of our history, Americans helped their neighbors in need—communities built barns, families took in strangers displaced by natural disasters, and people gave whatever they could, even when they had very little, to fellow citizens who had fallen on hard times. Community was not merely a place where people lived, it embodied a sense of togetherness and common purpose. Civil discourse was not an abstraction but a way of life.

Unfortunately, as President Gaudiani has written: "Evidence is mounting that our national reservoir of good will toward each other is running out like water from a leaky bucket." Today, as so many rush to accomplish an ever growing list of tasks, we often forget to take time to lend a helping hand to our neighbors or to put the interests of our city, town or country ahead of our own. In an alarming example of how people are withdrawing from our most important national discourse—our electoral process, participation rates in national elections are at all-time lows.

President Gaudiani is leading a national effort to restore civility to society and to encourage all of us to work on behalf of the common good. She is a member of the National Council for a Civil Society based at the University of Chicago. She has written numerous articles and given speeches coast to coast discussing how the nation can achieve this goal. She has put this vision into practice at Connecticut College by creating the Center for Community Challenges, which offers students a wide array of opportunities to engage in community service, and the Institute for a Civil Society, which brings together non-profit organizations, businesses and government to encourage civic participation. Moreover, President Gaudiani has been courageous enough to challenge the nation's leaders "to stop widening the private rifts that separate us and call us to renew the values that can unite our public life." These are words each of us should take to heart when the politics of division appear to be overcoming the politics of inclusion.

Mr. Speaker, I believe the most extraordinary characteristic which distinguishes President Gaudiani is her commitment to her community—New London. Working with local elected officials, businesses, community activists and residents, President Gaudiani has helped to lead a renaissance in the city of New London as the President of the New London Development Corporation. Claire Gaudiani didn't have to take this job. She had more than enough to do at Connecticut College to

keep her very busy. She accepted this position because the Corporation is focused on renewing the community in the larger sense. Although this effort is strongly focused on economic renewal, it encompasses a wide array of initiatives designed to improve quality of life, restore civic pride and bring every sector of the community—political, cultural, ethnic and racial—together in pursuit of a common goal.

I am proud to say that this effort has been a resounding success. Earlier this month, several hundred people gathered to celebrate the fact that Pfizer, one of the world's leading pharmaceutical companies which is based in southeastern Connecticut, will develop a \$220 million state-of-the-art research facility in New London. This project will create as many as 2,000 jobs over the next decade and will be the centerpiece of a revitalized riverfront area. New London will be one of several sites in the United States to host OpSail 2000—the largest tall ship and maritime event in history—in July 2000.

Although these projects are exciting, the overall effort led by President Gaudiani has created a new sense of community spirit and pride. Residents, businesses, civic groups and others have a new appreciation of the common bonds that unite them. People are coming together in pursuit of common goals and with a renewed commitment to strengthening the entire community.

Mr. Speaker, I take great pride in congratulating Claire Gaudiani on her tenth anniversary as President of Connecticut College. Her commitment to academic excellence and civic renewal is an example for all of us. I wish her continued success as she embarks on her second decade in New London.

HONORING THE DISTINGUISHED
CAREER OF DR. CLIFF GILLESPIE

HON. BART GORDON

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 1, 1998

Mr. GORDON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and commend the contributions Dr. George Clifford Gillespie, Jr. has made to Middle Tennessee State University (MTSU) and his community.

Dr. Gillespie is the Associate Vice President for Enrollment Management at Middle Tennessee State University. He is a native of Nashville and received his undergraduate education at MTSU. He also received a Masters Degree at MTSU and a Ph. D. in College Administration from the George Peabody College at Vanderbilt University.

Prior to his recent promotion, he had held the position of Dean of Admissions, Records, and Information Systems at Middle Tennessee State since 1975. At the time of his appointment, he was the youngest person to hold such a position in the United States. Dr. Gillespie is a former member of the Executive Committee of the American Association of Collegiate Registrars and Admissions Officers. He held the position of Secretary/Treasurer from 1983 through 1986, and has been a presenter at the annual meeting of AACRAO on numerous occasions.

He has done an exceptional job with the office. Since his employment with the school, in the early 70's, he has witnessed many changes. One of the major changes is the increase of enrollment due to his professional expertise in admissions. He is truly a strong proponent of the institution.

Dr. Gillespie is noted for the automation he has brought to the admission processes at MTSU. He is often called upon by other institutions to serve as a consultant in the area of registration, records management, and enrollment. On occasion, he teaches in the doctoral program on higher education at Vanderbilt University.

Dr. Gillespie is known for more than his role as Associate Vice President for Enrollment Management at MTSU. He has also distinguished himself as the primary announcer for the Tennessee Walking Horse National Celebration.

I would like to congratulate Dr. Gillespie on his stellar career. He had done a fine job in representing Rutherford County. I thank him for the contributions he has made to Middle Tennessee State University and the Murfreesboro community.

PROTECT SOCIAL SECURITY ACCOUNT

SPEECH OF

HON. NANCY PELOSI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 25, 1998

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong opposition to H.R. 4578. Social Security is a sacred trust between working Americans and the Federal government. It is the last program that should be used as a political tool in an election year.

This bill, which claims to save Social Security, would undermine the financial strength of the program, siphoning off the Social Security surplus into tax cuts. Ninety-eight percent of what we call the budget surplus over the next decade comes from the Social Security Trust Fund. Those funds must be protected until we have shored up the long term strength of the program.

This bill is a companion to an \$80 billion tax cut bill. The Republicans temporarily have dropped their longtime commitment to tax breaks for the very wealthy and adopted Democratic tax relief proposals. Unfortunately, they pay for them by violating the Social Security Trust Fund. This Republican tax cut robs our seniors of their peace of mind and undermines the future fiscal stability of Social Security.

The Republicans are not proposing these tax cuts because they believe in them. This is an attempt to co-opt Democrats into helping the Republicans slowly dismantle Social Security. They have made the tax cuts as attractive as possible to Democrats in order to provide a mountain of sugar to disguise the taste of the poison. But the truth is that undermining Social Security will not help America's working families.

There can no longer be any doubt about the differences between the Republicans and the

Democrats. Democrats want to protect the Social Security surplus. Republicans want a tax cut at the expense of America's seniors. Democrats want to ensure that for generations to come, Social Security will continue to be a constant in the lives of our elderly citizens.

Democrats have always supported responsible tax cuts paid for out of the budget. But to take money from the Social Security surplus is fiscally irresponsible and jeopardizes the future of the program. Those funds must be protected for today's retirees and for today's workers. We must save the surplus, strengthen the system, and secure the future for America's seniors. That's the Democratic way.

I urge my colleagues to oppose H.R. 4578.

INTRODUCTION OF H.R. 4566—IRAQ LIBERATION ACT OF 1998

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 1, 1998

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, on Tuesday, September 29th, I introduced H.R. 4566, the "Iraq Liberation Act of 1998." As the title suggests, the purpose of this legislation is to finally and irrevocably commit the United States to the removal from power of the regime headed by Saddam Hussein.

For almost eight years now, since the end of Operation Desert Storm, we waited for Saddam Hussein's regime to live up to its international obligations; to dismantle its weapons of mass destruction under international inspections, to stop threatening Iraq's neighbors, and stop menacing Iraq's Kurdish and Shi'ite minorities.

After dozens of U.N. Security Council resolutions, and compromise after compromise, we have too little to show. Our patience was misinterpreted by Saddam Hussein as weakness. Regrettably, America's friends in the Middle East believe our policy lacked seriousness. The time has come to let Saddam know—that the United States will not tolerate this regime's continued grip on power.

We must abandon the fiction that there can be peace and security in the Persian Gulf region with Saddam Hussein's regime still in power. Simply put, Saddam must go. This is not a simple task. Even when the international community was unified and the United States was energized, solutions were few and far between.

Some suggest that our nation should go to war and rid the Persian Gulf of the threat posed by Saddam. We may yet be compelled to do so, but before we put American lives at risk in that far away land, we have a duty to explore the alternatives. One alternative is to assist freedom-loving Iraqis.

Consider the people of Iraq who have no say in their future. Because of Saddam Hussein, they tolerated years of deprivation. At the hands of this man and his Republican Guards, tens of thousands of people were massacred. The people of Iraq are sick and tired of suffering; they have been willing to take up arms against Saddam Hussein, and they are willing to do so again.

The Iraq Liberation Act is not a complete recipe for Saddam's removal, but it contains some key ingredients. This bill calls on the President to designate a group or groups committed to a democratic Iraq. For the designated group or groups, it authorizes the President to provide up to \$97 million in military assistance, to be drawn down from the stocks of the Department of Defense. In addition, it authorizes the provision of \$2 million for opposition radio and television broadcasting inside Iraq.

These authorities, combined with other actions Congress already has taken, will contribute to a comprehensive policy of promoting democracy in Iraq. Earlier this year, the Congress appropriated \$10 million to support pro-democracy groups, assist their organization, found Radio Free Iraq under the aegis of Radio Free Europe, and build a war-crimes case against Saddam Hussein. A further \$10 million is contained in the Senate version of the Foreign Operations Appropriations bill that will soon go to conference.

The Iraq Liberation Act marks an important step forward in our fight against Saddam Hussein. We must not fool ourselves: The man is the problem. If this man remains in power, Iraq will remain a clear and present danger to the United States and our allies. We heard as much from the Chief U.N. weapons inspector, Scott Ritter, and we have heard as much from the Administration.

This bill will not tie the President's hands. It does not mandate the actual delivery of military assistance. The only requirement it contains is that the President designate a group or groups as eligible to receive the assistance we are authorizing. I would hope, however, that the President will use the authority we are offering him to begin to help the people of Iraq liberate themselves.

TRIBUTE TO THE LATE ERNEST MORISHITA

HON. SAM FARR

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 1, 1998

Mr. FARR of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise to express our community's grief at the loss of Ernest Morishita who died September 6 of this year at the age of 57. Ernie was more than an effective and dedicated public servant, Ernie instilled a feeling of family to Monterey County administration.

Monterey County was extremely fortunate to hire Ernie Morishita away from Fresno County in 1983 to become our County Administrative Officer. Ernie managed the 24 departments and over 3,700 employees with a combination of skill and good humor. It was under his leadership that an economic development program was implemented, bringing stability to County coffers in the face of such onslaughts as the economic downturns of the early 1990's and the erosion of property tax income due to changes in State formulae.

Ernie had a way of streamlining bureaucratic processes and making them user-friendly. Planning and building inspection processes, cooperation between county libraries with city

libraries and schools, health and medical departments and programs all benefitted from Ernie's intelligent oversight and fine leadership. Ernie could call upon his positive relationship with the agencies and the political structure of the county to negotiate agreements across agency boundaries. The City of Salinas was able to build playing fields and a golf course on County land, for instance. As the Emergency Services Director during five major, presidentially declared disasters, Ernie created a full-time emergency services office for greater inter-agency cooperation and effective emergency response.

Ernie's droll humor brought warmth and loyalty to county administration, and his pranks are legend. He was not beyond impersonating the county environmental health officer upon arrival at a restaurant to see how it affected service. To better monitor operations and maintain accessibility to all levels of operations, Ernie often walked through county facilities, conversing with custodians and clerks. He was a mentor and advisor who developed affection and camaraderie at every level. Supervisor Simon Salinas once said "He had the biggest heart of anyone in the county."

Our heartfelt condolences go to his family, his wife Kay, daughter Emily, and son Mark, as well as to his father Irving and brother Ken.

Ernie's legacies are beyond the stability and financial integrity he established within county operations. Ernie was a patriarch, and the county became a family through his wise guidance.

TRIBUTE TO LEE HAMILTON

SPEECH OF

HON. DOUG BEREUTER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 28, 1998

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, this Member has served in the U.S. House of Representatives with our very distinguished colleague from Indiana [Mr. LEE HAMILTON] for twenty years and this Member has worked closely with LEE on the House International Affairs Committee for sixteen of those twenty years. As a result of that contact, this Member will tell this body that this Member believes he is the most outstanding Member now serving in the U.S. House of Representatives. Certainly, he is one of the three most distinguished legislators with whom this Member has served in that period of twenty years.

This Member also knows that this Member's high regard for LEE is shared by the very wide circle of people who have known and observed him, not only by those of us in the Congress, but also by people across the country and in the far corners of the earth. His sound and well-reasoned judgment, his unswerving integrity, his unflinching courtesy, his intellect, and his very wise and deep knowledge of matters foreign and domestic have built his exceptional reputation that reflects to favorably on the people of Indiana who have elected him to Congress an amazing seven-teen times.

There have been very few if any Members in the U.S. House of Representatives—for

decades at least—who is more knowledgeable and respected on foreign affairs issues than Representative LEE HAMILTON. Whether serving as the Chairman or recently as the senior minority member of the House Committee on International Relations, he has consistently provided the leadership our country needed on these international issues. This had been true even when his analysis and convictions on such issues compelled him to stand almost alone against a tide of emotionalism and irrationality. First and foremost, this Member admires LEE HAMILTON, as others do, for keeping his focus on the American national interest and insisting, that against all pressures, it would remain his guide.

This Member wants Representative HAMILTON's constituents in Indiana to know, too, that despite his necessary attention to all these complex and demanding international issues and despite flattering acclaim, LEE HAMILTON kept his feet on the ground, his gaze on the horizon, and his focus "away back home in Indiana." Always a Hoosier, LEE was born and bred to understand and honor the views, interests, and values of his constituents. He always has so naturally demonstrated the self-confidence and judiciousness in decisions and the humbleness in demeanor that springs from a deep understanding and respect for what it means to truly serve the people who elect one in our representative democracy. Indians and all Americans can take a full measure of pride in our distinguished colleague's extraordinary service to America.

In concluding, this Member wants to convey to LEE HAMILTON, our distinguished colleague from Indiana, and to his wonderful life, Nancy, who undoubtedly has been crucially important to his public service, this Member's great appreciation and admiration for the extraordinarily important public service you have rendered to our nation. LEE, undoubtedly you have so much yet you can offer. All of us, who have had the privilege to serve with you in the Congress, wish you every good opportunity and success in that respect, and also to Nancy, you, and your family in your life together.

HONORING ROHM AND HAAS TEXAS, INCORPORATED

HON. KEN BENTSEN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 1, 1998

Mr. BENTSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to congratulate Rohm and Haas Texas Incorporated for their selection by the Deer Park Chamber of Commerce as the 1998 Industry of the Year.

Rohm and Haas Texas Incorporated has been a responsible member of the Deer Park community for 50 years, safely manufacturing chemicals for use in the disposable diaper, automobile, paint, coatings and communication industries. Construction on the Deer Park Plant began in 1947 and in July of the following year, the first shipment of acetone cyanohydrin was made to another Rohm and Haas plant in Pennsylvania to produce acrylic sheet.

The Deer Park Plant would become the company's largest and most productive with five major expansions in the fifties, followed by four in the sixties, two in the seventies, two in the eighties and six in the nineties. Employment has climbed from 132 in 1948 to more than 800 today, making the plant one of the largest industrial employers in the area. When wages, purchases and taxes are considered, the plant and employees are responsible for adding more than \$85 million each year to the local economy which, in turn, creates an estimated 4,500 jobs for others in the community.

Rohm and Haas' most far-reaching joint industry/community safety and environmental improvement effort is the "Responsible Care Program" developed by the Chemical Manufacturers Association (CMA). It requires that participating companies pledge to the community, in writing, to improve health and safety and environmental protection. In this regard, Rohm and Haas conducts periodic self-evaluations and reports publicly on releases of toxic materials in the air, land and water, along with plans for reducing them. They also invite third parties into the plant to see what is being done.

Rohm and Haas is also committed to investing in comprehensive programs designed to reach many deserving sectors of the community including youth, education, family, culture, the arts, health and the mentally and physically challenged, as well as supporting local industry and community efforts to improve the quality of life in neighboring communities. The plant contributes approximately \$100,000 a year to charitable causes and employees make a significant impact as active volunteers, donating more than \$150,000 a year to the United Way alone. Employee volunteers are rewarded through Rohm and Haas' Volunteer of the Year Program, which rewards outstanding individuals efforts while financially supporting the organizations they represent.

Mr. Speaker, I congratulate Rohm and Haas Texas Incorporated on being named the Deer Park Chamber of Commerce 1998 Industry of the Year. This honor is well deserved for their work in expanding business and job opportunities, establishing safer conditions for workers, and initiatives to protect and improve the environment, while supporting a comprehensive program committed to strengthening community relations by supporting employees volunteer activities and making corporate contributions to deserving sectors of the community.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. WILLIAM L. JENKINS

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 1, 1998

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Speaker, due to a death in the family, I was unable to be present to vote on Monday, September 28, 1998, for the following votes:

Roll Call No. 473—H.R. 3150—I would have voted "yea"

Roll Call No. 472—H.R. 4060—I would have voted "nay"—This contains no funding for the Tennessee Valley Authority to perform navigation and flood control for the citizens of the

First Congressional District of Tennessee. This is unfair because navigation and flood control are paid for in every section of the country.

