

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

INTRODUCTION OF THE TEEN TOBACCO USE PREVENTION ACT OF 1998

HON. FRED UPTON

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 14, 1998

Mr. UPTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of legislation that I am introducing to address a very serious and growing problem in this country—tobacco use by our youth. I have long been concerned about the increasing number of teens—and increasingly younger teens—who start smoking every year. Every day, 3,000 teens begin smoking. Teenagers typically begin to smoke at 14½ and become daily smokers before age 18. We know that if individuals do not start smoking as teenagers, they will probably never smoke. For many thousands of Americans, discouraging teens from tobacco use and making it much more difficult for them to purchase tobacco products is literally a matter of life and death.

That is why I am introducing the "Teen Tobacco Use Prevention Act of 1998." This legislation amends the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to keep tobacco products out of the hands of our nation's children, strengthen warning labels, and restrict tobacco product advertisements. Specifically, the legislation includes the following provisions:

1. Content and warning labels. Requires more complete product constituent labeling and increases the number, prominence, and strength of tobacco product warning labels on packages and print ads. Includes the requirement that the FDA promulgate a rule governing the testing, reporting, and disclosure of tobacco smoke constituents that the Agency determines the public should be informed of to protect public health. Prohibits the advertising of cigarettes and little cigars on media subject to FCC jurisdiction.

2. Statement of intended use. Requires manufacturers, distributors, and retailer advertising of tobacco products to include, after the product name, a statement of intended use as specified in the bill. For cigarettes, for example, the intended use statement is: "Cigarettes—A Dangerous Tobacco Product Intended For Use Only By Persons 18 or Older."

3. Vending machine sales. Prohibits the sale of cigarettes or smokeless tobacco products from vending machines, except in those locations in which the retailer or operator ensures that no person younger than 18 years of age is present or permitted to enter at any time. Includes a provision requiring the FDA to monitor compliance with the vending provisions for two years and to propose additional restrictions if there is evidence that young people are continuing to purchase tobacco products from vending machines.

4. Minimum age. Prohibits the sale or distribution of tobacco products to anyone younger than 18 years of age. Permits states to set a higher age. Requires retailers to verify that purchasers are 18 or older by checking identification that includes the bearer's date of birth and photograph for anyone 26 years of age or younger. Includes civil monetary penalties for the sale of tobacco products to minors. For the first offense, the FDA will send a letter to the violator describing the law, describing the violation, and describing the potential liability facing the retailer for subsequent violations. For the second violation, the penalty shall be \$250. For the third, \$500. The penalty will double in size for each subsequent violation.

5. Enforcement. States are required to strictly enforce restrictions on sales to minors and report annually on their progress in reducing such sales and the strategies they are or will be using. States are required to conduct random, unannounced inspections to ensure compliance. If states fail to comply, the Secretary is authorized to reduce their Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment allotments.

6. Individual cigarettes and packages of less than 20. Prohibits sales or distribution of either.

7. Sampling. Prohibits.

8. Distribution through the mail. Prohibits the distribution of tobacco products through the mail, except for mail order sales subject to proof of age requirements. Manufacturers or others who wish to distribute tobacco products through the mail must first file with the Secretary of HHS for approval of the system they will use to ensure that these products will go only to persons 18 years of age or older. The Secretary will review these sales after two years to determine whether minors are obtaining tobacco products through the mail. Imposes the same penalties as those imposed for sales to minors.

9. Tobacco product use reduction targets. Requires the Secretary of HHS to establish a benchmark rate of current tobacco use by children and adolescents, measure youth tobacco product use annually, and report this information to Congress three years from the date of enactment, together with recommendations for additional recommendations if rates are not substantially declining (declining at a rate that would produce a 35 percent or greater reduction in the rate of youth tobacco use five years from the date of enactment; at least 50 percent by the seventh year; and at least 80 percent by the tenth year).

10. Effective Date. January 1, 1999.

Mr. Speaker, I am introducing this legislation because I believe that reducing teens' access to tobacco products and desire to use them must be at the heart of any tobacco initiatives we consider this year. I am very open to suggestions for improvements in the legislation I am introducing today, and I am most interested in working with my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to pass meaningful tobacco

control and reform legislation in this session of Congress.

