

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

THE MULTICHANNEL VIDEO COMPETITION AND CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT OF 1997

HON. BRIAN P. BILBRAY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 30, 1998

Mr. BILBRAY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to lend my support to H.R. 2921, the Multichannel Video Competition and Consumer Protection Act of 1997. This Act, which I co-sponsored earlier this year, will allow the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) to conduct an inquiry into competition in the multichannel video market. I agree with my colleague, Representative BILLY TAUZIN, whose goal with respect to video markets, is to create a policy environment that encourages vigorous competition. This will provide consumers with a choice of providers, new services, and competitive rates. I would like to take this opportunity to commend Representative TAUZIN for his leadership on this issue, and I look forward to working with him in the future to enact this bill into law.

A recent action by the Library of Congress files in the face of these goals. The Library of Congress has upheld a decision of the Copyright Arbitration Rate Panel, which dramatically increases the price that Director-To-Home (DTH) satellite television companies pay in copyright fees. At the moment cable operators pay an average of 9.7 cents per subscriber for superstations, and 2.5 cents for network stations. DTH companies, on the other hand, have been paying an average of 27 cents per subscriber for both signals since the Library of Congress decision came into effect on January 1 1998. At these rates, the satellite service providers will be paying 275 percent and 900 percent more respectively for the very same signals.

In the short term, this has a detrimental impact on America's 7.5 million satellite subscribers. For example, in my home state of California, these costs have already been passed on to consumers through DTH subscription increases. Strangely enough, cable subscribers could suffer too. In the year between July 1996 and July 1997, we witnessed cable rates increase at nearly 4 times the rate of inflation. In order to remedy this situation we must listen to some sensible advice from the FCC. They have told us that the most effective regulator of cable rates is more robust competition from satellite television services.

Let's create an environment in which the satellite television industry can compete, not one where their competitiveness is reduced. I urge my colleagues to cosponsor this legislation, and help create a better multichannel video market for consumers.

HONORING MONTGOMERY'S HABITAT FOR HUMANITY

HON. TERRY EVERETT

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 30, 1998

Mr. EVERETT. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to pay tribute to an outstanding organization that is building lives as it builds homes for the needy in my congressional district in central Alabama. I'm speaking about the Montgomery, Alabama Habitat for Humanity. I would like to enter into the RECORD this recent editorial in The Montgomery Advertiser honoring our local volunteers' selfless efforts.

For sheer effectiveness, few charitable undertakings rival the work of Habitat for Humanity. The Montgomery chapter of that organization will soon begin its most ambitious project yet, a neighborhood of perhaps as many as 50 homes built the Habitat way—with donated money, materials and labor in what can only be described as the spirit of love.

Habitat enjoys such wide support and admiration because it accomplishes its stated mission without a lot of frills or fanfare. It puts in decent housing people who are willing to work and be responsible homeowners, but who would never qualify for a mortgage from a conventional lender.

Its most famous volunteer worker is former President Jimmy Carter, who is a pretty fair carpenter, but anyone who can drive a nail or carry some lumber or make sandwiches for lunch or do any of scores of other necessary tasks can find a way to help with a Habitat project.

Montgomery Habitat for Humanity envisions a neighborhood off the Alabama River Parkway, near North Pass neighborhood. The land is in hand, foreclosed property donated by Troy Bank and Trust.

Habitat officials favor the idea of creating neighborhoods over building individual houses scattered around a community. Montgomery Habitat built Litchfield, a 16-home neighborhood near Maxwell Air Force Base. Now it's looking at a project three times that size.

Habitat is not some no-strings giveaway program. Those for whom Habitat homes are built make monthly payments on their homes, with the money going into a revolving account that helps pay for building other homes. They also are required to invest 400 hours of "sweat equity" on their homes and others.

Habitat founded by former Montgomerian Millard Fuller 22 years ago, has built homes from the start, but by building neighborhoods it also builds lives. It builds a sense of community and gives hard-working, low-income people a stake in their neighborhood that rental property or government-subsidized housing cannot provide.

Habitat is effective, which makes it especially appealing to those people who can contribute their time and labor and those whose contributions can only be financial. The proposed new neighborhood is an exciting prospect for Habitat and for Montgomery.

RECOGNIZING BARBARA WHEELER

HON. HARRIS W. FAWELL

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 30, 1998

Mr. FAWELL. Mr. Speaker, it is my privilege to introduce to the Speaker and my associates in the House a prominent resident of the 13th Illinois Congressional District, prominent in terms of public service and professional accomplishments. Barbara M. Wheeler was recently elected President of the National School Boards Association, a nationwide advocacy organization comprised of 95,000 local school board members governing 15,000 local school districts.

Even before taking her law degree, Barbara Wheeler became actively involved in her local public school system, serving as a school board member, school board president, and chair of several school board advisory committees. She has been a member of the board of directors of the Illinois Association of School Boards and has held the office of president. More recently, she served as Secretary-Treasurer of the National School Boards Association, the organization she will now lead. She continues to speak on the challenges facing public education to conferences across the country. For more than 12 years, she has been a valuable member of my Congressional District Advisory Committee.

Barbara Wheeler, as President of the National School Boards Association, will be a vigorous, knowledgeable and articulate advocate of the interests of that organization and local school boards. I expect she will testify before Congress and represent the Association in many of its relationships with the executive branch of the federal government. I respectfully ask my colleagues in this House to join me in congratulating Barbara and wishing her well as she carries out her new responsibilities.

FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP BICENTENNIAL CELEBRATION

HON. BOB FRANKS

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 30, 1998

Mr. FRANKS of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I would like to extend my sincere congratulations to the citizens of Franklin Township on their bicentennial celebration. The history, tradition, and values which have made Franklin into a leader in New Jersey, exemplify the values upon which our great nation has risen. Since its incorporation in 1798, Franklin has continued to prosper as a business and industrial leader, while maintaining its rural sense of community.

● 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.

Today, I join my colleagues and fellow citizens of New Jersey in extending our congratulations to the citizens of Franklin Township. We take great pride in celebrating your history, achievements and future prosperity.

IN HONOR OF MR. CARL VAIL

HON. MICHAEL P. FORBES

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 30, 1998

Mr. FORBES. Mr. Speaker, rare is the occasion when one person so defines the character of a place, but I stand here today reflecting on just such a man, Mr. Carl Vail, of Southold, Long Island, New York. A man of great dignity and integrity, someone who held dear his Long Island home and served his country with special distinction, Carl Vail was someone that made you feel proud to be an American. That is why it is with great sadness that I inform my colleagues in the U.S. House of Representative of the passing of Carl Vail, at 102 years of age, on Thursday, March 12, 1998.

Born on August 12, 1895, Carl Vail lived his life as a reflection of the view that our national and familial legacy are gifts to nurture and pass on to our sons and daughters. The Vails are one of Long Island's and America's oldest families, having served and protected this land since the early 1700's. A Vail has fought in nearly every American conflict since the French and Indian War. Just last year, Carl discovered that he was a descendant of Christopher Vail who fought in the Revolutionary War. His own son Everett flew B-24s in World War II and his seven grandsons served during the Vietnam conflict.

That tradition of service and patriotism ran deep in Carl Vail, who left the family's Southold farm to join the U.S. Army in December of 1917 and served his country in World War I. Carl was wounded in combat a month before the war ended after an enemy mustard-gas attack in France's Argonne Forest. Due to lost paperwork and a modest regard for his own heroic service to our country, Carl did not receive his Purple Heart until 1982. Until he passed away, Carl Vail was one of two dozen surviving World War I veterans living in Suffolk County.

After courageously serving his country, Carl returned to Southold, where he and his brother started a Hupmobile franchise, the beginning of an automobile sales business that lasted nearly 70 years. Generations of East Enders purchased their cars from Vail Brothers in Southold, Vail Motors in Riverhead and Seavale Motors in Southampton, dealerships that sold 20 different makers of cars, from Packards to Hudsons to Model T Fords.

I am proud to have come to know Carl during my service as a Member of the Congress representing Brookhaven, Smithtown and the five East End towns of Suffolk County. Born and raised in the same East End community, I can tell you that Carl Vail was the epitome of Eastern Long Island: friendly, proud, independent-minded and loyal to the core of this place to which the Vail family was such an integral part.

Carl Vail was a spirited man who cared about our community and participated in it to the last hours of his 102 years. May God bless and keep him. He will be sorely missed by all who knew him and all who so dearly love the East End.

CARL VAIL, WWI VETERAN, DIES—SOUTHOLD FAMILY'S LEGACY OF SERVICE

(By George DeWan)

The Vail family name is one of Long Island's oldest, and a Vail has fought in most of America's wars going back to the French and Indian War in the mid-1700s.

On Thursday, Carl Vail of Southold, who was gassed as an infantryman in France in World War I and was one of about two dozen surviving World War I veterans in Suffolk County, died at 102. He passed away at the Veterans Affairs Medical Center in Northport after an eight-month illness.

Vail was best known on the East End for the automobile dealerships he founded: Vail Brothers Inc. in Southold, Vail Motor Corp. in Riverhead and Seavale Motors in Southampton. He had sold 20 makes of cars—including Packard, Willys, Nash, Hudson, Maxwell and Model T Ford—and became one of the top dealers in eastern Suffolk.

Born in Peconic on Aug. 12, 1895, Vail was 22 when he was drafted in 1917. He was a farmer at the time, but was in love with the water. "I wanted to get in the Navy," he said in an interview with *Newsday* last year. "They said they'd take me only as a ship's cook." He didn't want to be a cook, so he went to the draft board in December, 1917.

Vail was a member of the Army's 77th, known as the Rainbow Division, which trained at Camp Upton in Brookhaven. He was hospitalized after an enemy mustard-gas attack in France's Argonne Forest in early October, 1918, a month before the war ended. After a number of governmental paperwork snafus, he was awarded the Purple Heart in 1982.

"My son, Everett, was a B-24 pilot in World War II," he has said. "He did 35 missions over Germany and came home without a scratch. During the Vietnam War, I had seven grandsons in the service." Vail learned only last year that he was a descendant of Revolutionary War soldier Christopher Vail.

Vail first learned to drive in a 1905 Pierce Arrow, and cars became a hobby, then a business. In 1919, he and his brother got a Hupmobile franchise, the beginning of an automobile sales business that grew and grew, lasting until 1983, when he retired at 88.

"In '27 I brought an acre of potato land for \$8,000," he said. "We built a garage, and I built up a \$100,000 business in a little town."

"When World War II started, most car dealers went out of business," Vail's grandson, Carl III, said yesterday. "He went out and bought a lot of cars. He once told me he was either going to go bankrupt or make a lot of money. After the war, he had a lot of cars, and he made a lot of money."

Vail helped found chapters of the American Legion in Mattituck and Southold. He was a life member of Eastern Long Island Hospital, a member of the Southold Universalist Church, the Southold Rotary Club and the East End Surf and Fishing Club.

Vail is survived by three children: Mary Hart of Southold, Virginia Bard of New York City and C. Everett Vail of Malabar, Fla.

Cremation was private. A memorial service will be held 3 p.m. Sunday, May 3, at the Universalist Church in Southold.