Roll Call No. 471—H.R. 4103—I would have voted "yea"

Roll Call No. 470—H.R. 3891—I would have voted "yea"

TRIBUTE TO THE LATE FRANK
ANGELO SIINO

HON. SAM FARR

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 1, 1998

Mr. FARR of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to observe the passing of Frank Angelo Siino, who died in August 1998. He was a master boatwright who carried on the traditions of his family, a long line of boat builders.

Frank and his brother Raymond followed in their father's footsteps by working in the Siino Boat Works on Cannery Row in Monterey, California. They build feluccas, boats built upon the ancient double-ended, lateen-rigged design used since time immemorial in the Mediterranean. Liboria, an Italian felucca which the brothers built and named for their mother, now hangs in the Monterey Bay Aquarium as a prime example of a craft used by fisherman in Monterey. Frank's skill at molding wood and repairing boats was innate. His friend Mike Maiorana said "He was an authentic boatwright. When you'd see him at his band saw cutting out a compound curve, you couldn't tell where the wood left off and he began."

Frank's knowledge of authentic wooden boat-building was sought out by many, and, as a consequence, Frank became a teacher and a mentor. Although today's commercial boats are fiberglass, steel and aluminum, wooden boats by Frank Siino still ply the waters of Monterey Bay. Frank built *The Holiday* from scratch, and she still works as a charter fishing boat. Her sister, the *Miss Monterey*, works out of Morro Bay as a charter boat. The last boat Frank made, the *Anthony Boy*, is docked in Moss Landing. As a part of his legacy, it must be noted that Frank created a boat for the Dennis the Menace Park, *The Turkey*, for children to climb on, and in doing so physically learn about the boat which so gracefully illustrates a way of life in our region.

My thoughts are with the family, Frank's wife Lucille, his brother Raymond, his sister Rose, and his sons, Randy, Andy and Mark. Their loss is a profound one. Frank Angelo Siino created and maintained more than wooden boats in Monterey, he maintained our history.

CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 6,
HIGHER EDUCATION AMENDMENTS OF 1998

SPEECH OF

HON. DOUG BEREUTER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 28, 1998

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, this Member rises today to express his opposition to a par-

ticular provision in the H.R. 6 Conference Report, which would increase the Ginnie Mae guaranty fee to nine basis points effective on October 1, 2004—a three basis point increase over the current level. This provision was not included in the House version of H.R. 6 legislation. However, the Senate version did contain this three point increase in the Ginnie Mae guaranty fee. Unfortunately, the H.R. Conference Report which includes this Senate passed provision is both illconceived and contrary to the spirit of promoting home ownership.

Under current law, Ginnie Mae guarantees payments to investors if mortgage servicers are unable to make the scheduled payments. In turn, the mortgage servicers are charged a present guaranty fee of six basis points.

This Member is opposed to a three basis point increase in the Ginnie Mae guaranty fee for the following two reasons.

No. 1. The cost of a three basis point increase will likely be passed in part to the homebuyer.

This provision in the H.R. 6 Conference Report will increase the costs of a mortgage servicer to lend. While some of this increase in basis points will likely be borne by the mortgage servicer, it is inevitable that some of this increase will be passed to the homebuyer as an unnecessary tax for buying a home. This Member is opposed to passing on such avoidable costs to the homebuyer.

No. 2. The Senate had earlier rejected an increase in basis points for the Ginnie Mae guaranty fee.

On July 17, 1998, the Senate in considering the fiscal year 1999 VA/HUD appropriations bill, tabled the Nickles Amendment by a 69-27 vote. The Nickles Amendment would have increased the Ginnie Mae guaranty fee by six basis points. The VA/HUD appropriations bill appears to be a more suitable forum for debate and consideration of such a guaranty fee increase than in H.R. 6 Conference Report.

In closing, this Member opposes the provision in the H.R. 6 Conference Report which increases the Ginnie Mae guaranty fee by three basis points.

HONORING SAINT THOMAS
EPISCOPAL SCHOOL'S PIPE BAND

HON. KEN BENTSEN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 1, 1998

Mr. BENTSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to congratulate Saint Thomas Episcopal School's Pipe Band in Houston, Texas, winners this summer of the World Championship Bagpipe competition in Glasgow, Scotland.

St. Thomas's Episcopal School is a private parochial school located in Houston. Founded in 1955, it has an enrollment of more than 675 students in grades K-12. St. Thomas' Pipe Band is just one example of the school's commitment to producing world class students and citizens.

In August, Saint Thomas Episcopal School's Pipe Band won five championships in Canada and Scotland: the North American Championship, the North Berwick Championship, the

World Juvenile Championship, the Rothesay Championship, and the Cowal Pipe Band Championship. No American pipe band has won so many international championships in such a short time. That a group of 30 school-boys from Texas achieved this feat is remarkable. This is the third time that Saint Thomas' Pipe Band has won a world championship, the most for any American band.

Band director Michael Cusack had band members practicing three times a week for several months before the trip. By the time they got to Scotland they were playing so well that they decided to compete against semi-professional bands in Grade II at the Rothesay Highland games after winning the juvenile division. They placed second overall and first in drumming.

At the World Pipe Band Championships, the band dedicated its performance to retiring headmaster Henry L. Walters, Jr. Mr. Walters has been headmaster since 1964 and was instrumental in promoting this program. For a short time, he even taught drumming.

Mr. Speaker, against overwhelming odds these young men distinguished themselves not only by their outstanding performance, but by their example to others in their school and community. Every day, we fight the battle to keep music and the arts viable and funding for our schools at a level which permits such achievements. These young people are an example of what can be accomplished when the necessary support is present. It is up to many of us in this body to ensure that all our children have the opportunity to achieve their dreams.

To the students I say congratulations for an outstanding tour. To their families, teachers, friends and classmates, I say thank you for supporting these young men with your love, guidance and, friendship. We all make a difference.

THE ANDREI SAKHAROV MUSEUM

HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 1, 1998

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, we have heard a lot of discouraging news from Russia of late. We are told that the Russian economy is at a dead end, the currency is collapsing, political reform is stalled, and the military is deteriorating to a dangerous point. Moreover, it appears that a good deal of the money that the U.S. Government has extended to Russia through grants or loans has been—at best—ineffective.

Nevertheless, I would like to point out one small project where I believe U.S. contributions have been wisely used and appreciated in Russia. I am referring to the Andrei Sakharov Museum and Public Center in Moscow, named in memory of the distinguished human rights activist of the Soviet era. The museum was established through the efforts of the late Dr. Sakharov's wife and fellow human rights activist, Dr. Elena Bonner, along with many other friends of freedom. The museum director is Yuri Samudrov.

The U.S. Government, through the Agency for International Development, has been providing financial assistance to this worthwhile

project. Naturally, the museum management has been seeking domestic funding and would like to be self-sufficient in the future.

When I visited the museum in January of this year, Mr. Chairman, I was very impressed by the layout and the thoughtfulness of the exhibits. There are permanent sections dedicated to the Bolshevik Revolution, political prisoners, and "perestroika," as well as temporary exhibits devoted to human rights issues currently facing Russia. The library contains a wide collection of human rights publications, dissident literature, and of course, the works of Dr. Sakharov himself. The museum has also become a major venue for important conferences on human rights and the humanitarian dimension.

This is one area where I believe our foreign assistance has played, and I trust will continue to play, an important role in assisting our friends in Russia to promote and further the cause of rule of law and civil society.

IN HONOR OF THE ORCHARD CIVIC ASSOCIATION

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 1, 1998

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to extend my best wishes to the Orchard Civic Association of Cleveland, Ohio, as they celebrate their 40th anniversary in the 71st Harvard area. Throughout the years, this organization has been dedicated to diligent community service in their neighborhood.

The mission of the Orchard Civic Association consists of informing residents about neighborhood issues and new information concerning the 71st Harvard area, working with the Councilman to resolve neighborhood concerns, as well as learning and becoming well-informed about the City of Cleveland. The Association has been gathering at Sacred Heart of Jesus Church to hold interesting and newsworthy meetings, often highlighted by a speech from Councilman Edward Rybka.

The Association's hard work and determination clearly shows through their numerous accomplishments. The group has ensured that the United Parcel Service expansions were compatible with the surrounding neighborhood, addressed concerns about truck traffic, pushed for poorly maintained housing to be brought up to code, as well as worked with the Councilman to renovate homes and build new ones. They have also worked to reduce crime and increase the number of police officers in the neighborhood and joined with the Warner Turney neighborhood to get the Harvard Refuse Landfill closed for all dumping, except building debris.

With all their success, the future of this organization looks promising. Their future goals will focus on plans to tackle absentee landlords, get housing code enforcement, and continue to address local issues.

My fellow colleagues, please join me in honoring Cleveland's Orchard Civic Association on 40 years of exceptional service in their neighborhood. Their dedication has brought substantial changes to the 71st Harvard area

and its residents. I would like to extend them my best wishes for their future work.

TRIBUTE TO STANLEY J. DAILY

HON. ELTON GALLEGLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 1, 1998

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor a native son of my district, a man who kept true to his roots and served his country and community with distinction.

Stanley J. Daily will step down soon from the Camarillo City Council, a post he has held since the city's founding in 1964. He holds the record as the longest-serving member of the City Council. He served six years as mayor and eight years as vice mayor during his distinguished tenure. As impressive as this is, it is only a small part of the unselfish service that the son of Frank and Frances Daily and the grandson of Ventura County pioneer W.P. Daily has shown to his community.

Mr. Daily has served as a commissioner of the Local Agency Formation Commission and as a director of the Ventura Regional Sanitation District. He was an elected commissioner for 18 years of the Port Hueneme, Oxnard Harbor District. He also served as president of the international body, the Pacific Coast Association of Port Authorities, which is composed of all the west coast ports of Canada and the United States, including Hawaii and Guam. He also served as a member of the executive committee on the Ventura County Association of Governments and has been a member and chair of the Camarillo Sanitary District.

In addition, Mr. Daily is a founding member and past chairman of the Ventura County Council of Governments, chaired the Cities Select Committee and served on the Regional Council of Southern California Association of Governments.

And, that's not all. In his spare time, Mr. Daily is an active member of the Pleasant Valley Lions Club and the Noontime Optimist Club of Camarillo, both of which are active in assisting our youth. He served as a board member on the Ventura County Council of the Navy League of the United States and is a charter member and parliamentarian of the Pleasant Valley Historical Society and Museum. He was also a longtime board member of the Port Hueneme Boys & Girls Club.

The former U.S. Army officer graduated cum laude from the University of California, Santa Barbara, where he also earned his General Secondary Credential for graduate work in history. In 1960, he became a teacher in the Oxnard Union High School District, where he served as department chairman of the Social Science Department and Director of Activities for about 35 years.

Mr. Daily also found time to be a family man. He and Liz have been married for more than four decades and has raised four sons, all of whom are now married as well. Stan and Liz are blessed as well with seven grandchildren.

As one might expect, Mr. Daily has won numerous local and statewide awards and recognitions for his service to his community and

his profession. I add my voice to those who have praised Mr. Daily over the years, thank him for his enormous service, and wish him godspeed in this retirement years.

THE DEL RIO FLOOD HEROES

HON. HENRY BONILLA

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 1, 1998

Mr. BONILLA. Mr. Speaker, on August 23, 1998, the residents of Del Rio and other Texas border communities were hit with a devastating flood caused by Tropical Storm Charley. Nine people lost their lives. Five people are still missing. Over 600 families lost their homes and all their worldly possessions. The entire area lost a notion of security that can never be recovered. The town will never be the same. Perhaps the only good to come from this tragic situation is the story of a ravaged community coming together to rebuild lives.

In this story four true heroes took the lead to restore peace and harmony in the grief-stricken town. Department of Public Safety Troopers, Joe Frank Martinez, Jimmey Granato and Robert "Cinco" Clark and Judge Dorothy Weddle emerged as heroes that set an example for us all. From the moment the realization of disaster hit, these four took the lead in the search for the missing persons. They went above and beyond the call of duty, working days and nights for two weeks straight—all for the unselfish purpose of helping families reunite with lost ones.

Officers Martinez, Granato and Clark started with a list of approximately 267 missing persons and used every resource available to track down these people. After poring over phone books utility bills, social security and drivers' license records, these dedicated officers went from door to door in their diligent search for the missing. Through their tireless efforts, these men were able to reduce the missing people list from 267 to five. Had it not been for their initiative, the missing list would not be down to what it is today.

Unfortunately, the search did not always end with a joyous reunion. All too often, the hunt ended with yet another casualty added to the death toll. Judge Dorothy Weddle notified and comforted families of the deceased so they could focus on more important things than bureaucratic procedures. She provided support to families when they needed it most.

I would like to commend these four people for their leadership, their dedication, and most of all, their tireless efforts to help others. Their endeavors will always be remembered by those whose lives they touched and by those families they helped to reunite. They helped to restore harmony to a town wracked by disaster.

ONE HUNDRED YEARS OF
CONGREGATION AHAVATH ACHIM

HON. SAM GEJDENSON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 1, 1998

Mr. GEJDENSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an extraordinary community in my district. This year the Congregation Ahavath Achim celebrates its Centennial Anniversary.

As a motto for the Centennial celebration, the Congregation chose the phrase "Rooted in the past, reaching for the future." Nothing could better capture the spirit of what this anniversary is about more than that. An anniversary ceremony is not only about remembering the past, but about taking the lessons of the past and looking toward the future.

In a century that has been marred by Eastern European pogroms, two world wars, the occupation of the land of Israel, intolerance and a continuous struggle to exercise a basic human right—the freedom of worship—this community has endured and grown stronger. Congregation Ahavath Achim has provided Jews in eastern Connecticut with a home and a center to celebrate their cultural and historic traditions.

The Congregation and its Synagogue have a storied history. The first meetings in 1898 were held in the home of Mr. Hirsch Cohen with High Holiday Services taking place in Colchester's Grange Hall. Four years later, in 1902, the Congregation bought a house on Windham Avenue and converted it into its first Synagogue. A new Synagogue was built on Lebanon Avenue in 1913. The Ahavath Achim Synagogue was rebuilt in 1960, just next to the 1913 site.

As I stated in a recent letter to the Congregation, much has changed over the past 100 years. The Synagogue has been rebuilt. The community is much larger and men and women now sit together during services. The state of Israel has gone from being a dream to a reality. However, much has stayed the same, as bar and bat mitzvahs, weddings and holidays still bring the community together. People continue to join together in faith to celebrate the great milestones of life.

And so, Mr. Speaker, I offer my most sincere congratulations to Congregation Ahavath Achim. One hundred years together as a community is an important milestone. I join the community in looking forward to the next 100 years.

CITY OF MANITOWOC HONORS
SLAIN POLICE OFFICER

HON. THOMAS E. PETRI

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 1, 1998

Mr. PETRI. Mr. Speaker, this past Monday, September 28th, more than 700 law enforcement officers from throughout Wisconsin and the Midwest gathered at First Reformed Church in Oostburg, Wisconsin to pay their respects to police officer Dale Ten Haken.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

Officer Ten Haken, a member of the Manitowoc, Wisconsin police force, was shot to death on the evening of September 23rd during a seemingly routine traffic investigation. A five-year veteran of the Manitowoc Police Department, Dale was a dedicated public servant who loved police work, the career he had chosen as had his father and two brothers before him. Dale was 27 years old, and was engaged to be married in a few months.

The sorrow shown by the officers who came together to honor Dale as one of their own is shared by the people of Wisconsin and especially by the citizens of Manitowoc whom he served. Because Dale's death was the result of a senseless, unprovoked and unnecessary attack, the people's grief is compounded by a sense of anger and bewilderment.

Officer Ten Haken had stopped four teenagers to investigate why the car they were driving had no license plates and the headlights were not turned on. As he called for another officer to assist him, he was shot three times in the back. Although formal charges will not be filed until next week, it appears the two 17-year old suspects feared a return to the local judicial system. Both have prior police records and were currently wanted for bail and probation violations.

In Manitowoc, an official period of mourning continues until Saturday morning, October 3rd, when a public memorial service for Dale Ten Haken will be held in Washington Park. It is fitting, if ironic, that the memorial service take place in this common area in the center of the city, a lovely spot where the suspects and other young people have been known to hang out and pass time.

Mayor Kevin Crawford, in a newspaper column this week in the local Herald Times Reporter, has issued a wake-up call for the people of his city, asking for a renewed focus on and commitment to youth. Said Crawford, "We need to 'wake up' Manitowoc. Dale Ten Haken wants us to. In our homes and our schools and our churches we need to decide if we're giving our kids everything they need to grow up good and strong and moral."

Unfortunately, senseless acts of youth violence crowd today's headlines, and we search for the causes for young lives that spin out of control. As we ponder the whys and wherefores of this particular Wisconsin tragedy, we mostly feel a sense of tremendous loss for a good man who died much too young, a police officer who gave up his life while protecting those of his fellow citizens.

Dale Ten Haken's name will be the first one added to the new monument to fallen Manitowoc County police officers dedicated just four months ago. Hopefully, his will be the last.

As the city of Manitowoc pays tribute to Dale Ten Haken and reflects on his sacrifice, it is fitting that this House join in commemorating the life of a man committed to serving others and to making a difference.

