

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

RETIREMENT OF CHARLES R. JACKSON, PRESIDENT OF THE NON COMMISSIONED OFFICERS ASSOCIATION

HON. BOB STUMP

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 18, 1998

Mr. STUMP. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an outstanding American, a true patriot, and veteran of the Armed Forces of the United States. On March 30, 1998, Retired Navy Force Master Chief Petty Officer Charles R. Jackson will retire again, this time from his position as President of the Non Commissioned Officers Association. On that date, Chuck Jackson will bring to a close more than 45 years of public service that included over 25 years in the United States Navy and nearly 19 years of service to the military and veterans community with the Non Commissioned Officers Association. My fellow colleagues, for his entire adult life, Chuck Jackson has dedicated his efforts to our Nation and to those that are serving or have served in the Armed Forces.

A retired U.S. Navy Master Chief Petty Officer, Chuck Jackson's military service was indeed distinguished and varied. His Navy career entailed worldwide assignments on numerous ships and aviation units, including Vietnam service aboard the USS FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT (CVA-42). Chuck's Navy career culminated with his assignment as Force Master Chief of the U.S. Navy Recruiting Command.

Chuck joined the staff of the Non Commissioned Officers Association following his Navy service and he has held every level of leadership responsibility within that organization. Chuck was the Association's first fully accredited National Veterans Service Officer, and he established NCOA's veterans service program. As the Association's Vice-President for Government Affairs, he directed the legislative, regulatory and liaison programs of the Association at the federal level. Since February 1993, Chuck has led the worldwide activities of the Non Commissioned Officers Association as its President and Chief Executive Officer.

Mr. Speaker, I share the view held by many of my distinguished colleagues in this chamber. The Non Commissioned Officers Association is an outstanding military and veterans service organization that, for nearly two decades, has benefited from the leadership and many talents of Chuck Jackson. Perhaps more importantly though, military members and veterans of all eras, indeed all Americans, have benefited from the sterling efforts that Chuck Jackson has so unselfishly given to the Nation.

As you embark on a new course in life Chuck, may your days ahead be filled with happiness, prosperity and health. It seems

most fitting to again extend to Chuck and his lovely wife, Sylvia, and the traditional Navy farewell—"Fair Winds and Following Seas." And, to paraphrase the current U.S. Navy recruiting slogan—"Let the Adventure Continue." Thanks for your service, Chuck, salutes and best wishes.

OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION COMPLIANCE ASSISTANCE AUTHORIZATION ACT OF 1998

SPEECH OF

HON. SHEILA JACKSON-LEE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 17, 1998

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of HR 2864—the Occupational Safety and Health Administration Compliance Assistance Authorization Act of 1997.

This bill has received a wide range of support because it is a good bill. Supporters include the AFL-CIO, the chamber of commerce, the coalition on occupational safety and health, the National Federation of Independent Business (NFIB), as well as the Clinton administration.

The safety of our workers is an issue in which this Congress can not afford to play partisan politics. That is why I am encouraged that this bill has received strong bipartisan support.

The mission of OSHA is to save lives, prevent injuries and protect the health of the American worker. Federal and state workers across this country are working together in partnerships with more than 100 million working men and women.

Everyone who works in this country comes under the jurisdiction of OSHA, with a few exceptions (such as miners, transportation workers, many public employees, and the self employed).

According to OSHA, its state partners, along with OSHA, has approximately 2,100 inspectors, plus complaint discrimination investigators, engineers, physicians, educators, standards writers, and other technical and support personnel spread over more than 200 offices throughout the country. This staff is charged with establishing protective standards, enforcing those standards and reaching out to employers and employees through technical assistance and consultation programs.

This bill supports our nation's small businesses. It supports small businesses that seek to improve the safety of their workers. This bill codifies OSHA's consultation program for small business. Codifying an OSHA consultation program was one of the recommendations of the 1995 White House Conference on Small Business.

Through OSHA's consultation program, funds are available to states to provide on-site

consultations in safety. Additionally, other education and training in occupational safety and health programs are available for smaller employers in higher hazardous industries.

Consultation programs are a big key to providing adequate and effective safety and health advice to businesses. Expanding support for these programs has been one of the goals for OSHA in its reinvention effort. According to OSHA, employers who want help in setting up safety and health programs correcting hazards at no cost, penalty free. However, the employer must agree to correct any serious hazard.

Additionally, smaller employers with more serious hazardous operations may receive priority for the service, which is largely funded by OSHA and delivered by professional safety and health consultants who work for state government agencies and universities.

In Texas, the consultation program has proven most effective. According to OSHA, KLN Steel Products in San Antonio, Texas, which manufactures fabricated structural steel items, has been an active participant in OSHA's Consultation Program for 3 years. Because of the consultation program, the company estimates that it has saved more than \$50,000 in workers' compensation insurance premiums. Additionally, the lost work days has dropped dramatically.

The demands for consultation services are high and reflect the genuine interest of businesses to provide a safe and healthy workplace for their employees. This bill helps both the employer and the employee.

There is no doubt that this bill will help OSHA in fulfilling its mission to save lives, prevent injuries and protect the health of America's workers.

I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

TRIBUTE TO ERNESTINE COLEY FRANCIES

HON. BILL PASCRELL, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 18, 1998

Mr. PASCRELL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call to your attention Ms. Ernestine Coley Francies of Passaic, New Jersey.

Ernestine is a graduate of Passaic High School. She attended Fairleigh Dickinson University where she received her Bachelor's degree in Elementary Education. Ernestine was the Basic Skills Parent Liaison for 16 years and has been the District Parent/Teacher Coordinator for the Passaic School District for the past seven years. Her primary responsibilities include the organization and implementation of

● 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.

educational training programs for parents, students, teachers, and the community. In addition, Ernestine presents workshops to audiences with interest in local education throughout the State of New Jersey, and nationwide.

Through the Basic Skills Department, Ernestine has developed the BSI/Bilingual Parent Resource Center; the Parents Assistance in Reading Program; the MegaSkills Program; the Family Math Program; the Family Science Program; the Systematic Training and Effective Parenting Program (STEP); and the parental involvement activities of the BSI Council. Since 1993, Ernestine has served as the Coordinator of the Passaic Community School, located at the Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. School No. 6 on Hamilton Avenue in Passaic.

Ernestine has received numerous awards for her community involvement throughout her career, including accolades from the Passaic Board of Education and her achievements as the United Passaic Organization's "Adult Educator of the Year" in 1990. She holds membership with many associations, including the National Coalition of Title 1, Chapter 1 Parents Organization; assistant recording secretary for the New Jersey Association of Parent Coordinators; member of the Early Childhood Advisory Committee for the Passaic Board of Education; the Passaic Chapter of the NAACP; past membership on the Board of Directors of the YWCA; and is currently a nominee for the Board of Directors of the Community Substance Abuse Center in Passaic.

Ernestine is the mother of three children, all of whom attended Passaic Public Schools and are graduates of Passaic High School. Her fiancé, David Wyder of Passaic, is also employed by the Passaic Board of Education and coordinates the activities at the high school's media center.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you join me, our colleagues, Ernestine's family and friends, and the City of Passaic in recognizing Ernestine Coley Francies' many outstanding and invaluable contributions to our community.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION REGARDING HOUSE RESOLUTION 364

HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 18, 1998

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, on March 17, 1998 I was granted a leave of absence to be in Illinois for the state primary elections. If I were able to be present on that day, I would have voted "yea" on rollcall number 54 regarding the passage of H. Res. 364, a resolution urging the President to seek a United Nations resolution criticizing the human rights situation in the People's Republic of China.

WE NEED COMPETITION NOW, NOT LATER

HON. BART GORDON

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 18, 1998

Mr. GORDON. Mr. Speaker, over two years ago the President signed into law the Tele-

communications Act of 1996, which had been passed with bipartisan majorities in the both the House and Senate. Prior to its passage, my colleagues on the House Commerce Committee and I worked to draft a balanced bill that we hoped would lead to greater choice, better quality and lower prices for consumers by way of increased competition in the expanding telecommunications industry.

Unfortunately, this has not occurred. We have not seen a significant increase in competition for cable services, nor in the local and long distance telephone industry. Instead, of competition, people in many areas of the country are seeing mergers on a massive scale, higher cable rates, and lawsuits filed by competitors seeking to enter the long distance market.

My constituents in Middle Tennessee tell me they want to reap the benefits of competition now, not later. The situation that exists now, with constant wrangling at the FCC and in the courts, only helps Washington lawyers and economists, not taxpayers. We need to end the stall-tactics and fingerpointing, and move forward with competition.

THE OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION COMPLIANCE ASSISTANCE AUTHORIZATION ACT

HON. RON PACKARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 18, 1998

Mr. PACKARD. Mr. Speaker, small businesses are the lifeblood of the American economy, employing nearly 60 percent of America's work force. Small businesses, Mr. Speaker, constitute 98 percent of all businesses in America.

Yesterday, Congress took a major step toward ensuring that small businesses continue to thrive in America by passing H.R. 2864, the Occupational Safety and Health Administration Compliance Assistance Authorization Act.

Mr. Speaker, small businesses in America are committed to health and safety in the workplace. Yet all too often, the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) has abandoned the concept of promoting workplace safety and instead concentrated its efforts on levying the most penalties and fines to as many businesses as possible.

Attacking our nation's small businesses not only hurts our economy and costs jobs, it does little to promote a healthier, safer work environment for America's workforce. H.R. 2864 reestablishes the partnership between small businesses and government and ensures that both can work cooperatively toward improving conditions in the workplace.

Mr. Speaker, well meaning business owners want to work with regulatory agencies, not simply fear them. I commend my colleagues for passing this legislation and protecting America's small businesses.

THE INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION TO BAN PAID "PRODUCT PLACEMENTS" FOR TOBACCO PRODUCTS IN MOTION PICTURES

HON. BILL LUTHER

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 18, 1998

Mr. LUTHER. Mr. Speaker, on March 12, 1998, I introduced H.R. 3457, legislation that would ban paid "product placements" of tobacco products in motion pictures.

Last year a young constituent of mine, Alicia Sarrazin from Hastings, Minnesota wrote to me asking that Congress do something to halt the glamorization of smoking in motion pictures. This 14-year-old girl argued that it wasn't just Joe Camel who was appealing to kids to start smoking but youthful performers like Wynona Ryder and Leonardo DiCaprio who use tobacco products so prominently in their motion pictures.

Alicia's letter resulted in my introduction of H. Con. Res. 184, a concurrent resolution calling on the motion picture industry to voluntarily refrain from glamorizing the use of tobacco in their productions. Since the introduction of H. Con. Res. 184, I've concluded that Congress can do more to stop the positive portrayal of tobacco products in entertainment productions by removing the financial incentive to do so.

Last year brand name cigarettes and their packaging were prominently featured in such major motion pictures as My Best Friend's Wedding and Men in Black. The motion picture industry is not required to disclose any paid product placement arrangements they've made with tobacco companies but there is evidence suggesting that significant sums are involved. One memo I have seen describes \$500,000 to be paid to a single performer to use a specific brand of tobacco products "in no less than five feature films."

The motion picture industry claims that the use of these paid placements has decreased recently and that there is a voluntary agreement among producers to refrain from making these kinds of financial arrangements. My hope is that this legislation will, at a minimum, encourage a more open discussion of this practice within the industry and bring more information about these paid placements to light.

I think that at this point there is no question that motion pictures and television do send a message to our youth and we need to do everything we can to make sure our children are not unnecessarily encouraged to smoke by the characters they see onscreen.

A ban on tobacco product placements was just one small segment of the marketing restrictions agreed upon in the 1997 proposed settlement between tobacco industry attorneys and 40 of the State attorneys general involved in this issue. As Congress continues to work this year toward comprehensive tobacco legislation, I think a ban on tobacco product placements is an important part of the discussion and must not be overlooked. Introducing a tobacco product placement ban in this fashion, as separate, stand-alone legislation, is meant to ensure we do not forget this proposal in the midst of the many other important issues we will likely be examining this year.

The legislation I am introducing today is quite simple and was precisely drafted to avoid infringing First Amendment rights or the creative processes of filmmaking. This legislation prohibits anyone from entering a paid contract to show tobacco products in a motion picture. My intention with this legislation is to take away the financial incentive for promotional appearances of tobacco.