FAIRNESS FOR SMALL BUSINESS AND EMPLOYEES ACT OF 1998

SPEECH OF

HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 26, 1998

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 3246) to assist small businesses and labor organizations in defending themselves against government bureaucracy; to ensure that employees entitled to reinstatement get their jobs back quickly; to protect the right of employers to have a hearing to present their case in certain representation cases; and to prevent the use of the National Labor Relations Act for the purpose of disrupting or inflicting economic harm on employers:

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Chairman, I rise to strongly oppose H.R. 3246, mistakenly called the Fairness for Small Business and Employees Act.

I use the adverb "mistakenly" because I do not believe that this bill would provide fairness for either small businesses or for employees.

This proposed legislation would allow employers to discriminate against any applicant who he or she determines have been either a union organizer or an activist in an union, and who is suspected of engaging in union activity as the "primary purpose" of seeking employment.

For 60 years, the National Labor Relations Board (NLRB) made rulings, acting under the authority of the National Labor Relations Act (NLRA), that clearly prohibited discrimination against workers based on their union membership or activities. The principles supporting these rulings have been upheld by the U.S. Supreme Court (NLRB v. Town and Country Electric, 1955.)

Title I of H.R. 3246 would amend the National Labor Relations Act to permit employers to refuse employment, or to fire, a person who is not a "bona fide employee applicant", if the employer believes that the applicant is not 50% motivated to work for the employer. Both of these conditions are, of course, subjective measures and would thus, give employers unrestricted ability to exclude from hiring any person suspected of union activity.

Title II would restrain the right of workers to organize by making it more difficult for a union to be recognized as the bargaining representative at a single facility of a multi-facility employer. The NLRB has, for over thirty five years, recognized that each separate workplace of an employer is an "appropriate" unit for collective bargaining. Forcing workers to organize all sites of a single employer in order to have union representation at one site of course presents a nearly unsurmountable obstacle to having any representation. Instead, title II imposes on the NLRB a set of subjective tests, and lengthy hearings by which the board is to determine the appropriate bargaining unit.

However, title III is partly acceptable. The positive part is that it would require the NLRB to decide wrongful termination cases within one year. However, there are no enforcement measures and this title needs to be amended

to require the NLRB to reinstate a discharged worker should a preliminary investigation indicate that there is reasonable cause to believe that the discharge violated the NRLA.

Lastly, title IV of H.R. 3264 would have the effect of severely limiting the NLRB's ability to enforce worker protection rights at small business sites. It would require the NLRB to pay attorney fees and expenses of any small business that prevails in administrative and judicial proceedings, regardless of whether the NLRB's position was substantially justified or reasonable.

Earlier, I stated that H.R. 3246 was not fair to either small business or employees. I believe that the moral strength, and the economic vigor of this country derive from a healthy balance of power between employer and employee. H.R. 3246 would destroy that balance by removing some of the fundamental protections of workers in this country. For all of the reasons above, I urge my distinguished colleagues to vote against H.R. 3246.

PROJECT HOPE

HON. J.D. HAYWORTH

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 30, 1998

Mr. HAYWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I come to the well of the House today to recognize a community success story: Project HOPE (Hayden Offers Positive Encouragement).

Project HOPE is a pro-recreation program for youth in Hayden, Arizona. The program was started by David Elmira, a former Hayden town councilman, in 1993 and has been supported every year since then by Hayden's mayors, Melesio R. Chavez and Jose Aranda. The program's purpose is to encourage youth to participate in after-school activities in order to keep them from getting into trouble.

Mr. Speaker, we often talk about the importance of local control. This program helps youth without the bureaucratic strings from the federal government. More importantly, Project HOPE doesn't rely on federal funds. Therefore, they can craft a program that fits their youth, instead of the federal government's "one-size-fits-all" approach. This gives them the freedom and flexibility to create a program that can succeed.

Project HOPE organizes various sporting activities including basketball, golf, and volleyball tournaments and football pass, punt, and kick competitions. Night swimming also remains a central component of this program. The program enters its fourth year under the leadership of Hayden Vice Mayor David Aguirre, who heads up the town council's Parks and Recreation Department. Carlos Galindo-Elvira, who is the Economic Development Program Coordinator, also deserves credit for the success of this program.

Project HOPE is primarily funded by the Town of Hayden, along with various grants. This year, Project HOPE will open a new youth recreation center. The center, a renovated fire station located in downtown Kearny, will have a physical exercise room and group activity room for all youth from the surrounding community to enjoy. It is local pro-

grams like this that need to be replicated in other communities. I wish Project HOPE continued success in the future.

IN RECOGNITION OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA'S FAIRFAX COUNTY 1997 CITIZEN OF THE YEAR AND MERIT AWARD WINNERS

HON. JAMES P. MORAN

OF VIRGINIA

HON. THOMAS M. DAVIS

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 30, 1998

Mr. MORAN of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, my colleague Mr. DAVIS of Virginia and I are honored to recognize four outstanding Northern Virginians who are being recognized this week by the Fairfax County Federation of Citizens Association as the Citizen of the Year and as Citation of Merit Award recipients for their community contributions.

The Fairfax County Federation of Citizens Associations is a volunteer, nonpartisan, umbrella for the organized citizenry of Fairfax County. For the past forty years it has represented the interests of hundreds of civic, condominium and town house associations working together with the magisterial district councils of citizens associations.

Minerva W. Andrews is the Fairfax County of Citizens Associations 1998 Citizen of the Year award recipient. Ms. Andrews' record of lifetime achievement and her dedication to country issues sets a shining example of public service for the Fairfax County community. Born and raised in South Carolina, Ms. Andrews distinguished herself by pursuing a career in law at a time when social mores directed women toward "traditional" occupations. She came to Fairfax County after graduating from the University of Virginia's Law School in 1948. Formerly a partner with McGuire, Woods, Battle and Boothe, Ms. Andrews specialized in real estate law. Her professional interest and civic commitments dovetailed as she worked to strengthen land development environmental practices. Ms. Andrews assisted in drafting the very first Erosion Control Ordinance adopted by Fairfax County.

During the 1950's, when Virginia entered the era of "massive resistance," Ms. Andrews served as the Fairfax League of Women Voters' President. Under her leadership, the LWV strongly supported integration of public schools and took the lead in opposing the states' actions to close the public school system. Ms. Andrews has been active in providing opportunities for young people throughout her life. She served on the Fairfax County Vocational Educational Foundation Board for 25 years (renamed the Foundation for Applied Technical Education) and served as the organization's President from 1977 to 1980.

Since her retirement, she has increased her participation on the National Society of Arts and Letters Board, an organization that recognizes talented students in the creative and literary arts. First associated with the Washington Chapter of the National Society of Arts and Letters, she served as the Chapter Presi-

dent from 1973-1974 and more recently has served as the National President from 1994-1996. Ms. Andrews has been an active member of the Fairfax-Falls Church United Way Executive Committee for many years and is a past chair of the Government Relations Committee.

Ms. Andrews was an early supporter of the Fairfax Committee of 100 having served on its Board and as its volunteer registered Agent. Until her retirement she also served for twelve years as a board member of the Greater Washington Research Center, a forum supported by the business community to encourage research on regional business, social issues and public policy, with an emphasis on transportation issues.

In addition to her county-wide and national activities, she has been active in her home community of McLean, serving as the president of the McLean Citizens' Associates from 1971-1972 and working with her husband Robert in forming the McLean Planning Commission that helped secure a federal grant for McLean's central business district. She has also served as a board member of the McLean Citizens' Foundation, the McLean Community Center and the McLean Project for the Arts.

She is a life Elder in the Lewinsville Presbyterian Church and has just completed a term as vice President on the board of the National Capitol Presbytery. She is also on the board and serves as counsel for the Lewinsville Retirement Residence.

In addition to Ms. Andrews, three citizens will be honored with Citations of Merit. They include: Mildred Corbin who will be recognized for her work in many county wide organizations such as the National Political Congress of Black Women, the Fairfax Care Network for Seniors, the Fairfax Commission for Women, the Route One Human Service Task Force, the Fairfax Committee of 100, and the Steering Committee for the Human Services Alliance to name just a few. She is also a two-term member of United Community Ministries and dedicates time to the Mount Vernon Mental Health Center and the Eleanor Kennedy Homeless Shelter. She actively supports Fairfax Offender Aid and Restoration Program, Black Women United for Action, the National Association of Retired Federal Employees and the American Association of Retired Persons. In 1997, she became the District representative to the Fairfax Area Commission on Aging. Ms. Andrews also participates in the Pinewood Lake Civic Association. Her volunteer contributions span more than forty years of service to young people, as well as senior citizens in the Northern Virginian community.

Shirely O. Nelson will also be recognized for her contributions to the Chantilly community and for her county-wide volunteerism. Her work has focused on innovative and practical youth programs, such as the Chantilly Pyramid Minority Achievement Committee (CPMSAC), a program that serves twenty eight schools. CPMSAC works toward improving youth motivation and awards academic achievement; it is currently in its thirteenth year. She also has been a lynchpin in saving and expanding the Saturday Toward Excellence Program (STEP). After serving on the Fairfax County Council of PTA for seven years, Ms. Nelson became its

first African-American President in 1996. Since then she has spearheaded planning and communications program activities for the PTA. She has also coordinated community activities such as the first County-wide extended Family Solutions Conference. Additionally, Ms. Nelson founded and directs the Young Voices of Chantilly, an ensemble of fifteen elementary, middle and high school students. This group provides positive and inspirational messages to youth through song.

Thomas E. Waldrop will add the Fairfax County Federation of Citizens' Associations Citation of Merit award to his 1998 Jinx Hazel Arts Citizen of the Year Award, a Northern Virginia Community Foundation Founders Award in 1997 and his designation in 1996 as the Fairfax County Chamber of Commerce Citizen of the Year. He has served for an unprecedented third term as Chairman of the Board of the Arts Council and is on the Board of Directors for numerous arts and educational organizations. In addition, he has supported many county-wide and national human service causes such as the American Heart Association, United Way, the Hospice of Northern Virginia, the Women's Center, the Adopt a Family Program, and Ronald McDonald House to name only a few.

Mr. Speaker, we thank you for this opportunity to recognize such valuable members of the Northern Virginia community. We wish each of them the best in their endeavors to improve the lives of our constituents. Their lifetime dedication to volunteering is truly an inspiration to us all.

TRIBUTE TO WILLIAM L. CULVER

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 30, 1998

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to recognize a fellow Missourian, Mr. William L. Culver, for his contributions to culture and history. In February 1998, Bill Culver participated in a C-SPAN contest that outlined the travels of Alexis de Tocqueville. He captured in art the essence of Tocqueville's travels in search of American democracy and was recognized as a top 10 national prize winner. He is an avid C-SPAN watcher and has faithfully shared his caricatures with this organization.

Bill Culver has been interested in art since he was a small child. He grew up in Northwest Missouri, attended the University of Missouri Law School, and successfully practiced law for many years. Bill now spends time doing what he enjoys most—writing and illustrating children's books. Also, he teaches part time at Columbia College at the Lake of the Ozarks.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating Bill Culver on this award and wish him good luck as he continues to illustrate art and developing legacies for future generations to enjoy.

PUT WORDS INTO ACTION: GIVE A TAX BREAK TO STAY-AT-HOME PARENTS

HON. BOB FRANKS

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 30, 1998

Mr. FRANKS of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, last month, Congress voted on Daycare Fairness for Stay-at-Home Parents, a resolution recognizing the importance of stay-at-home parents and the care they give their kids.