October 1, 1998

INTRODUCTION OF THE ELECTRONIC PRIVACY BILL OF RIGHTS ACT OF 1998

HON. EDWARD J. MARKEY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 1, 1998

Mr. MARKEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise to introduce the "Electronic Privacy Bill of Rights Act of 1998" This issue of privacy in the information age and in particular, children's privacy protection, is quite timely as the nation becomes ever more linked by communications networks, such as the Internet. It is important that we tackle these issues now before we travel down the information superhighway too far and realize perhaps we've made a wrong turn.

The legislation I am introducing today picks up on the excellent work of the Federal Trade Commission in its investigation of the privacy practices prevalent on the Web and in particular children's privacy practices. The legislation contains children's privacy protections similar to those contained in a Senate bill offered by Senator BRYAN (D-NV)—as well as provisions that pertain to adult privacy that are contained in my previous privacy legislation (H.R. 1964). These are critical issues for the growth of electronic commerce and I hope that we can legislate on these issues yet this Congress.

Mr. Speaker, the issues of child and adult privacy in an electronic environment, must find its ultimate solution in a carefully conceived and crafted combination of technology, industry action, government oversight or regulation.

Without question, the issues posed by advances in digital communications technology are tremendously complex. Again, how best to protect kids in a manner that puts real teeth into privacy protections must be addressed for the Internet to grow as a commercial medium. What may have worked for privacy protection or parental empowerment in the phone or cable or TV industry may not adequately serve as a model when these technologies converge. Therefore I believe we must pursue other creative alternatives.

Mr. Speaker, I believe that we must recognize that children's privacy is a subset of a parent's privacy rights. The bill I am introducing today is premised on the belief that regardless of the technology that consumers use, their privacy rights and expectations ought to remain a constant. Although the bill deals in detail with Websites with respect to children's privacy, ultimately I believe that in the era of convergence we will need to harmonize rules across media. Whether consumers are using a phone, a TV clicker, a satellite dish, or a modem, every consumer should enjoy a Privacy Bill of Rights for the Information Age. These core rights are embodied in a proposal I have advocated for many years and I call it "Knowledge, Notice and No." I hope to work with all of my colleagues in the House as we proceed in this important public policy area to instill the values of privacy and security in our communications marketplace.

In short, I believe the Congress ought to embrace a comprehensive policy whereby

consumers and parents get the following 3 basic rights:

(1) *Knowledge that information is being collected about them.* This is very important because digital technologies increasingly allow people to electronically glean personal information about users surreptitiously. I would note here that many Internet browsers, for example, use "cookies"—a technology that can identify and tag an online user—unbeknownst to the user—and keep track of what Web sites a person visits.

(2) *Adequate and conspicuous notice* that any personal information collected is intended by the recipient for reuse or sale, or conversely, to allow consumers to give notice electronically to indicate the particular privacy preferences of the consumer.

And, (3) *the right of a consumer to say "no"* and to curtail or prohibit such reuse or sale of their personal information.

In addition to the children's privacy provisions, the bill is structured so that in Title II the FCC and the FTC ascertain whether there are technological tools that can empower consumers and parents before taking additional action to protect the public. The bill also requests the agencies specifically determine if there are industry standards and practices that embody this electronic Privacy Bill of Rights. Where technological tools don't exist, or where a particular industry refuses to embrace this code of electronic ethics in a way that solves the problem, then the government is obliged to step in and reinforce protection of privacy rights.

Again, I look forward to working with my colleagues in the House on important children's privacy issues this session and on other areas of online privacy as the debate moves forward.

TRIBUTE TO THOMAS MORE HIGH SCHOOL

HON. GERALD D. KLECZKA

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 1, 1998

Mr. KLECZKA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Thomas More High School of Milwaukee, a 1997-98 recipient of the U.S. Department of Education's Blue Ribbon School award. This award honors some of the nation's most exemplary schools for their challenging curricular, excellent teachers, family and community partnerships, and high student performance.

Thomas More has a long tradition of excellence in education. Beginning with the school's predecessors, Pio Nono High School, Don Bosco High, and the St. Francis Minor Seminary, Thomas More has consistently provided academic excellence grounded in a faith based education. As an alumnus of Don Bosco, I am proud of this very special recognition.

Thomas More is the only high school in the State of Wisconsin to be selected as a 1997-98 winner and one of only nine high schools in Wisconsin to receive this prestigious award in this decade. The students, teachers, and staff at Thomas More are rightfully proud of

this accomplishment. But this award is also for the parents, alumni and members of the community who have tirelessly given their time and support to help make Thomas More a very special place.

To the students, faculty and friends of Thomas More, my sincere congratulations on being named a National Blue Ribbon School of Excellence. It is an honor that is well deserved.

TRIBUTE TO JIM AND CAROL YARBROUGH

HON. NICK LAMPSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 1, 1998

Mr. LAMPSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise before you to recognize Jim and Carol Yarbrough, an exceptional couple who share a love for learning. This love for learning has been realized in the form of the College of the Mainland Foundation's Jim and Carol Yarbrough Scholarship Endowment.

Carol Annette Urbani Yarbrough met James Daniel Yarbrough in the summer of 1973 at a dance. She was a junior at O'Connell High School, on her way to becoming valedictorian of her class. He was a senior at Ball High School and a star football player, on his way to leading the University of Texas Longhorns to a Southwest Conference football championship.

After graduating from O'Connell in 1975 at the head of her class Carol moved on to UT where she majored in math, graduated in a record 3 years and returned to Galveston to start her own business, Yarbrough Financial Services. Jim, as much a competitor off the field as he was on, was named to the All-Southwest Conference football team, completed his B.B.A. degree at UT in 3½ years and returned to Galveston to launch a successful business career before being elected Galveston County Judge in 1994.

Jim was elected to the Galveston Independent School District Board of Trustees and served a 4-year term from 1991-94 during which time a successful bond issue permitted major construction and renovation of GISD facilities. In 1994, he was a successful candidate for the Galveston County Judge, a leadership position he has held since and from which he has earned much praise for his efforts to streamline county government. The Galveston County Daily News and the Boy Scouts of America both honored him in 1996 as their Citizen of the Year.

During the past 10 months, Jim and Carol Yarbrough and their family have faced perhaps their greatest challenge with the discovery of Carol's breast cancer. They recognized immediately the value of educating others to the challenge of cancer when they chose to share their story with the people of Galveston County, and, indeed, all of us. Carol now visits all the Galveston County high schools as a volunteer with the "Check It Out" program to educate junior and senior girls about breast cancer.

Since education has been an important part of Jim and Carol Yarbrough's success, the

College of the Mainland Foundation believes a scholarship named for this remarkable couple will help current and future students succeed.

Once again, I commend the Yarbroughs for their leadership in my community.

TAIWAN'S NATIONAL DAY

HON. EVA M. CLAYTON

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 1, 1998

Mrs. CLAYTON. Mr. Speaker, as I rise today to welcome Taiwan Representatives Stephen Chen and Mrs. Rosa Chen to the nation's capital, I hope the Republic of China will be able to return to the United Nations and other international organizations as soon as possible.

As an economic power and a symbol of democracy, Mr. Speaker, Taiwan deserves the world's respect and recognition. Since 1949, the Republic of China on Taiwan has moved from an agricultural society, exporting only bananas and sugar, to a major trading nation today. Moreover, the 21 million people on Taiwan are prosperous and free.

Lastly, Mr. Speaker, I take advantage of this opportunity to congratulate President Lee Teng-hui, Vice President Lien Chan and Foreign Minister Jason Hu. I ask my colleagues to join me in wishing them good luck as they celebrate their National Day on October 10, 1998.

CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 6, HIGHER EDUCATION AMENDMENTS OF 1998

SPEECH OF

HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 28, 1998

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the Conference Report on H.R. 6, the Higher Education Amendments of 1998. This measure is similar to the House-passed bill and contains key Democratic priorities. The heart of this measure is its student aid programs, which are authorized under titles III and IV. These critical programs expand post-secondary educational opportunities for all students and increase the affordability and accessibility of a college education for many of our Nation's families.

I am very pleased with the historic increases for the Pell Grant program, included in H.R. 6. This critical program provides need-based aid for undergraduate students. As such, H.R. 6 raises the maximum authorized level for Pell Grant awards from the current appropriation of \$3,000 a year, to \$4,500 for the 1999-2000 academic year, to \$5,800 for the academic year 2003-2004.

In addition, the Conference Report makes some critical changes to the needs analysis formula used to determine the size of a student's Pell Grant and other Federal student aid awards. It increases the amount of income that families may exclude from calculations—

to determine what they should contribute to the cost of education—and decreases the percentage of a student's assets that must be contributed toward the cost of their education.

This measure also lowers interest rates of student loans from the current 8.25 percent to 7.46 percent. This is the lowest level in 17 years and will result in students experiencing \$11 billion in savings over the life of their loans.

And, despite Republican efforts to eliminate the Federal Direct Loan Program, H.R. 6 strengthens both the Direct Loan and the Federal Family Educational Loan programs. This will continue to provide colleges and universities with the opportunity to choose the most appropriate program for them.

Mr. Speaker, while I am pleased with each of these commitments, I am particularly proud of the provisions included in H.R. 6 that were specifically designed to expand educational opportunities for underserved and minority students. One such report is the establishment of the "Gear Up Mentoring Initiative," which was originally introduced by Representative FATTAH (D-PA)—and endorsed by the administration—as the High Hopes Initiative. This program is a new national effort targeted at helping disadvantaged students prepare for college. Other important efforts include the strengthening of: the trio programs, which fund outreach and students support services designed to encourage disadvantaged students to enter and complete college; historically Black Colleges and Universities; and Hispanic-serving institutions.

Other important provisions include those focused on improving teacher quality, preparation and recruitment—and providing scholarships, support and services to recruit and prepare teachers to serve, for at least 3 years, in underserved urban and rural schools.

These are all critical investments that will continue to go a long way in leveling the playing field of educational opportunity for all of our Nations' students. As such, it is absolutely essential that they continue to receive strengthened and sustained support.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting the Conference Report for H.R. 6. This is an acceptable compromise that will benefit students across the Nation.

IN HONOR OF THE CUYAHOGA
COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 1, 1998

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the Cuyahoga County Public Library for 75 years of serving its community. Throughout its existence, the library has earned a reputation for conducting innovative programs and providing valuable services which have become models for libraries across the nation.

When the state legislature passed a law enabling the establishment of a county district library for any area not served by a free public library, the ever-increasing population of Cuyahoga County saw an opportunity to build a library in its community. The Cuyahoga County

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

Public Library was the first to be organized under the new law.

The library rendered its services through schools, which proved to be the best way to serve residents eager for this resource. The schools had ample space and were willing to provide the available quarters rent-free. According to the County Library Report for 1924–1925, eight branches and 49 stations and classroom libraries were opened to the public.

As it continued to expand throughout the years, the Cuyahoga County Library was restructured within the framework of a regional library system. It grew to include in-depth collections and subject specialties in specific areas of study. Annual circulation grew from six million in 1965 to 10 million by the mid-eighties.

Today, this library has reached such success that it is ranked among the 10 busiest library systems in the nation. It has 29 locations, serving 47 suburban communities with a population of approximately 608,000 people. I am pleased to honor such an achievement on the 75th anniversary of the Cuyahoga County Public Library.

CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 6,
HIGHER EDUCATION AMEND-
MENTS OF 1998

SPEECH OF

HON. ROBERT A. UNDERWOOD

OF GUAM

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 28, 1998

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, through bipartisan efforts, we have before us a piece of legislation which will assist students, teachers, parents and educational administrators for the next five years. As an educator and former educational administrator, I know that components of the bill, such as increasing Pell Grant limits and lowering interest rates on student loans, provide students the security of pursuing their educational goals without fear of financial constraints. Improving teacher quality and strengthening minority institutions of higher education is also a strong signal that the United States is committed to enhancing student education as well as leveling the playing field for students by continuing to assist historically disadvantaged student populations.

The Conference Report on HR 6 also contains language which would extend Pell Grant eligibility to the Freely Associated States (FAS) until 2004. I remind my colleagues that the FAS were formerly the Trust Territories of the Pacific Islands administered by the United States under a United Nations Trusteeship. Our special relationship with the FAS encompasses a wide range, from defense to trade to education. I commend the House and Senate conferees for reaching sufficient agreement to continue extending federal educational programs to FAS students at least until after the renegotiation of the Compacts of Free Association scheduled to begin in the year 2000. The FAS, composed of the Federated States of Micronesia, the Republic of the Marshall Islands and the Republic of Palau, are vital security allies in the Pacific and each have separate agreements with the United States which

October 1, 1998

would allow for their eligibility in the Pell, College Work Study and the Supplemental Educational Opportunity Programs.

Mr. Speaker, education is a universal necessity. I think that HR 6 is testimony that this body is committed to continuing quality higher education. I urge my colleagues to support HR 6.

CONGRATULATIONS TO SUBARU
OF AMERICA ON THEIR 30TH AN-
NIVERSARY

HON. JIM SAXTON

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 1, 1998

Mr. SAXTON. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to congratulate Subaru of America and its many proud, hard-working employees on thirty years in the United States.

I am especially proud that Subaru of America is headquartered in my Congressional District in Cherry Hill, New Jersey. As the only automobile company with its national headquarters based in the Delaware Valley, Subaru has an important presence in my state and local region. In addition to the 360 people employed at its Cherry Hill headquarters Subaru directly impacts more than 5,000 jobs in the U.S.

Subaru's success is evident in the important milestones the company has reached just this year. Additionally, Subaru's impact on the state of New Jersey and throughout the region through its generous charitable contributions is extraordinary.

On behalf of New Jersey's Third District, on this the 30th Anniversary of Subaru of America, I wish Subaru and its employees the best in their future endeavors, and thank them for their dedication and commitment to our region.

HONORING ROBERT AND REGINA
LEVY ON THEIR 50TH WEDDING
ANNIVERSARY

HON. ROBERT W. NEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 1, 1998

Mr. NEY. Mr. Speaker, it is an honor to rise today to celebrate the 50th wedding anniversary of Robert and Regina Levy. It gives me great pleasure to congratulate Robert and Regina on their special day.

What a remarkable accomplishment to be able to celebrate a marriage that has endured for so many years. The bond that brought them together has remained and grown over the years. May they always share the love and joy they feel today.

In an era where marriages are too often short lived, it is wonderful to see a couple who have endured the trials and tribulations that can cause a marriage to fail. The love and commitment they have demonstrated should serve as an inspiration to couples everywhere.

Mr. Speaker, what an achievement to be married for 50 years. It is an honor to represent a couple like the Levy's. I ask that my

colleagues join me, their 6 children and 11 grandchildren in celebrating this joyous occasion. I am proud to call them my constituents.

IN HONOR OF PETER P. DiLEONE

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 1, 1998

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of Peter P. Di Leone of Shaker Heights, Ohio. Mr. Di Leone was an accomplished man, serving his community as a lawyer, a labor expert, and an advocate of free speech.

Born in Providence, Rhode Island, he was raised by a socialist father who loved to have energetic discussions at the dinner table. He attended Adelbert College, where he played half back on the football team, and then went on to law school at Western Reserve University.

As a lawyer, Mr. Di Leone specialized in labor arbitration through the National Labor Relations Board. He was among a small number of experts who were chosen as permanent arbitrators for rubber companies and the rubber workers union. His accomplishments were awarded when he was elected to the board of governors of the National Academy of Arbitrators.

Along with that honor, he was known as the "Pillar of the Cleveland City Club," where he served as president. The City Club was established to encourage new ideas and a free exchange of thought through the renowned tradition of debate and discussion, pastimes that were embedded deep into his frame of mind. In 1987, he became the first person to be inducted into the City Club Hall of Fame while still living.

Mr. Peter P. Di Leone was a great man who led a successful and accomplished life. I would like to express my deepest condolences to his daughters, Linda Klein and Paulette Novak, and the rest of his surviving family. He will truly be missed by all who knew him.

TRIBUTE TO CARL FREEMAN

HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 1, 1998

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to the late philanthropist, Carl Freeman. Mr. Freeman was not only a prominent developer and real estate manager, but was also a special friend of many charitable organizations in Maryland's 7th Congressional District. He came to prominence as a builder after World War II, when he constructed homes for veterans and their families in Takoma Park and Silver Spring. My husband and I fondly recall living in one of his apartments when we first married. The success of Carl Freeman's building projects helped him gain recognition in national magazines such as *House and Home*, *Practical Builder*, *Better Homes and Gardens*, and *American Home and Architect Forum*.

In addition to his financial success, Carl Freeman displayed a generous spirit. He sponsored a class of students through the I Have a Dream Foundation, chaired the Maryland Israel Bonds Committee, and was a supporter of the Treatment Learning Centers, United Jewish Appeal and the Jewish Community Center of Greater Washington.

He was a major supporter of the Corcoran Gallery of Art, the Phillips Collection, the Montgomery County Arts, the Museum of African Art, the Washington Ballet, the Washington Opera Society, Arena Stage Round House Theater, Olney Theater and the National Symphony Orchestra. He was also chairman of the Greater Rockville Foundation of the Arts.

Mr. Freeman was founding president of the Suburban Maryland Builders Association and a member of the Montgomery County Board of Realtors. He was also director of the Montgomery General Hospital.