Mr. Speaker, as we continue to work toward a comprehensive tobacco bill, I urge each of my colleagues to recognize the importance of combating popular culture encouragements to smoke, and I urge all Members of the House to join me in supporting this legislation.

**AUTHORIZING USE OF CAPITOL
GROUNDS FOR BREAST CANCER
SURVIVORS EVENT**

SPEECH OF

HON. SHEILA JACKSON-LEE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 17, 1998

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H. Con. Res. 238, legislation authorizing the use of the Capitol grounds for a breast cancer survivors' event sponsored by the National Race for the Cure Organization on April 1.

As a woman and a mother, I feel that there are few issues as important to women's health as the breast cancer epidemic facing our nation. As you may know, breast cancer is the most commonly diagnosed cancer in American women today. An estimated 2.6 million women in the United States are living with breast cancer. Currently, there are 1.8 million women in this country who have been diagnosed with breast cancer and 1 million more who do not yet know that they have the disease. It was estimated that in 1996, 184,300 new cases of breast cancer would be diagnosed and 44,300 women would die from the disease. Breast cancer costs this country more than \$6 billion each year in medical expenses and lost productivity.

These statistics are powerful indeed, but they cannot possibly capture the heartbreak of this disease which impacts not only the women who are diagnosed, but their husbands, children and families.

Sadly, the death rate from breast cancer has not been reduced in more than 50 years. One out of four women with breast cancer dies within the first 5 years; 40 percent die within 10 years of diagnosis. Furthermore, the incidence of breast cancer among American women is rising each year. One out of eight women in the United States will develop breast cancer in her lifetime—a risk that was one in fourteen in 1960. For women ages 30 to 34, the incidence rate tripled between 1973 and 1987; the rate quadrupled for women ages 35 to 39 during the same period.

I am particularly concerned about studies which have found that African American women are twice as likely as white women to have their breast cancer diagnosed at a later stage, after it has already spread to the lymph nodes. One study by the Agency for Health Care Policy and Research found that African

American women were significantly more likely than white women to have had a mammogram or to have had no mammogram in the 3-year period before development of symptoms or diagnosis. Mammography was protective against later stage diagnosis in white women, but not in black women.

We have made great progress in the past few years by bringing this issue to the nation's attention. Events such as last October's Breast Cancer Awareness Month and the National Race for the Cure are crucial to sustaining this attention. I look forward to continuing to support my own local "Race for the Cure in Houston."

Let's support these brave women in their fight against this dangerous disease. We have the opportunity with a simple "yes" vote to signal Congress's commitment to finding a cure to this deadly disease. I urge all of my colleagues to support H. Con. Res. 238.

CAMPAIGN FINANCE REFORM

HON. RON KIND

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 18, 1998

Mr. KIND. Mr. Speaker, yesterday this body welcomed LOIS CAPPs as the newest member of Congress. In her acceptance speech Representative CAPPs complimented the people of her district for raising their voice above the avalanche of special interest money to tell her what was important in their lives. I also rise to complement the people of the 22nd district of California.

In the special election to replace my friend Walter Capps, an unprecedented amount of special interest money poured into this district. The outside interest groups tried to push issues like abortion and term limits, important issues to be sure, but not the issues the people of California were concerned about. LOIS CAPPs, and her opponent, should be credited for standing up to the special interests and remembering that the most important issues are the ones advanced by the people.

The race for the 22nd district in California is just one more example of why we need campaign finance reform. The people of the 22nd district wanted to talk about education, taxes and transportation. The special interests spent thousands of dollars trying to convince the people that they had other interests. We must act now to take the special interest money out of the political system. The people of my district, and the people of the 22nd district of California refuse to accept this.

TRIBUTE TO COL. BEN ORRELL

HON. BOB SCHAFFER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 18, 1998

Mr. BOB SCHAFFER of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Colonel Ben Orrell upon his retirement from the United States Air Force after serving our great nation for 30 exemplary years. For the past four

years, Colonel Orrell has held the distinguished position of the United States Special Operations Command Chairman for the National War College. Shortly after joining the faculty, Ben established a solid reputation not only among academicians and students, but leading professionals in the field, national leaders, and prominent think tanks, as THE authority on special operations. His strong background as a command pilot with 3,800 flying hours and 400 overarching combat missions spanning conflicts in Vietnam, Panama during Just Cause, and in Iraq, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia during Operation Desert Storm, brings unprecedented expertise and credibility to this position.

Ben is routinely sought by the military leadership and academics for his first-hand knowledge and advice regarding national security issues. His complete understanding of Special Ops, coupled with his vast command and combat experience and demonstrated sound judgment, have directly benefited the United States Air Force. Commissioned through the Air Force Reserve Officer Training Corps in 1968, Colonel Orrell began his distinguished career as a C-141 pilot stationed at McChord Air Force Base, Washington. In 1971, he flew HH-53 helicopters at Nakhom Phanom Royal Thai Air Base, in Thailand. Among Colonel Orrell's many assignments he was an HH-53 helicopter instructor pilot at Hill Air Force Base, Utah; a public affairs officer at Kirtland Air Force Base, New Mexico from 1976-1979; and as the Director of Aircrew Standardization and Evaluation for the Aerospace Rescue and Recovery Service at Scott Air Force Base, Illinois.

Colonel Orrell continued to demonstrate his leadership abilities by being assigned as the Commander of the 55th Aerospace Rescue and Recovery Squadron at Eglin Air Force Base, Florida from 1984 to 1987; Assistant Deputy Commander for Operations and Deputy Commander for Operations with the 1st Special Operations Wing, Hurlburt Field, Florida; Vice Wing Commander and then as Wing Commander of the 39th Special Operations Wing at Royal Air Force Alconbury, United Kingdom from 1991 until 1994, when he was assigned to his current position. Colonel Orrell's military decorations include the Air Force Cross, the Silver Star, the Legion of Merit, the Distinguished Flying Cross with one oak leaf cluster, the Bronze Star, the Meritorious Service Medal with three oak leaf clusters, the Air Medal with nine oak leaf clusters, the Aerial Achievement Medal, the Joint Service Commendation Medal, and the Air Force Commendation Medal. He has served with great distinction and has earned our respect and gratitude for his many years of unselfish service to our nation's defense.

It is with great pride that I congratulate Ben upon his retirement and wish he and his wife, Linda, all the best as they move on to face new challenges and rewards in the next exciting chapter of their lives.

NORTHERN IRELAND

HON. CAROLYN MCCARTHY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 18, 1998

Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of House Concurrent Resolution 152. This resolution, introduced by Representative SMITH, expresses a sense of the Congress that all parties to the multiparty peace talks regarding Northern Ireland should condemn violence and fully integrate internationally recognized human rights standards and adequately address outstanding human rights violations as part of the peace process.

I believe the principles embodied in this resolution—commitment to nonviolent solutions and basic respect of others—are the key to reaching a peaceful solution in Northern Ireland. It is only when all parties in the talks treat each other with dignity and respect that a substantive and last peace agreement will be possible. Both sides, nationalist and loyalist, must make basic human rights a priority and incorporate those principles into the final peace agreement. A society that does not embrace such principles can never achieve peace and would not be worth living in.

This week I met with many of the participants in the Irish peace process, including the women delegates who are forging the framework for this new society in Northern Ireland. I learned that the concerns of these women were the same concerns that my constituents on Long Island have. These women want their children to grow up in a peaceful, non-violent society. A society where everyone is treated equally, with respect. A society where they have opportunities and do not have to live in constant fear of their lives. This is what every parent, no matter where they live, wants for their child.

The Irish peace talks are at a critical stage. We are closer now to reaching a peace agreement than we have ever been before. House Concurrent Resolution 152 urges the parties in this process to stay the course of non-violence and places the issue of basic human rights where it belongs—at the heart of the agreement.

TRIBUTE TO FRAN LAWTON

HON. BILL PASCRELL, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 18, 1998

Mr. PASCRELL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call to your attention Fran Lawton of Passaic, New Jersey.

Fran is a certified senior HUD Housing Counselor, and was a member of the United Passaic Organization (UPO) Board of Directors for seventeen years. For 5½ of those years, she worked in the capacity of Board Chairperson. Presently, Fran serves in the capacity of advisor to the Board, drawing upon her vast experience in providing guidance to the Board as it engages in community planning with an eye towards the year 2000.

Fran has developed a distinguished track record of contributions to the UPO and to the

community at-large. It was under her administration that the organization added the dimension of direct service to its mission. She was instrumental in keeping community action funds in the City of Passaic by spearheading the drive to make the UPO the Community Action Agency for the City in 1993. Other achievements Fran has made in terms of her affiliation with the UPO are as follows: orchestrated the first fashion show at "The Bethwood" in 1982 as a major fundraiser for the organization; was instrumental in the UPO introducing a breakfast program in the Passaic school system; and was very active in the protracted but successful fight against the proposed incinerator for the City of Passaic that was officially nullified by Governor Florio in 1991, to name a few.

As indicated earlier, Fran has forged a very distinguished career in the arena of community service. She is very active in the National Federation of Housing Counselors, being certified by that organization as a housing counselor. She also held the position of Regional Vice-Chair for the Federation. Fran was named Housing Counselor of the Year by the Federation in 1993, when in the same year she was largely responsible for bringing the 23rd Annual Convention of the National Federation of Housing Counselors to New Jersey. At the convention she received a proclamation from the then-Mayor of Paterson William J. Pascrell, Jr. which made June 19, 1996 "Fran Lawton Day."

Other areas of achievement in Fran's service to the community are as follows: past Chair of the Rainbow Coalition from 1984 to 1989; past Director of Housing for the Paterson Task Force; Passaic Urban Enterprise Zone Board, where she initiated the Adopt-a-Block Program which was later imitated by other communities; member of the Passaic Community Housing Development Organization (CHDO) Board; past consultant of Fair Housing for the City of Passaic; present Director of County Homelessness Prevention Program; and new Director of the Regional Opportunity Counseling Program for Essex and Hudson Counties. Recently, Fran was appointed as a Commissioner for the Passaic Housing Authority where she helps to oversee procedures and policies of the Housing Authority.

Fran is a mother of two and grandmother of one. She remains an active participant with her church, the Bethel A.M.E. Church. She is also President of the Lay Organization for Bethel.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you join me, our colleagues, Fran's family and friends, and the City of Passaic in recognizing Fran Lawton's many outstanding and invaluable contributions to our community.

TRIBUTE TO DR. SAMUEL P. MASSIE—MENTOR, LEADER, AND TOP SCIENTIST

HON. WILLIAM (BILL) CLAY

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 18, 1998

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to my friend, and internationally re-

nowned scientist, Dr. Samuel P. Massie, who was recently added to the list of the "World's Most Distinguished Chemists." I have had the privilege of knowing Sam for a great number of years and know that he is quite deserving of this great honor.

In this era of science and high-technology, Dr. Samuel P. Massie is the perfect role model for aspiring scientists of all races, but particularly for African-Americans. His life is an example of the great things they can accomplish and the impact they can have on the sciences. His contributions helped to change the course of science and to advance the discipline to its current priority status on the national agenda. His work has earned him world acclaim, and the honorable titles of Master Teacher and Scientist Extraordinaire.

I recommend to our colleagues Dr. Samuel P. Massie's story, as reported in a February 26, 1998 Washington Post article titled "Living Out A Formula for Success: Academy's First Black Professor Is Among Top-Rated Chemists." It is my hope that they will share this wonderful piece with the future leaders of America.

[From the Washington Post, Feb. 26, 1998]

LIVING OUT A FORMULA FOR SUCCESS—ACADEMY'S FIRST BLACK PROFESSOR IS AMONG TOP-RATED CHEMISTS

(By Amy Argetsinger)

On a new roster of the world's most distinguished chemists—Madame Curie, Linus Pauling, big names like that—there are only three black scientists.

One is the famed agricultural scientist George Washington Carver, who a century ago transformed the economy of the South by developing new industrial uses for sweet potatoes and peanuts. Another is Percy Julian, a pioneering chemist.

And the third is the only one still alive—Samuel P. Massie, professor emeritus at the U.S. Naval Academy.