I supported H. Con. Res. 202, because I believe that the Federal Government has for too long discriminated against parents who choose to stay at home to raise their children. We as lawmakers need to recognize the sacrifices these parents make to be at home with their kids, and encourage the kind of care that only they can give.

But a sense of Congress means nothing unless we back these words up with action. We should pass legislation that brings real tax relief to parents who stay at home.

The keystone of our child care effort should be to reverse current federal tax policy which effectively discriminates against parents who choose to stay at home to raise their children.

That is why I have introduced legislation that will universalize the Dependent Care Tax Credit (DCTC) to give stay-at-home parents tax relief equal to that received by parents who choose to leave their children with an outside caregiver. Under my bill, H.R. 3176, parents who stay at home with their pre-school age children will receive credit on \$2,400 of expenses for one child, and \$4,800 for two or more children.

The Dependent Care Tax Credit (DCTC) is currently available only to working parents for expenses related to non-parental child care. In effect, the DCTC subsidizes parents to leave their children in the care of others. In my view, this is a fundamentally misguided and harmful policy.

While I supported H. Con. Res. 202, parents who sacrifice a second income to stay at home with their kids deserve more than just a pat on the back. Let's show stay-at-home parents that we mean what we say. Support extending the Dependent Care Tax Credit. America's families and our children will be better off for it.

INTRODUCTION OF THE IDENTITY PIRACY ACT

HON. ROSA L. DeLAURO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 30, 1998

Ms. DeLAURO. Mr. Speaker, last week I introduced the Identity Piracy Act to give the Secret Service and prosecutors more crime fighting tools to protect victims of identity fraud. Under current law, the attempt to defraud an individual by using his or her identity is not by itself a punishable offense. The Identity Piracy Act (IPA) closes this loophole, and makes the theft of one's identity a specific category of crime punishable under federal law.

In order to prosecute someone for identity fraud under current law, a person must commit another type of fraud such as wire, bank, or credit card fraud. The IPA would make the act of obtaining someone's identity with the intent to defraud a person or entity a federal crime. Punishment would include up to twenty years in prison, additional time for a conspiracy to commit identity fraud, fines, and restitution.

Imagine learning that someone has stolen your name and social security number and used an out-of-state address to apply for nearly 15 credit cards. Imagine that you didn't learn about the theft of your identity until the credit card company calls to check with you about \$2,500 worth of charges you didn't make. Under current law, only the theft of the \$2,500, and not the assumption of your identity, is punishable by federal law. The Identity Piracy Act (IPA) closes this loophole, and makes the theft of one's identity a crime.

The provisions of the IPA are similar to those of the Senate Identity Theft and Assumption Deterrence Act. However, the IPA contains language endorsed by the Secret Service that clearly defines identity fraud as a federal crime and expands penalties for this crime.

Like the Identity Theft and Assumption Deterrence Act (ITADA), the IPA would give law enforcement officials more crime fighting tools to protect victims of identity fraud. It would also enable victims to seek financial restitution from identity fraud thieves, and give law enforcement officials expanded authority to seize the equipment that enable thieves to steal the identities of consumers.

Unlike other proposed identity fraud legislation, the IPA clearly defines the threshold that makes identity fraud a federal crime. The threshold provisions enable prosecutors to determine what actions trigger a federal identity fraud crime.

The IPA eliminates the dollar threshold for making identity fraud a federal crime. Under ITADA, a person must use an individual's identity to steal at least \$1,000 to make this type of fraud a federal crime.

The IPA would make taking the identity of both a person or an entity, such as a corporation, a federal crime. ITADA only covers theft from a person, not an entity.

The IPA refines what a court may provide in restitution to the victim of identity fraud. Under the IPA the court can provide restitution for attorney fees, to clear credit or debt history problems, and to clear debts and liens against a person. ITADA does not clearly define the restitution that can be provided.

The IPA refines the punishment for conspiracy to commit identity fraud. ITADA does not clearly define the punishment for conspiracy. IPA would increase the penalty for conspiracy by half of the maximum sentence for identity fraud.

The IPA creates definitions for what constitutes: a "means of identification," a "personal identifier," an "identification device," and "personal information or data." For example, use of data such as a fingerprint, a voice print, and a retina or iris image are identifiers that if used by an identity thief would be punishable under this law.

Federal law enforcement officials need to be able to keep up with changes in technology

that have increased the number of identity fraud cases, in order to protect victims. We need to protect the rights of consumers like my constituent, Denise, whose case involving the theft of \$2,500 I described earlier. Denise has had to fight to clear her credit record of illegal charges. Since the initial theft, Denise learned that the identity thieves obtained credit in her name to lease housing. Landlords trying to collect from their tenants in out-of-state courts have led to a credit reporting nightmare for Denise.

The IPA would enable the Secret Service to pursue Denise's identity thieves. Under this bill, if these thieves are caught, they can be arrested on identity theft charges alone, their equipment for obtaining Denise's identity can be confiscated, and the courts can provide Denise the restitution she needs to clear her credit.

The IPA also gives people like my constituent, Denise, the assurance that law enforcement officials will have all of the tools they need to combat identity theft. I am sure that many of my colleagues will learn about situations similar to Denise's, and I urge you to consider cosponsoring the IPA to advance this important crime fighting tool.

SMALL BUSINESS PAPERWORK REDUCTION ACT AMENDMENTS OF 1998

SPEECH OF

HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 26, 1998

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 3310) to amend chapter 35 of title 44, United States Code, for the purpose of facilitating compliance by small businesses with certain Federal paperwork requirements, and to establish a task force to examine the feasibility of streamlining paperwork requirements applicable to small businesses:

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to H.R. 3310, the Small Business Paperwork Reduction Act Amendments of 1998. One of the purposes of the original Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 was to promote prompt dissemination of public information for major Federal agencies which depend on vital information from businesses. However, the proposed amendments will indirectly contradict the original intent.

Although I support the financial relief offered to small businesses in this bill, it would open the door for willful mistakes that would put various elements of Government control and worker safety at a disadvantage. For example, the Pension and Welfare Benefits Administration [PWBA] which depends on reports to ensure proper investing to secure our retirement savings for the future. This bill will weaken the ability of PWBA to protect workers' benefits by undermining current disclosure requirements. Another agency that would be adversely affected is the Drug Enforcement Administration [DEA] which uses business reports in order to detect drug trafficking. This bill would jeopardize reporting requirements that could pro-

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vide evidence of criminal activity. Our Immigration Department relies on employers to file reports to monitor the hiring of illegal immigrants.

H.R. 3310 would weaken the ability of Federal agencies to receive vital information by making it easier for companies to bypass their responsibility to provide basic statistics needed for regulatory purposes.

In addition to the adverse effects this bill will have on Government regulations, it also places millions of American workers at risk by undermining the hard work of unions across America which have been successful in promoting the safety and health for workers in mines, factories, and other workplaces. These amendments would erode hard-fought protections that have played a significant role in the decreased deaths of workers.

Mr. Speaker, businesses have an obligation to adhere to governmental regulations that protect workers and the American people by building a healthy society which ultimately benefit businesses.

I strongly support our small businesses as they are fundamental to the well being of our society, however, I do not support putting American workers at physical risk by removing penalties for ignoring the law. I urge my colleagues to defeat this bill.

IN HONOR OF THE LAKE ERIE NATURE AND SCIENCE CENTER

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 30, 1998

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the dedication celebration of the newly renovated Lake Erie Nature and Science Center (LENSC) in Bay Village, Ohio.

In 1996, more than 124,000 people participated in the Center's programs. Students came from Cuyahoga and Lorain Counties, and other visitors represented 30 states and 11 countries. LENS provides educational programs, wildlife rehabilitation, non-releasable wild animals and exhibits. The Center's goal is to involve individuals of all ages from every background in learning to care for wildlife and the earth in a fun, hands-on way.

LENSC recognized the growing need for more educational programs and exhibits and planned a \$2.3 million renovation project. The dedication ceremony will take place on Saturday, April 4th. Since its founding in the home of Dr. Elberta Wagner Fleming in 1945, LENS has undergone remarkable changes and growth. This newest renovation added a new classroom designed for preschoolers, an event center, an expanded resource center, a new lobby with a nature art mural, a courtyard, volunteer room and a new conference room.

My fellow colleagues, please join me in honoring the accomplishments of the Lake Erie Nature and Science Center.

March 30, 1998

TRIBUTE TO THE REVEREND DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING JR.

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 30, 1998

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to honor the legacy of the Reverend Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., who, thirty years ago this week was senselessly murdered by an assassin in Memphis, Tennessee.

Dr. King contributed more to the causes of national freedom and equality than any other man or woman of our century. His achievements as an author and as a minister were surpassed only by his leadership, which transformed a torn people into a beacon of strength and solidarity, and united a divided nation under a common creed of brotherhood and mutual prosperity.

It was Dr. King's policy of nonviolent protest which served to open the eyes of the American populace to the horrors of discrimination and police brutality. This policy revealed the Jim Crow laws of the South as hypocritical and unfair, and forced civil rights issues into the national dialectic. It is due to the increased scope and salience of the national civil rights discussion that the movement achieved so much during its decade of greatest accomplishment, from 1957 to 1968.

It was in 1955 that Dr. King made his first mark on the nation, when he organized the black community of Montgomery, Alabama during a 382-day boycott of the city's bus lines. The boycott saw Dr. King and many other civil rights activists placed in prison as "agitators," but their efforts were rewarded in 1956, when the Supreme Court declared that the segregation practices of the Alabama bus system was unconstitutional, and demanded that blacks be allowed to ride with equal and indistinguishable rights. The result proved the theory of nonviolent protest in practice, and roused the nation to the possibilities to be found through peace and perseverance.

In 1963, Dr. King and his followers faced their most ferocious test, when they set a massive civil rights protest in motion in Birmingham, Alabama. The protest was met with brute force by the local police, and many innocent men and women were injured through the harsh response. However, the strength of the police department worked against the forces of discrimination in the nation, as many Americans came to sympathize with the plight of the blacks through the sight of their irrational and inhumane treatment.

By August of 1963 the civil rights movement had achieved epic proportions, and it was in a triumphant and universal air that Dr. King gave his memorable "I Have a Dream" speech on the steps of the Lincoln Memorial. In the next year, Dr. King was distinguished as Time magazine's Man of the Year for 1963, and he would later be awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for 1964.

Throughout his remaining years, Dr. King continued to lead the nation towards increased peace and unity. He spoke out directly against the Vietnam War, and led the nation's War on Poverty, which he saw as directly involved

with the Vietnam struggle. To Dr. King, the international situation was inextricably linked to the domestic, and thus it was only through increased peace and prosperity at home that tranquility would be ensured abroad.

When Dr. King was tragically gunned down in 1968 he had already established himself as a national hero and pioneer. As the years passed, his message continued to gather strength and direction, and it is only in the light of his multi-generational influence that the true effects of his ideas can be measured.

Dr. King was a man who lacked neither vision nor the means to express it. His image of a strong, united nation overcoming the obstacles of poverty and inequality continues to provide us with an ideal picture of the "United" States which will fill the hearts of Americans with feelings of brotherhood and common purposes for years to come.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to appropriately remember the significant deeds of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., and to join in a moment of silent meditation in his honor.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. CORRINE BROWN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 30, 1998

Ms. BROWN of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I was away from the House with the President on the historical visit to Africa. I was unable to vote on Rollcall votes 68 through 80. If I had been here I would have voted as follows:

Rollcall—68, aye; 69, nay; 70, aye; 71, aye; 72, aye; 73, nay; 74, nay; 75, nay; 76, nay; 77, yea; 78, nay; 79, aye; 80, nay.