CAMPAIGN FINANCE REFORM

HON. RON KIND

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 14, 1998

Mr. KIND. Mr. Speaker, today was to be the day that the House of Representatives was to debate campaign finance reform, but we are not. The leadership of the House has broken another promise to the people of this nation. It is time to allow a vote on this important issue.

In an election this last Tuesday in Nebraska the voters rejected the candidate who ran a negative campaign, in support of the candidate who ran a positive issue oriented campaign. Hopefully the voters around the nation will reject these negative campaigns in favor of honest open discussion of the issues. We can help the process by reforming our campaign finance system. That won't happen if we are never allowed a vote on the floor of the House.

I hope that next week the leadership finally keeps its word and allows a vote on campaign finance reform. The people of this nation are hungry for clean campaigns and clean elections and it is our responsibility to pass campaign finance reform now.

INTRODUCTION OF THE ADMINISTRATION'S WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT ACT OF 1998

HON. BUD SHUSTER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 14, 1998

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, today I'm pleased to introduce by request the administration's Water Resources Development Act of 1998 (or WRDA 98). The proposed constitutes the Department of the Army's Civil Works legislative program for the Second Session of the 105th Congress.

The Transportation and Infrastructure Committee works very closely with the administration, particularly the Army Corps of Engineers and the office of the Assistant Secretary of the Army (Civil Works), to ensure that the Nation's largest water resources program is effective and responsive to current and future needs. The Committee welcomes the transmittal of this proposal to Congress as a sign of good faith and genuine interest in facilitating the enactment of a WRDA 98 before the year's end.

The Committee has held three hearings on proposals for a WRDA 98. We intend to look very closely at the administration's bill, request

● 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.

from our Congressional colleagues, and recommendations from public witnesses and other interested parties. The intent is then to introduce and move through the Committee a bipartisan, widely supported bill.

The administration's bill, which we introduce by request today, has numerous provisions that should be supported. At the same time, I must emphasize that some of the bill's projects and programmatic proposals raise serious questions and, in some circles, strong opposition. I look forward to working closely with my colleagues and the administration to ensure that a WRDA 98 can move swiftly through the Congress and become law before the year's end.

IN RECOGNITION OF FOOD ALLERGY AWARENESS WEEK

HON. NITA M. LOWEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 14, 1998

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize Food Allergy Awareness Week.

My colleagues, 5 to 8 million Americans suffer from food allergies. Five percent of all children are food allergic and hundreds of Americans die every year from food allergies.

And the number of food allergy sufferers is increasing. Indeed among children, allergy to nuts has skyrocketed in just the last twenty years alone.

Indeed, I have spoken to many constituents—young and old alike—who have shared with me their terrible experiences with allergies. I will never forget hearing the harrowing tale of a five year old rushed to the hospital in anaphylactic shock after inadvertently eating a nut.

Tragically, there is no cure for food allergies. That is why it is so critical that we invest more resources in allergy research and prevention programs.

As a member of the Appropriations subcommittee that funds the National Institutes of Health, I will be working hard with my colleagues this year to increase funding for biomedical research so that we can find a cure for food allergies. We must also invest more in public awareness and prevention programs at the CDC and FDA so that restaurants and food processors become more sensitive to the health needs of their consumers and customers.

I look forward to working with my colleagues to address this serious health problem so that we can find a cure for allergies in our lifetimes.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. LAMAR S. SMITH

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 14, 1998

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Mr. Speaker, yesterday during Roll Call Vote 146, I voted aye believing that I was supporting Congresswoman ROUKEMA'S amendment #19 when in fact the

vote was on Congressman LEACH'S amendment that I opposed. Please let the record reflect that I intended to vote no on Congressman LEACH'S amendment (Rollcall Vote No. 146), and aye on Congresswoman ROUKEMA'S amendment #19 (Rollcall Vote No. 147).

TEACHER INVESTMENT AND ENHANCEMENT ACT

HON. ELTON GALLEGLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 14, 1998

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, today I will introduce the Teacher Investment and Enhancement Act (TIE Act) along with my colleagues STEVE HORN, ZOE LOFGREN and RON PAUL to encourage secondary teachers to go back and take college courses in their fields of teaching.

While it is important to know how to teach, it is equally if not more important to know what you are teaching. This was proven, unfortunately, with the disappointing outcome of U.S. 12th graders in the Third International Math and Science Study (TIMSS). Our 12th graders out-performed only two countries—Cyprus and South Africa—out of 21 countries in math and science. Education Secretary Richard Riley attributed this to the fact that "too many science and math teachers are teaching out-of-field."