Though proud to be named to an elite industry list of the all-time top 75 distinguished contributors to the field of chemistry, Massie, now 78, welcomed the news with the breezy modesty that has marked a lifetime of remarkable achievements, one that gave him key vantage points to both the development of the atomic bomb and the civil rights turmoil of the 1960s.

"You do what you can do in that regard," the Laurel resident said.

A pioneer in silicon studies and the Naval Academy's first black professor, Massie is one of only 32 living scientists on the list compiled last month by Chemical and Engineering News to mark the magazine's 75th anniversary. The list includes 35 Nobel Prize winners and celebrated names like Kodak founder George Eastman, DNA researchers James Watson and Francis Crick, and plutonium discoverer, Glenn Seaborg.

Born in North Little Rock, Ark., Massie rushed through school, graduating at age 13. As a young child, he got a head start on his peers by following his schoolteacher mother around from class to class, enabling him to skip grades three years in a row. Today, his personal experience has left him a believer in classrooms blending multiple grade levels.

"Young children don't all learn at the same rate," he said.

Attending A.M.N. College—now the University of Arkansas at Pine Bluff—Massie was drawn to chemistry studies after becoming fixated on finding a cure for his father's asthma. After graduating at age 18, he

launched into graduate studies at Fisk University and Iowa State University, where he worked on the Manhattan Project team, trying to convert uranium isotopes to a usable form for the atomic bomb.

After working as a teacher at Fisk University and Howard University, Massie was named president of North Carolina College in 1963, as the civil rights movement was taking hold in the region.

"Kids marching around the place, waving signs, singing 'We Shall Overcome,'" Massie recalled. "They were fun times."

Massie was hired by the Naval Academy in 1966—a time when Annapolis was still so segregated that he and his wife, Gloria, now a psychology professor retired from Bowie State University, were unable to find a home they wanted. Real estate agents wouldn't even take them to certain exclusive neighborhoods.

But Massie said he was unruffled by his introduction to the military college, where the vast majority of students were white in the mid-1960s.

"It wasn't difficult for me because I understood chemistry," he said. "I just had to make sure we understood each other."

While at the academy, Massie pursued research into anti-bacterial agents, and with some colleagues and midshipmen students was awarded a patent for a chemical effective in fighting gonorrhea. He also conducted environmental research at the Navy's David Taylor Research Center outside Annapolis, studying chemicals to prevent the growth of barnacles on ship hulls and developing protective foams to guard against nerve gases.

Massie said he found the academy, with its stringent admission standards and emphasis on technical education, a luxurious teaching environment.

"Scholarship is emphasize here—you knew you could expect certain things of your students," he said. "You had enough money to have the proper equipment, and students could afford all their books," unlike students at some of the civilian colleges where he taught.

Massie said midshipmen were sometimes baffled by his unorthodox way of scoring exams—two points for each question they got right, but 50 points subtracted for each one they got wrong. He was trying to prove a point to them:

"Everything in life doesn't have the same value," he said. "It depends on the circumstances."

TRIBUTE TO LESLEY DEVINE

HON. BRAD SHERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 18, 1998

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Lesley Devine, the outgoing Mayor of Calabasas.

President Kennedy said, "Change is the law of life. And those who look only to the past or present are certain to miss the future." Throughout her term as Mayor, Lesley has inspired change throughout Calabasas, while ensuring that the community work with the Council in developing a long range vision for the City. As a result, many positive developments have come about under her leadership.

Working together with a leading Urban Planning firm, Lesley was able to motivate the

community to rally support behind a major retail project and hotel, that had been the source of years of conflict. In fact, support of these projects set in motion plans for a Civic Center, which would include a permanent City Hall and Library at the Park Center site. These are just a few of the many projects initiated by Lesley during her term as Mayor.

The new Community Center on Lost Hills has broken ground and the long range operating body, a Joint Powers Board with the City of Agoura Hills, has been set in place. In addition, the old Town improvements have been completed and will be enjoyed for years to come.

No one can question Lesley's dedication to our community. Lesley was a Founder of the City in 1991 and has served as a member of the Council since its creation. Prior to her role on the City Council, Lesley led several community programs to improve the environment, including recycling, water conservation, water quality, urban forestry, and oak tree protection programs.

Mr. Speaker, distinguished colleagues, please join me in honoring Lesley Devine for her leadership within our community. Many future generations will enjoy the benefits of her hard work and dedication to improving the town of Calabasas.

ESTABLISHING A MEMORIAL HONORING BENJAMIN BANNEKER

HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 18, 1998

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, in commemoration of the life of Benjamin Banneker and of Black History Month, I am introducing the Benjamin Banneker Memorial Act of 1998. The residents of the District of Columbia are direct beneficiaries of Benjamin Banneker's extraordinary work in helping to design the nation's capital. I am proud to sponsor a bill to authorize construction of a memorial here in the District to honor and commemorate Banneker's numerous achievements.

The proposed memorial is a particularly appropriate way to commemorate Banneker, America's first black man of science. Banneker was noted for his mathematical and mechanical genius. He was self-taught, learning astronomy by studying the stars and mathematics by reading books.

Under the legislation, the Washington Interdependence Council (WIC), a non-profit organization headed by Peggy Seats, will be authorized to raise funds for the memorial. Through the determined efforts of Ms. Seats, WIC has already obtained passage of a resolution by the D.C. City Council sponsored by Councilmember Jack Evans endorsing its campaign to establish a Benjamin Banneker memorial. WIC also has entered into preliminary discussions with the National Parks Service regarding the possibility of constructing the memorial at Benjamin Banneker Overlook Park, located near L'Enfant Plaza in southwest, D.C. WIC intends to conduct a design competition for the memorial.

Banneker's work deserves recognition in a central location of the nation's capital because

of his contribution to all of the citizens of this country. His life has special meaning for African-Americans in general and for black Americans in the District in particular. In 1791, Banneker was appointed by Andrew Ellicott to survey and plan the design, layout, and blueprint the nation's capital. Working from early February through April, Banneker painstakingly developed calculations for the survey, using an astronomical clock in an observatory tent.

WIC, and especially Peggy Seats, its energetic leader, deserve the praise of this body for initiating this ambitious and meritorious project. Because of the determination Ms. Seats has already demonstrated, I believe that the Benjamin Banneker Memorial project will be as successful as the African-American Civil War Memorial I sponsored here seven years ago, soon to be constructed at 10th and U Streets, N.W.

I graduated from Banneker, now a high school for gifted and accelerated students here in the District, when it was a segregated junior high school. Benjamin Banneker deserves greater recognition here and across America. I am delighted that Washingtonians led by Ms. Seats are establishing a memorial to this scientific genius and inventor so that tourists will have another important and historic sight to learn from as they visit the nation's capital.

GOLF TOURNEY MARKS THE END OF WINTER

HON. JAMES T. WALSH

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 18, 1998

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Speaker: As will many Americans, Central New York families with school children will soon begin the week-long spring vacation to milder climes, marking the change of seasons from cold to warm.

My family will join many of our Syracuse area neighbors this year in a visit to Myrtle Beach, South Carolina. While there, I will have the privilege once again to participate in a venerable tradition, the 16-player Bill Jackson and Bob Lewis Golf Tournament. It will be just one of many such tournaments open to those of our neighbors who have respect for the game without taking things too seriously.

Past participants in this particular tournament have included federal judges, mayors, congressmen, newspaper editors and business people from our region—good people with whom I am proud to associate under any circumstances, but especially during vacation.

This bi-partisan representation of our hometown does not always guarantee good golf, but it does serve a higher purpose: good company during an important break in the yearly cycle of things.

For the third year in a row, the Tournament will be held at the Pine Lakes Country Club, "the granddaddy of the strand," owned by pro Scott Miles.

I want to personally salute the therapeutic perspective of organizer Bill Jackson from Syracuse who has said often of one tourney participant, Judge Neil McCurn: "He is a successful golfer. The first year he lost 20 balls, and the next year he only lost 10."

I would ask my colleagues to join me in wishing all these friends a good round of golf, and indeed in wishing all of those vacationing Americans a safe and renewing visit to their favorite vacation haunts.

TRIBUTE TO THE MIAMI CAROL CITY CHIEFS—FLORIDA'S CLASS 6-A FOOTBALL CHAMPIONS FOR 1996 AND 1997

HON. CARRIE P. MEEK

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 18, 1998

Mrs. MEEK of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to the Miami Carol City Chiefs, the state of Florida High School Class 6-A Football Champions for 1996 and 1997. On Wednesday, March 25, 1998 the Miami Dolphins will honor the members of these championship teams at a luncheon banquet in Pro Player Stadium's Hall of Champions.

This is indeed a milestone in the history of Miami Carol City High School, which is proudly located in Florida's 17th Congressional district. As I join my community in extolling the hard work and sacrifices of the parents, teachers and administrators that form the soul and spirit of this school family, I want to commend the exemplary role of our principal, Ms. Mary Henry. Her commitment to her students has become the cornerstone of an excellent program that buttresses academic scholarship on one hand and athletic achievement on the other.

I also would like to congratulate the school's legendary football coach, Mr. Walt Frazier, whose work ethic and discipline throughout all his years at Miami Carol City Senior High School have always paved the way for excellence both in the classroom and on the gridiron. Known for his no-nonsense approach to forthright guidance and counseling, Coach Frazier has certainly surrounded himself with an excellent coaching staff whose knowledge and sensitivity to sporting activities befitting the school ambiance superbly complements the learning needs of the school's student-athletes.

Their approach to educating and motivating the members of the 1996 and 1997 championship teams emphasized utmost personal responsibility toward the accomplishment of a common goal. Their dedication to teamwork above individual achievement has gained the respect and admiration of the parents and guardians of Carol City's student-athletes.

As a whole, our community is genuinely honored by the undaunted leadership of Ms. Henry's faculty and staff, along with their warmth and understanding of the needs of students. Accordingly, under the tutelage of Coach Frazier the proud members of Miami Carol City High School's 1996 and 1997 Class 6-A Football Championship teams deserve our utmost congratulations. Suffice it to say that individually as well as collectively their quest for athletic achievement alongside their pursuit of academic excellence is not beyond the reach of those willing to dare the impossible through hard work, discipline and sacrifice.

This is the superlative legacy Coach Frazier and the Carol City High School's consecutive state championship teams bequeathed to us. I am indeed greatly privileged to represent them in Congress, knowing full well that they have done our community proud.

TRIBUTE TO NORTHWESTERN OKLAHOMA STATE UNIVERSITY

HON. FRANK D. LUCAS

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 18, 1998

Mr. LUCAS of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the Centennial Anniversary of Northwestern Oklahoma State University in Alva, Oklahoma.

This institution of higher learning is one of the oldest in the State of Oklahoma. The roots of the school predate Oklahoma's statehood by 10 years. In 1897, the territorial legislature passed a bill establishing the Northwestern Territorial Normal School at Alva, the second such school in Oklahoma Territory. In 1919, the school became Northwestern State Teachers College. The Teachers College then became Northwestern State College in 1939, when the college was authorized to grant degrees in liberal arts, as well as education. With the advent of courses transferable to the University of Oklahoma and Oklahoma State University in 1951 as well as the addition of a variety of master's programs throughout the ensuing years, the college's name was finally changed to Northwestern Oklahoma State University in 1974. Over the past century the curriculum has changed from that of a Normal school to a teacher's college, to a modern diverse university which currently offers bachelor's degrees in nearly 40 areas of study and master's degrees in education and behavioral science.

Although Northwestern Territorial Normal School opened on September 20, 1897, the first building, The Castle on the Hill, was not completed until two years later. Classes were originally held in the Congregational Church until a building to house the new college could be built. In 1899 the school moved to its present location. The physical growth of Northwestern Oklahoma State University has continued throughout the past century, including the most recent expansion: the creation of Northwestern campuses in nearby Enid and Woodward in 1996.

The size of the Northwestern Oklahoma State University student body has evolved along with the physical facilities and the curriculum throughout the past 100 years. In 1897 enrollment was 58 students; today it is about 2,000 students each semester. As Northwestern Oklahoma State University prepares to enter its second century, it does so as a dynamic institution, offering high levels of education and training in numerous vocational pursuits.