While we are saddened by Carl Freeman's death, we are grateful for his life. He inspired us with his dedication, warmth and friendship. For over thirty years he played leadership roles in art, health and business organizations throughout Montgomery County. The thousands of people who were affected by Carl Freeman believe that he had a true gift of generosity and faith in the human spirit. Carl Freeman has left this world a better place for our children and our children's children. I am honored to add my voice to the praises of friends, colleagues, and family who will miss him.

THE FIGHT AGAINST BLINDNESS

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 1, 1998

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I wish to pay tribute today to a group of constituents whom I am proud to represent.

"Some people see things as they are and say 'Why?' I see things that never were and say 'Why not?'" The words of George Bernard Shaw come to mind when I think of the group of wonderful, dedicated constituents and friends whom I have had the pleasure of working with on an issue critical to millions of Americans. Carlos and Betti Lidsky, Dr. Jaime Edelstein, and Dr. Jaime Suchlicki along with the help of other dedicated volunteers of the Heart Sight Committee and the Foundation Fighting Blindness have spearheaded an effort to bring the issue of Retinal Degenerative Diseases to the attention of the American public and to raise awareness over the need to fund critical research. Their work is tireless, their dedication unwavering, and the message they bring to those who suffer with the disease is that someday soon, a cure will be found.

Scientists have recently made exciting new discoveries in the laboratory that have brought us closer to discovering a cure for this group of diseases that take the sight of so many Americans. Just recently, Dr. Matthew LaVail, along with scientists from the National Eye Institute and Regeneron Pharmaceutical Company, made significant strides in their re-

search. With ribosome therapy, researchers have now established "proof of principle" for two forms of gene therapy. To scientists, proof of principle signifies that there is a good basis to move current studies to human clinical trials. In previous work, gene replacement therapy has slowed retinal degeneration in animals with recessive forms of the disease. With these exciting breakthroughs, we are at a critical juncture where we need to support these research efforts.

This month, the Heart Sight Committee, headed by Carlos and Betti Lidsky, will host "Party With a Purpose," in my Congressional district. The event will provide an opportunity to recognize those who have contributed to fighting Retinal Degenerative Diseases and to raise a portion of the much needed funds to continue research projects, such as those of Dr. LaVail and his fellow scientists. The Lidskys and the members of the Heart Sight Committee are dedicated to not letting lack of research funding be the obstacle to finding a cure. We need to support efforts such as these because with our help, there is a cure in sight.

TRIBUTE TO THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA ON TAIWAN

HON. RALPH M. HALL

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 1, 1998

Mr. HALL of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to the Republic of China on Taiwan, on the occasion of Taiwan's forthcoming National Day.

The Republic of China was founded 87 years ago. Throughout the twentieth century, the Republic of China has been an ally and partner of the United States. In recent years, despite the lack of formal diplomatic relations, Taiwan has been unwavering in its support of United States policies in all areas.

It is appropriate on the occasion of Taiwan's National Day that freedom loving, democratic societies everywhere give their congratulations to the people of Taiwan, for their abiding respect and practice of the most respected traditions common to any true democracy. The people of Taiwan enjoy the right to vote in free and regularly scheduled elections. Their judicial system shows respect for the rights of the individual, and the Legislature is structured under truly representative rules. Furthermore, the people of Taiwan have been their own best natural resource, exhibiting to the world the value of hard work and a capitalistic spirit.

It is time for us to recognize Taiwan for what it is—a faithful ally and partner. Let's help Taiwan support itself by declaring our affections and everlasting friendship for Taiwan.

IN HONOR OF ARCHBISHOP ALOJZ

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 1, 1998

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Archbishop Alojz Tkac, Archbishop of

Kosice and the metropolitan of Eastern Slovakia.

Archbishop Alojz Tkac, a native of Humenne, in the region of Zemplin Eastern Slovakia, was ordained a priest on June 25, 1961. After 14 years of service, Archbishop Tkac was denied permission to serve in priestly ministry by the communist party. After eight years of absence, Archbishop Alojz returned to his passion and was named the pastor of the parish in Cervenica.

On February 14, 1990, Pope John Paul II named him the Bishop of Kasice. In 1995, the Diocese of Kosice was elevated to a metropolitan see and Bishop Tkac became its first Archbishop since 1962. Pope John Paul II personally presented the Archbishop with a Pallium, which was worn by Metropolitans on July 2, 1995 during the Pope's visit to Kosice.

On his third visit to the United States, Archbishop Tkac will visit several churches in the Cleveland area and meet with many prominent members of the Slovak-American community. On October 4, 1998, the Archbishop will be attending mass at SS Cyril and Methodius Church in Lakewood, Ohio with Father Ondrejka. The SS Cyril and Methodius Church is honored that the Archbishop will be attending and is grateful for the Archbishop's efforts to preserve the Slovak tradition in Cleveland.

My fellow colleagues, join me in honoring Archbishop Alojz Takac, a man who has dedicated his life to God, freedom and the well-being of all people.

TRIBUTE TO EARL A. JOHNSON

HON. JAMES E. CLYBURN

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 1, 1998

Mr. CLYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to Earl A. Johnson for 50 years of community service. Mr. Johnson currently acts as Mayor Pro-Tempore of the Darlington City Council where he has served since 1986.

Mr. Johnson was born in Darlington, South Carolina, which I am proud to represent in the U.S. House, and he has lived there all of his life. He was educated in the public schools, and graduated from Mayo High School in 1942. He later continued his education at Clemson University. After years as a brick mason in the private sector, Mr. Johnson became a masonry instructor at the Darlington Career Center from which he retired after 18 years. He helped with the development and implementation of a masonry education program at the Darlington County Prison Farm through the Darlington Adult Education program. He also taught masonry in the evening classes at Florence-Darlington Technical College for many years.

Mr. Johnson is a member of the St. James United Methodist Church where he has served in many capacities. His community involvement stretches from his church to the community's schools to the NAACP and other civic organizations. He has been a member of the Pee Dee United Elk Lodge #1679 for over 50 years, and he has been a member of American Legion Post #210 for 46 of those years. Mr. Johnson is also a dedicated member of

the Friendship Masonry Lodge #17, a 32nd degree Mason member of the Pee Dee Consistory #197, and a noble of the Mystic Shrine Crescent Temple #148.

Throughout his career of community service, Mr. Johnson has received numerous awards. In 1993 he was named Man of the Year by his church, and he was recognized for working with the City-In-Schools Program as a mentor at Darlington Junior High. Mr. Johnson is also an accomplished musician who has played the drums with several area bands.

Mr. Johnson is married to the former Hilda Grayson from Beaufort, South Carolina, and they have two children and two grandsons.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you to join with me and my fellow South Carolinians from the Darlington area as we pay tribute to Earl A. Johnson for over 50 years of dedicated community service. He is an excellent role model and a devoted public servant.

A TRIBUTE TO SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY STUDENTS ABOARD PAN AM FLIGHT 103

HON. JAMES T. WALSH

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 1, 1998

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Speaker, this December it will be ten years since the downing of Pan Am Flight 103 over Lockerbie, Scotland. Thirty-five Syracuse University students, returning from a study abroad semester, were killed in that bombing. This event had a profound effect on the Syracuse community and time is still healing the wounds left by this terrible tragedy.

Jonathan Matthew Taylor, the current Student Government Association Parliamentarian, has asked for the words of a predecessor, John M. Mandycyk, to be placed in the RECORD. The words of Mr. Mandycyk were delivered January 18, 1989 at a tribute to the thirty-five Syracuse University students killed in the Pan Am Flight #103 bombing.

Along with Mr. Matthews, I believe it is appropriate to pay tribute again. I submit Mr. Mandycyk's speech to be placed in the record and invite my colleagues to join with me in remembering those students who lost their lives in this terrorist attack.

A TRIBUTE—SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY FLIGHT 103 MEMORIAL SERVICE CARRIER DOME, JANUARY 18, 1989

(By John M. Mandycyk)

We have come together today to pay tribute to our lost colleagues, friends, and loved ones. Meager words that I may think or say cannot eliminate pain or wipe away tears; they may unite us in one thought. May these words begin to ease the sorrow that has been felt from coast to coast, and ocean to ocean.

We may not have personally known one or more of the students called from this life, but we all share a common bond to our alma mater and loved each of the students in our own very special and personal way. I knew one student well. His name was Frederick Phillips—or "Sandy"—as friends called him. Sandy wrote to me from London several times. I never had a chance to respond to his last letter. Over the semester break, I finally wrote that response. I gathered my thoughts and put them on paper to Sandy. I know I

won't be sending this letter, but I thought I'd read it here today, because I know he and the others are listening.

DEAR SANDY, Time has stopped for a while on our campus. It's a little quieter here. People don't seem to laugh as much. And it's cold. It's been cold since we heard the news. For almost a month now, we've been mourning your death and the loss of your companions on that flight. Our university family is a little smaller now, but I think we're a little closer too. I think this closeness has spread to all college students as seen from the dozens of sympathy letters I've received from around the country. So many are sharing in our grief, Sandy, but these letters don't explain your loss—I'm not sure anything will. I'm not even sure if I should look for answers because answers lead to more questions, and questions take time. Time as I have learned is so precious.

Sandy, I'm glad I got to know you for the short time you were with us at Syracuse. You made friends laugh, classrooms brighter, and you made this dome a little louder for those winning touchdowns and tie-breaking baskets. You made our campus better. Sandy, we may have lost you but we didn't lose your spirit. I see it every day now in others, and it's less painful knowing a part of you lives on.

When I first heard the cold news, I wanted to say a prayer. I didn't quite know what to pray for, now I do. I pray that we all live our lives, dream our dreams, walk forward like you did when you were here with us. You and the others have taught us that life is precious, and life too is short. I think you'd want us to know that tragic thoughts, guilty feelings, and profound grief tick away on our own timeclocks.

So we've been grieving for a month now. And I told you time stopped for a while on our campus. Tomorrow, will you mind if we start the clock again? You see, Sandy, the ink is drying on this chapter of our lives. Tomorrow I want to start a new chapter. You, yourself, won't be in this one because I can't bring you back, but you'll be guiding me—you and the others will be guiding all of us. You'll turn the pages as we write, you'll inspire our pens. You see, we all have a responsibility now . . . this book called "life" must read on.

Someday I'll look through the book of my life and in my browsing I'll find a chapter that ended on January 18, 1989. I'll be grateful because you helped me turn that page and write so many others. I'll be thankful that you taught me on Earth, and reminded me from Heaven, how precious time and life really is.

Tomorrow, Sandy, we'll be writing a new chapter with your help. One where clocks tick again, knowledge is sought again, and people laugh again. And Sandy, with your help, I think tomorrow our campus will be a little bit warmer.

INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION

HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 1, 1998

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, my distinguished colleague from the Committee on Ways and Means, Mr. MATSUI, and I today are introducing legislation to prohibit the Department of Treasury from issuing any regulations dealing

with hybrid transactions under subpart F of the Internal Revenue Code. The bill will further instruct the Secretary of the Treasury to conduct a study of the tax treatment of hybrid transactions and, after receiving input from the public, to submit the report to the House Committee on Ways and Means and the Senate Committee on Finance.

The subpart F provisions found in the Code have a direct impact on the competitiveness of U.S. businesses in the global marketplace. Historically, Congress has moved carefully when making changes to those sections of the Code pertaining to international taxation. Unwarranted or injudicious action in these areas can have substantial impact on U.S. businesses operating abroad.

With this in mind, I was very concerned when the Treasury Department issued Notice 98-11 earlier this year to restrict the use of hybrid transactions, which Treasury suggested were being used "to circumvent the purposes of subpart F." Treasury's actions caused Mr. Matsui, me and many others to question the regulatory process Treasury intended to use to change the policy.

Both Chairman Archer and Ranking Democrat Rangel wrote Treasury Secretary Rubin to express their concern over the policy Treasury was suggesting as well as the means by which it was implementing the change. Rather than asking Congress to consider possible changes, Treasury was, in effect, legislating by executive fiat. Following up the letters from Messrs. Archer and Rangel, Mr. Matsui and I joined 31 fellow members of the Ways and Means Committee in asking Treasury to withdraw the regulations in order for Congress to have an opportunity to review the issues.

After receiving this input from Congress and the business community, Treasury did issue Notice 98-35, which withdrew Notice 98-11. However, the issue remains unresolved as Notice 98-35 still leaves Treasury with the option of issuing binding rules regarding hybrid transactions. And, although the rules will not be finalized before January 1, 2000, they will be effective for payments made on or after June 19, 1998. Because Treasury still retains this option to issue regulations and, in effect, legislate in this area, I believe Congress must act to protect its Constitutional prerogative.

With regard to the policy, I am concerned that proposed changes to hybrid transactions would increase foreign taxes on U.S. companies operating abroad—thus putting U.S. companies at a competitive disadvantage with their foreign competitors. Congress just simplified some of the subpart F rules in the Taxpayer Relief Act of 1997, and these, or similar, proposed regulations would be inconsistent with recent Congressional action. Lastly, this policy raises the question as to why the U.S. Treasury Department is so concerned about helping to generate revenue for the coffers of other countries.

I look forward to the study and input from the Department of Treasury on the issue of modifications to the subpart F provisions in the Code. Regardless of the merits of the proposed changes to the subpart F policy, we must not allow Treasury to move forward with regulations until Congress determines the appropriate course of action. The bill we introduce today will allow for that judicious process

to go forward and I urge my colleagues to join with us in cosponsoring this bill.

TRIBUTE FOR CAPTAIN DONALD
COLLINS BROWN

HON. CHRIS CANNON

OF UTAH

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 1, 1998

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commemorate a constituent of mine, Captain Donald Collins Brown, upon his retirement after 28 years of active duty in the United States Navy.

Captain Donald Collins Brown was commissioned through the Naval Reserve Officer Training Corp at the University of New Mexico in 1970. He completed flight training and was designated a Naval Flight Officer in 1971. His sea duty tours include several fleet squadrons in the A-6 Intruder. He also served at sea as Aide and Flag Secretary to the Commander Carrier Group One and Chief of Staff to Commander Cruiser-Destroyer Group Three. Captain Brown commanded Attack Squadron one six five and Carrier Air Wing two. His shore assignments include Attack Aviation Readiness Officer at both Commander Medium Attack Wing and Naval Air Forces Pacific Fleet and most recently as Commanding Officer of the Naval Reserve Officer Training Corp at the University of Utah.

Captain Brown is a Distinguished Graduate of the Naval War College in Newport Rhode Island. He has completed nine extended deployments with various Carrier Battle Groups in the Atlantic, Pacific, and Indian Oceans, the Mediterranean Sea and Persian Gulf. He has over 4,000 flight hours, primarily in the A-6 Intruder and has experience with the F-14, S-3 and EA-6B. His awards include two Legions of Merit, two Meritorious Service Medals, the Strike/Flight Air Medal, the Navy Commendation Medal, and other campaign and service awards.

Captain Brown and his wife, Pauline, have two children and reside in Park City, Utah.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to wish Captain Brown my best and commend him on a job extremely well done.

IN HONOR OF THE ALLEN
THEATER

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 1, 1998

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I would like to extend my best wishes to Cleveland's newly remodeled Allen Theater in celebration of its grand re-opening. The Allen has stood the test of time through many hardships to allow its patrons to enjoy the hundreds of films and performances that have graced its dazzling auditorium.

Designed by the famous architect C. Howard Crane and built by Jule and Jay Allen, the theater first opened its doors on April 1, 1921 amidst a frenzy of publicity praising this

\$1,900,000 movie "palace." Its elegant interiors included a Great Rotunda illuminated by a grand chandelier hung 33-feet above ground. It held 3,080 seats and played host to many silent films.

Even with its obvious success, the Allens would operate the theater for only a year, at which time Lowes took over, starting a long succession of different owners. All brought significant changes to the Allen, from its structure to the actual performances that took place inside it. From 1972-76, it played host to many soon-to-be-famous rockers who were looking to showcase their acts, such as the BeeGees, Cheech & Chong and the rock band KISS.

After a brief "dark-out", the Allen came alive again with a techno-entertainment show called the Laserium that lasted only a year, after which the theater closed its doors for 16 years. But after a long struggle, the Playhouse Square Foundation received the support to save this historic landmark from demolition by signing a 20-year lease to handle its operations. It presented the cabaret show "Forever Plaid" which was met with great success. Officials chose to remodel the theater's stage and make it conducive to long-running musicals like Phantom of the Opera and Showboat.

My fellow colleagues, please join me in honoring the Allen Theater during this time of great celebration. Its grand re-opening marks a new beginning for this grand institution. Despite much adversity, it will continue to give us the magic of theater long into the future.

INTRODUCTION OF THE EMPOWERMENT ZONE ENHANCEMENT AND RURAL ENTERPRISE COMMUNITIES ACT

HON. MAURICE D. HINCHEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 1, 1998

Mr. HINCHEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise with my colleague Mr. WATKINS of Oklahoma to introduce legislation aimed at securing funding for Round II of the Empowerment Zone program. Last year's Taxpayer Relief Act authorized the designation of 20 new Empowerment Zones—15 in urban cities and 5 in rural areas—but did not provide any funding for these communities. The bill we are introducing tonight builds on a measure we introduced earlier this year to expand the rural program—the Rural Enterprise Communities Act (H.R. 4071)—to include funding for the 15 urban empowerment zones.