The TIE Act would increase the Lifetime Learning Tax Credit for tuition expenses for the continuing education of secondary teachers in their fields of teaching.

We need to ensure teachers are well-educated. How can we expect our children to learn a subject if their teachers are not knowledgeable in the subjects themselves? We simply cannot. Offering more education opportunities for our teachers is an investment in our children and one we cannot afford not to take. I strongly encourage my colleagues to cosponsor this important piece of legislation and work for its passage.

RATIFY THE COMPREHENSIVE TEST BAN TREATY

HON. ELIZABETH FURSE

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 14, 1998

Ms. FURSE. Mr. Speaker, in light of the appalling underground nuclear testing in India, I submit the following editorial "What Did We Tell You" written by former Senator Mark O. Hatfield and former Representative Mike Kopetski. I would like to join my former colleagues in urging the Senate to ratify the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty.

WHAT DID WE TELL YOU?

INDIA'S TESTS OF NUCLEAR BOMBS PROVE THE NEED FOR TEST BAN TREATY

(By Mark O. Hatfield and Michael J. Kopetski)

The U.S. Senate has an historic opportunity to help shut the door on the most threatening menace to Americans: the risk of a renewed nuclear weapons arms race with Russia and China, and the proliferation of

nuclear weapons. This lingering danger was dramatically illustrated on Monday when India conducted three nuclear tests at its Pokhra test site.

These tests are certain to alarm neighboring Pakistan and China, both of whom possess nuclear weapons of their own, and heighten tensions in this volatile region of the world. In order to reduce these risks, the Senate has the responsibility to promptly consider and ratify the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty.

Forty years ago this month, President Dwight D. Eisenhower recognized the value of stopping nuclear testing by initiating formal discussions with the Soviets for a "discontinuance of all nuclear weapons tests." His effort, unfortunately, fell short; but with the end of the Cold War, new opportunities and even stronger reasons for the test ban have emerged.

The collapse of America's old rival created the possibility of dramatically reducing the risk of a conflict involving nuclear weapons—a possibility that still threatens each and every American. In 1991, Presidents George Bush and Mikhail Gorbachev decided to seize the opportunity to reduce the nuclear danger. They signed a new strategic nuclear arms reduction agreement. President Bush took our nuclear-armed bombers off alert and withdrew most U.S. tactical nuclear weapons. President Gorbachev instituted a temporary halt to Soviet nuclear weapons testing.

While serving the people of Oregon as members of Congress, the two of us responded by introducing legislation to match the Soviet nuclear test moratorium with a one-year U.S. testing halt. We believed that it was—and still is—vital that the United States, as the world's pre-eminent power, set an example so that we can persuade other nations to refrain from acquiring nuclear weapons, and avoid giving any nuclear power reason to resume testing.

Later, in 1992, our legislation gained broad support and was strengthened to require the initiation of negotiations on a global ban on nuclear weapon test explosions. In 1993, President Clinton extended the U.S. moratorium on nuclear testing. In 1996, negotiations on the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty were completed. It has been signed by 149 nations, including all five nuclear weapon states. In September 1997, the president sent the treaty to the U.S. Senate for its approval.

The questions debated in 1992 are similar to the questions about the treaty in 1998: Can we verify the reliability of our nuclear arsenal without testing? Can we enforce a global ban on nuclear tests? What happens if America fails to act or approve the test ban?

The answer is the same as it was in 1992: A nuclear test ban is clearly in America's national security interest.

The U.S. nuclear weapons arsenal is well-tested. We have conducted 2,046 nuclear tests—more than 1,000 in the atmosphere. The United States possesses the most advanced, accurate and deadly nuclear arsenal in the world. Since the nuclear test moratorium of 1992, our nuclear weapons laboratories have maintained the safety and reliability of the U.S. nuclear weapons without nuclear testing. The directors of the three national nuclear weapons laboratories, as well as leading independent nuclear weapon scientists, have determined that the remaining arsenal can be maintained through non-nuclear tests and evaluations.

Given the overwhelming nuclear capability of the United States, the Test Ban Treaty is

clearly in our national interest. It would make it much more difficult for other countries with advanced nuclear weapons to produce new and even more threatening ones. It also would help stop nuclear proliferation by deterring, if not preventing, any nation from developing sophisticated nuclear weapons that can be delivered by ballistic missiles. With the Test Ban Treaty in place, no would-be violator could be confident that a test nuclear explosion could escape detection.