TRIBUTE TO GENEVIEVE S. BROOKS

HON. JOSÉ E. SERRANO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 18, 1998

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Ms. Genevieve S. Brooks, an outstanding individual who has dedicated her life to public service. She will be honored on March 20, 1998 by parents, family, friends, and professionals for her outstanding contributions to the community at the Eastwood Manor in the Bronx during a dinner hosted by the New York State Bronx Chapter of the National Women's Political Caucus in conjunction with other Bronx-based civic organizations.

A housing and community specialist, Genevieve Brooks took office as Deputy Bronx Borough President on April 16, 1990, the first woman to hold the post. She performed numerous tasks and functions that included overseeing policy implementation for the Office of the Chief Executive of a county of 1.2 million people and was the top administrative officer of the Borough President's agency. As such, Ms. Brooks managed the day-to-day operation for an agency staff of 120 individuals and coordinated agency professionals and community-based organizations in planning for and improving housing and municipal service delivery.

Prior to her appointment as Deputy Borough President, Ms. Brooks served as Executive Director and President of the Mid-Bronx Desperadoes (MBD). During her tenure, with the collaboration of a qualified staff, MBD expanded its network to include services provided in conjunction with other local organizations and medical centers. Among these were: affordable housing development, marketing and management, the Mid Bronx Community Development Federal Credit Union, Family Practice Health Center, Head Start day care, community crime prevention, comprehensive case management, job training and placement, and community organizing.

Through her years of service, she worked for several governmental agencies. She served as a member of the Board of Directors of the Bronx Health and Human Services Development Corporation. She also helped develop a comprehensive work plan for land use in the Borough and served as both the liaison for the Borough President to the Bronx Overall Economic Development Corporation (BOEDC) and as a member of the Board. Ms. Brooks has been sought as a panelist both nationally and internationally on numerous topics within the scope of her expertise, which is in urban revitalization. Most recently, Ms. Brooks led the Borough's victorious All America City delegation in the Kansas City competition in June 1997.

The business, professional, religious and civic organizations to which she has belonged, like the honors and awards she has received, are almost beyond counting. Genevieve retired last year after a fruitful career in public service. Ms. Brooks leaves us with many lessons learned in community service, leadership, and wisdom. A talented leader and advocate, Ms. Brooks will continue sharing her knowledge and views with her family and friends.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing Ms. Genevieve S. Brooks for her outstanding achievements in housing and her enduring commitment to the community.

THE DUNGENESS CRAB CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT ACT

HON. GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 18, 1998

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a bill which will allow the States of California, Oregon, and Washington to continue to manage the Dungeness crab fishery in the exclusive economic zone. The bill may be cited as the Dungeness Crab Conservation and Management Act. This bill authorizes the States to continue to cooperatively manage the Dungeness crab fishery along the west coast, as authorized for an interim period in the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act of 1996. This legislation would ensure continued conservation of the Dungeness Crab, a valuable regional resource. It would resolve allocation issues, protect tribal rights, and avoid direct Federal involvement in a regional agreement which has widespread support from its stakeholders.

The States and the industry have worked together to establish limited entry programs, cooperate on season openings, size limits, and harvest requirements. The fishery is conducted in both State and the exclusive economic zone, and management is coordinated by the Dungeness Crab Committee of the Pacific States Marine Fisheries Commission. Congress granted the states interim authority to manage the Dungeness crab fishery in the Exclusive Economic Zone to accommodate the rights of Northwest Indian tribes to harvest a share of the crab resource off Washington. The Pacific Fishery Management Council was then asked to report to Congress on progress towards a Federal fishery management plan or impediments to such progress.

The Council and the Tri-State Dungeness Crab Committee examined the options for the fishery, and after careful evaluation of the merits of various management regimes voted unanimously to request that Congress allow the existing management structure to be made permanent with certain changes. These changes include a clarification of what license is required for the fishery, broader authority for the States to ensure equitable access to the resource, and clarification of tribal rights. This action is consistent with previous actions under the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act where fisheries have remained under the jurisdiction of individual States or interstate organizations, such as the Gulf of Alaska king crab fishery.

Neither the Council nor the fishermen in the three States want to see Federal management of the fishery. This amendment offers the stakeholders in the fishery an opportunity to maintain an effective management systems which protects both the resource and the working men and women of the west coast fishing fleet who depend upon it. I look forward to the timely consideration of this bill.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION REGARDING H. RES. 361

HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 18, 1998

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, on March 17, 1998 I was granted a leave of absence to be in Illinois for the state primary elections. If I were able to be present on that day, I would have voted "yea" on roll call number 55 regarding the passage of H. Res. 361, a resolution calling for free and impartial elections in Cambodia.

INTRODUCTION OF "THE TAXPAYER PROTECTION ACT OF 1998"

HON. WILLIAM J. COYNE

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 18, 1998

Mr. COYNE. Mr. Speaker, along with my colleagues on the Ways and Means Committee, I am introducing legislation to provide taxpayers with additional safeguards in their dealings with the Internal Revenue Service.

This bill is being introduced on a bipartisan basis and reflects the additional taxpayer safeguards proposed by the Administration in its Fiscal Year 1999 Budget.

I am pleased that the Honorable NANCY JOHNSON, Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means Subcommittee on Oversight, joins me, as the Oversight Subcommittee Ranking Member, in sponsoring this bill.

The President's additional taxpayer protection proposals are intended to supplement the "Taxpayer Bill of Rights 3" provisions of the House-passed IRS Restructuring and Reform Act of 1997 (H.R. 2676) and should be enacted without further delay.

Earlier this year, the Committee Democrats asked the Department of the Treasury to prepare legislation reflecting the Administration's series of additional taxpayer protection proposals. Congressman CARDIN, Congressman TANNER, and Congresswoman THURMAN joined me in further developing the proposals offered today. Our bipartisan bill is the result of this effort.

I appreciate the Treasury Department and the President's commitment to insuring that the tax code provides appropriate protections for taxpayers in their efforts to comply with the Federal tax laws. We will continue to work with the Treasury Department to refine various provisions of the bill to insure proper application of these taxpayer protections.

Also, I want to commend the Committee Republicans sponsoring this bill for their commitment to developing and supporting taxpayer protections on a bipartisan basis. The beneficiaries of this process are all of our constituents and taxpayers nationwide.

Clearly the new taxpayer rights provisions provided for in this bill provided significant additional safeguards for taxpayers in their dealings with the IRS.

In summary, the bill will prohibit collection actions in certain situations; require the IRS to

provide installment agreements for the payments of tax; require high-level IRS management approval in certain lien, levy and seizure actions; increase the amounts and types of property exempt from levy; require the IRS to comply with Fair Debt Collection Practices Act rules; provide remedies to third parties with regard to erroneous liens and summonses; and, provide civil damages where the IRS has violated bankruptcy code protections.

More specifically, the bill will:

Prohibit IRS collection actions against a potentially "innocent spouse," while the other spouse to the joint return is litigating the merits of the underlying tax liability in Tax Court;

Prohibit IRS collection actions against taxpayers while they are negotiating or have pending an installment agreement or offer-in-compromise with the IRS;

Prohibit IRS collection actions against taxpayers where they have not received proper notice from the IRS and request a 60-day delay;

Prohibit IRS collection actions against taxpayers when they are in court seeking refunds relating to employment taxes;

Provide taxpayers with the right to pay taxes over time through installment agreements, in certain situations, such as where a taxpayer has a tax liability of less than \$10,000.

Require high-level IRS management approval of collection liens and levies on certain pensions, annuities and life insurance policies, liens and levies on property held by certain third parties or property not owned by the taxpayer, seizures and sales of perishable goods, and "jeopardy" assessments and levies;

Provide increased exemptions from levy for certain personal property purchases and for residential property subject to mechanic's liens;

Require the IRS to comply with the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act provisions concerning hours of communication and prohibiting harassment and abuse tactics;

Provide a remedy for third parties who claim that the IRS has filed an erroneous lien;

Provide civil damages for IRS violations of bankruptcy code protections; and

Provide procedures for taxpayers to quash all types of third party summonses.

Since the Senate Finance Committee soon will be finalizing its amendments to the IRS Restructuring bill, I think that it is important that these additional taxpayer rights provisions be put forward, at this time, for timely action.

Further, I believe that at the point a conference is scheduled on the House-passed bill it will be useful to the House conferees to have these provisions in legislative form, with the bipartisan support of the Committee and the House Membership.

As the weeks and months pass, with no Senate action on the IRS Restructuring bill, our constituents continue to struggle unnecessarily with the IRS. We have all agreed that the IRS should be reformed and that the Taxpayer Bill of Rights 3 should be enacted into law. It is time to make the reforms of TBOR3 law, and to include the proposals we are introducing today.

There is no reason to wait any longer. For those constituents of ours trying to resolve their tax cases with the IRS, time is of the essence.

I urge that each Member of the House support this bill and join us in working toward timely enactment of these proposed reforms.

TRIBUTE TO DR. HENRY CLEVER,
JR.

HON. JAMES M. TALENT

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 18, 1998

Mr. TALENT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Dr. Henry Clever, Jr., who will be retiring from private practice on April 30, 1998. I hope you will join me in honoring his fine career and in wishing him a happy and healthy retirement.

He and his wife, Roseann, have been married since June of 1956, and they have eleven children and 21 grandchildren. Not only has he distinguished himself with an impressive career in pediatric medicine, he has been a leader in his community for well over thirty years.

Dr. Clever graduated from the University of Missouri Medical School in 1960, and started his private practice in St. Charles, Missouri, in 1963. He was the second pediatrician to open an office in St. Charles County. Since that time, he has been actively involved with numerous professional and community organizations dedicated to serving the residents of St. Charles County. Among these organizations are: the American Academy of Pediatrics, the Missouri State Medical Association, the St. Louis Pediatric Society, the St. Charles County Association for Retarded Citizens, the Handicapped Facilities Board, the Missouri Mental Health Commission, the Four County Mental Health Board, the Board of Directors for Duchesne Bank of St. Peters, the Advisory and Endowment Board for Duchesne High School, Youth In Need, the St. Charles County Board of Trustees for Mental Health, the March of Dimes, and the United Services for the Handicapped.

He has also distinguished himself with his service to the Archdiocese of St. Louis. Dr. Clever has served on numerous committees for the Archdiocese including being a past-president and member of the St. Louis Archdiocese's Board of Education. His service as the co-chair of the Archdiocese's Pro-Life Committee has been an inspiration to all of us in the St. Louis area who are fighting to protect the lives of the unborn.

Mr. Speaker, I hope you will join me in congratulating and thanking Dr. Clever for his service to his patients, his community, his faith, and his family. He is truly a great humanitarian, leader, and citizen.

AMENDING OCCUPATIONAL
SAFETY AND HEALTH ACT OF 1970

SPEECH OF

HON. SHEILA JACKSON-LEE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 17, 1998

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 2877—a bill to prohibit

quotas for OSHA workplace inspections. OSHA should not be using quotas to rate the performance of employees.

This activity would be fundamentally unfair to both the employees of OSHA and the companies that are being inspected. This bill places a prohibition on the practice of using citations or penalties to judge the performance of the employees of OSHA.

The incentive for excellent work done by the employees of OSHA should not be based on the number of fines they give or the number of citations they hand out. Each worker's performance should be based on the quality of their work and the professionalism that they exhibit.

This bill has received a wide range of support because it is a good bill. Supporters include the AFL-CIO, the Chamber of Commerce, the Coalition on Occupational Safety and Health, the National Federation of Independent Business [NFIB], as well as the Clinton administration.

The safety of our workers is an issue in which this Congress can not afford to play partisan politics. That is why I am encouraged that this bill has received strong bipartisan support.

The mission of OSHA is to save lives, prevent injuries, and protect the health of the American worker. Federal and State workers across this country are working together in partnerships with more than 100 million working men and women.

Everyone who works in this country comes under the jurisdiction of OSHA, with a few exceptions—such as miners, transportation workers, many public employees, and the self employed.

According to OSHA, its State partners, along with OSHA, has approximately 2,100 inspectors, plus complaint discrimination investigators, engineers, physicians, educators, standards writers, and other technical and support personnel spread over more than 200 offices throughout the country. This staff is charged with establishing protective standards, enforcing those standards and reaching out to employers and employees through technical assistance and consultation programs.