The flexible funding for EZs and ECs is so important because it gives communities the ability to participate directly with their private sector partners in development projects. The communities leverage these funds many times over, using them as seed capital to attract resources from the private sector, non-profit organizations, foundations, universities, churches, and government agencies. Without the funding in place, it will be very difficult for the new empowerment zones to begin implementing their comprehensive strategic development plans.

In addition, we believe that the rural side of this program must be expanded. The Taxpayer Relief Act only authorized five rural empowerment zones. To date, more than 250

communities have notified USDA that they will be competing for these designations. Our bill recognizes the significance of this program for distressed rural communities and allows the USDA to designate an additional 33 enterprise communities in rural areas.

We need to act quickly to ensure that the new EZs and ECs are funded at the beginning of their life cycle when it will do the most good. I have attached a summary of the Empowerment Zone Enhancement and Rural Enterprise Communities Act, and urge my colleagues to support this important measure.

THE EMPOWERMENT ZONE ENHANCEMENT AND RURAL ENTERPRISE COMMUNITIES ACT

Section 2(a), (b). Selection of Additional Enterprise Communities. This section expands Round II of the EZ/EC competition to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to designate 33 rural enterprise communities. The EC designations are in addition to the five rural and 15 urban empowerment zones authorized by the Taxpayer Relief Act of 1997. In addition, this section extends the filing deadline until January 1, 2000 for communities to apply for a new EC designation.

Section 2(c). Modification of Eligibility Criteria for Rural Empowerment Zones and Enterprise Communities. Poverty is still the main criteria for a rural EZ/EC designation. This section gives the Secretary the discretionary authority to consider other significant factors that contribute to distress in rural communities that are not as prevalent in urban areas. These include: Emigration; Underemployment; Rise in unemployment caused by the federal government, such as a military base closure; and Sudden economic dislocation that causes significant job loss, such as a plant closure.

In addition, this section clarifies that for communities that otherwise meet all of the program's eligibility criteria, the Secretary may exempt sites that will be developed for commercial and industrial purposes from the poverty criteria as long as they do not exceed 2,000 acres or contain more than three non-contiguous parcels.

Section 2(d), (e). Use of Bond Proceeds. The Taxpayer Relief Act authorized EZs to issue "new empowerment facility bonds" that are exempt from the state's tax-exempt bond cap, and also created a new type of "zone academy bond" to finance school construction in these communities. This section specifies that: Issues of new empowerment zone facility bonds must be consistent with the EZ's strategic plan to receive the special treatment; Rural ECs designated in the Round II competition may not issue zone facility bonds; The comprehensive education plan required to issue zone academy bonds must not be inconsistent with the EZ's strategic plan; and At least 25 percent of the zone academy bonds must be allocated to rural EZs

Section 3(a), (b). Recognition and Incentives for Top Performing EZs and ECs. This section directs the Secretaries of Housing and Urban Development and Agriculture to recognize top-performing EZs and ECs annually. Top performing Round I ECs that otherwise meet all the program's eligibility criteria will be given priority in the Round II EZ competition.

Section 3(c). Continuation Funding for Top Performing Round I EZs and ECs. This section allows HHS to set aside up to 10 percent, of the funds for the Round II EZs (\$150 million for urban, \$10 million for Rural). Round I EZs and ECs that have completed or made satisfactory progress toward implementing

their strategic plans will be eligible to compete for these funds at the direction of USDA and HUD.

Section 4(a)-(d). Funding for Round II EZs and ECs. EZ/EC program funds are distributed through the Social Services Block Grant (Title XX). The President's budget allocates \$1.7 billion for the Round II empowerment zones (\$1.5 billion for urban and \$200 million for rural). This section divides those funds to provide: Urban EZs an annual grant of up to \$10 million for the next 10 years for a total of as much as \$100 million; Rural EZs an annual grant of up to \$2 million for the next 10 years for a total of as much as \$20 million; and Rural ECs two grants of \$1.5 million for the next two years for a total \$3 million.

Section 4(e). Rural Community Planning Grants. To help rural communities prepare their strategic plans during the application process, this section designates \$1 million for 100 community planning grants of up to \$10,000 each.

Section 5. Responsibility for Environmental Review. The National Environmental Policy Act requires every federal agency that administers a program funded through grants to states, such as the Title XX Social Services Block Grant, to determine, among other things, whether the program will have any adverse effects on the environment. The Department of Health and Human Services—which releases the SSBG funds to the states for EZs and ECs—is currently required to make this environmental review for EZ/EC grants, even though it is not responsible for selecting the communities or approving their strategic plans. This section transfers responsibility for conducting the NEPA reviews to HUD for urban areas and to USDA for rural areas. It also gives the Secretaries the authority to delegate this responsibility to state and local governments and tribal authorities under certain conditions.

Section 6. Performance Measurement and Evaluation. This section requires HUD and USDA to make regular evaluations of the Round II EZ's and EC's progress toward implementing their strategic plans, according to a performance measurement system established by the Secretaries. This section also give HUD and USDA authority to adjust, reduce, or cancel a zone's or community's grant for poor performance.

Section 7. Distribution of Surplus Government Property. This section allows USDA to distribute surplus government property (computers, vans, construction equipment, etc.) to rural EZs, ECs, and champion communities on preferred basis.

Section 8. Effective Dates. In general, the amendments made by this bill take effect as if passed as part of the Taxpayer Relief Act of 1997.

PRESCRIPTION DRUG PRICING

HON. MARION BERRY

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 1, 1998

Mr. BERRY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to talk about an issue of importance to everyone across this country, especially our seniors.

Let me start by telling you about an 81-year-old woman. Her name is Mary Carson, who lives in my District in Jonesboro. She is presently taking 10 prescription drugs to treat blood blots, blood pressure, nervousness, and

arthritis. Although Medicaid covers the cost of some of her prescription drugs, Ms. Carson still spends \$80 to \$200 monthly on her medications—up to almost half of her monthly income. Ms. Carson's only source of income is her \$416 Social Security check. Because of the high costs, Ms. Carson has had to skip or cut back on medications. She is only taking half of her prescribed blood thinner, and has had to skip her arthritis medicine because she was not able to fill the prescription.

Mr. Speaker, unfortunately, Ms. Carson's problem is a common one for seniors across my District and across the country. Because of the high cost of prescription drugs, seniors often have to take half of what the doctor has told them to. Because of the high cost of prescription drugs, seniors often have to choose between taking their medicine and paying for food or their electricity. And because of the high cost of prescription drugs, our seniors are dying because they are too proud to ask their children to help them buy their medication.

Studies that have been done for several Members of Congress, including myself, over the last several months have shown, the prices seniors and other consumers are charged are on the average 106 percent more than what pharmaceutical companies charge their favored customers such as HMOs, insurance companies and the Federal Government. This just doesn't seem fair to me when you think about the fact that according to Industry ratings of Fortune 500 companies—pharmaceutical companies are the most profitable businesses in existence. They made \$24.5 billion in profits last year. Pharmaceutical companies had a 17.2 percent return on revenues. Telecommunication companies, 8.1 percent; computers and office equipment manufacturers, 7.3 percent; food and drug stores made a whopping 1.7 percent.

One might think the success of pharmaceutical companies would be of tremendous benefit to American consumers. The reward: This year consumers have faced the highest two, monthly increases in prescription drug prices on record.

Earlier this week, I chaired the first meeting of the Prescription Drug Task Force because of the increasing importance of the issue. Also, last week I introduced legislation with Congressman TOM ALLEN that would allow senior citizens who are Medicare beneficiaries to purchase prescription drugs at the low prices available to Federal agencies under the Federal Supply Schedule.

For the remainder of this session of Congress and continuing into the 106th Congress, the task force will work to bring attention to issues involving the costs and availability of prescription drugs. The task force will serve the purpose of complementing our legislation and is open to finding new policy recommendations. It will be an advocate for consumers and ensuring competition within the industry.

All Members of Congress should stop and think about the blatant unfairness seniors face every day when they go to purchase their prescription drugs—medication they need to stay well and to stay alive. This is not an issue that will just go away. We should stand up for our seniors who are getting ripped off by pharmaceutical companies and ensure that they are

not charged more than they should be for their medication.

CHRIST CHURCH OF ACCOKEEK
300TH YEAR ANNIVERSARY

HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 1, 1998

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the 300th Anniversary of Christ Church of Accokeek, Maryland, built by the Church of England, and one of six pre-Revolutionary War churches. It is believed this church congregation held their first prayer meetings sometime in 1698 in private homes with their first formal church structure being built a few years later.

Mr. Speaker, as I am sure you can imagine, Christ Church has weathered countless trials and tribulations through its 300 years of existence. Early settlers triumphed over the harshness of the 1700's, the separation from the Church of England, and the invasion of troops during the War of 1812. Christ Church's survival over the decades shows the uniqueness of the community of Accokeek.

In 300 years of existence there have been vast changes in liturgical theologies. In the early days the dictates of theology permitted no music, no stained glass or colored windows and only box type pews. Today, Christ Church radiates this same simplicity and symmetry with the addition of beautiful stained glass, music, conventional pews, and a bell tower. The ornate Holy Services offered now at Christ Church are a reflection of strong roots and faith of its members. A quality that has been strong enough to trickle down and bless the numerous generations of this Maryland community.

Christ Church makes a rich contribution to the history of Maryland and our great Nation. It sits as a symbol of the great sacrifices made by the early settlers to exercise their religious beliefs and through the years the clergy has worked tirelessly to minister to the people of the region during good times and bad.

Christ Church has seen years and years of families and neighbors coming together for convocations and picnics, weddings and funerals, for comfort and direction. In the words of an early Accokeek resident, Mr. Henry Williams (1862-1936) on speaking of the importance of this church to the community, "I think it has quite a bright future before it—good roads, good schools, and a dear old church."

Mr. Speaker and colleagues, please join with me in wishing this "dear old church", the Christ Church of Accokeek, congratulations on their 300th Year Anniversary.

TRIBUTE TO BOBBY RUSH

HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 1, 1998

Mr. THOMPSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to acknowledge and congratulate a dear and

close friend of mine, the national and international known Mr. Bobby Rush. On November 9 at the House of Blues in Los Angeles, California, Bobby Rush will receive the Blue Foundation's second annual "B.B. King Blues Hero" Award during the Lifetime Achievement Ceremony.

The B.B. King Blues Hero Award was established in 1997 by the Blues Foundation to recognize a Blues artist whose career has been characterized by community service and charitable activity. As the recipient of the award, Bobby will receive an honorarium, as is characteristic of his goodness and concern for young people, is donating his honorarium to a program to provide computers for Mississippi classrooms.

While Bobby Rush is known for his amazing stage show and outstanding performances on the 21 releases that span his career, few people know of Rush's dedication to his community in Jackson, Mississippi. For years Bobby has taken time off the road to use his tour bus to transport people to the polls on Election Day, participates in voter registration drives, and encourages young people to be civic minded and help in their communities, which I truly appreciate. He also has played functions to raise money for sickle cell anemia research, child care, school band uniforms, and musical equipment for local students.

Bobby Rush promotes the Blues by participating in the Blues in the Schools programs nationwide. During Black History Month, Bobby visits schools throughout Mississippi and Alabama. He also volunteers his own home as an emergency shelter for children leaving the Hinds County Youth Correctional Facility in Raymond, Mississippi.

With professional accomplishments and personal acts of humanitarianism such as these, I am truly proud and honored to stand here and extend congratulations to my friend Mr. Bobby Rush. He is truly a credit to America, his community, and his art.

HONORING MR. BENJAMIN S. PURSER, JR. FOR HIS SERVICE TO THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION AND THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

HON. BOB CLEMENT

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 1, 1998

Mr. CLEMENT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of Mr. Benjamin S. Purser, Jr. and his service to the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the United States Department of Justice.

Mr. Purser will retire from the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), after twenty-eight years of faithful service, on October 3, 1998. He will be greatly missed.

Mr. Purser, a native Tennessean, now serves as a Senior Supervisory Resident Agent for the agency in Nashville, with oversight responsibility for all operations and investigations in Middle Tennessee. He began his career with the FBI in 1970, and following training, was assigned to offices in Baltimore, Maryland, and New York City. During his ten

years in New York, Mr. Purser was assigned to the Organized Crime Division where he earned significant investigation expertise relating to white-collar and violent crime, and health care fraud.

Mr. Purser gained notoriety throughout the South in the late 1980's and early 1990's, when he supervised "Rocky Top," a sensitive and complicated undercover investigation of public corruption, which focused on abuse of power by Tennessee public officials. This investigation resulted in the conviction of sixty-five state officials in U.S. District Court. He is also credited with forming the Violent Crimes Task Force in 1994, a successful partnership of six federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies.

In 1996, Mr. Purser received both the FBI Medal of Valor, the organization's highest award to acknowledge bravery and courage, and the FBI Star, the equivalent of a Purple Heart, for his intervention in an attempted car jacking and kidnaping that occurred in 1984. A fugitive on the FBI's "Ten Most Wanted" list was killed during the incident.

In an age where character and courage are often overlooked, I would like to commend my fellow Tennessean, and good friend since our university days, on his years of outstanding service to the Federal Bureau of Investigation and our nation. I applaud him for pursuing justice, no matter the cost.

Mr. Purser's leadership skills have benefited his agency, and the people of Tennessee. He has served as an example of fortitude to his peers and his family. I wish him the best in his retirement from the FBI.

CELEBRATING THE CHURCH OF ST. THERESE OF THE LITTLE FLOWER

HON. JOHN E. ENSIGN

OF NEVADA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 1, 1998

Mr. ENSIGN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to congratulate the Church of St. Therese of the Little Flower in Reno, Nevada, on the milestone achievement of its Golden Jubilee. Today, October 1st, marks fifty years of the Church's service to Nevadans. Today is also the Church's celebration of the Feast of St. Therese of the Little Flower.

This rare occasion will be celebrated with a special Mass, complete with fifty years of church music, and a banquet. The Mass is a beautiful and fitting way to intertwine its rich tradition of history, family, music, prayer, worship, thanksgiving, and most of all, reverence to God.

While I was growing up in Reno, the Little Flower Church occupied much smaller quarters. Today, the church is among the most modern structures in Reno, and is a widely recognized landmark in its southeast neighborhood. And, like a beautiful flower, the parish has blossomed to 3,500 families. The Church of the Little Flower's congregation is diverse and welcoming, reflecting Reno's tremendous population growth in the last twenty years.

Little Flower Church is the focal point for quality education for the local children and a variety of ministries to help the sick, elderly,

and inmates at the Washoe County Jail. Truly, Little Flower Church is dedicated to the spiritual and physical needs of all people.

I would also like to congratulate the pastor of the Little Flower Church, the Very Reverend Robert Bowling, on his remarkable twenty-four years of selfless service to this parish. Father Bowling has guided the Little Flower Church through its growth period. Because of his hard work and strong guidance at Little Flower, he has the admiration, support, love, and respect of the entire community.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in wishing the parish of the Church of St. Therese of the Little Flower all the best on this very important day.

HONORING THE LIFE OF ROLAND MANTEIGA

HON. JIM DAVIS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 1, 1998

Mr. DAVIS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, my community is in mourning. We are saddened by the passing of Roland Manteiga, one of the most prolific, influential and admired chroniclers of politics and history in my hometown of Tampa.

For decades, you could count on walking into La Tropicana in the morning and at lunch and seeing Roland dressed in his trademark white suit sitting at his private table chatting with leaders of our community. Without fail, he always knew what was going on in Tampa politics and he faithfully shared it with his readers every week in his newspaper, *La Gaceta*. His "As We Heart It" column was a must read for thousands. If you wanted to know the pulse of the town, you read Roland.

The passion for the news business grabbed Roland early and hooked him. As a young boy, he started working for the paper his father, Victoriano, started in 1922. Except for his distinguished service in World War II, he spent his life at the paper and became its owner when his father died in 1982. He transformed the paper into the only trilingual weekly newspaper in the country. In addition to political news, Roland's paper was the voice of the Latin community and reported on it better than anyone. *La Gaceta* thoroughly documented the story of the immigrants who came to Tampa and contributed so much to the fabric of our community.

Roland's work won him many awards and recognitions, including Citizen of the Year and Hispanic Man of the Year. But typical of his self-effacing style, he always downplayed his importance to our town. His genteel manner made him equally as comfortable with presidents and governors as he was with store clerks and construction workers. And that's just one of the qualities that endeared him to so many people.

I think Ferdie Pacheco, the "Fight Doctor," summed up Roland's contributions to our community best when he wrote, "Years from now, when we are all gone, the historians will know exactly how we were and who we were because of the lifetime of dedicated work of one man."

Mr. Speaker, I know I speak for everyone at home when I say that we will miss our dear friend, Roland. May he rest in peace.