CAMPAIGN FINANCE REFORM—AN OPPORTUNITY TO MAKE SOME PROGRESS

HON. STEPHEN HORN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 30, 1998

Mr. HORN. Mr. Speaker, last October, a group of 30 Republican members asked Speaker GINGRICH to set open ground rules for the House debate on the issue of campaign finance reform. He promised to bring up these issues in March and he has done so.

I and other co-signers hoped that we could build a bipartisan consensus to bridge the disagreements on campaign finance that divide the parties. As one who has been involved in this issue for many years, I had few illusions about the difficulties of this effort. But I believed that the House had developed a bipartisan group committed to genuine reform and that this group could become the nucleus for a broad agreement.

The bipartisan Shays-Meehan group, the Tuesday Group Republicans, the Blue Dog Democrats, and the bipartisan freshman group of 1996 had demonstrated the possibilities on a limited scale. By joining forces, I hoped we could be the engine of bipartisan campaign reform in the House.

Beginning last October, members of these groups and their staffs worked many long hours in an intense effort to produce the broad, bipartisan consensus all of us wanted. Unfortunately, despite the best of intentions and the good-faith efforts of all involved, we simply could not come to a final agreement.

We diverged on a number of issues, including the extent of a ban on so-called "soft money" which seems unlimited and is largely unregulated contributions that both parties collect from corporations, unions, and wealthy individuals outside the scope of our present Federal election laws. Some of us were committed to a full and complete soft-money ban at the Federal, State and local levels. Others preferred the more limited approach in the freshman bill that bans soft-money at the national party level and prohibits Federal officeholders, candidates, and their agents from any involvement in raising, soliciting, directing, or transferring such funds. But it would not ban soft money at the State level.

This disagreement was fundamental—it reflects strongly held principles on both sides and it is an honest difference of opinion.

The members of the bipartisan working group also could not resolve disagreements over so-called "issue ads"—the television and radio advertisements that flood the airwaves at the end of a campaign launching anonymous attacks on candidates without being required to disclose the source of their funding.

A number of us wanted all special interest issue ads to comply with the same Federal election disclosure laws that bind us as candidates. That would include limits on contributions from individuals and political action committees and full disclosure and complete reporting of all contributions and expenditures. Others believed that imposing those restrictions on non-candidates would violate First Amendment freedoms and that, at most, we should require disclosure.

Again, Mr. Speaker, these are not phony arguments. These are real differences of opinion on complex issues.

There were other less severe disagreements, but in hindsight we failed to give adequate consideration to what is probably the most serious roadblock to any broad bipartisan consensus on campaign finance. That roadblock is the role of union money in our campaigns.

From the start of the bipartisan discussions, Democratic members were very clear that they were united in opposition to certain Republican proposals, such as the "Paycheck Protection Act" that would require unions to obtain permission from individual union members before their dues could be used for political activities. This proposal was viewed as a pure "poison pill" intended to kill reform and therefore not subject to compromise.

At the same time, a majority of House Republicans—162 of 225 are cosponsors of the paycheck bill—view this legislation in the exact opposite light. That is, many Republicans believe that failure to include Paycheck Protection is a poison pill for reform because a soft-money ban would cut off Republican funds for grassroots activities such as voter registration and get-out-the-vote efforts while leaving largely pro-Democratic unions free to spend their own money on such efforts for the Democrats.

In short, Mr. Speaker, there are stark and fundamental disagreements between the two parties on this issue and the efforts to resolve those conflicts have not succeeded despite the very intense effort that was made over the past 5 months.

The failure of the bipartisan working group means we are largely back where we began—splintered on two or three plans that are nominally bipartisan. While I believe that each of these proposals has merit, the reality is that each also lacks the depth of support and the staying power necessary to win passage in the House and the other body, to survive a difficult conference, and to be signed into law.

Barring the development of a genuine bipartisan consensus, I see little reason to hope that we can pass a significant campaign reform bill this year. While some argue that a majority of the House supports the McCain-Feingold II proposal, I question the wisdom of trying to force the passage of a bill that already has been killed in the Senate and that does not enjoy broad bipartisan support here.

If we are ever to achieve real reform, it must be done on a fair, bipartisan basis and the unfortunate truth is that that basis does not now exist. As one who has spent a great deal of time on the McCain-Feingold proposal, a Commission bill and major disclosure legislation, and a lot of energy in seeking a bipartisan consensus, I am disappointed but I am not willing to give up. Neither am I willing to waste time trying to assign blame or score partisan points on this issue.

Republicans and Democrats must share equally in the failure to achieve consensus on this issue and both must be prepared to make important compromises if we are ever to move forward. That means we must craft legislation with real reforms that affect both parties and every special interest group.

The bill offered by Rep. BILL THOMAS, chairman of the Committee on House Oversight is a serious effort. He accepted a number of our ideas. He worked avidly to build a consensus. He sought to strike a balanced and fair framework for campaign finance reforms. The legislation is not perfect. No bill is. Among other reforms, this bill would:

Ban soft money contributions and spending by the national party committees and prohibit federal officeholders, candidates and their agents from being involved in soft money activities.

Require full public disclosure of the sources of the special interest funding for issue ads that identify a candidate for federal office in the last 90 days of a campaign. Voters have a right to know who is trying to influence an election.

Provide basic tools for state and local officials to combat voter fraud so that the votes of U.S. citizens are not canceled out by illegal votes.

Require that unions and corporations give their members or stockholders the power to block the use of their dues or funds for political activities. Frankly, I believe some of the language in this section is too broad and needs refinement but the goal of balanced limits on unions and corporations is sound and necessary.

These are real reforms. This bill would produce genuine, substantive and far-reaching

changes in the way our campaigns are conducted. I support it and I urge my colleagues to do the same. If it passes, real progress will have been made.

IN CELEBRATION OF EDWARD
RYBKA'S 70TH BIRTHDAY

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 30, 1998

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize a leader in the Polish-American community in Cleveland, Ohio, Edward Rybka, who will celebrate his 70th birthday on April 14, 1998.

Edward has worked for years to promote understanding between the Catholics and the Jewish in Cleveland. His dedication has earned him the Good Joe award from the Cleveland Society of Poles as well as the Brotherhood Award from Fairmount Temple. Edward is also owner and President of a prosperous real estate agency, Rybka Realty.

Edward will celebrate his birthday with a family reunion in Florida with his wife, Irene, son, Robert, daughter Michelle, and his two grandchildren. My fellow colleagues, please join me in wishing a happy birthday to Edward Rybka, a great community leader and family man.

DR. NAPOLEON B. "PAPA BEAR"
LEWIS

HON. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 30, 1998

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, it is with deep sadness that I stand to offer my condolences to the family of Dr. Napoleon Lewis of Dallas, Texas. Dr. Lewis was a good friend of mine and a role model to generations of students at Lincoln High School in Dallas.

On Friday, March 27, 1998, Dr. Lewis passed away at the age of 76, leaving a long legacy of love and concern for his students at Lincoln High. Indeed, Dr. Lewis was recognized nationally for his outstanding leadership of Lincoln High School in south Dallas.

He earned his bachelor's degree in biology from Morgan State College in Baltimore in 1945. While he wanted to earn his master's degree at the University of Maryland, only 15 minutes from his home, the school did not admit blacks into its graduate programs. Therefore, he was forced to attend New York University during the summers and even commuted a couple of semesters by bus for Saturday classes, beginning his journey at 2 a.m. in Washington.

He supplemented his salary during those days by doing odd jobs, never complaining, never stopping and always striving.

In 1980, Lincoln High School was ranked second from the bottom in the Dallas school district. Students were not challenged and they never envisioned a life of success in col-

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lege and the workforce. When Dr. Lewis was brought from Washington, D.C. to be named principal at Lincoln, he made caring for students a priority and preparing them for college a reality.

By the time he retired in 1997, the seniors at Lincoln established a record of attending the best colleges in America, including such schools as Northwestern and Howard.

Dr. Lewis was known and respected for his high standards of discipline, his values and his high expectations for his students. Dr. Lewis improved Lincoln's library, strengthening the school's broadcasting curriculum and, most impressive, increased the students' achievement scores.

Many times, individuals do not expect some of our young African-American youth to meet high standards and to have high goals. My friend, Dr. Lewis, raised our expectations of the students and showed them how to set and accomplish goals that they never dreamed possible. He pressed for replacing remedial subjects at Lincoln with physics and advanced math, subjects much more fitting for our students preparing to meet the challenges of the 21st century.

All of us who care about the educational opportunities of our children in the Dallas area will miss the faith and discipline that Dr. Lewis brought to the work of educating Dallas' students.

Mr. Speaker, Dr. Lewis started his educational career in Washington, D.C. where he began developing his successful formula for shaping the minds of young students. Dr. Nolan Estes, superintendent of Dallas Schools recruited him to Dallas as part of a national search to help reform the district and how it did business in teaching our children.

The way that he reformed Lincoln High School and influenced its children to reach for the stars reflected his own path to learning. He did not grant excuses or breaks to his students, because he knew that life offers little success to those who are not willing to fight, struggle and persevere.

On behalf of the many students whose lives he has touched and influenced, I would like to say that we will miss his unbounded generosity and concern for their futures. His years of guidance and devotion to the Dallas area students will never leave our hearts and minds, and he will forever leave a mark in our community.

A TRIBUTE TO COLUMBIA,
ILLINOIS

HON. JERRY F. COSTELLO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 30, 1998

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the town of Columbia, Illinois which will be celebrating Space Shuttle Columbia Day. The celebration will commemorate the launch of the namesake shuttle at Kennedy Space Center on April 16, 1998. The Space Shuttle Columbia is commonly referred to as OV-102, for Orbiter Vehicle-102. The Shuttle has completed 24 successful flights and has traveled nearly 100 million miles. The crew of

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seven for the April 16 launch will carry the payload Neurolab and the astronauts will study the human nervous system in space. The mission will fly at an orbital inclination of 39 degrees, passing over Southern Illinois and its namesake City of Columbia.

As it flies over Columbia, the city will be displaying the Avenue of Flags and a commemorative space hologram postmark and envelope will be issued at the Columbia, IL Post Office 62236. A proclamation has also been issued by the City of Columbia, the Columbia Chamber of Commerce, the USS Columbia (SSN 771) and the Commander and Crew of the Space Shuttle Columbia Mission STS-90. The original proclamation will be stowed onboard the Space Shuttle Columbia during its mission. The citizens of Columbia have signed oversized copies of the proclamation that will be sent as a show of support to the Shuttle Columbia crew.

Eight community leaders including Mayor Lester Schneider, Ron Raeber, Curt Kopp, Roman Altgilbera, Franklin Kohler, Scott Simpson, Don Stumpf and Don Stumpf, Sr. will witness the launch as the Space Shuttle Columbia embarks on its 25th mission.