As a lawyer and member of the Judiciary Committee, I am concerned with the idea that OSHA would be favorably viewed based on the number of citations issued. Violations of criminal activity should be pursued based on the law, not based on the idea that rewards will be handed out to the reporting agency or employee. This legislation seeks to remedy this problem.

H.R. 2877 directs OSHA to focus on promoting safety for the American worker, instead of judging the performance of its workers on the number of citations and penalties that they issue.

There is no doubt that this bill will help OSHA in fulfilling its mission to save lives, prevent injuries and protect the health of America's workers, not collect penalties or issue citations.

I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

SALUTE TO NORVEL YOUNG

HON. ELTON GALLEGLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 18, 1998

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to pay tribute to a public servant who gave so much of himself to his community, and to education. Norvel Young, or as he is known, "Mr. Pepperdine" recently died, leaving a legacy of dedication and commitment to education.

Norvel Young has filled many jobs. He was a Christian minister, a magazine publisher, a university president and chancellor, a father, and a husband. He will be remembered for his devotion in all of these roles, but what the public will recall most is his vision and behind-the-scenes efforts that have made Pepperdine University one of the finest educational institutions in the country.

Starting his life-long relationships with Pepperdine in 1938, Norvel Young became a Pepperdine history professor at 23 years old—two years after earning a bachelor's degree from Abilene Christian College. After about three years at Pepperdine, Norvel and his wife, Helen, answered the call to ministry, moving to Nashville, Tennessee, where he preached for a church. Norvel and Helen dedicated 13 years solely to the ministry, while playing an instrumental role in founding a children's home, raising money for war-torn Europe, and establishing Lubbock Christian University. Expanding his ministries, Norvel also founded and edited two denominational magazines, 20th Century Christian, and Power for Today.

In 1957, Norvel returned to Pepperdine upon the request of Mr. George Pepperdine, who was looking for a business-minded educated to pull Pepperdine out of severe financial stress. Norvel accepted the challenge and became Pepperdine's third president, quickly bringing the university out of financial hardship. Norvel served as president until 1971, when he became chancellor. Although he officially retired in 1984, he never stopped being a strong advocate and benefactor for the university, donating \$2 million of his own money for Pepperdine's Center for Family Life.

Norvel was instrumental in raising money and recruiting quality students and faculty, building enrollment from 950 students to 9,500. In addition, he moved the school from its former 34-acre location to its renowned 830-acre campus in Malibu, and opened new schools of business, law, graduate studies, and studies abroad. Norvel took Pepperdine to new heights which may have seemed so impossible during the university's hard times. He took a small Christian school with modest holdings and turned Pepperdine into one of the most respected and prestigious educational institutions in the Nation.

There is no doubt that Norvel Young brought prosperity and important new ideas for Pepperdine. He will be greatly missed, but his legacy of Christian ministry and educational excellence will continue to benefit Pepperdine University, and all the lives who were touched by Norvel Young.

TRIBUTE TO SMALL TOWN
NEWSPAPERS

HON. ROY BLUNT

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 18, 1998

Mr. BLUNT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to welcome our friends from the National Newspaper Association, who are in Washington this week to discuss "Critical Issues Facing America's Communities" as part of their annual Government Affairs Conference. Small town newspapers have been the cornerstone of our democracy since the first community newspaper was founded by Benjamin Harris in Boston in 1690. Clearly, they are deserving of our gratitude and recognition.

This year's president of the National Newspaper Association is my good friend Dalton Wright of Lebanon, Missouri. Dalton is the most recent example of a long line of notable journalists from the state of Missouri including Joseph Pulitzer, who started his career at the Westliche Post in St. Louis, and Walter Williams, who helped establish the nation's first school of journalism at the University of Missouri.

Small town newspapers, like the Strafford News Express in my hometown of Strafford, Missouri, are the ties that bind our communities together. Local residents look to their newspaper for school lunch menus, local weather forecasts, and information about upcoming community events. And, of course, most members of Congress use community newspapers to keep them informed of events back home so that we are better able to represent our constituents in Washington.

I hope that my colleagues will join me in recognizing the men and women of the National Newspaper Association for their service to our communities.

CONSIDERING SACAGAWEA FOR
NEW DOLLAR COIN

HON. DOUG BEREUTER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 18, 1998

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, as the new dollar coin receives further consideration, this Member encourages his colleagues to read the following opinion piece by Harold W. Anderson which appeared in the November 20, 1997, Omaha World-Herald. The article highlights the contributions of Sacagawea during Lewis and Clark's expedition to explore the Louisiana Purchase and the important role she played in the development of the country.

[From the Omaha World-Herald, November 20, 1997]

(By Harold W. Anderson)

SACAGAWEA'S LIKENESS GOOD CHOICE FOR
COIN

It's not often that I find an opinion on The Washington Post editorial page with which I agree. (To be fair, I must concede that I doubt that my friend Kay Graham, former publisher of The Post, would find very many opinions in my column that she would agree with).

There was a letter from a Post reader that caught my eye—a letter with a suggestion well worth considering.

The letter writer, a resident of Washington, noted that there was a debate in the Senate over the likeness that should appear on the new dollar coin that is to be minted. The competing proposals include one for a replica of the Statue of Liberty and a proposal for a likeness that would depict a "woman of historical significance."

The Post's correspondent said this is his opinion.

"The introduction of the new coin provides a unique opportunity to give the recognition that is long overdue to Sacagawea, a great American woman of historical significance, a woman of indomitable spirit and undaunted courage whose image on a coin would be an inspiration to American women of all races."

The letter writer recalled that Sacagawea was a young Shoshone Indian woman who, with her newborn baby, accompanied Lewis and Clark on their epic expedition to explore the Louisiana Purchase. The letter recalled some of the details of Sacagawea's remarkable contributions to the success of the Lewis and Clark expedition—details recounted in Stephen Ambrose's beautifully written "Undaunted Courage, an Account of the Lewis and Clark Expedition," and told also in a recent splendid PBS documentary, "Lewis and Clark: the Journey of the Corps of Discovery."

The Post correspondent summarized his case for recognizing Sacagawea on the new dollar:

"To put her likeness on the dollar coin would be a tribute both to the contributions that women and Native Americans have made to the development of our nation and would be an inspiration to women from all facets of our society to be as great as they can be."

Sounds like a good idea.

PARKS IN PERIL

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 18, 1998

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington Report for Wednesday, March 18, 1998 into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

PARKS IN PERIL

As families throughout the nation plan their summer vacations, millions will include a visit to a national park on their itinerary. National parks offer an unsurpassed opportunity to enjoy America's natural beauty and learn more about her history. But many national parks are increasingly showing the strain of their popularity, possibly jeopardizing future generations' enjoyment of these national treasures. Congress is now examining proposals to address the needs of the park system.

SCOPE OF THE PARK SYSTEM

The National Park System comprises 376 units covering roughly 83 million acres. These units include national parks, monuments, battlefields, historic sites, recreation areas, lakeshores, and other types of sites. Every state but Delaware is home to at least one national park facility. Indiana has three: the Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial, located in Spencer County in the Ninth Dis-

trict; the George Rogers Clark National Historical Park in Vincennes; and the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore, along Lake Michigan in northwest Indiana. The National Park Service (NPS), part of the U.S. Department of the Interior, operates the park system, employing about 20,000 and benefiting from the efforts of its 90,000 volunteers.

STRAINS ON THE SYSTEM

In recent years, the park system has faced unprecedented strains from the increasing popularity of the system, declining funding, and development near the park's borders.

Funding: Though Congress has provided modest increases in funding for the NPS in the last few years, the NPS's budget has sustained substantial cuts over the last decade and a half. From 1983 to 1996, funding for the NPS dropped by 13%, adjusted for inflation. At the same time, Congress continued to add new parks to the system, placing even more demand on these limited funds. As a result, the NPS had to cut back on maintenance and repair of park facilities and infrastructure and has been hindered in trying to improve services to park visitors. According to the NPS, there is now a multibillion-dollar backlog of repairs, which the NPS is unable to accommodate in its \$1.8 billion 1998 budget.

Visitor growth: As the NPS has struggled to maintain more parks with fewer dollars, the number of visitors to national parks has continued to grow. In 1996, national parks received nearly 266 million visits, an increase of almost 30 million over 1986. The resulting wear and tear on park facilities and traffic congestion on park roads is troublesome, but more alarming is the degradation of the natural resources the parks aim to protect. For example, in Colorado's Mesa Verde National Park, heavy visitor traffic has caused the walls of some ancient cliff dwellings to deteriorate so much that visitors may no longer tour the famous Cliff Palace dwelling on their own.

In addition, the purposeful destruction of park resources, ranging from the cutting of live trees to the theft of Native American pottery, has increased by 123% over five years. At Petrified Forest National Park, for example, the NPS estimates that approximately 12 tons of petrified wood have been removed by park visitors yearly.

Development: Because of the parks' popularity, the surrounding areas have attracted hotels, restaurants, entertainment complexes, and other types of development. Near the Great Smoky Mountains National Park, for example, a large theme park lies just outside the north entrance and a new casino recently opened at the south entrance. Unfortunately, this development sometimes has adverse effects on the parks—visibility at the top of the Smokies has been reduced by 80% due to air pollution and air tours of the Grand Canyon produce noise pollution.

SOLUTIONS

In recent years, a number of proposals have been developed to create new sources of revenue for the NPS. First, private foundations are stepping up efforts to solicit large corporate contributions for the park system. Three large companies were recently honored for donating millions of dollars to refurbish the Washington Monument. While I am pleased to see support from the private sector, I do think that corporate alliances should be limited in order to preserve the parks from commercialism. Second, some have proposed letting certain national parks sell revenue bonds to finance infrastructure improvements. Third, some favor reforming concessions contracts to allow the NPS to

get more of the revenue generated by food, lodging, and souvenir sales within the parks. Fourth, in 1996, Congress approved an experimental program which allowed about 100 parks to increase entrance fees and keep the additional money instead of funneling it to the federal treasury. Fifth, some have suggested more restrictive criteria for the creation of new national parks, as well as alternatives to placing important resources in the National Park System. Congress has in recent years, for example, designated several "heritage areas," where the NPS supports state and community conservation efforts through start-up funds and technical assistance for a set number of years. The local communities would have the ongoing responsibility for these areas. However, legislation to expand the heritage areas program has been controversial because of concerns about private property rights.

OUTLOOK

The challenge for Congress and other policy makers is to balance the need to preserve our nation's tremendous natural and cultural resources while making them as accessible as possible to the public. In my view, this will entail putting more money into the park system to ensure adequate upkeep as well as some restrictions on access to particularly fragile resources. Congress should work with the NPS to explore alternative financing methods for park improvements. No one wants the parks to become overly commercial, but carefully crafted agreements with private organizations seem to me to be a promising source of future funding, though not a substitute for federal funding. In addition, Congress must use more discretion in creating new national parks, and not use the park system as an opportunity for pork barrel politics. The NPS must also further its efforts to work with the parks' "gateway communities" to ensure that development near the parks is done with an eye toward its effects.

Many Americans remember fondly family trips to the Grand Canyon, Yosemite, or the Statue of Liberty. We have an obligation to ensure that these and the many other natural wonders and historical treasures our country has to offer are preserved for Americans in the 21st century and beyond.

CONGRATULATIONS TO GEORGE A. MACDONALD FOR HIS YEARS OF SERVICE TO AMERICA'S AIRLINE INDUSTRY

HON. GEORGE P. RADANOVICH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 18, 1998

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate George A. Macdonald on the occasion of his retirement after 42 years of exemplary service to America's airline industry. Captain Macdonald's hundreds of thousands of miles of flying have quite literally taken him to every corner of the globe as he manned cockpits for Pan American World Airways and United Airlines.

Born in Oakland, Capt. Macdonald worked his way through flying lessons so he could pursue his dream. Hired by Pan Am in 1955, he has moved forward while explosive technological advances transformed his job and economic tumult rocked the industry he loves.

The list of planes he has flown with passengers aboard is right out of an aviation textbook. Boeing Stratocruiser 377, Boeing 707, SA-16 seaplane, DC-4, DC-6, Boeing 727 and the mammoth Boeing 747.