CARING, EXCELLENCE, & ACCOMPLISHMENT

HON. JAMES A. BARCIA

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 1, 1998

Mr. BARCIA. Mr. Speaker, during our lives we may be privileged to meet people who make a difference, people who believe that it is far more important to accomplish something for the community than to accomplish something for themselves. We have been most fortunate to have been the beneficiaries of two extraordinary gentlemen, who just happen to be father and son—Hans Jeppesen, Sr., and Hans Jeppesen, Jr. Since 1954, these two men have been the heart and soul of Bay Health Systems, a leading and outstanding health care provider within my District. They are being honored on October 4 with the dedication of the Jeppesen Radiation Oncology Center at Bay Health Systems.

Hans Christian Jeppesen became the leader of General Hospital in 1954. He worked to make sure that General Hospital was the best source of health care until a merger with Mercy Hospital in 1972, creating Bay Medical Center. Having instilled a vital sense of confidence and capability in his employees, Hans Jeppesen established a standard of care and competence that was a model for others in the health care community. He passed away in 1973.

His son, Hans Jeppesen, II, began his career in health care as an administrative resident in 1964 at Wellborn Baptist Memorial Hospital in Evansville, Indiana, and first came professionally to Bay City in 1966. After terms as Assistant and Associate Administrator, he rose to Executive Vice President of Bay Medical Center in 1973, and to President in 1975. Since 1986, he has been President of Bay Health Systems, the parent company for Bay Medical Center, Bay Health Care, Bay Medical Services, Bay Medical Foundation, and Bay Special Care. He is credited with overseeing the merger of Bay Medical Center with Samaritan Hospital in 1979, and in 1988 with Bay Osteopathic Hospital, a very rare occurrence of the merger of four hospitals.

The community has also benefited from his willingness to work with many organizations. In particular, his concern for young people and women has made him a leader in Junior Achievement, Big Brothers, YMCA Youth Programs, and the Bay County Women's Center. He has been an outstanding role model for his five children, Jeff, Mary, Hans, Karen, and Niels, and his two grandchildren, Madeline and Meredith.

With two lifetimes of dedication, it is most fitting that the Radiation Oncology Center bear the name "Jeppesen", as a symbol of caring, excellence, and accomplishment. Mr. Speaker, I urge you and all of our colleagues to join me in celebration of the Jeppesen Radiation Oncology Center at the Bay Health Systems West Campus.

TRIBUTE TO TONY MOCERI

HON. JERRY F. COSTELLO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 1, 1998

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Anthony (Tony) Mocerri. The International Brotherhood of Boilermakers Local 363 in Belleville, Illinois is naming their new hall for Tony Mocerri.

Tony Mocerri is a great union member. He earned his union card in San Francisco and was initiated into Lodge 363 in 1942. Tony was a dedicated, hardworking member until his retirement in 1984. Mr. Mocerri was elected Lodge Assistant Business Agent in 1963 and moved to Business Manager in 1966—a position he held for nearly twenty years. Under Mr. Mocerri's leadership, an apprenticeship program was developed. This program, initiated by Mr. Mocerri in 1974, has proven extremely successful.

Mr. Mocerri was on the State Boiler Board and the Building Trades Committee. He also had the honor and distinction of serving on Senator Percy's Labor Task Force Committee.

Tony Mocerri has been married to his wife, Vera, for 44 years.

I would like for my colleagues to give special recognition in honor of Local 363 naming their new facility for Tony Mocerri.

STATEMENT OF KATHIE LEE GIFFORD CONCERNING CHILD LABOR TO THE CONGRESSIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS CAUCUS

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 1, 1998

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, earlier this week on Monday September 28, the Congressional Human Rights Caucus held a briefing for members of this body on international child labor issues. Child labor has traditionally been among the most difficult and troubling of the human rights issues that we deal with. The problem is the greatest in those countries where poverty and lack of economic opportunity are the greatest. Furthermore, the extensive use of child labor only perpetuates that cycle of poverty by limiting the opportunity for these working children to attend school and gain the education they need to improve their situation.

Developing countries, in their struggle to improve their national economic and social conditions, often have failed to deal with the tragedy of child laborers. The International Labor Organizations (ILO) has estimated that some 250 million children between the ages of five and fourteen are working in developing countries around the world. Some 61 percent of this total, nearly 153 million children, are found in Asia alone.

To alleviate the grinding poverty and economic hardships that they face, many families in developing countries submit children to some of the worst forms of child labor such as exposure to extremely hazardous work, slave-

like conditions, prostitution, pornography, and other intolerable situation. Often child victims of this practice never learn to read or write at all, and upon reaching adulthood these children can only pass the legacy of poverty, illiteracy, and hardship to their own children.

Mr. Speaker, in recent years, with the strong support of our Department of State and our Department of Labor, efforts have been made to raise awareness of this serious problem. In 1992 the ILO initiated the International Program on the Elimination of Child Labor to work toward the progressive elimination of child labor. These efforts must be encouraged.

Mr. Speaker, at the briefing of the Congressional Human Rights Caucus, Kathie Lee Clifford, who was accompanied by her husband, Frank Gillord, made an excellent statement on this issue of child labor. I ask that her statement be placed in the RECORD, and I urge my colleagues to give thoughtful attention to her views.

STATEMENT OF KATHIE LEE GIFFORD

In the past two and half years I have learned a great deal about sweatshops and child labor—enough to make me physically ill and at many times brokenhearted. I have learned that all it takes to create a sweatshop environment is one greedy, unethical person and one desperate one. While it seems that solutions of the past have done little to combat labor abuses, I've also learned that if the various groups represented here work together, unified by the mandate that we must end these horrible conditions, we could accomplish a great deal.

When I was accused personally of being involved in labor abuses I was stunned. How could anyone possibly believe I could run a sweatshop? (1) I don't manufacture anything; (2) I don't own a factory; (3) I don't pay anyone to manufacture anything; and (4) I have an iron-clad contract that specifically states nothing can be manufactured with my name on it in an abusive manner. But, then I learned how easy it is for someone to exploit the system, ignore the compliance agreement, and profit from the misery of hardworking, vulnerable people—even children. I was angry and resolved it would whatever I could do something about it.

Although I'm an endorser, a licensor of my trademark—and not the manufacture of goods—I promised that if, and whenever I discovered that any goods bearing my name were made in a factory with abusive conditions, either these conditions would be corrected or nothing with my name would continue to be made in that factory. I hired a reputable worldwide firm of independent monitors to inspect the factories so that I would learn their working conditions. When unfair working conditions are discovered we give the factory one chance to rectify the problem. If the conditions are not corrected, we take away our business. In the case of child labor abuses we do not allow a second chance—one time and the factory's out: This monitoring program will continue so long as I lend my name to any goods or products.

I learned about and campaigned for legislation on the Federal, State and local levels to address working conditions. I'm here to support legislation such as the "Young American Workers Bill of Rights Act" and the "Children's Act for Responsible Employment." These acts must promptly be passed by Congress. In Congressman LANTOS' words, "We have neither the time nor the luxury to debate whether this is a child labor problem." But I've also learned that legislation

alone will not solve the problem: We need the concerted effort of Government, manufacturers, unions and human interest organizations. I know that these groups, while supporting many of the same ideas, sometimes disagree on means and methods of accomplish their goals. We must continue to work together, to enact and enforce laws; but also to educate consumers—these are the "new solutions for child labor abuses."

I truly appreciate being asked to appear before you today. I am here as the mother of two small children from whom I hope to leave a legacy of hard work, sacrifice, fairness and a determined commitment to make this world a better place for all children, especially children less blessed than my own. I realize that in certain ways my name has become synonymous with the term "sweatshop." That as been painful to me both personally and professionally, and yet I have always felt that all things work together for good for those who love God and are called according to his purpose. I find comfort and hope in this promise from the Scriptures—that indeed my struggle will result in aiding all of your efforts to end the very real and heartbreaking struggle of millions of vulnerable children around the world.

There are many other celebrity endorsers lending their good names of products manufactured throughout the world. I believe each of them has a moral responsibility to take whatever steps possible to ensure the integrity of their products. A contract with strong language is simply not enough. I encourage them to hire, at their own expense a reputable independent monitoring service and use their public platform to educate consumers and pressure their manufacturers to comply with all ethical and legal standards.

None of us can ignore the use of child labor. Today, in this room, there are Members of Congress and representatives of human rights organizations, unions and government and private citizens like myself. Let us together be a voice for those who cannot speak for themselves. Comfortable in our privileged world, we cannot hear the cries of the children chained to a life of abuse, but our silence at the injustices they suffer is deafening to the ears of God.

Perhaps we can put a face on child labor by substituting our own children with the faceless children we only know as statistics. Today when you go to dress your six-year-old, stop to think of that six-year old being snuck into the back of a sweatshop to work long hours, cutting and sewing clothes they could never afford. Today when you watch your seven-year-old run back and forth on a soccer field, think of that seven-year-old sitting in a sweltering factory making that soccer ball he will never have a chance to play with. And today when you shoot baskets with your eight-year-old, think of the eight-year-old who sewed those sneakers and who will never, every jump for joy. Think of your own children and think of all the children all over the world who are being denied a childhood because of others' greed and our own indifference.

Each of us has a responsibility and an opportunity. Our responsibility is to make the world a better place for these children to live and work in. Our opportunity is now for new solutions for child labor abuses; to enact laws like the "Young American Workers Bill of Rights Act" and the "Children's Act for Responsible Employment" to join together to form a powerful alliance of caring individuals who refuse to support companies that utilize child labor; and finally, to pray for all the children of the world that someday they

may enjoy a life in the sunshine, breathing fresh air and laughing with a joy that can only come from knowing that they are loved and that they are precious just like our own children.

Perhaps the most important thing I have learned about this issue is that sweatshops operators are counting on one thing—that you don't care how your products are made. These children are counting on something very different—that you do care, especially when they're made by children. Together through our efforts and the work of this Congressional Human Rights Caucus, let's prove the children are right and let's make the unspeakable shame of abusive child labor a thing of the past.

IN SUPPORT OF H.R. 4646, THE PRESCRIPTION DRUG FAIRNESS ACT

HON. CAROLYN MCCARTHY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 1, 1998

Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 4646, a bill allowing pharmacies to purchase drugs for Medicare beneficiaries at the substantially reduced prices already available under the Federal supply schedule. This important piece of legislation would dramatically lower prescription drug costs for senior citizens.

Most Americans are aware of the ever increasing costs of health care and prescription medication. But no segment of the American population is impacted more than our senior citizens. Senior citizens are having an increasingly difficult time affording prescription drugs. For senior citizens on fixed incomes, the cost of prescription drugs is one of their highest monthly bills and can mean the difference between buying basic necessities or medicine. No senior should ever be forced to choose between buying food or medicine, especially those with disabling ailments who often depend on their medication just to make it through the day.

Seniors are being forced to pay much steeper prices than the "most favored customers" of drug companies such as HMO's. It's just plain wrong for large pharmaceutical companies to be charging the highest prices to those who can least afford to pay them. Large corporations should not be making a profit at the expense of our senior's health.

H.R. 4646 would fix this problem by leveling the playing field for retail pharmacies who sell drugs to senior citizens. This legislation would allow retail pharmacies to buy medications used by senior citizens directly from the General Services Administration (GSA) of the Federal Government. Because the GSA is one of the entities able to purchase prescription medication at much lower prices, this procedure will allow pharmacists to pass on significant savings to senior citizens.

I am proud to be an original cosponsor of this legislation that protects the health of our Nation's senior citizens. I urge all my colleagues to join me in supporting this legislation.

MEDICARE+CHOICE MEDICAL
NECESSITY PROTECTION ACT

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 1, 1998

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I rise to introduce the Medicare+Choice Medical Necessity Protection Act. With passage of the Balanced Budget Act, Congress has opened the Medicare program to a host of private insurance companies that will be competing with each other to get the most Medicare patients while spending the least amount of money. One of the cost-saving mechanisms commonly used to managed care plans today is to interpret "medical necessity" on their own terms. In this manner, health plans can avoid paying for services that would be considered normal and appropriate based on the standard medical practice of the day. Using such means, health plans can and do override the medical decisions of treating physicians.

The clearest examples of this type of health plan behavior have also been areas where Congress has recently considered specific legislation. In the last Congress, we passed a law to prohibit health plans from requiring a mother who had just given birth to leave the hospital in less than 48 hours after birth. This year, Congress has been considering similar legislation with respect to a two-day stay for women who have undergone mastectomies.

It is not good legislative policy to pass such case-by-case fixes to health plan behavior that we find abhorrent. Standard medical practices change on a continual basis. Having requirements for length-of-stay in federal law could become problematic if that medical standard changes. These decisions are best left in the hands of medical professionals. Unfortunately, with the growth of managed care in our country, it is often not medical professionals who are making such treatment decisions. These cases are becoming so blatantly arbitrary and without medical merit that Congress has been forced into action by public outcries. Rather than continue such case-by-case legislating, I support the creation of a medical necessity standard that would eliminate health plans' abilities to manipulate the standard.

Under this proposal, medical necessity would be defined as "a service or a benefit which is consistent with generally accepted principles of professional medical practice." This definition was part of the Democratic Patients' Bill of Rights (HR 3605), which created federal consumer protection standards for managed care plans in the private sector. It is also the common definition of medical necessity which has been established in case law over the past century.

The Medicare+Choice Medical Necessity Protection Act would add that same definition of medical necessity to the Medicare+Choice program. This change would help ensure that seniors' who join any of the new Medicare+Choice health plan options in Medicare would have the protection of knowing that their private health plan could not manipulate the rules in order to avoid coverage and payment for appropriate medical services. It would put medical decision-making back in the

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

October 1, 1998

hands of doctors where it belongs—not under the control health plan bureaucrats.

Let me emphasize that this amendment would not mean that a health plan would ever be required to cover a service that is clearly not covered by the plan's contract. It only applies to covered services. So, if a health plan does not provide coverage for hearing aids, inclusion of this definition would never require the health plan to make an exception and cover a hearing aid for a particular person.

The Medicare+Choice Medical Necessity Protection Act is a simple, sensible bill. It would ensure that all Medicare+Choice plans are playing under a uniform set of rules for coverage determinations and would end the practice of health plans arbitrarily overriding doctors' judgments. Our Medicare beneficiaries deserve no less. I urge my colleagues to join me in support of this important legislation.

CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 6,
HIGHER EDUCATION AMENDMENTS OF 1998

SPEECH OF

HON. CHAKA FATTAH

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 28, 1998

Mr. FATTAH. Mr. Speaker, I cannot over-emphasize the importance of the passage of the High Hopes/GEAR UP program as a part of the Higher Education Reauthorization legislation adopted by the House today. This program is the embodiment of all that is right about our legislative process and about the fundamental American creed which unites us as a people. I want to take the time to recount the history of this idea so that the record will show the difference that can be made when we are true to the process and to that creed.

The challenge which the High Hopes/GEAR UP program addresses is insuring that all American children have the opportunity to go to college. For the children of most middle class families, that college is an option after high school graduation is taken for granted. For most poor children, college is not even in the picture. No one they know has gone to college. If the thought ever occurs to them, it is dismissed as an unattainable fantasy. Often these attitudes and conclusions are based on misinformation about the cost of college, or about the availability of financial aid and other sources of support, or perhaps it's just that the notion of college is so remote from their experience that nothing in their lives has prepared them to take advantage of opportunities that might be right before their eyes.

Whatever the underlying dynamic, the end result is that children in poor neighborhoods often make life-changing decisions that deal them out of the mainstream game before they get their first chance at bat. Because the vision of their future is inevitably defined solely by what they see and what they know, they are too often drawn off onto the various side roads of life—high school dropout, teenage pregnancy, truancy, delinquency, and other anti-social activities. These outcomes serve no one. They destroy the young people's poten-

tial, they tax our society, and they waste our precious human capital.

The High Hopes/GEAR UP Program will elevate the vision of millions of young people to let them see that college is possible for them. It will give them a future to focus on that will help pull them successfully through their high school years in a way that prepares and positions them to go on to college. As is done for children of middle class families, the program is designed to surround them with the expectation that they will pursue this goal, give them the complete spectrum of information that they need to conclude that this goal is achievable, and strengthen the support systems needed to get them from here to there.

The High Hopes/GEAR UP Program will provide certainty to students and their families that they will be able to afford college. Beginning in middle school, the Secretary of Education will send children in high poverty neighborhoods, 21st Century Scholar Certificates that notify them annually of the financial aid that will be available to them for college when they graduate from high school. It will support partnerships between universities, businesses, and community-based organizations that will insure that these "21st Century Scholars" will have the mentoring, educational enrichment, social services and academic supports they need to stay in school, work hard, and graduate prepared for college. The unprecedented success of private programs such as Eugene Lang's "I Have a Dream" in New York, and Ruth Hayre's "Tell Them We Are Rising" in Philadelphia, gives us every reason to believe that these approaches will have a huge impact on high school graduation, college attendance, and college completion rates.

The High Hopes/GEAR UP Program began as the 21st Century Scholars Act (H.R. 777) which I introduced in the House of Representatives in May, 1997. It was given a truly long term lease on life by Sara Goldsmith who was an AAAS Fellow in my office at the time. Sara made it the primary goal of her Fellowship to secure at least 100 cosponsors for this legislation. By the time her Fellowship ended a year later, she had secured 120 cosponsors with strong representation from both sides of the aisle. This gave us the credibility and the impetus we needed to succeed in our efforts to move the bill through the other venues that must be cleared before a bill becomes law. Thank you, Sara.