Columbia is the oldest orbiter in the Shuttle fleet and is named after the sloop captained by Robert Gray. On May 11, 1792, Gray and his crew maneuvered the Columbia past the dangerous sandbar at the mouth of a river extending more than 1,000 miles. The river was later named after the ship. Gray also led Columbia and its crew on the first American circumnavigation of the globe.

Other sailing ships have further enhanced the honor of the name Columbia, including the first US Navy ship to circle the globe. The City of Columbia also has a rich connection to the Navy and has a namesake submarine, the USS Columbia. The community was very involved in the namesake program and has participated in both launching and commissioning ceremonies.

I ask my colleagues to join me in acknowledging the City of Columbia's Space Shuttle Columbia Day and celebrating its namesake's historic 25th launch.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. XAVIER BECERRA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 30, 1998

Mr. BECERRA. Mr. Speaker, on March 27, 1998, I was unavoidably detained during two roll call votes: number 79, on agreeing to the amendment and number 80, on passage of the Forest Recovery and Protection Act. Had I been present for the votes, I would have voted "yes" on number 79 and "no" on number 80.

IN HONOR OF BASEBALL HALL-OF-FAMER LARRY DOBY

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 30, 1998

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a pioneer in ending baseball's color barrier, Larry Doby. His accomplishments in the sport have earned him a spot in Major League Baseball's prestigious Hall of Fame.

Doby, the first African-American to play in the American League, joined the Cleveland Indians in 1947. He was instrumental in the Indians' victory in the 1948 World Series, the first for the city in twenty-eight years. Doby led the American League in home runs in 1952 and 1954, hallmarks of a distinguished career in baseball.

After leaving baseball on the field, Doby served as a manager for the Chicago White Sox in 1978 and is currently special assistant to American League president Gene Budig. His election to the Hall of Fame in 1998 reflects his life-long contributions to the game of baseball.

My fellow colleagues, join me in saluting one of baseball's greats, Larry Doby—a true American hero.

INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION TO SUSPEND TEMPORARILY THE DUTY ON CERTAIN CHEMICALS

HON. MICHAEL N. CASTLE

OF DELAWARE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 30, 1998

Mr. CASTLE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce eight bills to suspend temporarily the imposition of duties on the importation of certain products.

I am pleased to introduce six bills to suspend temporarily the imposition of duties on imports of certain chemicals used in the production of pesticides. These chemicals are deltamethrin, diclofop methyl, piperonyl butoxide, resmethrin, thidiazuron and tralomethrin. By temporarily suspending the imposition of duties, these bills would help AgrEvo USA, a company located in Wilmington, Delaware, lower its cost of production and improve its competitiveness in global markets.

I am also pleased to introduce a bill to suspend temporarily the imposition of duties on imports of Pigment Red 177. Its full sub-heading number is 3204.17.0435. This high quality coloring material is imported for sale in the United States by Ciba Specialty Chemicals Corporation (Pigments Division), a company located in Newport, Delaware. By temporarily suspending the imposition of duties, this bill will reduce significantly the cost of a coloring material that is used in a wide variety of finished products.

Finally, I am pleased to introduce a bill to suspend temporarily the imposition of duties on imports of Triflusaluron Methyl. By temporarily suspending the imposition of duties, this bill will help DuPont, a company located in

Wilmington, Delaware, lower its cost of production and improve its competitiveness in global markets. I had the pleasure of introducing a bill to suspend the duty on this same chemical on June 12, 1997 through 1999. Today I introduce a bill to extend the duty suspension through 2000.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. LORETTA SANCHEZ

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 30, 1998

Ms. SANCHEZ. Mr. Speaker, due to an event in my district, I unavoidably missed roll call votes #79 and #80 on the afternoon of March 27, 1998. Had I been present I would have voted "yes" on Roll Call vote #79 and "No" on Roll Call vote #80.

THE OUTSTANDING ACHIEVEMENTS OF RABBI EDGAR GLUCK

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 30, 1998

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to call to the attention of our colleagues the outstanding record of our good friend and religious leader, Rabbi Edgar Gluck.

Rabbi Edgar Gluck is a man of exceptional qualities. His hard work and dedication has helped to make his community, New York City and the State of New York a better place. Rabbi Gluck has worked for many years in the public sector. His innovative and intelligent solutions have helped to solve many of today's most pressing problems. Each of Rabbi Gluck's numerous accomplishments have been a reflection of his earnest and profound desire to help others. It is Rabbi Gluck's selfless dedication that makes him the remarkable man he is.

Rabbi Gluck's dedication and perseverance has brought a better life to hundreds of people. Early in his long career Rabbi Gluck fought to incorporate the Hasidic Village of New Square in Rockland County, N.Y. Rabbi Gluck was faced with many obstacles including antisemitism. He petitioned and worked along side government officials and bureaucrats in hopes of helping his community. Rabbi Gluck's diligence, understanding and intelligence made the incorporation of the Village of New Square possible.

Rabbi Gluck has used his insight and intellect to bring about many meaningful changes. Rabbi Gluck has been personally responsible for our Nation's largest and fastest Volunteer Ambulance Corps. What is most remarkable about Rabbi Gluck's accomplishments is that each program, issue or organization he has worked with has involved bettering people's lives. His convictions and love for community is an example for all of us. For bringing about meaningful change.

Mr. Speaker, for my colleagues information about the Rabbi's exemplary life, I would like

to submit into the RECORD an article entitled "Rabbi Edgar Gluck: Personifying the Ideal of Service" from the Jewish Press's March 20th, 1998 edition.

[From the Jewish Press, March 20, 1998]

RABBI EDGAR GLUCK: PERSONIFYING THE IDEAL OF SERVICE

(By Jason Maoz)

Rabbi Edgar Gluck first navigated the bureaucratic maze of government as a yeshiva bocher back in the days of the Eisenhower administration in the 1950's. Forty-plus years later, in the Clinton 90's, he's still at it full force, utilizing his savvy and his skill, his contacts and his connections, working incessantly on behalf of the community.

A full and detailed account of each of Rabbi Gluck's accomplishments through the years would easily fill half this newspaper; certainly there are too many to list in this space. But it is not very difficult to appreciate the scope of his success: Just think of him the next time you see an Hatzolah ambulance racing to the scene of an accident, or the next time you pass—or use—the designated safe-site for Mincha on the New York State Thruway.

Born in Hamburg, Germany in 1936, Rabbi Edgar Gluck came to the United States at the age of two. His family settled in the Bronx, where as a young boy he attended yeshiva Ahavas Torah. In later years he would learn at Beis Medrash Elyon, Chasam Sofer Rabbinical College and Mesifita Talmudical Seminary.

It was as a talmid at Beis Medrash Elyon that Rabbi Gluck became involved in the battle to incorporate the village of New Square—a particularly fierce battle, given the prevailing anti-Jewish attitudes in neighboring communities—and learned how to deal with all manner of government officials and bureaucrats.

"I was asked by the Rosh Yeshiva to work with some other people on this issue and see if we could make any headway," Rabbi Gluck recalls. "It was a real education, getting to know about all of the various state agencies and how each differs from the other in terms of specific responsibilities. I figured out my way around Albany and made my first trip to the Governor's office—Rockefeller was just starting his first term—and we made steady progress toward achieving our goal."

It took several years and a lot of behind-the-scenes maneuvering, but in 1961 the village of New Square was finally incorporated. Rabbi Gluck saw first-hand that while the wheels of government turn slowly, they do turn; the trick is knowing how to steer.

Rabbi Gluck developed a close relationship in the early 1960's with then-Congressman John Lindsay. After Lindsay became Mayor, Rabbi Gluck was appointed Supervisor and Coordinator of Area Services, charged with overseeing nine field offices of the Mayor's Urban Task Force, the Neighborhood Conservation Bureau, and Neighborhood City Halls in Williamsburg, Boro Park and Coney Island.

"There was so much going on in New York during that period of time, the late Sixties, early Seventies," he says. "I was fortunate to be right in the middle of things, on the local neighborhood level, interacting with so many constituency groups. It helped me gain immeasurably in my knowledge of the communities that make up the city."

Rabbi Gluck continued working in city government under Mayors Beame and Koch, serving as Director of Neighborhood Conservation in the Office of Housing Preservation and Development and as city liaison to

the Port Authority Police, the U.S. Departments of Customs and Immigration, and Orthodox communities around the city.

"The Rabbi played a key role in many high-level negotiations," says a former official who worked on some of the same sensitive issues. "Racial problems, crime, health services—these were the city's biggest headaches, and Rabbi Gluck always brought to the table a cool head and an amazing amount of relevant information. I remember that people who dealt with him invariably came away with a great amount of respect for the man."

In 1979, Governor Hugh Carey named Rabbi Gluck Special Assistant to the Director at the New York Division for Youth where, working in tandem with legislators and community leaders, he helped resolve a wide range of local problems. Since 1984 he's served as Special Assistant to the Superintendent of the State Police, acting as liaison between the office of the Superintendent and state and federal lawmakers, government agencies, and private-sector organizations.

The many achievements for which Rabbi Gluck can justly take credit include the Hatzolah Volunteer Ambulance Corp., which he co-founded decades ago and which, he points out with pride, Newsweek magazine has called it the largest such organization in the country, with the fastest response time; the Mincha site on the New York Thruway, which he fought for despite fierce opposition from a number of secular organizations; and the new stipulations—agreed to by Governor Pataki at Rabbi Gluck's behest and now officially written into state contracts—that all construction crews on the Thruway work only until 12 noon on Fridays, a measure that greatly facilitates the flow of traffic up to the Catskills.

Rabbi Gluck has been instrumental in the matter of Jewish cemeteries, working to incorporate the first new Chassidic cemetery in New York State when Grand Rabbi Twersky died and a new cemetery in Monroe when the Satmar Rebbe, Rabbi Joel Teitelbaum, was niftar. He also helped increase the size of the cemetery in Mount Kisco when the Pupa Rebbe, Rabbi Grunwald, passed away.

Dennis Rapps, the executive director and general counsel at COLPA, the National Jewish Commission on Law and Public Affairs, has known Rabbi Gluck for more than 20 years. The two of them have worked closely together on a number of issues and have successfully influenced legislation, perhaps most notably the autopsy law of 1983. Mr. Rapps describes Rabbi Gluck as a "pioneer" on the matter of autopsies and how they affect the Jewish community.

"I personally know so many people," he says, "who have been helped by Rabbi Gluck on autopsies alone. This was the case before we got the law passed and it's the case even now, when there are still problems that can come up. Whether it's help to arrange for a special visa, or to get the medical examiner to release a body in time for a flight to Israel, or to make sure an autopsy is not performed on a loved one who unexpectedly dies while abroad, everyone knows Rabbi Gluck is the one to call—and they call him whenever they need him, many times in the middle of the night. He is truly a remarkable individual."

A particular source of personal satisfaction, says Rabbi Gluck, is his work with the U.S. Commission for the Preservation of America's Heritage Abroad. Starting on his own in 1984, and continuing as a member of

the Commission since 1987, he's traveled to Poland once a year for the purpose of assessing the condition of shuls and cemeteries in order to restore as many as possible.

Each stay in Poland runs about a week, and while he's there he lends a hand whichever way he can—as rabbi, chazzan, and all-around troubleshooter. He also makes trips on behalf of the Commission to cities as disparate as Moscow and Kiev, Hamburg and Prague, Jerusalem and Tel Aviv.