Failure to act on the Test Ban Treaty this year would severely undermine U.S. leadership efforts to stop the spread of nuclear weapons. In 1995, the United States and other nuclear nations promised to deliver on the Test Ban Treaty in exchange for the indefinite extension of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty. It is a good deal that must be honored.

The Test Ban Treaty enjoys broad support. If the Senate is allowed to vote on the treaty this year, it would likely win the 67 votes needed for ratification. Current and past U.S. military leaders support the treaty, including Gen. Colin Powell and three other former chairmen of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. The public also strongly supports a permanent end to nuclear testing. A September 1997 national opinion poll revealed that 70 percent of the public wants the Senate to approve the treaty; only 13 percent oppose it.

Unfortunately, the leadership of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee is preventing the full Senate from considering the treaty. The committee needs to be persuaded to send the Test Ban Treaty to the Senate floor.

In the interest of a safer America and a more secure world, senators who recognize the risk of nuclear proliferation and the value of the test ban must provide the leadership necessary to allow the Senate to debate and vote on the treaty this year.

The time for nuclear testing is over. The time to approve the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty is now.

INTRODUCTION OF THE ESTATE AND GIFT TAX RATE REDUCTION ACT

HON. JENNIFER DUNN

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 14, 1998

Ms. DUNN. Mr. Speaker, it's been said that only with our government are you given a "certificate at birth, a license at marriage and a bill at death." Today I am introducing the Estate and Gift Tax Rate Reduction Act which seeks to phase-down the onerous death tax. Each death tax rate will be reduced by five percentage points every year, until the highest rate bracket—55%—reaches zero in 2009. As these rates are lowered to zero, more and more families will no longer be forced to give the family savings to Uncle Sam and the family business will be saved.

One of the most compelling aspects of the American dream is to make life better for your children and loved ones. Yet, the current tax treatment of individuals and families at death is so onerous that when one dies, their children are many times forced to sell and turn over more than half of their inheritance just to pay the taxes. It takes place at

an agonizing time for the family; when families should be grieving for a loved one, with friends and relatives, rather than spending painful hours with lawyers and bureaucrats.

By confiscating between 37% and 55%, the estate tax punishes life-long habits of savings, discourages entrepreneurship and capital formation, penalizes families, and has an enormous negative effect on other tax revenues. Americans today are living longer and enjoying their retirement. At a time when this Congress is discussing the future of Social Security, and how to personalize and modernize the system, we also need to encourage private investment. We should be encouraging people to plan for their future with retirement plans and IRAs, rather than encouraging reckless spending and a me-first attitude. This country was born on the promise of hope and opportunity, and by taxing families and businesses at their most agonizing time, we destroy their hope for the future.

By today's tax system, it is easier and cheaper to sell a business before death rather than try to pass it on after. More than 70% of family business and farms do not survive through the second generation. 9 out of 10 successors whose family-owned businesses failed within three years of the principal owner's death said trouble paying estate taxes contributed to the company's demise. For family owned business, this is a tax just because the business is changing ownership due to the death of an owner.

Aside from being a source of revenue, another express purpose of the estate tax was to break up large concentrations of wealth. 75 years later, however, reality suggests that rather than being an important means for promoting equal economic opportunity, the estate tax is in fact a barrier to economic advancement for people of all economic circumstances. It unduly burdens individual sacrifice to gain savings and investment, compared with consumptive uses of income. It impedes the upward mobility of labor by stifling productivity, wage growth, and employment opportunities. In effect, the death tax, which was established to redistribute wealth, hurts those it was meant to help—namely, America's working men and women. When small businesses close their doors, loyal employees lose their jobs.

The saying goes that death and taxes are the only certainties in life. I believe it is ridiculous that the government force the American people to deal with both on the same day. Families should be allowed—and encouraged—to save for future generations. I invite my colleagues to join JOHN TANNER and me in our bi-partisan effort to reduce this detrimental and cruel tax.