Over the years Capt. Macdonald has served his country, the world and the cause of freedom. When Pan Am was awarded a contract by the United Nations to fly planes in the Marianas, he transferred to Guam. It was there where he first received his captain wings and on his first flight in the left seat on the two-engine SA-16, one of the engines went out. With the Coast Guard in tow, Captain Macdonald guided the crippled plane to a safe landing and passengers and crew had *nary* a scratch.

It seems eons ago that Berlin was a city divided and West Berlin was surrounded by communist East Germany. Captain Macdonald flew Pan American 727's that connected Berlin to its free countrymen in a years-long effort that kept hope alive for the united Germany we have today.

Over the years, Capt. Macdonald was selected for leadership positions by both his fellow pilots and his company. He served in top executive positions for the Airline Pilots Association and rose to be Chief Pilot for Pan American in Los Angeles. He held that position when Pan Am sold its Pacific routes to United Airlines and Capt. Macdonald was chosen to pilot the first United non-stop to Tokyo.

Mr. Speaker, on April 26, Capt. Macdonald will fly from our nation's capitol to San Francisco on his last trip as a commercial airline pilot. I ask my colleagues to join me in wishing George Macdonald and his co-pilot—his beautiful wife, Peggy—much love, health, and happiness in retirement.

INTERNAL REVENUE CODE'S COST RECOVERY RULES

HON. E. CLAY SHAW, JR.

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 18, 1998

Mr. SHAW. Mr. Speaker, as a Member of Congress, I am continually seeking sound policy changes that will make and keep our economy productive, create jobs and improve the overall quality of life for Americans. It is my belief that an important element of a productive economy is modern, efficient and environmentally responsible space for Americans to work, shop and recreate. In order to create and maintain such space, a building owner must regularly change, reconfigure or somehow improve office, retail and commercial space to meet the needs of new and existing tenants.

I believe that the Internal Revenue Code's cost recovery rules associated with leasehold improvements are an impediment for building owners needing to make such improvements. Therefore, I am pleased to introduce this legislation to change the cost recovery rules associated with leasehold improvements.

Simply stated, this legislation would allow building owners to depreciate specified building improvements using a 10-year depreciable life, rather than the 39 years required by current law, thereby matching more closely the

expenses incurred to construct these improvements with the income the improvements generate under the lease.

To qualify under the legislation, the improvement must be constructed by a lessor or lessee in the tenant-occupied space. In an effort to ensure that the legislation is as cost efficient as possible, improvements constructed in common areas of a building, such as elevators, escalators and lobbies, would not qualify; nor would improvements made to new buildings.

Office, retail, or other commercial rental real estate is typically reconfigured, changed or somehow improved on a regular basis to meet the needs of new and existing tenants. Internal walls, ceilings, partitions, plumbing, lighting and finish each are elements that might be the type of improvement made within a building to accommodate a tenant's requirements, and thereby ensure that the work or shopping space is as modern, efficient, and environmentally responsible as possible.

Unfortunately, today's depreciation rules do not differentiate between the economic useful life of a building improvement—which typically corresponds with a tenant's lease-term—and the life of the overall building structure. The result is that current tax law dictates a depreciable life for leasehold improvements of 39 years—the depreciable life for the entire building—even though most commercial leases typically run for a period of 7 to 10 years. As a result, after-tax cost of reconfiguring, or building out, office, retail, or other commercial space to accommodate new tenants or modernizing work places is artificially high. This hinders urban reinvestment and construction job opportunities as improvements are delayed or not undertaken at all.

Additionally, a widespread shift to more energy-efficient, environmentally sound building elements is discouraged by the current tax system because of their typically higher expense. For example, the Natural Resources Defense Council notes that commercial lighting alone consumes more than one-third of the electrical energy produced in the United States. If a greater conservation potential of energy-efficient lighting were to be realized, the demand for the equivalent of one hundred 1,000-megawatt power plants could be eliminated, with corresponding reductions in air pollution and global warming.

Reform of the cost recovery rules for leasehold improvements has been long overdue but we are making progress. Two years ago, Congress enacted legislation I sponsored, along with my colleague Mr. RANGEL, that would clarify that building owners are permitted to fully deduct and close out any unrecovered leasehold improvement expenses remaining at the time a lease expires and the improvements is demolished. Resolution of the "close-out" issue was an important reform step. Modifying the recovery period for improvements is the logical and reasonable next step in the reform process.

This legislation should be enacted this year. This would acknowledge the fact that improvements constructed for one tenant are rarely suitable for another, and that when a tenant leaves, the space is typically built-out over again for a new tenant. It is important to note that prior to 1981 our tax laws allowed these

improvement costs to be deducted over the life of the lease. Subsequent legislation, however, abandoned this policy as part of a move to simplify and shorten building depreciation rules in general to 15 years. Given that buildings are now required to be depreciated over 39 years, it is time to face economic reality and reinstate a separate depreciation period for building improvements to tenant occupied space.

I urge all Members of the House to review and support this important job producing, urban revitalization legislation, and I look forward to working with the Ways and Means Committee to enact this bill.

TRIBUTE TO BROCKWAY TOWNSHIP'S
SESQUICENTENNIAL
CELEBRATION

HON. DAVID E. BONIOR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 18, 1998

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, the history of the United States is one of a colorful patchwork, stitched by people of diverse backgrounds and cultures. On March 22, the people of Brockway Township will celebrate their one-hundred and fifty years of history with a new township sign and an old-fashioned hoe-down.

In 1836, Lewis Brockway, John Grennell and James Haines were the first settlers of the area now known as Brockway Township. After 12 years, the Michigan legislature passed an act on March 17, 1848 to legally establish the township.

Brockway Township was blessed with fertile farming land and rich forests. Farming, lumber mills and woolen mills were the townships most successful occupations. In 1881, Brockway shifted to Brockway Center to take advantage of the railroads. It is said that people moved homes and business on skids to take advantage of the new technology.

Small midwestern towns are America's treasure. We are all drawn to the farmers markets, festivals, and parades that remind us of our heritage. Throughout the past one-hundred and fifty years, Brockway Township has witnessed the evolution from carriages to trains to automobiles; from wood planked, hand laid roads to the concrete freeways. But despite all the changes, it is the strong spirit of the citizens of Brockway Township that keeps the history alive and the hope for a successful future in the hearts of all who visit. On behalf of the people of the 10th District—Happy Birthday Brockway Township.

A TRIBUTE TO THE LEXINGTON
DREAM FACTORY—"10 YEARS OF
MAKING DREAMS COME TRUE"

HON. HAROLD ROGERS

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 18, 1998

Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Speaker, on Saturday, March 28th, a very special group of people will be gathering in Lexington to celebrate a very special anniversary.

March 28th marks the 10 year anniversary of the Lexington Dream Factory, a non-profit volunteer organization dedicated to making the wishes of critically-ill children in central and eastern Kentucky come true.

To commemorate the Dream Factory's anniversary, over 75 families of children who have been granted special wishes over the years will be gathering for a reunion celebration. This will be a time to come together, to rekindle friendships and start new ones, to find strength from others, and to celebrate the lives of the children.

Many of these families are from my congressional district, and I know how important the work of the Dream Factory has been to them. Families with children experiencing life threatening illnesses face what is perhaps the most tremendous and difficult challenge of their lives. They are focused on helping their child get better, and feel better. They want to do everything possible to bring a smile to the face of their child.

The Lexington Dream Factory has helped those smiles appear. Since it was organized in 1988, it has granted over 350 dreams, bringing laughter and joy to the faces of these critically-ill children, and to the faces of their families. Dreams have ranged from Disney World family vacations, to shopping sprees at local stores.

I want to salute the Dream Factory and offer my best wishes to all the families gathering on March 28th. I'm hopeful this reunion will prove to be a celebration of life, remembering those children who are no longer with us and giving strength to those who are fighting to get well.

SCIENCE IS THE FOUNDATION OF
TECHNOLOGICAL PROGRESS

HON. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 18, 1998

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, strong math and science curricula is crucial to our American youths' education. The results of the Third International Mathematics and Science Study (TIMSS) shows that American high school seniors rank near the bottom in math and science education when compared to their international counterparts. In addition, there are 346,000 unfilled information technology jobs nationwide. In each of our districts, there is a lack of skilled professionals for information technology jobs particularly related to the lack of specialized math, science, and technology high school curriculum.

In order to solve both of these problems, I am introducing The Information Technology Partnership Act. This bill creates a partnership between Local Education Agencies (LEAs) and local businesses to provide a sound math, science, and technology curriculum coupled with college internships and scholarships through the National Science Foundation. The Information Technology Partnership Act creates an additional grant program through the National Science Foundation's (NSF) Urban Systemic Initiative (USI) Program. The USI Program focuses primarily on math and

science by using mentor teachers to help educators introduce an innovative and engaging math and science curriculum to K-12 students in the inner city.

This "IT Partnership" grant is aimed at improving scientific and mathematical literacy of all students in urban communities while fostering a student's career in the information technology field. This partnership consists of Local Education Agencies (LEAs) and local businesses investing in the educational development of the youth in their district. The specialized curriculum and scholarships would assist students in filling future information technology jobs. Specifically, the "IT Partnership" grant focuses on math and science curricula for students in grades 10-12, and offers internships and scholarship opportunities for students majoring in fields related to information technology.

Under the NSF's USI Program, eligibility for the "IT Partnership" grant is limited to the cities with the largest number of school-age children (ages 5 to 17) living in economic poverty, as determined by the 1990 census. The following cities are eligible for this grant: Atlanta, Baltimore, Bayamon, Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, Dallas, Detroit, El Paso, Fresno, Houston, Indianapolis, Jacksonville, Los Angeles, Memphis, Miami, Milwaukee, New Orleans, New York City, Phoenix, Philadelphia, Ponce, San Antonio, San Diego, San Juan, and St. Louis.

This grant awards five LEAs \$300,000 to develop math and science, and technology curricula for grades 10-12, and to train teachers in technology. In order for LEAs to win this grant, they must enter into a partnership with businesses in their community. These businesses would commit to provide to LEAs, at a minimum, internships, scholarships, mentoring programs, and computer products. Local businesses would promise a LEA scholarship money which would be awarded to high school seniors who will be majoring in fields associated with information technology (math, computer science, engineering) at 2-year or 4-year colleges. The partnership between the LEAs and local business sponsors would determine the amount and number of scholarships given.

It is important to note that the LEAs will have direct responsibility for overseeing the program. NSF's role is limited to determining which five (5) cities meet the criteria for eligibility. The NSF Director will award the "IT Partnership" grants to the 5 cities with the best package of business sponsorship and curricula development. In addition, priority will be given to LEAs which grant scholarships to students who are first generation college students, have a strong desire to pursue a career in the information technology field, show scholastic achievement, and submit teacher recommendations.

In addition to the NSF's USI's reporting guidelines, a longitudinal study will be submitted to Congress after four years from the awarding of the grant.

DOBROSLAV PARAGA

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 18, 1998

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to acknowledge the efforts of Dobroslav Paraga, a political opposition leader from Croatia, to bring about democratic and human rights reforms in his country. As our colleagues are probably aware, we recently introduced a resolution, H. Res. 375, expressing our concern about repression by the Government of Croatia of these rights. In 1989, Mr. Paraga met with Members of both Chambers of the Congress and as a result S. Res. 169, calling for respect of human rights throughout the former Yugoslavia, passed the Senate and a companion resolution, H. Res. 240 was introduced in the House.

Mr. Paraga has been an eloquent spokesman for the rights of the citizens of Croatia and we, in the Congress, respect his commitment and courage. As a result of his efforts, he has been the target of harassment, political trials and several suspicious assassination attempts. Soon Mr. Paraga will be returning to his home in Zagreb and we will be monitoring his treatment by the Croatian government. We are inserting a statement by Attorney Joseph A. Morris, who successfully represented Mr. Paraga as co-counsel in the trial that followed his last visit to the Congress in 1993. Attorney Morris is a former Assistant Attorney General of the United States and is President of the Midwest Region of B'nai B'rith in the United States. We believe Members will be interested in his statement which follows:

STATEMENT OF JOSEPH A. MORRIS¹ ON POLITICAL LIBERTY IN CROATIA AND THE CASE OF DOBROSLAV PARAGA

In 1993,¹ in association with Zvonimir Hodak, barrister and counselor at law of Zagreb, Croatia, I accepted the defense of Dobroslav Paraga, then a Member of the Croatian Parliament and President of the Croatian Party of Rights, which was then the largest opposition party in the Republic of Croatia, against charges tantamount to an indictment for treason. The case was tried before a military court in Zagreb.