Rabbi Gluck has won numerous awards and citations over the years, including the U.S. Presidential Award for Community Service, presented to him by Ronald Reagan, and the Man of the Year Award of the Council of Neighborhood Organizations. Later this month, he will be the Guest of Honor and receive the Humanitarian Award at the annual Journal Dinner of the Yeshiva of Manhattan Beach.

Asked who has been the most help to him over the years, Rabbi Gluck names several elected officials, among them State Assembly Leader Sheldon Silver and U.S. Representative Benjamin Gilman (whom he describes as his closest political confidante).

But ultimately, he says, the lion's share of the credit must go to his wife, Fraidy: "She never complains about my crazy schedule, or about having to answer the phone at all hours of the night. My real help, my most invaluable advice and assistance, comes from her."

INTRODUCTION OF THE "FAMILY FRIENDLY TAX RELIEF ACT OF 1998"

HON. FRANK R. WOLF

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 30, 1998

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, it has been said that there is no greater job than to raise a child, and I believe that's true. Children are our country's greatest resource. Their stability is America's stability, because they are our future. That's why it's so important that as we think and talk about children and families, balancing work and family time, and the decisions families face about how to best care for their children, we need to have all the facts. We need to know what will work for our family. Every family is different.

Parents today are facing very tough choices. It seems like there is never enough time to spend with their children, yet they are hard-pressed to work and earn the money they need to make ends meet. American families need more options, more choices and more opportunities as they decide how to balance their work and home responsibilities.

There are a lot of reasons for these increased pressures. The American family is under great stress today. Half of all marriages end in divorce. Domestic violence is on the rise. Drug use and suicide among teens is on the rise. And now, we're seeing one of the most heartbreaking tragedies of all—kids killing other kids at our nation's schools. These are tough times for the family.

There is an added pressure, and that is that it's so expensive to raise a family these days. The latest issue of U.S. News and World Report's cover story, "The Real Cost of Raising Kids," says that one government report

showed that the cost of raising a child to age 18 has risen by 20 percent since 1960. The magazine conducted its own study to see how much it costs a typical, middle-income family today to raise a child from birth to college graduation. The answer: \$1.45 million per child.

But this figure did not take into account another reason why many families are so hard-pressed for time and money: They are weighed down with an incredible tax burden. The average American family of four used to pay about 5 percent of its income in federal taxes. According to a recent Wall Street Journal editorial, federal taxes have gone up faster than wages every year for the last five years, leaving the tax burden on families higher now than at any time since the end of World War II. While families used to pay 5 percent of the family budget in federal taxes, now that figure has ballooned to 23 percent. That doesn't even count state, local and indirect taxes. If you added those on, the tax burden on today's family would be 37 percent.

We in Congress need to help moms and dads who are struggling to make ends meet. To do nothing to help lift this incredible tax burden from off of their backs is neither fair nor right. But neither is it fair nor right to merely direct new spending to day care centers or to just expand federal programs. Let's give back to families their own hard-earned. Let them decide how to use it to meet their family's needs.

Over the past few months, I've been working with various child and family experts, child psychologists, researchers and groups and have listened to what they had to say. In February, Senator DAN COATS held a congressional symposium on child care and parenting. Other Members of Congress and I heard from 17 different experts, most of whom said the same thing: What parents want and need most is time with their kids, and what kids need and want most is time with their parents. What can we do to help parents and kids receive what they really want and need?

Today I am introducing the "Family Friendly Tax Relief Act of 1998." The \$500-per-child tax credit for families with children under the age of 17 enacted last year was a great first-step in helping our nation's families. My bill does not take anything away from these families. But what it does do is to recognize the special economic needs of families with preschool children—children ages 0 to 4—by giving these families an additional \$500 per child to help them in their care options.

If you pay income taxes, you have a child under the age of 5, and you are not currently receiving the Dependent Care Tax Credit, you would be eligible to receive this tax credit. You could receive one or the other—either the DCTC, or my tax credit—but not both. People who do not pay taxes would not be eligible to receive this tax credit because they are already receiving the Earned Income Tax Credit.

Last year's child tax credit had a technical problem regarding the Alternative Minimum Tax. There are a lot of people who are not able to receive last year's \$500-per-child tax credit, because the Alternative Minimum Tax took precedence. This is a technicality which will grow more and more pronounced over the next few years as more and more people will

have to file taxes under the AMT—not just wealthy people looking for tax shelters, but more and more middle-income people who qualify for tax credits. This was a glitch that needed adjusting. My bill will correct this problem so that more families with children will be able to receive a tax credit.

Back in January, President Clinton announced his child care proposal, much of which merely expands current government programs. It is my understanding that his proposal would cost the American taxpayer \$21 billion over five years. The cost of my legislation would be roughly the same, with one important difference—my bill gives families choices.

Now I think we need to do everything we can to help our country's moms and dads who are struggling to raise their families. But I think we could help them more if we would give them back their own money, and let them decide how to best use it to meet their family needs. My proposal will help everyone—parents who work outside the home, parents who work inside the home, parents who use commercial day care, parents who take care of their kids themselves or have relatives or friends care for their children—everyone.

I don't believe in a Washington-mandated, "one-size-fits-all" solution when it comes to child care. Let's do what is right and fair and equitable for all. Let parents decide how to best care for their children, not Washington. We shouldn't tell parents what to do. Parents want control over their own lives and their own families so they can make their own decisions and choices to be able to spend more time with their children. Let's give parents freedom and flexibility.

The Family Friendly Tax Relief Act of 1998 will allow moms and dads who are both working outside the home to take this money and use it to help pay for day care, if they use paid day care. Or, for other families who either have one parent staying home to care for their kids or have relatives, friends or neighbors helping them with child care, they could use this tax credit to help with other family budget needs. But it would be fair, giving back parents' hard-earned money, whether they worked outside or inside the home. I think it's important that whatever we do to help families, it should be fair and equitable for all. Everyone should be treated the same.

Parents know that when their kids are small, before they start going to school, they have special needs. They are the most vulnerable during the ages of 0 to 4. Parents know that these are the formative years. As child psychologist Stanley Greenspan and other researchers have observed, intimate, ongoing interactions between children and their parents are essential for the healthy growth and development of the brain and mind, particularly during this critical period of life. This kind of time and care is needed if our children are going to grow up to be reflective citizens and, ultimately, if we are going to have a cohesive, functioning society. Dr. Greenspan and other researchers have found that it is also the crucial period when a child: develops a sense of empathy, compassion, trust and relating, develops the capacity to learn, develops the ability to form language and logical communication, creativity, early types of thinking and so-

cial skills, and develops awareness, attention, self-control, and a sense of self.

It is because of the incredible importance of these early, preschool years that I am introducing this legislation. Our nation's preschool-aged children have special needs. Their parents are under tremendous pressures. We need to recognize this and help them every way we can.

And there is one more thing that I think we need to think about as policymakers. Over and over again, American parents are saying that they need more time with their kids. Moms and dads need more options, more choices and more flexibility in the workplace. Over the years I have focused my work in Congress developing what I call "family friendly" policies that give moms and dads those choices. I have sponsored legislation and have long advocated these kinds of policies for the federal government. Some of these now in effect as public law are:

1) Telecommuting. Allowing employees to work at home or at a central telecommuting center nearby equipped with a computer, phone, fax, and other office tools. That allows parents to do their jobs at home or near home and gives them more time to be with their families. The first federal telecommuting center opened several years ago in Winchester in my congressional district, and more are springing up as the idea takes hold.

2) Job Sharing. Splitting job duties to allow employees who want to work part-time the opportunity to be in the workforce and bring home a paycheck, but also to have time to spend with their families, or get an advanced degree, or take care of an aging parent, or fulfill other needs.

3) Leave Sharing. Allowing employees to donate annual leave to help a fellow employee who needs extra time off for their own health needs or to care for family members. It kindles the spirit of community by allowing employees to help out their fellow worker, and its costs the employer nothing.

4) Child Care. Providing on-site or near-site child care centers in federal buildings. It was my legislation several years back that allowed child care centers to be housed in federal buildings to help federal employees and others with child care needs.

I have also worked in Congress with others to implement for federal workers the policy of flextime—the staggering of work hours to allow one working parent to come in early while the other gets the kids off to school and comes in later. The earlybird gets off in time to be at home at the end of the school day so that the problem of "latch-key children" does not arise.

Just as we have implemented these policies in the federal workplace, I think we in Congress need to talk about and to look at what we might be able to do to encourage employers in the private sector to give these kinds of choices and options to their employees as well. Maybe we ought to provide incentives or find ways to reward companies which provide more flexibility in the workplace for their employees.

But here in Congress, let's not just expand more government programs. Let's give American families what they really want and need—their own money. Their own choices. Flexi-

bility. Options. The time has come to give all taxpaying families with children broad-based tax reductions. I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

H.R. 3583

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Family Friendly Tax Relief Act of 1998".

SEC. 2. \$1,000 CHILD TAX CREDIT FOR CHILDREN UNDER AGE 5.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 24 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (relating to child tax credit) is amended by redesignating subsections (e) and (f) as subsections (g) and (h), respectively, and by inserting after subsection (e) the following new subsection:

"(f) \$1,000 CREDIT FOR QUALIFYING CHILDREN UNDER AGE 5.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—Subsection (a) shall be applied by substituting '\$1,000' for '\$500' with respect to any qualifying child who has not attained the age of 5 as of the close of the calendar year in which the taxable year of the taxpayer begins.

"(2) COORDINATION WITH DEPENDENT CARE CREDIT.—This subsection shall apply to a taxpayer for a taxable year only if the taxpayer elects not to have section 21 apply for such year."

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Subparagraph (I) of section 6213(g)(2) of such Code is amended by striking "section 24(e)" and inserting "section 24(f)".

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to taxable years beginning after December 31, 1997.

SEC. 3. CHILD TAX CREDIT ALLOWED IN DETERMINING ALTERNATIVE MINIMUM TAX LIABILITY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subsection (a) of section 26 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by inserting "(other than the credit allowed by section 24)" after "credits allowed by this subpart".

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 24 of such Code is amended by inserting after subsection (f) (as added by section 2) the following new subsection:

"(g) LIMITATION BASED ON AMOUNT OF TAX.—The aggregate credit allowed by this section for the taxable year shall not exceed the sum of—

"(1) the taxpayer's regular tax liability for the taxable year reduced by the sum of the credits allowed by sections 21, 22, 23, 25, and 25A, plus

"(2) the tax imposed by section 55 for such taxable year."

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to taxable years beginning after December 31, 1997.

IN HONOR OF ROBERT A. POOLE

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 30, 1998

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Robert A. Poole, a man who is dedicated to his family, his country and his community. He was honored on March 28, 1998 by the Veterans of Foreign Wars for his leadership in the organization.

Robert served in the United States Army from 1968–1970 and was sent to Vietnam with

I-Core and the 101st Airborne Division in 1969. He has been active in the VFW since 1979 and is a life member of Andrew A. Bachleda Post 2850 on West 61st Street in Cleveland, Ohio. Robert served as Post Commander twice and also became active in the County Council, serving as Commander from 1989-1990. He has been involved in District Seven and was honored as a five star Cottie Commander and all state Quartermaster. Robert has served on numerous committees and has held countless chairmanships. He is currently Cuyahoga County Council Commander.