IN HONOR OF THE FAIRFAX CITY PROFESSIONAL FIREFIGHTERS AND PARAMEDICS ASSOCIATION, LOCAL 2702

HON. THOMAS M. DAVIS

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 14, 1998

Mr. DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, on May 16, 1998, the Fairfax City Professional Fire-

fighters and Paramedics Association, Local 2702, is celebrating their 20th Anniversary. No matter what the emergency is, their members are committed to providing outstanding emergency services to those in need. They are dedicated to fulfilling their organization's goals of saving lives, preserving property and the environment and ensuring the health and safety of our community.

Local 2702 was officially chartered on May 16, 1979 as a local union of the International Association of Fire Fighters. The 22 charter members were: Dennis Rubin, Larry Retzer, John Boon, Joel Hendelman, Mike Kalasanckas, John Long, Dwaine McCollum, Donald Barklage, Jr., Robert Keith Cunningham, Joseph Toy, Thomas Schwartz, Jeffery Sheriff, Joseph Bailey, George Brown, Charles Johnson, George Klumph, William Burris, Kenneth Hill, Dennis Rust and Gary Jones.

Since their inception, they have been led by strong leadership focused on ensuring that their department has the personnel and resources to safely and efficiently perform their jobs of helping the public. Dennis Rubin, John Boon, Ken Hahn, Richard Miller, Joel Hendelman, Frank Hall, and Jay Callan have served as President. Today, President Adrian Munday leads Local 2702 in serving the needs of the City of Fairfax's 20,000 residents.

The members of local 2702 respond to an astounding 8,000 fire and emergency calls a year. That's an average of 22 calls a day, which equals to almost one call per hour.

When not answering calls for help, Local 2702's members spend countless hours in the community teaching fire prevention, CPR, and other safety courses, conducting home safety inspections, installing fire detectors, and conducting child safety seat inspections. Furthermore, they support several charities, such as: Aluminum Cans for Burned Children, Muscular Dystrophy Association's Fill The Boot Campaign, Cub Scouts and Boy Scouts of America, Fairfax Little League, Braddock Road Youth Clubs, the International Association Fire Fighter's Fallen Fire Fighter Fund, and Heros Inc.

Local 2702 also answers the call for help from other Fire Departments in need around the country during times of crises. Last year, when North Dakota was devastated by rushing waters of a terrible flood, Local 2702 spent several days running calls for many of their fire departments so their fire fighters could return to their homes to be with their families and salvage their homes. When Hurricane Andrew touched down in Homestead, Florida, Local 2702 collected clothes and helped rebuild homes in this ransacked area. After the tragic bombing of Oklahoma City, Local 2702 provided financial assistance to families with children injured by the blast.

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of my colleagues in the House of Representatives, I salute these heroes of public service. For all their extraordinary services, we owe the members of Local 2702 a debt of gratitude.

TRIBUTE TO MARJORIE LANSING

HON. LYNN N. RIVERS

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 14, 1998

Ms. RIVERS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD an obituary of Marjorie Lansing, which appeared in the New York Times on Monday, May 11, 1998.

Marjorie Lansing, a political scientist and sometime politician whose scholarly delineation of a gender gap in American voting patterns helped change the shape of political campaigns and spurred women into politics in the 1960s.

Ms. Lansing died on May 1 at a hospital near her home in Ann Arbor, Michigan. She was 82 and had been a professor of political science at Eastern Michigan University. Her family said the cause was cancer.

Though Dr. Lansing was not the first to investigate women's voting patterns, the issue received little serious attention until she published the first persuasive statistical evidence that women form a distinctive voting bloc. The dominant view had been that if women did not mimic their husbands' voting patterns, their attitudes at least reflected the same mix of socioeconomic and ethnic factors. If it seems surprising that those quaint views survived into the 1970s, it must be at least partly because Dr. Lansing came late to scholarship.

A native of Geneva, Florida, Dr. Lansing, who was born Marjorie Tillis, graduated from the old Florida State College for Women in Gainesville, taught high school and made a life-changing trip to Europe. Attracted to the political left since college, she raised money for the Spanish loyalist cause from fellow passengers on the voyage over, and after a heady tour of the continent returned to the United States eager to attend graduate school. After receiving a master's in sociology from Columbia in 1940, she worked as a government researcher in Washington and met and married a young economist named John Lansing. She set up house-keeping in Cambridge, Mass., while he completed his doctorate at Harvard and she plunged into the local leftist political scene, campaigning for Henry Wallace in the 1948 presidential race.