Although the case of *Military Public Prosecutor v. Paraga* resulted in a happy outcome—Mr. Paraga was acquitted—I nonetheless remain concerned, now more than four years later, about the chilling effect that the mere bringing of the case has had upon freedoms of speech and association in Croatia. The development of strong democratic insti-

tutions and traditions depends upon the establishment of a free and robust political life, including competing political parties and open political debate. Objective observers must register dismay at the lack of progress in such development in Croatia.

Mr. Paraga, then 33, married and the father of three young children, has been charged with speaking publicly, within and without Croatia, to the "embarrassment" of the President of the Croatian Republic, Franjo Tudjman. Mr. Paraga had excoriated the Tudjman regime's participation in "ethnic cleansing" directed at Serbs and Moslems within Croatia and at Moslems in Bosnia. He called for Croatia to respect the individual human rights of its residents and neighbors, irrespective of their religious and ethnic backgrounds and national and political allegiances. He condemned the regime, dominated by former communists, for dragging its feet in building Croatia's free-market economy. Some of these charges derived from a speech that Mr. Paraga gave to the National Press Club in Washington, D.C.

Identical charges against Mr. Paraga were dismissed in 1992 by Croatia's civilian courts. The Supreme Court of Croatia ultimately ordered Mr. Paraga's release from the "interrogation jail" where he had been held by the regime during the pendency of his case. Two days later President Tudjman removed the Chief Justice of Croatia from office. The regime thereafter constituted a special military tribunal in Zagreb for the purpose of hearing the same charges against Mr. Paraga, a civilian, and three of his colleagues in the leadership of what was then known as the Croatian Party of Rights.

The case put seriously in question the claim of the Republic of Croatia to stand as a nation constituted under the rule of law. The prosecution posed grave threats to universal principles of human rights, particularly these fundamental freedoms and basic elements of the due process of law: Freedoms of speech, association, and assembly; Independence of the judiciary; Supremacy of civilian authority over the military; Prohibition against double jeopardy (that is, freedom from being put to trial more than once for the same offense).

I was especially troubled by highly irregular procedural characteristics of this prosecution of Mr. Paraga. The dismissal of the chief judge of Croatia's highest court in the immediate aftermath of that court's previous decision favorable to Mr. Paraga was, and remains, profoundly suspect. The chief prosecutor in the military prosecution was simultaneously a national party leader, an active officer in the Croatian military, a military prosecutor, and a special public defender. The prosecution was surrounded by invidious references to the ethnic and religious backgrounds of Mr. Paraga and his family.

Mr. Paraga, a Roman Catholic, is the grandson of a Jew. He has been disparaged in the government-controlled media of Croatia both as a Jew and as an antisemite. He has been characterized as both a former communist and as a secret fascist. I have met with and interviewed Mr. Paraga and have studied his platform, speeches, and writings. I have interviewed others, both Croatian and American, who know him well. I am satisfied that Mr. Paraga is genuinely committed to principles of human rights, individual liberty, the rule of law, free-market economics, and limited, constitutional government.

Since the successful conclusion of the military trial, the Croatian Government has continued to harass Mr. Paraga and his party

and has repeatedly attempted to silence them. Twice, by administrative fiat, the regime has removed Mr. Paraga from the leadership of his party, installed other leaders with loyalty to the regime, deprived his party of its assets, and denied effective judicial review of these actions. Although Croatia has since acceded to European conventions on human rights, these actions occurred at a time when European human rights agencies and tribunals did not have jurisdiction to inquire into, or redress, them. It remains to be seen whether or not the Croatian Government will continue its efforts to suppress legitimate political activity by Mr. Paraga and others and, if so, whether or not Europe's human rights institutions prove effective in safeguarding political liberty in Croatia. Meanwhile, Mr. Paraga has established a new political party, known as the "Croatian Party of Rights—1861", taking the name, and recalling the year of foundation, of Croatia's oldest domestic political party. Furthermore, there is a disturbing trend over the past few years by the Croatian government to use administrative courts to replace heads of democratically elected parties. The method is simple, the party is registered as being headed by someone who is favored by the ruling party. The government should return democratically elected leaders of Parliamentary parties who were removed by administrative measures.

Americans look forward to welcoming Croatia with open arms as a full-fledged member of the democratic family of nations. To claim that birthright, however, Croatia must demonstrate that it has established a government of laws and not of men. Americans of all parties, ethnic backgrounds, and religious traditions will continue to monitor political and human rights developments in Croatia. We hope that, in due course, the people of Croatia will be blessed with a meaningful legal and constitutional system.

FANNIE MAE'S FOUR YEAR ANNIVERSARY OF ITS TRILLION DOLLAR COMMITMENT TO AFFORDABLE HOUSING

HON. RICK LAZIO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 18, 1998

Mr. LAZIO of New York. Mr. Speaker, as Chairman of the Housing and Community Opportunity Subcommittee, I congratulate Fannie Mae on the four-year anniversary of its Trillion Dollar Commitment to improving our nation's housing. In 1994, Fannie Mae Chairman and CEO Jim Johnson announced that by the end of the year 2000 the company would provide a trillion dollars in targeted housing finance to serve families with incomes below the median, minorities and new immigrants, families who live in central cities, rural areas and distressed communities and people with special housing needs. This effort is intended to help 10 million additional families attain the American dream of homeownership.

In order to achieve this goal, Fannie Mae is creating new products, breaking down financial and informational barriers to homeownership, reaching out to new partners and making the elimination of discrimination the number one priority of the housing finance industry. Fannie Mae has opened 29 partnership offices

¹ Joseph A. Morris is a member of the Chicago law firm of Morris, Rathnau & De La Rosa. From 1981 through 1988 he served in senior legal positions in the administration of President Ronald Reagan, including as Chief of Staff and General Counsel of the United States Information Agency, as Director (with the rank of Assistant Attorney General of the United States) of the Office of Liaison Services of the Department of Justice, and as a United States delegate to the United Nations Commission on Human Rights at Geneva. He also served from 1981 through 1996, during the administrations of Presidents Reagan, Bush, and Clinton, on the Administrative Conference of the United States. He was the founder and first Chairman of the Center for Public Policy of B'nai B'rith International, the world's oldest and largest Jewish organization, and is currently the President of the Midwest Region of B'nai B'rith in the United States.

to assist with these efforts. Lenders, realtors, homebuilders, mortgage insurers, non-profits and others in the housing industry have joined Fannie Mae in this successful effort which already has helped 5.6 million families achieve the dream of homeownership and which has provided \$440 billion in housing finance.

Recently, Fannie Mae announced two new programs that are having a positive impact on the affordable housing needs in my district. Fannie Mae's initiatives not only encourage homeownership but also promote revitalization of cities through loans that provide for renovation of homes in high-cost urban areas. These programs, Homestyle Remodeler and Flexible 97, allow homeowners and homebuyers to borrow money for renovation and rehabilitation of their homes. Homestyle Remodeler is being tested exclusively on Long Island, and Flexible 97 is being tested around the country, including on Long Island.

Again, congratulations to Fannie Mae and its partners on a successful four years and I wish them even greater success in the years ahead. This initiative is making a major impact on communities across the nation as the following letters from Mayors indicate.

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR,

Kansas City, MO., March 2, 1998.

James A. Johnson,
Chairman and CEO, Fannie Mae,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Please allow me to congratulate and commend you and Fannie Mae on the leadership you have provided to make homeownership and affordable housing available to Kansas City families as part of the Trillion Dollar Commitment.

The \$650 million Kansas City Investment Plan and the opening of the Partnership Office has provided for significant additional opportunities in the furtherance of affordable housing. These efforts have been multifaceted and done in partnership as you have worked with city and state governments, non-profits, lenders, developers and other housing advocates to achieve this goal.

Through it, you have provided for the \$12.8 million rehabilitation of the 455 unit Royal Woods Apartments, formerly known as Hanover in the Woods and the current \$5.7 million rehabilitation of the 450 unit President's Gardens.

Your \$400,000 community development financial investment into Douglass National Bank, a minority owned lender, characterizes your strong commitment to housing and lending opportunities to minority families as does the 8.7% increase in minority homebuyers assisted under your investment plan.

We are especially pleased by the many single family mortgage products that have been developed for the Kansas City market including our partnership around the Police in Neighborhoods project. Creating homeownership assistance opportunities to foster the purchase of homes in our community by the members of the Kansas City, Missouri Police Department is something that I am most proud. A member of my security detail, Marlon Buie, and his family purchased such a home and they are featured in your new One Trillion Dollar Commitment Report publication.

The development of the Kansas City Homeownership Counseling Collaborative, to allow for the expansion of homeownership education for Kansas City families is another example of your work in this city.

These are only some of the activities engaged by Fannie Mae in Kansas City but

they provide clear evidence of the undeniable, positive impact that Fannie Mae is having here and around the country on housing finance.

We value the relationship we have with Fannie Mae and wish to congratulate you on the success achieved under the Trillion Dollar Commitment and we look forward to continuation of this partnership.

Sincerely,

Emanuel Cleaver II.

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR,
Hartford, CT, March 4, 1998.

JAMES A. JOHNSON,
Chairman, Fannie Mae,
Washington, DC.

DEAR JIM: I'm writing to congratulate you and Fannie Mae on the work you've done and on the celebration of the fourth anniversary of your Trillion Dollar Commitment. I would like to commend Fannie Mae on its leadership and diligent pursuit of meeting the goals you set forth to make homeownership and affordable housing available to so many more families.

I would further commend you on your efforts here in Hartford. My administration has worked in concert with your Hartford Partnership Office since you opened the office in early 1995. Hartford is on the rebound and homeownership and rebuilding neighborhoods has been a critical ingredient. The HouseHartford program which we created jointly has helped over 110 families become homeowners in our City during the past year and one-half. The program is broadly seen as a huge success evidenced by the increase in dollars the City has committed to providing downpayment assistance. Perhaps more importantly, we have seen a marked rise in the number of minority households achieving homeownership status which should make a dramatic impact in the health of our neighborhood over time. I understand that Fannie Mae has been instrumental in building the reach and capacity of the homeownership counseling and educational group as evidenced by the formation of the Counseling Collaborative.

The Partnership Office has helped or is helping on a number of other fronts as well. In May 1997, with the help of the Partnership Office, we passed a City Ordinance which prioritizes homeownership efforts. This ordinance was passed unanimously and had the strong backing of City department heads, the private sector and neighborhood leaders. We now are working with Fannie Mae on a much more challenging initiative; helping owner-occupiers in the City who face "negative equity" mortgage situations get access to more affordable mortgage rates. I pledge to do everything in my power to work with Fannie Mae to create a solution to this important issue facing a significant number of Hartford homeowners.

The City of Hartford values the relationship we have with Fannie Mae. I wish to congratulate you on the success you have earned so far. We look forward to a continued close partnership as Hartford moves forward with its revitalization agenda and its goal to increasing the homeownership rate in our city.

Sincerely,

MICHAEL P. PETERS,
Mayor.

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR,
Houston, TX, March 3, 1998.

Mr. JAMES A. JOHNSON,
Chairman, Fannie Mae,
Washington, DC.

DEAR JIM: On behalf of the City of Houston, I would like to congratulate Fannie Mae

on this fourth anniversary of your Trillion Dollar Commitment to assist ten million families attain decent and affordable housing by the year 2000, and to transform the mortgage finance industry to better address barriers to homeownership. With this initiative, Fannie Mae is demonstrating the leadership and foresight needed to meet the challenges of homeownership for all families of our great country.

I am the newly elected mayor of Houston, but I have been apprised of your HouseHouston investment strategy and the good work Fannie Mae has done in our city. If other areas of the country are experiencing Fannie Mae's presence as we are, then exceptional progress is being made toward the goals of your Commitment. I am particularly pleased with your Partnership Office under the direction of J.J. Smith. The office is doing a terrific job of building partnerships and making more of our neighborhoods and housing professionals aware of resources available to meet their affordable housing objectives.