The 21st Century Scholars Initiative was initially designed to provide low income children with the assurance that financial aid would be available for them to go to college, and to connect them with the mentoring and support services they need to succeed. As the legislation gained steam in the House, it captured the imagination of the White House, and a strong partnership emerged between my office and the office of Gene Sperling, Director of the National Economic Council. Our staffs, principally Bob Shireman of the NEC, Claudia Pharis, my Chief of Staff, and Pauline Abernathy of the Department of Education, worked to incorporate into the bill, provisions of interest to the Clinton Administration. What emerged from this process was the High Hopes 21st Century Scholars Program which continued the commitment to providing assurances regarding financial aid, and greatly improved and strengthened the mentoring and

support services provisions of the bill. These four people, Gene Sperling, Bob Shireman, Claudia Pharis, and Pauline Abernathy, also deserve our thanks.

The next hurdle was the markup in the House Committee on Education and the Workforce of H.R. 6, the Higher Education Reauthorization bill. Our objective was to add the High Hopes 21st Century Scholars Initiative to the HR6 as an amendment in Committee. Led by Lydia Sermons, then my Press Secretary, who was followed by Rebecca Kirsznor and Philecia McCain, my staff had launched a major communications campaign that had penetrated every office in the House of Representatives, the education advocacy organizations affected by the program, the higher education community, and through the media, the general public. Thank you, Lydia, Rebecca, and Philecia. By the time we reached markup, the support for this program was broad and deep, and the amendment which attached the bill to H.R. 6 passed in Committee by a strong bi-partisan vote of 24 to 18. It should be noted that this incredible 6 vote margin was created with the cooperation of four of my Republican colleagues on the committee: Congressman GREENWOOD, SOUDER, MCINTOSH, and SCARBOROUGH. Committee staff, David Evans, Sally Stroup and Marshall Grigsby, and my legislative Director, Neil Snyder, were particularly helpful at this stage, and to them, I also extend my thanks.

Passage of the Higher Education Act by the House was virtually unanimous. We then faced the high hurdle of gaining Senate approval. There were already provisions in the Senate bill which addressed some of the same concerns addressed by the High Hopes 21st Century Scholars Initiative, however, the underlying program, called the National Early Intervention and Scholarship Program, or NEISP, served a much smaller population through a much different delivery system. As designed, it was not able to address the targeting, motivational, and institution building objectives of the High Hopes program. Senators JEFFORDS and KENNEDY, the NEC and Treasury Department team, my Chief of Staff, and the staff of the Senate Committee on Education and Labor worked intensely over an extended period of time to iron out the differences between these two programs and forge a compromise for incorporation into the Senate bill that retained the best and most crucial features of each. Our hand was strengthened in this process by the fact that my staff orchestrated a process that resulted in bipartisan letters of support for High Hopes signed by over 150 Members of Congress being sent to the Chair and Ranking Member of the Senate Committee. In addition to the people I have already mentioned, special recognition at this stage goes to the other members of my staff, particularly Michelle Anderson, my Executive Assistant, and to Jennifer Smulson and Marianna Pierce of the Senate Committee on Education and Labor.

Next came the House and Senate conference where all the differences between the House and Senate bills had to be resolved. The NEC and Treasury staffs remained involved, as did my Chief of Staff, but importantly, at this point, we added the strong, committed, and vocal leadership of Congressmen

SOUDER and ANDREWS to the process, both of whom served as Members of the Conference Committee. Their staffs, Amy Adair and Audrey Williams respectively, were highly responsible, professional and focussed in their commitment to provide strong representation for the bipartisan interests of the House of Representatives in preserving the integrity of the High Hopes Program. That mission was accomplished in Conference, and what emerged from the Conference Committee for presentation to the House of Representatives as the GEAR UP Program is very true to my original vision, to the vision of the President, and to Senator JEFFORDS' vision that all American children be surrounded with the expectation that they can and will go to college, and be provided with the support and encouragement they need to get there.

Department of Education Secretary, Richard Riley, and Leslie Thornton, his Chief of Staff are also unsung heroes of this process. The staff resources and informational support they provided were invaluable in the development of the concept, and I understand that Secretary Riley mentioned High Hopes in every public speech he made while Congress was working on the legislation.

But I have saved the best and most important recognition for last. I extend my heartfelt thanks to my colleagues in the United States Congress, both the Senate and the House of Representatives. I particularly need to thank Senators KENNEDY and JEFFORDS again, and to thank as leaders of the process in the House, Congressmen GOODLING, CLAY, MCKEON, and KILDEE. The brilliance of the American system of government, a strong spirit of bipartisanship, and an underlying commitment to creating opportunity were all evident in the way we rallied in support of the High Hopes/GEAR UP program. An ingrained belief in and commitment to fairness undergirds the American character. Congressman SOUDER offered as his motivation for supporting the program, that we cannot both, in good conscience, continue to dismantle our systems of social and economic support, and at the same time fail to provide people with the support they need to become self-sufficient. This attitude augurs well for the reduction of educational disparities in our society, and for the emergence of a Nation in which a higher percentage of our people are fully engaged in creating and enjoying its prosperity.

Education is the great equalizer. Our democratic society cannot sustain itself if we continue to create a larger and larger dependent population through our failure adequately to educate our people. It is important to America's future that we field our best team in the globalized, high tech economy of the next century. We can only do that if we make sure that everybody gets a chance to play.

SALUTING EFFORTS TO HONOR
FRANCIS SCOTT KEY

HON. ROBERT A. WEYGAND

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 1, 1998

Mr. WEYGAND. Mr. Speaker, I would like to share with my colleagues today the fine work

being done by one of my constituents to honor an often overlooked American patriot. Everyone knows his work but few know him. No matter where we hear it played, at the beginning of sporting events or during times of national mourning, the Star-Spangled Banner is an important part of our nation's life. The patriot that penned the words to our National Anthem, however, remains largely unknown.

Virginia L. Doris of Warwick, Rhode Island knows that patriot is Francis Scott Key. She has devoted a great deal of her time over the last several decades to right what she views as a mistake of history and make sure that more of her fellow Americans learn about Key. Along with an extensive amount of research into Key and his life, Ms. Doris has spent a great deal of time working to establish a national day of recognition of Francis Scott Key. In that regard, just this year she was successful in convincing the members of the Rhode Island General Assembly to designate August 1 of each year as Francis Scott Key Day in Rhode Island. Several years ago, she was successful in having the period between August 1978 and August 1979 as Francis Scott Key year in Rhode Island.

As part of her effort to bring public attention to Francis Scott Key and his role in the history of our nation, Ms. Doris commissioned—at great personal expense—a portrait of Key which was painted by Mario Ahumada, a gifted artist at the Rhode Island School of Design. Ms. Doris feels great connection to her work and she speaks very highly of Mr. Ahumada's dedication to the project and the final work.

Over the last several weeks, we have spent a great deal of time, both as members of the House of Representatives and as citizens, discussing the intent of our Founding Fathers as they drafted our Constitution. It may serve us well to listen just a bit more carefully to Francis Scott Key's words as he describes some of the events that paved the way to the establishment of our nation. I am sure my colleagues will join me in my admiration for Ms. Doris' unwavering dedication to honoring the author of our national anthem.

CONGRATULATIONS TO MR. WES
FREELAND

HON. FRED UPTON

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 1, 1998

Mr. UPTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the accomplishments of a great community leader and a good friend, Mr. Wes Freeland. This year, after more than thirty years, Wes is stepping down as Kalamazoo County Administrator. Though his career with the county may be drawing to a close, his service to our community will continue as Wes takes a position with the Kalamazoo Foundation.

Under his steady hand and trusted leadership, Wes guided the county's finances through good economic times and bad. He has played a role in guaranteeing our region's growth and helped paved the way for many more years of financial stability.

Wes will continue to play a leading role in helping to shape the region. The Kalamazoo Foundation is dedicated to supporting our community by providing a wide variety of resources to support education, housing, and economic development.

Mr. Speaker, I know that all of my neighbors in Kalamazoo County join me in thanking Wes for his many years of support, dedication and leadership. I urge my colleagues to join me in congratulating Wes for his great work and wishing him all the best in his new position.

KEEP KIDS SAFE AT SCHOOL ACT

HON. VIC FAZIO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 1, 1998

Mr. FAZIO of California. Mr. Speaker, today I introduce the Keep Kids Safe at School Act along with 41 of my colleagues. I am pleased that, during this time of polarized political climate, Members from both sides of the aisle have come together to formulate sound policy to safeguard our children.

Last spring, a fifteen-year-old Rio Linda High School student from my district was brutally raped and murdered by a custodian after school. This tragedy could have been prevented had school authorities used a database that could detect the employee's prior interstate criminal history. Although a thorough California check was conducted, an interstate background check would have detected the man's prior convictions—including rape—from neighboring states.

This senseless crime has shaken the small, normally peaceful Rio Linda community—a suburb just north of Sacramento. However, this tragedy provides us all with a lesson. Crime has no face; it doesn't discriminate; it can affect us at any time; it can shatter our safest havens; and it crosses socio-economic boundaries.

My bill would help to prevent this tragedy from occurring again. The Keep Kids Safe at School Act amends the current National Child Protection Act of 1993. Under the National Child Protection Act, Congress established an interstate identification network which allows for a voluntary background check on child care providers and volunteers.

Already this system has caught dozens of potential child predators in California, Texas and Florida alone.

In California, the background checks have served as a measure which produces results. Between July 1995 and July 1996, 27,564 background checks were conducted at the state and federal level. Of those cases, 606 applicants were found to have a criminal history. Of the number of applicants denied credentials, 95% of the denials were based upon the information discovered in the background checks.

School employees, even those who don't provide care or supervise our children, have access to our children every day. In the morning before school, for example, cafeteria workers may be the first to greet our children. In the afternoon, long after the teachers are gone, custodians or other maintenance work-

ers are on school grounds while our children participate in extracurricular activities.

Parents deserve to feel at ease when they drop their children off in the morning. And kids have the right to feel secure in order to maximize learning. According to the FBI, 19 states don't have laws in place that conduct background checks on all school employees. And four states don't administer background checks for any school employees.

The Keep Kids Safe at School Act is far from a Big Brother policy. It simply builds on an existing law which has proven results for day care workers and encourages states across the country to use this same voluntary system for those employed by our schools.

In addition, this legislation will work as a deterrent to potential child predators. Those with a criminal history won't think twice about applying knowing that they'll get caught. This bill sends a clear message to child predators—our commitment to protecting our children is real. The Keep Kids Safe at School Act will help prevent other tragedies.

The implementation of the Keep Kids Safe at Schools Act will save states and communities time and dollars. Background checks will not only detect child predators, but will provide other criminal history which could save schools thousands of dollars by preventing theft or other crimes.

This is a common sense proposal. The Keep Kids Safe at School Act will deter predators, save schools money and protect our children—period. Let's close the loop-hole, and give our states the tools they need to safeguard our kids—support the Keep Kids Safe at School Act.

CONGRATULATIONS TO THE LINFIELD SCHOOL

HON. KEN CALVERT

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 1, 1998

Mr. CALVERT. Mr. Speaker, in 1956, President Dwight D. Eisenhower established the President's Council on Physical Fitness and Sports through an executive order as part of a national campaign to help shape up America's younger generation. In 1966, the Presidential Physical Fitness Award was initiated by President Johnson and is a prestigious accomplishment.

On October 1, 1998, the Linfield School in Temecula, CA, was designated as the 1997-98 President's Challenge State Champion School for Category II schools in California. The State Champion Award is presented to schools with the highest number of students scoring at or about the 85th percentile on the President's Challenge, a fitness awards program for children ages 6 through 17. The Linfield School had more than 82 percent of their student body score at or above the 85th percentile in the fitness program.

The five assessments of the President's Challenge measure four components of physical fitness: a one-mile run/walk for heart and lung endurance, curl-ups for abdominal strength and endurance, a "sit and reach" stretch for muscular flexibility, pull-ups for

upper body strength and endurance, and a shuttle run for agility and explosive power.

On behalf of the residents of the 43rd congressional district, I congratulate the Linfield School for this award and commend them for recognizing that physical activity is an important component of health and development for future generations.

TRIBUTE TO COMMANDER JOSEPH A. SPATA

HON. C.W. BILL YOUNG

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 1, 1998

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize an outstanding Naval Officer, Commander Joseph A. Spata, who has served with distinction for the past 25 months for the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Financial Management and Comptroller.

It is a privilege for me to recognize his many outstanding achievements and commend him for the superb service he has provided to the Navy, the Congress, and our great Nation as a whole.

As the Chairman of the Appropriations Subcommittee on National Security, I want to thank Joe in particular for the tremendous assistance he has given me and my staff since August 1996. In his position as Deputy, Appropriations Matters Office, Joe has provided us with timely and accurate support regarding Navy plans, programs and budget decisions. These invaluable contributions have enabled our Subcommittee and the Department of the Navy to strengthen our close working relationship and to help ensure that we maintain the most modern, well trained and well equipped naval force attainable for the defense of our great nation.

Mr. Speaker, as with so many of our men and women in uniform, Joe Spata and his wife Eileen have made many sacrifices during his naval career. As they embark once again on that greatest adventure of a Surface Warfare Officer's career, command at sea of U.S.S. *Moosbrugger* (DD 980), I would ask my colleagues to say thank you to Joe Spata for his yeoman's service in working with our Committee, to wish him every success as Commander, and to pray that he always have fair winds and following seas.

TRIBUTE TO JOHN PEPPER

HON. ROB PORTMAN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 1, 1998

Mr. PORTMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay special tribute to a leader in the Cincinnati community, Mr. John Pepper, who has recently announced his decision to step down as the Chief Executive Officer of the Procter & Gamble Company at year-end.

Under Mr. Pepper's leadership, Procter & Gamble has introduced exciting new products, moved into new markets overseas, and established a strong strategic plan for continued

sales growth that will benefit the people of Southwest Ohio.

While he is highly regarded in business circles for his outstanding work at the helm of Procter & Gamble, his contributions to the Greater Cincinnati community, our state and our nation go well beyond his business successes. For years, he has devoted an enormous amount of his personal time and energy to improving the quality of life for all Americans.

Education has been his passion: he is a founder of an innovative youth development program called the Cincinnati Youth Collaborative, through which he has touched the lives of many thousands of young people in our area. He has led the effort to get businesses directly involved in improving public education, both in Ohio and nationwide, through the National Education Summit, the Business Roundtable, The Governor's Education Management Council and various other state and federal efforts.

John Pepper has also shown his commitment to service through over 30 years of volunteering for the Cincinnati United Way and Community Chest. In 1994, he chaired the most successful United Way Campaign ever in Greater Cincinnati.

I have had the opportunity to know John Pepper both in my official capacity and through our mutual involvement with the Coalition for a Drug-Free Greater Cincinnati and the National Underground Railroad Freedom Center. In both efforts he was a founding trustee whose credibility and guidance was crucial to the success of the organization and its mission. Time and time again he has proven himself to be a business leader willing to give generously of his time and energy to help others.

While John Pepper's leadership as CEO of Procter & Gamble will be missed, I know many of us look forward to continuing to work with him on projects to make a difference in our community.

HONORING AIRMAN 1ST CLASS
JUSTIN WOTASIK

HON. HOWARD P. "BUCK" McKEON
OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 1, 1998

Mr. McKEON. Mr. Speaker, I speak today to honor the life of a dedicated young man who died while serving his country. Airman 1st Class Justin Christopher Wotasik was one of twelve persons killed last month in a helicopter collision near Nellis Air Force Base, Nevada. His unit, the 66th Rescue Squadron, was involved in a training exercise when the crash occurred.

Justin graduated in 1996 from Palmdale High School and was an Eagle Scout who attended the 1993 National Scout Jamboree in Virginia. He was one of those rare individuals who at a young age had a profound sense of purpose and knew what he wanted to do with his life. In his brief life, he served as an inspiration to others while symbolizing the dedication shared by many young men and women who pursue a military career.

Justin, who would have celebrated his 20th birthday this month, was buried today in Arlington National Cemetery. Justin, for all you did and all your stood for, thank you and may God bless you.

HOW GREAT THOU ART

O Lord my God, when I in awesome wonder consider all the worlds thy hands have made, I see the stars, I hear the rolling thunder, thy power throughout the universe displayed:

Then sings my soul, my Savior God to Thee: How great Thou art, how great Thou art!! Then sings my soul, my Savior God to Thee: How great Thou art, how great Thou art.

When through the woods and forest glades I wander and hear the birds sing sweetly in the trees; When I look down from my lofty mountain grandeur, and hear the brook and feel the gentle breeze:

Then sings my soul, my Savior God to Thee: How great Thou art, how great Thou art!! Then sings my soul, my Savior God to Thee: How great Thou art, how great Thou art.

And when I think that God, His Son not sparing, sent Him to die, I scarce can take it in; that on the cross, my burden gladly bearing, He bled and died to take away my sin:

Then sings my soul, my Savior God to Thee: How great Thou art, how great Thou art!! Then sings my soul, my Savior God to Thee: How great Thou art, how great Thou art.