A high-spirited woman with an engaging manner, Dr. Lansing made a powerful impact on at least one political associate. According to family legend, after a single political meeting in Boston, the actor Zero Mostel was so taken with Dr. Lansing that he followed her to a bus stop, pretended he was her abandoned husband and in an impromptu performance worthy of the Broadway stage made an impassioned plea that she return to him and their babies.

In 1949, the Lansings moved to Ann Arbor, where he became a professor of economics at the University of Michigan and she became active in the Democratic Party while rearing three children, studying for a Ph.D. in political science at Michigan and teaching at Eastern Michigan.

She is survived by two sons, Steve, of Ann Arbor, and Philip, of Boise, Idaho; a daughter, Carol, of Santa Barbara, California, and six grandchildren.

By the time she obtained her doctorate in 1970, Dr. Lansing had come up with the findings that would make her reputation. But it had taken some doing. When she proposed as a doctoral dissertation a study that she ex-

pected would establish that women's voting patterns were significantly different from men's, her professors were so convinced there was no difference that they tried to discourage her. She persisted, and the dissertation she turned in was essentially the same book she and a statistician, Sandra Baxter, published in 1980. One reason for the delay between the dissertation and the book was that after her husband died in 1970, she concentrated on her teaching while stepping up her political activities, unsuccessfully running for several offices, including a House seat.

To those who had assumed that women followed men's voting patterns, her most surprising finding was that the greatest sex difference was not on home-and-hearth issues like the economy and education but in foreign affairs, particularly military issues, with women being distinctly less hawkish than men.

Although dozens of similar studies have since been published, Dr. Lansing's work is still cited by scholars. It is a measure of Dr. Lansing's prescience, if not of her influence, that three years after her landmark study, "Women in Politics: The Invisible Majority," was published by the University of Michigan Press, a revised edition carried the subtitle "The Visible Majority."

CONGRATULATIONS TO THE
GEORGETOWN COLLEGE TIGERS
NAIA NATIONAL CHAMPIONS

HON. SCOTTY BAESLER

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 14, 1998

Mr. BAESLER. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to congratulate the Georgetown College men's basketball team on its first National Association of Intercollegiate Athletics (NAIA) tournament victory. On March 23rd, the Tigers beat Southern Nazarene 83-69. The following day, the national championship team returned from Tulsa, Oklahoma, to a parade down Georgetown's Main Street and a rousing pep rally with hundreds of delighted fans.

The Georgetown Tigers got to the final round by defeating Hannibal-LaGrange 80-68, Montana State-Northern 78-65, Central Washington 92-79 and top-seeded Azusa Pacific 94-76. They had advanced to the NAIA title game twice before, but this win represents only the fifth time since 1948 that a Kentucky team has won the NAIA championship game.

My heartiest congratulations to the Georgetown Tigers on a well-deserved victory!

INTRODUCTION OF BIG PINEY PUBLIC SALE ACT MINERAL ESTATE RELIEF

HON. BARBARA CUBIN

OF WYOMING

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 14, 1998

Mrs. CUBIN. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation which opens to federal oil and gas leasing certain parcels that have prospective value for oil and gas development. This bill will correct an error made by the BLM

in leasing parcels of land near Big Piney, Wyoming which were subject to the 1964 Public Land Sale Act's statutory closure of the mineral estate to leasing. BLM has agreed that there is no current reason for the closure to continue and believes that the holder of the lease should be allowed to move forward with development.

The lands affected by this provision were sold at auction under the 1964 Act that required the mineral estate to be reserved to the United States in the patent to the high bidder. When BLM classified the lands for sale, BLM and the USGS recognized that the lands were "valuable for oil, gas and coal".

That 1964 Sale Act provided that the reserved federal minerals would be closed to mineral leasing, apparently because the lands were expected to be improved as part of expected local community growth after the sale and patenting of the surface.

The lands here remain grazing lands that are currently of the same type that are under multiple use for grazing and oil and gas exploration and development throughout southwestern Wyoming.

Air quality, wildlife and other public resource concerns can and will be addressed and protected through federal lease stipulations, just as was and is done for all the federal acreage currently under lease throughout the Big Piney-Labarge area, including one of these parcels that was already mistakenly leased by BLM.