His wife, Susan, his sons, Robert, Matthew, Brian, and his grandchildren must be proud of the dedication Robert has shown to them and to his community. My fellow colleagues, please join me in recognizing a truly great American.

FAIRNESS FOR SMALL BUSINESS
AND EMPLOYEES ACT OF 1998

SPEECH OF

HON. ROBERT E. ANDREWS

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 26, 1998

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 3246) to assist small businesses and labor organizations in defending themselves against government bureaucracy; to ensure that employees entitled to reinstatement get their jobs back quickly; to protect the right of employers to have a hearing to present their case in certain representation cases; and to prevent the use of the National Labor Relations Act for the purpose of disrupting or inflicting economic harm on employers:

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Chairman, this list will be used to keep these troublemakers from interfering with the operations of companies and businesses throughout the country. The problem is, however, these troublemakers are not troublemakers at all. On this list will be working men and women who are no different from the tens of millions of working Americans who have chosen to exercise their right to organize.

This bill, therefore, affects not only the "undercover union agent" whom the proponents of this bill fear so much. It affects all working Americans by encouraging potential employers to make unsupported, unjustified, and unfair decisions about whom to hire. We as lawmakers have done much to ensure that the hiring of workers is done in a non-discriminatory and fair manner. By passing this bill, we will undo that progress and prompt a return to practices of unwarranted retribution and illegitimate blacklisting.

Mr. Chairman, I oppose the bill and urge my colleagues to join me in opposition.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

TRIBUTE TO MR. JOSEPH C.
SANDERS

HON. JAMES E. CLYBURN

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 30, 1998

Mr. CLYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of May 23, 1998 as "Joe Sanders Day" in Moncks Corner, South Carolina. Joseph C. Sanders is a successful businessman and true humanitarian. Born in the Berkeley County town of Cross, he moved to Moncks Corner at a very early age where he attended the public schools. In 1958, "Joe Cleve," as he is affectionately known, graduated from Berkeley Training High School and matriculated at South Carolina State College (State) in Orangeburg, South Carolina. Upon graduating from State in 1962 he was drafted into the United States Army and served for two years.

Joe completed his military assignment in Germany, and upon returning to the United States moved to New York City in 1964 to pursue his goal of "acquiring a piece of the American dream." He worked as a recreational leader with the Children's Aid Society, which inspired him to pursue a Master's Degree in Urban Education at Brooklyn College. It was in graduate school that Joseph Sanders developed an interest in the business sector and seized an opportunity to work as an insurance agent for the New York Insurance Company. Mr. Sander's employment with New York Life Insurance Company heightened his entrepreneurial interests, and in 1972, Mr. Sanders and a partner, Charles Baylor, founded BaySan Holding Corporation.

Mr. Sanders attributes his success and business awareness to his mother, Eliza, and lots of hard work. He credits Mrs. Addie W. Rivers, a high school teacher, Coach Ollie C. Dawson, and the late H.N. Vincent, both of South Carolina State College as professionals and friends who contributed greatly to his social, personal, and educational growth. Sanders stated, "Their interest in my personal growth created a desire within me to help others." His commitment to helping others is evident in the \$100,000 scholarships he established at Allen University, Voorhees College, Claflin College, and South Carolina State, all located in the Sixth Congressional District of South Carolina which I proudly represent in this body. He was also instrumental in the establishment of the "Dean H.N. Vincent Scholarship Fund" to honor and perpetuate the memory of Dean Vincent of South Carolina State College.

Joseph Sanders has been granted innumerable awards and citations highlighting his contributions to and concern for "Excellence in Education" at Historically Black Colleges and Universities. Allen University conferred upon Sanders a Doctorate of Humane Letters at its 116th Commencement ceremony on May 10, 1986. As a Certified Property Manager, President of Vis-Chet Holding Limited of Brooklyn, NY; and avid golfer, Joseph Sanders is presently developing an eighteen-hole golf course on a 227-acre tract of land he owns near Santee, South Carolina.

March 30, 1998

With knowledge under his belt and a proven track record, Sanders spends a great deal of time traveling and enjoying the fruits of his labor. Sanders is a member of several business organizations and is a life member and Basileus of Iota Xi Chapter of Omega Psi Phi Fraternity, Inc. He is a Golden Heritage Life member of the NAACP and a 32nd degree Prince Hall Mason. Sanders resides in Manhattan, New York and has two daughters, Vista and Conchetta, one son, Michael, and five grandchildren. Joe and I met on State's campus where we forged a friendship which we continue to enjoy today. Please join me Mr. Speaker in saluting the humanitarian efforts of Mr. Joseph C. "Joe Cleve" Sanders, and thanking the people of Moncks Corner, South Carolina for declaring the 23rd day of May, Nineteen Hundred and Ninety-Eight "Joe Sanders Day."

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. CASS BALLENGER

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 30, 1998

Mr. BALLENGER. Mr. Speaker, on Friday, March 27, I missed rollcall vote 80, final passage of H.R. 2515. Had I been present, I would have voted yea.

IN HONOR OF ARLENE RYHTER

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 30, 1998

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Arlene Ryhter for her continued service to her country and her community. Arlene was recently honored by the Veterans of Foreign Wars for her leadership in that organization.

Arlene first joined the Local Ladies Auxiliary to the VFW in 1966. She worked her way up through the ranks serving on various committees and holding several chairmanships to become President of both the Ladies Auxiliary Bedford Post 1082 and the Cuyahoga County Council. She has also served as a flag bearer and color bearer for District Seven.

In addition to her activities at the VFW, Arlene has been active in the Girl Scouts and Brownies and is an honorary Boy Scout Father in the community of Bedford, Ohio. She has also served as President of the Democratic Party in Bedford and continues to work in voting booths. Arlene also volunteers her time at local Senior Citizen Centers and Veterans Hospitals.

My fellow colleagues, please join me in recognizing Arlene Ryhter, a model American of whom her family and her community can be proud.

March 30, 1998

SOUTH GLENS FALLS HIGH
SCHOOL MARATHON DANCE
CELEBRATES 21 YEARS OF VOL-
UNTEERISM

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 30, 1998

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, these days, young people are often discounted as self-absorbed and apathetic about the problems facing others in their community and society at large. The students at South Glens Falls High School in my congressional district in upstate New York prove that this stereotype does not universally apply. Over the past twenty-one years, the remarkable students of South High have raised over \$400,000 for local individuals and projects, dedicating their time and effort to making life easier for their less fortunate neighbors.

On March 6-7, 1998, South Glens Falls High School held its 21st annual Marathon Dance. Under a spinning ball and colored lights, 243 high school students danced for twenty-seven hours, with family and friends looking on in the special t-shirts which they had bought in support of the students' efforts. When it was over, the jubilant young people celebrated the highest total in two decades of the Marathon, as the announcement came that the dance had raised \$54,000 through direct pledge money and other sources in the community, including a church benefit breakfast. Another year's worth of tremendous effort has resulted in yet another astounding success.

The impressive amount of money raised will reach several charitable destinations. First, a new van will be purchased for a local citizen with multiple sclerosis, which will allow her to travel as needed to attend to her daily activities. The remaining funds will be divided between donations to a medical mission which aids the impoverished in Guatemala, a fund used to help local families at holiday time, and a fund dedicated to supporting a local youngster who is fighting Pompe's Disease. Through their hard work and determination, the students of South High help to ensure that others, both within and far from their community, know that they are not alone in coping with the travails of their daily lives.

Mr. Speaker, the efforts of South High's students stand as an example of how young people can and should give back to their community. These remarkable young people have shown just how vibrant the spirit of volunteerism remains in the small towns and cities of upstate New York, and I am proud to count them among my neighbors. With that in mind, Mr. Speaker, I ask that all members join me in paying tribute to the students of South Glens Falls High School on the occasion of their 21st Annual Dance Marathon. Their success has been truly spectacular, and, considering their dedication to these selfless pursuits, I know will be duplicated or even eclipsed in the years to come.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

TRIBUTE TO ALDO VAGNOZZI

HON. SANDER M. LEVIN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 30, 1998

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to day to join in the celebration of uniquely talented and dedicated citizen of Michigan, Aldo Vagnozzi.

He has had an unusually long and distinguished career in journalism. For about one-half of a century, his beat has been the lives and interest of working families of Michigan. With the AFL-CIO in Michigan, he has dedicated himself to providing hundreds of thousands of Michigan workers with information about key aspects of their labors and the broader issues that affect the well-being of their families. While he served as editor, he was indeed a working journalist reflecting his personal concerns about working families reading his reports and comments. He became a model in Michigan and beyond.

His strong beliefs were combined with modesty, a sense of goodwill and respect for the beliefs of others. They helped propel him into elective office with support from people of a wide array of political ideologies and backgrounds. As the first directly elected Mayor of his home city of suburban Farmington Hills, Michigan, he as helped build and strengthen that fast-growing community.

Also Vagnozzi can leave his position as editor of the Detroit Labor News with a sense of major accomplishment and pride. Like so many others, I have been privileged to know him and his family over several decades and join all who gather to pay tribute to him on April 1 in wishing him the best of luck in the years ahead.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. HAROLD E. FORD, JR.

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 30, 1998

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, on the dates of March 25-27, 1998, I missed votes due to official travel with the President's delegation to Africa.

On March 25, 1998, Rollcall No. 68, H.R. 2589, Copyright Term Extension Act—Licensing Fee Exemption, by Mr. MCCOLLUM, R-FI, amendment to Sensenbrenner amendment, I would have voted aye.

On March 25, 1998, Rollcall No. 69, H.R. 2589, Copyright Term Extension Act—Licensing Fee Exemption, by Mr. SENSENBRENNER, R-WI, amendment, I would have voted nay.

On March 25, 1998, Rollcall No. 70, H.R. 2578, Visa Waiver Pilot Program—Refusal Rate, by Mr. POMBO, R-CA, amendment, I would have voted aye.

On March 25, 1998, Rollcall No. 71, H.R. 2578, Visa Waiver Pilot Program—Passage, I would have voted aye.

On March 26, 1998, Rollcall No. 72, H.R. 3310, Small Business Paperwork Reduction Act Amendments—Waiver Policies, by Mr. KUCINICH, D-Ohio, amendment, I would have voted aye.

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On March 26, 1998, Rollcall No. 73, H.R. 3310, Small Business Paperwork Reduction Act Amendments—Waiver Policies, by Mr. MCINTOSH, R-Indiana, amendment, I would have voted nay.

On March 26, 1998, Rollcall No. 74, H.R. 3310, Small Business Paperwork Reduction Act Amendments—Passage, I would have voted nay.

On March 26, 1998, Rollcall No. 75, H.R. 385, waiving points of order against conference report on H.R. 1757 (State Department Authorization)—Agreeing to the Resolution, I would have voted nay.

On March 26, 1998, Rollcall No. 76, H. Res. 393, providing for the consideration of H.R. 3246 (Fairness for Small Business and Employees Act)—Agreeing to the Resolution, I would have voted nay.

On March 26, 1998, Rollcall No. 77, H.R. 3246, Fairness for Small Business and Employees Act—Job Applicant Protection, by Mr. GOODLING, R-Penn, amendment, I would have voted aye.

On March 26, 1998, Rollcall No. 78, H.R. 3246, Fairness for Small Business and Employees Act—Passage, I would have voted nay.