When Christ shall come, with shout of acclamation and take me home, what joy shall fill my heart! Then I shall bow in humble adoration, and there proclaim, my God, how great Thou art!

Then sings my soul, my Savior God to Thee: How great Thou art, how great Thou art!! Then sings my soul, my Savior God to Thee: How great Thou art, how great Thou art.

IN HONOR OF THE SEVENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE REPUBLIC OF ARMENIA

HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 1, 1998

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the Seventh Anniversary of the Independence of the Armenian Republic, which was celebrated last Monday, September 21st.

Mr. Speaker, last month, we showed on the floor of this House that the Armenian people and nation have many friends in the Congress. During the debate on the Foreign Operations Appropriations bill, we succeeded in rolling back an effort to repeal Section 907 of the Freedom Support Act—a provision barring direct aid to the Government of Azerbaijan until that country lifts its blockades of Armenia and Nagorno Karabagh. I'm extremely proud to have been involved in that bipartisan effort. My goal, and that of my colleagues, as American elected officials, was to ensure that we keep a valuable and moral law on the books.

But I'm also glad that, the way things worked out, it turned out to be a nice Independence Day present to Armenia.

Mr. Speaker, the story of the Armenian people—one of the world's most ancient and enduring cultures, the first nation to adopt Christianity as its national religion—is an inspiring saga of courage and devotion to family and nation. It is also an unforgettable story of the triumph of a people over adversity and tragedy. Earlier in this century, in one of history's most horrible crimes against humanity, 1.5 million Armenian men, women and children were slaughtered by the Ottoman Turkish Empire. Every April, Members of this House join in commemoration of the Armenian Genocide. We can never relent, and we will never relent, in our efforts to remind the world that this tragedy is an historic fact—despite the efforts of so-called "revisionists," many of them funded by the Turkish government, to deny the truth—and to make sure that our nation, the world community, and especially the Turkish nation, come to terms with and appropriately commemorate this historic fact.

During the collapse of the Ottoman Empire, the people of Armenia briefly established an independent state. But the Armenian lands were absorbed either into Ataturk's Turkey, where traces of Armenian history and culture were completely wiped out, or the Soviet Union, where at least some Armenian cultural presence was maintained, even if most of the political shots were called in Moscow.

Mr. Speaker, it was the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991 that allowed the Armenian people to re-establish a state and a nation, to create a society where their language, culture, religion and other institutions would be able to prosper. The progress made in seven short years by the Republic of Armenia has been an inspiration—not only for the sons and daughters of the Diaspora, but for all Americans who support the cause of freedom. Having survived the Genocide, and having endured decades under the domination of the Soviet Union, the brave people of Armenia have endeavored to build a free and proud nation, based on the principles of democracy and a market economy.

Mr. Speaker, as they have for so much of their history, the Armenian people have accomplished all this against daunting odds. The tiny, land-locked Republic of Armenia is surrounded by hostile neighbors—Turkey and Azerbaijan—who have imposed blockades that have halted the delivery of basic necessities. Yet, independent Armenia continues to persevere. While democracy has proven to be elusive in much of the former Soviet bloc, democratic Armenia held multi-party Presidential elections this year that continued the steady progress towards the permanent taking root of the institutions of democracy and civil society.

As the founder and co-chairman, with the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. PORTER], of the Congressional Caucus on Armenia Issues, I consider U.S.-Armenia relations to be one of our key foreign policy objectives. Support for Armenia is in our practical interests, helping to support a stable nation in a strategically important and often unstable part of the world. Standing by Armenia is also consistent with America's calling to support democracy and

human rights, and to defend free peoples throughout the world.

Mr. Speaker, I want to emphasize that the people of Armenia want good relations with their neighbors and the entire world community, and I believe the moral, political and economic power of the United States can go a long way toward helping Armenia achieve that goal.

Mr. Speaker, I hope that as we mark future Independence Days of the Republic of Armenia, we can look back with pride on building peace and prosperity in the entire Trans-Caucasus region, so that the people of Armenia and their neighbors can enjoy a stable, hopeful future. I hope that the Republic of Turkey and Azerbaijan will have responded positively to Armenia's offer to normalize relations, exchanging diplomats and allowing the free flow of goods and people across their borders. I hope that, with the active participation of the United States, we will have resolved the Nagorno Karabagh conflict, in a manner that guarantees the security and self-determination of the people of Karabagh. I hope that the effort to tap the vast Caspian Sea oil reserves will finally culminate in the construction of a pipeline carrying the oil west to Mediterranean ports through Azerbaijan, Armenia and Turkey—thereby further linking those neighbors in mutually beneficial security and economic ties. I hope that our policy in the region will not be overly influenced by the development of these oil reserves, at the expense of the values of democracy and human rights.

Thus, Mr. Speaker, while the reality for the people of the Republic of Armenia continues to be difficult, let us take this occasion to wish them well on the occasion of their Independence Day, and, more important, on their ongoing journey to establish a stable, democratic republic and a permanent homeland for the Armenian people in the Caucasus.

REDUCE THE HIDDEN TAX ON AMERICAN INVESTORS

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 1, 1998

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, on July 14, 1998, along with the distinguished Chief Deputy Democratic Whip, the Gentleman from New Jersey, I introduced H.R. 4213, the Savings and Investment Relief Act of 1998. This legislation would cap the amount of stock transaction fees which could be collected by the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). Collections for the various SEC "user fees"—which were designed solely to fund the Commission—had grown over time to significantly exceed the SEC's budget. In 1996, we passed legislation to bring fee collections more in line with the SEC's budget. However, actual collections have continued to skyrocket. This year alone, the SEC will bring in \$1.2 billion in fees—four times its budget.

These fees have become a large and unintended tax on all Americans who invest in the stock market. The distinguished gentleman from Texas, the Chairman of the Ways & Means Committee, has written to me to ex-

press the Committee's view that the excess fees amount to taxes. At this time Mr. Speaker, I would ask to have this letter made a part of the RECORD.

Mr. Speaker, this tax is paid by all Americans who own and sell stocks. This includes individuals and families investing for their future—for needs such as retirement and children's education. The tax affects mutual fund investors, pension plans, and other retirement vehicles, such as IRAs and 401(k) plans. It is time to stop this hidden tax on hard working investors.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 4213 has received a groundswell of support. In addition to the distinguished Chief Deputy Democratic Whip, the bill now has close to 60 cosponsors from both sides of the aisle, including virtually the entire Republican leadership, and the distinguished gentleman from Louisiana, the Chairman of the House Appropriations Committee. Cosponsors include a number of Members from the Appropriations, Commerce and Ways & Means Committees. I would like to enter a list of the bill's cosponsors into the RECORD. It has been endorsed by a number of outside groups, including Americans for Tax Reform, the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, the National Federation of Independent Businesses, the National Taxpayers Union, Citizens for a Sound Economy, the Profit Sharing/401(k) Council of America, and dozens of state-level taxpayer advocacy groups.

Perhaps most importantly, we have revised this legislation so that it has no impact on the collection and spending levels in the pending FY99 Commerce, Justice, State Appropriations bill and to avoid pay-go scoring problems. I am pleased to announce that the Congressional Budget Office (CBO) has scored this revised language as revenue neutral. At this time, Mr. Speaker, I would like to enter into the RECORD a copy of the revised legislation and the CBO letter scoring the legislation.

Mr. Speaker, it is imperative to act on this legislation this year. Due to the budget scoring rules, it will be virtually impossible to move a revenue neutral solution next year, once the CBO revises its baseline upward to reflect the reality of the fee surplus. This hidden tax is having a real impact on hardworking families saving for their retirement. We often talk in Congress about providing tax relief to families. Let's start by giving back some of the unintended hidden tax on investments. Mr. Speaker, I urge the House to act of this legislation expeditiously.

COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, September 23, 1998.

HON. JERRY SOLOMON,
Rayburn House Office Building,
Washington, DC.

DEAR JERRY: I am writing to express my support for what you are trying to accomplish in H.R. 4213, the "Savings and Investment Relief Act of 1999." The Committee on Ways and Means has long taken a jurisdictional interest in the fees collected by the Securities and Exchange Commission. In our view, these "fees" are taxes because they greatly exceed the SEC's regulatory costs. We have worked for several years with the Committees on Commerce and Appropriations to rectify this problem.

We last addressed SEC fees in the National Securities Markets Improvement Act of 1996.

That legislation was intended to reform the SEC fee structure and bring the total amount of fees down to the level of the SEC's budget. In a letter to Chairman Bliley (whose committee has jurisdiction over the SEC), I noted both my and his longstanding goal to reduce these "fees" so that they truly are fees rather than taxes. Although the extension and phase-down of SEC fees in the Act was longer and slower than we would have preferred, I recognized that it was the best that we could achieve under the circumstances. I also noted that the Committee on Ways and Means reserved jurisdictional interest in this fee structure, and that I would strongly oppose any attempts to delay or lengthen the fee phase-down schedule provided by the Act.

The 1996 Act was a compromise that took years to achieve, so I am cautious about modifying it. However, it has become increasingly clear that actual fee collections, particularly section 31 transaction fee collections, will exceed what we estimated in 1996. Accordingly, I support your effort to cap the section 31 transaction fees, provided that it does not endanger the fee phase-down schedule in the 1996 Act and does not create a PAYGO problem. Under such circumstances (and without prejudice to the jurisdictional interest of the Committee on Ways and Means), I would not seek sequential referral of H.R. 4213 or have any objection to its consideration by the House.

I want to commend you for your tireless work and leadership in this area. As always, you are watching out for taxpayers.

With best personal regards,

Sincerely,

BILL ARCHER,
Chairman.

COSPONSORS H.R. 4213

Representatives Menendez, Forbes, Foley, Ehrlich, Towns, Houghton, Walsh, Scarborough, Gilman, Sessions, English, Cook, Pappas, and Hall of Texas.

Representatives Ramstad, Blagojevich, Largent, Christian-Green, Kelly, Arme, Hastert, Peterson of Pennsylvania, Goode, Cox, Barton, Velázquez, Norwood, Deal, and Livingston.

Representatives Hobson, Frelinghuysen, Riley, Sam Johnson of Texas, Pitts, Cubin, Quinn, Dickey, Manzullo, Pickering, McIntosh, Jackson-Lee of Texas, Barcia, and Chabot.

Representatives Hostettler, Ryun, Fox, Pryce, McHugh, Doolittle, DeLay, Boehlert, Boucher, Crane, Radanovich, Boehner, Paxon, and Brady of Pennsylvania.

H.R. 4213

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

SECTION 1. TRANSACTION FEES.

(a) AMENDMENT.—Section 31 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78ee) is amended by adding the following new subsection:

“(h) TRANSACTION FEE LIMITATION: DEPOSIT OF FEES.—

(1) LIMITATION ON TRANSACTION FEES.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—For fiscal years 1999 through 2006, the Commission shall not collect any fees described in subsections (b), (c) and (d) which in the aggregate exceed:

“(i) \$430 million during fiscal year 1999;

“(ii) \$396 million during fiscal year 2000;

“(iii) \$434 million during fiscal year 2001;

“(iv) \$468 million during fiscal year 2002;

“(v) \$511 million during fiscal year 2003;

“(vi) \$557 million during fiscal year 2004;
“(vii) \$607 million during fiscal year 2005;
and

“(viii) \$661 million during fiscal year 2006.
“(B) PUBLICATION.—The Commission shall publish annually in the Federal Register notice of the fee limitations described in this paragraph and any suspension of fees pursuant to the limitations described in this paragraph.

“(2) DEPOSIT OF TRANSACTION FEES.—
“(A) GENERAL REVENUE.—Notwithstanding subsections (b), (c) and (d), during fiscal years 1999 through 2006, fees collected pursuant to subsections (b), (c), and (d) shall be deposited and collected as general revenue of the Treasury, in an amount not to exceed:

- “(i) \$247 million during fiscal year 1999;
- “(ii) \$271 million during fiscal year 2000;
- “(iii) \$299 million during fiscal year 2001;
- “(iv) \$328 million during fiscal year 2002;
- “(v) \$361 million during fiscal year 2003;
- “(vi) \$397 million during fiscal year 2004;
- “(vii) \$437 million during fiscal year 2005;

and

“(viii) \$481 million during fiscal year 2006.
“(B) OFFSETTING COLLECTIONS.—Notwithstanding subsections (b), (c) and (d), during fiscal years 1999 through 2006, the balance of any amounts collected pursuant to subsections (b), (c), and (d) which are not deposited as general revenue pursuant to paragraph (A) shall be deposited and credited as offsetting collections to the account providing appropriations to the Commission, to the extent provided for in advance in appropriations Acts. If on the first day of a fiscal year, a regular appropriation to the Commission has not been enacted, the Commission shall continue to collect fees (as offsetting collections) under this subparagraph at the rate in offset during the preceding fiscal year, until such a regular appropriation is enacted.”

U.S. CONGRESS,

CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE,

Washington, DC, September 24, 1998.

Hon. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON,

House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN: As you requested, the Congressional Budget Office has prepared the

enclosed cost estimate for draft legislation to amend the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 to provide for an annual limit on the amount of certain fees that may be collected by the Securities and Exchange Commission, as provided by your staff on September 2, 1998.

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

Sincerely,

JUNE E. O'NEILL.

Enclosure.

CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE COST ESTIMATE

DRAFT LEGISLATION TO AMEND THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934 TO PROVIDE FOR AN ANNUAL LIMIT ON THE AMOUNT OF CERTAIN FEES WHICH MAY BE COLLECTED BY THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Under current law, the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) charges national securities exchanges, national securities associations, brokers, and dealers transaction fees equal to 1/300 of a percent of the aggregate dollar amount of sales of securities. Fees from national securities associations are subject to appropriation action and are recorded as offsetting collections, which are credited to appropriations as an offset to discretionary spending. Fees from other sources are recorded as revenues (governmental receipts).

The draft legislation would change the budgetary treatment of these fees and would limit the total amount that could be collected each year. It would require that all fees be recorded as revenues until certain annual targets are reached. Once the target for a year is reached, any additional fees would be recorded as offsetting collections. The proposal specifies as the annual revenue targets the amounts of revenues projected under current law in CBO's March 1998 baseline, starting at \$247 million for fiscal year 1999 and increasing to \$481 million for fiscal year 2006. The draft legislation also would impose annual limits on the total amount of transaction fees collected (that is, the sum of revenues and offsetting collections). These

limits would grow from \$430 million in 1999 to \$661 million in 2006. As under current law, authority to spend the amounts deposited as offsetting collections would be available only to the extent provided in appropriation acts.

CBO estimates that the limits on aggregate SEC fees would reduce total fees collected by the government by about \$385 million over the 2000-2003 period, but would probably not affect the amounts of such fees that are recorded as revenues over that period. They would, however, reduce the amount of offsetting collections and would thereby necessitate higher net appropriations for the SEC, assuming that the agency's gross spending authority is maintained at or near its 1998 level of \$283 million.

For purposes of this estimate, CBO assumes that the draft legislation will be enacted near the start of fiscal year 1999 and prior to enactment of the 1999 appropriation for the SEC. The proposal could decrease revenues, if revenues (as defined under current law) would otherwise exceed the annual caps on transaction fees specified in the draft legislation. However, CBO estimates that the proposal would probably not affect revenues—at least for fiscal years 1999 through 2003—because the cap on total fees in each year is significantly above the CBO baseline projections for revenues. (For example, the cap in 2003 is \$511 million, while CBO projects revenues under current law of \$361 million in that year.)

The caps on total fees would effectively limit offsetting collections in 1999 to CBO's baseline projection. Starting in 2000, the caps would gradually reduce offsetting collections, so that by 2006 such collections would be \$176 million less than the CBO baseline projection for that year. The following table shows CBO's estimates of fee collections under current law as well as under the Solomon proposal.

SEC FEES UNDER CURRENT LAW AND THE SOLOMON PROPOSAL

(By fiscal year, in millions of dollars)

Fiscal Year	CBO Baseline Projections			Under Draft Legislation			Estimated Change in Total Fees
	Revenues	Offsetting Collections	Total	Revenues	Offsetting Collections	Total	
1999	247	183	430	247	183	430	0
2000	271	201	473	271	125	396	-77
2001	299	221	520	299	135	434	-86
2002	328	244	572	328	140	468	-104
2003	361	268	629	361	150	511	-118
2004	397	295	692	397	160	557	-135
2005	437	324	761	437	170	607	-154
2006	481	357	837	481	180	661	-176

To implement the draft legislation, the SEC would need to upgrade its fee tracking systems, but CBO estimates that this would not have a significant impact on the federal budget. Any such impact would be subject to appropriation action.

Because the draft legislation could affect governmental receipts, pay-as-you-go proce-

dures would apply, but CBO estimates that it would have no effect on revenues for any year over the 1999-2003 period (the years for which pay-as-you-go procedures apply). Moreover, the proposal would not affect direct spending. The bill contains no intergovernmental or private-sector mandates as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act

and would have no significant impact on the budgets of state, local, or tribal governments.

The CBO staff contact is Mark Hadley, who can be reached at 226-2860. This estimate was approved by Robert A. Sunshine, Deputy Assistant Director for Budget Analysis.