Our City is very ethnically diverse. Thus, lending to the minority families, developers and builders is extremely important to our well being. With investments from Fannie Mae, mortgages for minority first-time homebuyers is up and four minority neighborhoods have seen the first significantly newly constructed multifamily apartment projects in over 30 years. A new subdivision will be developed in a minority neighborhood with an equity investment from Fannie Mae. More than twenty community-based and counseling organizations have greater capacity to serve homebuyers as a result of your counseling software and training. And neighborhood revitalization is progressing with the assistance of a \$10 million Fannie Mae line of credit.

We are pleased with our partnership with Fannie Mae and look forward to even greater accomplishments with you over the next few years. Again, congratulations for your successes under HouseHouston and the Trillion Dollar Commitment.

Sincerely,

LEE P. BROWN,
Mayor.

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR,
Miami, FL, March 6, 1998.

Mr. JAMES A. JOHNSON,
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Fannie Mae, Washington, DC.

DEAR JIM: I wish to congratulate Fannie Mae on its leadership as you celebrate the fourth anniversary of the bold and far reaching "Trillion Dollar Commitment" to affordable housing initiative. The "Trillion Dollar Commitment" represents yet another outstanding Fannie Mae accomplishment in making homeownership and affordable housing more accessible.

Since July, 1995, Miami-Dade County has seen the opening of a Partnership Office that has energized our housing, community, enlightened the dialogue in our community about affordable housing and offered a variety of solutions to address our needs. The local Partnership Office, under the exemplary leadership of Shalley Jones, has become a key partner in our housing industry and in any affordable housing project. It has focused on all aspects of lending with a strong focus on engaging minority and low-income populations in the discussion. We value the relationship we have with Fannie Mae and the major role the local Partnership Office plays in our community.

During its second year of existence, the local Partnership Office assisted more than

18,000 families, of which more than 81% were minority borrowers, in obtaining affordable housing through the Fannie Mae Community Home Buyers Program. Two community development financial institutions can do more community lending because of the \$200,000.00 in deposits made by Fannie Mae. There have been four underwriting experiments that have addressed the critical financing needs of first time home buyers, new immigrants and rehab housing in this community. Our counseling agencies are better able to aid new home buyers because of the 45 new software packages provided to non-profits, training sessions held and housing collaboratives established. I joined the Partnership Office in hosting two housing fairs that provided over 13,000 residents with information on how to buy a home. Clearly, the Fannie Mae Partnership Office in Miami-Dade County has had an extremely positive impact on housing finance in our county.

We wish to congratulate you on the success you have achieved thus far under the Trillion Dollar Commitment. We look forward to the next several years of continued partnership and expansion of markets and home buying opportunities for all of our citizens.

Sincerely,

ALEX PENELAS, Mayor.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

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

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

Meetings scheduled for Thursday, March 19, 1998, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

MARCH 24

9:30 a.m.
Appropriations
Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education Subcommittee
To hold hearings on issues with regard to Alzheimer's disease.
SH-216

10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Agriculture, Rural Development, and Related Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1999 for the Farm Service Agency, Foreign Agricultural Service, and the Risk Management Agency, all of the Department of Agriculture.
SD-138

Appropriations
Transportation Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1999 for AM-TRAK, focusing on the future of AM-TRAK.
SD-192

Labor and Human Resources
To hold hearings on proposed legislation relating to health care quality.
SD-430

10:30 a.m.
Appropriations
Foreign Operations Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1999 for foreign assistance programs, focusing on infectious diseases.
SD-124

Appropriations
Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education Subcommittee
To hold hearings on drug addiction and recovery issues.
SH-216

2:00 p.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
National Parks, Historic Preservation, and Recreation Subcommittee
To hold hearings on S. 887, to establish in the National Park Service the National Underground Railroad Network to Freedom program, S. 991, to make technical corrections to the Omnibus Parks and Public Lands Management Act of 1996, S. 1695, to establish the Sand Creek Massacre National Historic Site in the State of Colorado, and S.J. Res. 41, approving the location of a Martin Luther King, Jr., Memorial in the Nation's Capital.
SD-366

Governmental Affairs
Oversight of Government Management, Restructuring and the District of Columbia Subcommittee
To hold joint hearings with the House Government Reform and Oversight Committee's Subcommittee on Government Management, Information, and Technology to examine the proposed "Fair Competition Act of 1998", focusing on a new free market approach to Federal contracting.
SD-342

2:15 p.m.
Veterans' Affairs
To hold hearings on S. 1021, to provide that consideration may not be denied to preference eligibles applying for certain positions in the competitive service.
SR-418

2:30 p.m.
Armed Services
Strategic Forces Subcommittee
To resume hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1999 for the Department of Defense and the future years defense program, focusing on Ballistic Missile Defense Programs.
SR-222

Judiciary
To hold hearings on pending nominations.
SD-138

MARCH 25

9:30 a.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Business meeting, to mark up S. 1415, to reform and restructure the processes by which tobacco products are manu-

factured, marketed, and distributed, to prevent the use of tobacco products by minors, and to redress the adverse health effects of tobacco use, and to consider other pending calendar business.
SR-253

Veterans' Affairs
To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Veterans Affairs to review the legislative recommendations of AMVETS, the American Ex-Prisoners of War, the Vietnam Veterans of America, and the Retired Officers Association.
345 Cannon Building

10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Defense Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1999 for the Department of Defense, focusing on Army programs.
SD-192

Judiciary
Constitution, Federalism, and Property Rights Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine the tradition and importance of protecting the United States flag.
SD-226

2:00 p.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
Forests and Public Land Management Subcommittee
To hold hearings on general land exchange bills, including S. 890, S. 1109, S. 1468, S. 1469, S. 1510, S. 1683, S. 1719, S. 1752, H.R. 1439, and H.R. 1663.
SD-366

2:30 p.m.
Select on Intelligence
To hold closed hearings on intelligence matters.
SH-219

MARCH 26

9:30 a.m.
Appropriations
Interior Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1999 for the National Endowment for the Arts, National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities.
SD-124

Appropriations
Energy and Water Development Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1999 for the Corp of Engineers, and the Bureau of Reclamation, Department of the Interior.
SD-138

Appropriations
Treasury, Postal Service, and General Government Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1999 for the Office of National Drug Control Policy.
SD-192

Labor and Human Resources
Children and Families Subcommittee
To hold hearings on the Head Start education program.
SD-430

10:00 a.m.
Armed Services
To resume hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1999 for the Department of Defense and

the future years defense program, focusing on Department of Energy atomic energy defense activities.

SR-222

Judiciary

Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

SD-226

2:30 p.m.

Select on Intelligence

To hold closed hearings on intelligence matters.

SH-219

MARCH 31

9:30 a.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

To hold hearings on S. 1100, to amend the Covenant to Establish a Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands in Political Union with the United States of America, the legislation approving such covenant, and S. 1275, to implement further the Act (Public Law 94-241) approving the Covenant to Establish a Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands in Political Union with the United States of America.

SD-366

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Agriculture, Rural Development, and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1999 for the Commodity Futures Trading Commission and the Food and Drug Administration.

SD-138

Appropriations

Commerce, Justice, State, and the Judiciary Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1999 for the Department of Justice's counterterrorism programs.

SD-192

Labor and Human Resources

To hold hearings to examine issues relating to charter schools.

SD-430

Veterans' Affairs

To hold hearings to examine tobacco-related compensation and associated issues.

SD-106

10:30 a.m.

Appropriations

Foreign Operations Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1999 for foreign assistance programs, focusing on the Caspian energy program.

SD-124

2:30 p.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

Water and Power Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 1515, to amend Public Law 89-108 to increase authorization levels for State and Indian tribal, municipal, rural, and industrial water supplies, to meet current and future water quantity and quality needs of the Red River Valley, to deauthorize certain project features and irrigation service areas, and to enhance natural resources and fish and wildlife habitat.

SD-366

APRIL 1

9:30 a.m.

Appropriations

Interior Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1999 for the Department of the Interior.

SD-124

Indian Affairs

Business meeting, to mark up proposed legislation with regard to Indians in the proposed tobacco settlement, and S. 1279, proposed Indian Employment Training and Related Services Demonstration Act; to be followed by hearings on proposed legislation to revise the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act of 1988.

Room to be announced

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Defense Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1999 for Department of Defense medical programs.

SD-192

Judiciary

Antitrust, Business Rights, and Competition Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine competition and concentration in the cable and video markets.

SD-226

2:00 p.m.

Appropriations

Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1999 for the National Institutes of Health, Department of Health and Human Services.

SD-124

Energy and Natural Resources

National Parks, Historic Preservation, and Recreation Subcommittee

To hold hearings on titles I, II, III, and V of S. 1693, to renew, reform, reinvigorate, and protect the National Park System.

SD-366

2:30 p.m.

Judiciary

Immigration Subcommittee

Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

SD-226

APRIL 2

9:00 a.m.

Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry

To hold hearings on S. 1323, to regulate concentrated animal feeding operations for the protection of the environment and public health.

SR-332

9:30 a.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

To hold hearings to examine the status of Puerto Rico.

SH-216

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Transportation Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine airline ticketing practices.

SD-124

APRIL 21

10:30 a.m.

Appropriations

Foreign Operations Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1999 for foreign

assistance, focusing on crime programs.

Room to be announced

APRIL 22

9:30 a.m.

Indian Affairs

To hold oversight hearings on Title V amendments to the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act of 1975.

SR-485

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Defense Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1999 for the Department of Defense, focusing on the Ballistic Missile Defense program.

SD-192

APRIL 23

9:30 a.m.

Appropriations

VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1999 for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

SD-138

Appropriations

Interior Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1999 for the Forest Service, Department of Agriculture.

SD-124

APRIL 28

10:30 a.m.

Appropriations

Foreign Operations Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for foreign assistance programs, focusing on Bosnia.

Room to be announced

APRIL 29

9:30 a.m.

Indian Affairs

To resume hearings to examine Indian gaming issues.

Room to be announced

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Defense Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1999 for the Department of Defense, focusing on Bosnian assistance.

SD-192

APRIL 30

9:30 a.m.

Appropriations

VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1999 for the Environmental Protection Agency, and the Council on Environmental Quality.

SD-138

2:00 p.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

National Parks, Historic Preservation, and Recreation Subcommittee

To hold hearings on title IV of S. 1693, to renew, reform, reinvigorate, and protect the National Park System, and S. 624, to establish a competitive process

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for the awarding of concession contracts in units of the National Park System.

SD-366

MAY 5

10:30 a.m.

Appropriations
Foreign Operations Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1999 for foreign assistance programs.

Room to be announced

MAY 6

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations
Defense Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1999 for the Department of Defense, focusing on the U.S. Pacific Command.

SD-192

MAY 7

9:30 a.m.

Appropriations
VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1999 for the National Science Foundation, and the Office of Science and Technology.

SD-138

2:00 p.m.

Energy and Natural Resources
National Parks, Historic Preservation, and Recreation Subcommittee

To hold hearings on titles VI, VII, VIII, and XI of S. 1693, to renew, reform, reinvigorate, and protect the National Park System.

SD-366

MAY 11

2:00 p.m.

Appropriations
Defense Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1999 for the Department of Defense.

SD-192

MAY 13

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations
Defense Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1999 for the Department of Defense.

SD-192

MAY 14

2:00 p.m.

Energy and Natural Resources
National Parks, Historic Preservation, and Recreation Subcommittee

To hold hearings on titles IX and X of S. 1693, to renew, reform, reinvigorate, and protect the National Park System, and S. 1614, to require a permit for the

making of motion picture, television program, or other forms of commercial visual depiction in a unit of the National Park System or National Wildlife Refuge System.

SD-366

OCTOBER 6

9:30 a.m.

Veterans' Affairs

To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Veterans Affairs on the legislative recommendations of the American Legion.

345 Cannon Building

POSTPONEMENTS

MARCH 26

2:00 p.m.

Governmental Affairs
Oversight of Government Management, Restructuring and the District of Columbia Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine the Government management of electromagnetic spectrum.

SD-342

APRIL 1

9:30 a.m.

Indian Affairs

To hold oversight hearings on barriers to credit and lending in Indian country.

SR-485