On March 27, 1998, Rollcall No. 79, H.R. 2515, Forest Recovery and Protection Act—Roads, by Mr. BOEHLERT, R-NY, amendment, I would have voted aye.

On March 27, 1998, Rollcall No. 80, H.R. 2515, Forest Recovery and Protection Act—Passage, I would have voted nay.

FAMINE IN NORTH KOREA

HON. TONY P. HALL

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 30, 1998

Mr. HALL of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring a grave situation to the attention of my colleagues.

As we hurry away to recess, we all have many things on our minds. But by the time we return in a few weeks, millions of people halfway around the world will be facing the worse famine to threaten any people since a million died in Ethiopia a decade ago.

That experience seared all who witnessed that famine's horror. And, as many of our colleagues know, it transformed me in a fundamental way. I went to Ethiopia just before the world learned what was happening there and watched a dozen children die in a single day. Since then, I have seen other famines, and genocides, and humanitarian disasters, and I have committed myself to doing whatever can be done to ease the suffering of the innocent people who always are the first to die.

In North Korea, there are millions of such people—innocent Koreans who don't know anything about their government's international reputation, who don't follow the twists and turns of the peace talks, who simply want to eat. They have been plagued by successive crop failures due to floods and a drought, natural disasters that have compounded the man-made ones that we all know well.

Now, they are out of food. Agriculture experts from the United Nations and seasoned

aid workers from dozens of organizations agree that food stocks will not last beyond late April. And people inside North Korea now say that storehouses in a growing number of villages already are empty.

Wherever blame for the famine that threatens the lives of so many Koreans lies, their only hope for survival is with the aid of private individuals and the contributions of governments. Korean-Americans, people of faith, and thousands of others are joining an initiative launched in South Korea to remember the people of North Korea during a world day of fasting and prayer that begins on April 24.

The list of organizations who have joined together in support of this one-day fast is an impressive one. Presbyterians, Methodists, National Council of Churches, Lutherans, Christian Reformed, and other churches are involved. United Way, Bread for the World, Mercy Corps, World Vision, ADRA, the U.S. Committee for UNICEF, Holt International, Food for the Hungry—the list is a long one, and growing. And Korean-Americans have been at the forefront, with the initiative endorsed by the Korean American Sharing Movement, the Korea Society, and others.

I urge my colleagues to join us on April 24. Candlelight vigils are planned in communities around the United States, Canada, and South Korea to help alert the world that this silent famine is claiming many people who are outside the range of TV cameras. The Council on Foreign Relations, one of the most respected organizations in our country, recently estimated that a million people already have died in North Korea, based on its evaluation of the numerous reports of famine deaths.

We can be proud of the United States for what it has done to help the ordinary people of North Korea. The military, the elites—those people always eat in any crisis. But our country has stood up for the little people, leading the international response to this crisis and insisting that the food is monitored to ensure that it does not end up in the military or government's hands. We have been joined in this by our allies, but there are alarming signs that they are imposing a political agenda on humanitarian aid.

The European Union has just announced that it will not contribute food to North Korea, complaining that reform has not come quickly enough. Most people agree that North Korea must change, but few would starve a nation's citizens to try to change its government's ways.

Japan continues to use food as a weapon, letting millions of people just across the channel starve while it presses for answers about several Japanese people it charges North Korean spies abducted during the past 20 years. Its stinginess is particularly appalling because Japan is now paying \$380 million just to store its surplus rice. To put that sum into perspective, the cost of storage alone is roughly equal to the total amount of humanitarian aid the United Nations has requested.

And China shows no sign that it will change its pattern of donating food to North Korea without any assurance that it will reach the people who are suffering.

I hope that our country will continue to lead the way in providing humanitarian aid, and that our example will spur others to do the

right thing. A century ago, Ireland's famine claimed a million people—while just across the channel, the superpower of the 1800s ate well. History judged Britain harshly for its failure to act, and I doubt it will be more forgiving of Japan and others who ignore the clear evidence that ordinary people in North Korea are starving today. It is not enough that we live in a country that is responding more humanely than others. We all have plenty to eat, so much that few of us ever feels hunger's pangs. On April 24, I hope that you will join with me in sharing that experience.

I know from firsthand experience that the survivors of any crisis remember those who helped them, and they never forget those who found an excuse to do nothing, or do too little, to save their families and friends. The people of North Korea are beyond the reach of TV cameras, beyond the reach—so far—of democracy, almost beyond hope as they head into six months with no food supply.

But they are not beyond our prayers. On April 24, please join me and thousands of others in praying and fasting for the ordinary people of North Korea.

**BROOKLYN YOUNG WOMAN WINS
NATIONAL SEVENTEEN/COVER
GIRL VOLUNTEERISM AWARD**

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 30, 1998

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I am very pleased that one of my constituents, La-Kee-A Lowry, a 21-year-old young lady from Brooklyn, New York will be honored tomorrow as one of the six top winners in the first annual Seventeen/Cover Girl Volunteerism Awards.

Growing up in a Brooklyn housing project, La-Kee-A found a sanctuary in her public library, heading there after school and remaining until closing time. One day she arrived at the library to find a sign announcing it was being shut down due to budget cuts. Horrified, La-Kee-A moved immediately to action. She started a local petition, collected over 1500 signatures, and organized her classmates to write letters to the White House. She appealed to elected officials in her area and at one point even staged a sit-in in front of the library. Local gang members threatened La-Kee-A and her grandmother, who largely raised her, begged her to just "let it go". But La-Kee-A prevailed and the library remained open. Today, La-Kee-A helps others reap the benefits of her work by, among other endeavors, working with children to spread the pleasures of reading.

La-Kee-A is a young woman who demonstrated through pride and courage that young people can make a difference. I am proud that Seventeen and Cover Girl have recognized her important contributions to the Brooklyn community. Their efforts to reward the positive actions of young women are highly commendable and should be replicated by others. La-Kee-A is truly an example for young people everywhere that volunteerism can make a difference in their communities. Con-

gratulations, La-Kee-A for your courage and for showing the world that young people can make important contributions if they are simply willing to stand up for their beliefs.

IN HONOR OF TONY GEORGE

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 30, 1998

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor a great American. Tony George is an entrepreneur, a civic leader and a family man who has, over his lifetime, made a deep impression on Cleveland, Ohio.

Tony is known around Cleveland for his chain of sports bars, Slam Jams, and his new restaurant, the Harry Buffalo opening on April 6, 1998. All of Cleveland flocks to Tony's restaurants, and he has served host to some of America's luminaries. His fine establishment has been patronized by the Honorable William William J. Clinton and Donna Shalala, Secretary of the Department of Health and Human Services.

Born in Cleveland in 1957 to Arab-American immigrant parents, Tony George is a hard-working, innovative and personable man. His sweet demeanor and generosity spring from deep within him. He is a man who has known adversity and has overcome it.

When he was just seventeen, Tony's father passed away, leaving Tony, his five sisters and mother. Tony grew up quickly. He assumed the responsibility of maintaining his father's business. He continued where his father left off to provide for the family. Tony also handled all of the family's finances. He even managed to finish school, graduating from St. Edward's High School. Tony's ability to put family values into effective action made it possible for his sisters to grow up and mature into fine individuals.

Tony is raising his own family in Fairview Park, Ohio with his wife, Christine. Their five children are fine young people: Joseph, Bobby, Justin, Krystle, and Jonathon.

Tony George is a man who does so much for so many people. Cleveland and all those who know him around the country are fortunate to have such a man among us.

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 Tuesday, March 31, 1998, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

APRIL 1

- 9:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Military Construction Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1999 for military construction, focusing on the Department of Defense's Base Realignment and Closure Commission's (BRAC) environmental programs. SD-138
- Governmental Affairs
To hold hearings on the nomination of Melvin R. Wright, to be an Associate Judge of the Superior Court of the District of Columbia. SD-342
- Labor and Human Resources
Business meeting, to mark up S. 1754, to consolidate and authorize funds for health professions and minority and disadvantaged health professions and disadvantaged health education programs, proposed legislation authorizing funds for programs of the Higher Education Act, and to consider pending nominations. SD-430
- 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
- Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Business meeting, to mark up proposed legislation to reform and restructure the process by which tobacco products are manufactured, marketed, and distributed, to prevent the use of tobacco products by minors, and to redress the adverse health effects of tobacco use. SH-216
- 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
- Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs
Financial Services and Technology Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine how identity theft contributes to electronic crime. SD-538
- Finance
Business meeting, to continue markup of proposed legislation to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to restructure and reform the Internal Revenue Service. SD-215
- Governmental Affairs
To hold hearings to examine the Year 2000 computer transition. SD-342

- Judiciary
Antitrust, Business Rights, and Competition Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine airline competition and pricing. SD-226
- 10:30 a.m.
Indian Affairs
Business meeting, to mark up S. 1797, to reduce tobacco use by Native Americans and to make the proposed tobacco settlement applicable to tobacco-related activities on Indian lands, and S. 1279, proposed Indian Employment Training and Related Services Demonstration Act, and to consider the nomination of Katherine L. Archuleta, of Colorado, to be a Member of the Institute of American Indian and Alaska Native Culture and Arts Development; to be followed by hearings on proposed legislation to revise the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act of 1988. SH-216
- 1:30 p.m.
Environment and Public Works
To hold hearings to examine indoor air quality and involuntary exposure to environmental tobacco smoke or second-hand smoke in the workplace and in homes. SD-406
- 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-192
- 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.
Select on Intelligence
To hold closed hearings on intelligence matters. SH-219
- 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.
Appropriations
Treasury, Postal Service, and General Government Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1999 for the Executive Office of the President. SD-192
- Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs
To resume hearings to examine implications of the recent Supreme Court decision concerning credit union membership. SD-538
- Energy and Natural Resources
To hold hearings to examine the status of Puerto Rico. SH-216
- Small Business
To resume hearings on the President's proposed budget request for fiscal year

- 1999 for the Small Business Administration. SR-428A
- 10:00 a.m.
Foreign Relations
Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine the economic and political situation in India. SD-419
- Judiciary
Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business. SD-226
- Labor and Human Resources
To hold hearings to examine the extent of chlorofluorocarbon in the atmosphere. SD-430
- 2:00 p.m.
Judiciary
Administrative Oversight and the Courts Subcommittee
Business meeting, to mark up S. 1301, to provide for consumer bankruptcy protection, and S. 1352, to amend Rule 30 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure to restore the stenographic preference for depositions. SD-226

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
- Labor and Human Resources
Children and Families Subcommittee
To resume hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds through fiscal year 2002 for the Head Start program. 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-192

APRIL 28

10:00 a.m.
Labor and Human Resources
To hold hearings to examine reading and literacy initiatives.
SD-430

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.
Labor and Human Resources
To hold hearings to examine proposed legislation relating to assistive technology.
SD-430

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

10:00 a.m.
Labor and Human Resources
Public Health and Safety Subcommittee
To resume hearings to examine the role of the Agency for Health Care Policy Research in health care quality.
SD-430

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 for the awarding of concession con-

tracts 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

CANCELLATIONS

MARCH 31

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

2:30 p.m.
Judiciary
Immigration Subcommittee
Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.
SD-226

POSTPONEMENTS

APRIL 1

9:30 a.m.
Indian Affairs
To hold oversight hearings on barriers to credit and lending in Indian country.
SR-485

APRIL 2

10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Transportation Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine airline ticketing practices.
SD-138