I ask my colleagues to support me in this effort to correct the error by BLM and to further oil and gas development in southwestern Wyoming. Natural gas is the fuel of choice for many Americans today, and this bill would in a very small way contribute to our nation's energy needs by allowing prospectively valuable federal mineral rights to be competitively auctioned and to recognize the validity of an im- providently issued lease.

DEFEAT THE GEPHARDT CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT TO AMEND THE FIRST AMENDMENT

HON. TOM DELAY

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 14, 1998

Mr. DELAY. Mr. Speaker, today I submit for consideration of the House during the upcoming debate on campaign reform the constitutional amendment authored by House Minority Leader DICK GEPHARDT. I intend to offer the amendment if Mr. GEPHARDT chooses not to offer his legislation. I will offer the amendment, not in the hope of having it passed. I will offer it to demonstrate the truth—that reformers are trying to gut the First Amendment of the Constitution.

HUMAN SERVICES AMENDMENTS
OF 1998

HON. MATTHEW G. MARTINEZ

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 14, 1998

Mr. MARTINEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce the Human Services Amendments of 1998. This legislation will reauthorize and strengthen the Head Start, Low-Income Home Energy Assistance (LIHEAP) and Community Service Block Grant (CSBG) programs. When Congress last reauthorized these programs in 1994 it was the product of true bipartisan negotiations. I strongly believe that this bill is one which can capture the same bipartisan spirit.

The last reauthorization cycle produced major successful structural changes in these programs, eliminating the current need for an expansive rewrite of each statute. Presently these programs are working well and do not need significant modification. Instead of implementing wholesale change, this legislation builds upon the positive changes made in 1994 allowing the good work presently being done to continue.

Title I of the bill amends the Head Start Program. This legislation will refine Head Start's focus in two major areas—improving the transition of children from Head Start programs to school by strengthening the coordination between Head Start programs and schools and increasing the financial resources available and access to Early Head Start programs. The bill would increase the setaside for Early Head Start to 10%, with the stipulation that funds not be taken from current Head Start programs. The legislation would also allow expansion grants to be used by existing Head Start grantees to expand service to the Early Head Start population. Significant research has shown the importance of brain development in young children and an increased focus on intervening in a young child's life during the most sensitive of years is vitally important.

In improving the transition of children from Head Start programs to school, the bill would also require Head Start programs to coordinate services with the educational services of the local education agency projected to serve the children enrolled in their programs. The legislation would also require that the Secretary, in considering the expansion of Head Start programs, to consider the extent to which Head Start programs will coordinate services with local education agencies. Both of these provisions will ensure that the educational experiences and cognitive development gained by children in Head Start programs are not lost when they progress through school.

In addition, the bill improves the access of children with disabilities to quality programs and ensures that Head Start programs maximize their enrollment and resources and increase flexibility to deal with the transition of families from welfare to work by allowing the Secretary to permit up to 25% of enrollees in a Head Start program to be from families with incomes above the poverty line.

Title II of the bill amends LIHEAP. This legislation will maintain LIHEAP's focus on serving low-income individuals with the highest

proportion of energy expenses. In addition, this bill reinforces that weatherization and energy-related home repair should be directed to low-income households, particularly those households with the lowest incomes and the highest proportion of household income for home energy. With this increased targeted emphasis on the poorest of our poor, the weatherization portion of LIHEAP will truly help those most in need.

Title III of the bill amends CSBG. Similar to the other two programs, a significant rewrite is not necessary, but the legislation does make several changes designed to improve the program. The bill raises the authorization level of the program by over \$100 million to \$650 million in FY 1999 and such sums in FYs 2000–2002. This will ensure that the significant increases in appropriations which this program has received in the last few years can be repeated. Also, the bill would give preference to private, non-profit organizations should an existing entity running a local program authorized under the statute terminate. In addition, this legislation would provide that CSBG carry-over funds are reprogrammed at the local level. For each of the last three years similar language has been attached to the Labor-HHS Appropriations bill requiring this provision. Lastly, the measure would allow local community action agencies to offer services to improve literacy in the community. This would be a new activity for local community action agencies to address the illiteracy—one of the most pressing problems and indicators of poverty in our nation today.

In closing Mr. Speaker, I would like to stress that I believe this legislation is the beginning of another historic bipartisan effort to reauthorize and strengthen these programs. I urge all members of Congress to join me in supporting this legislation and to support the bill which will be the eventual product of our joint bipartisan discussions.

CONGRATULATIONS TO MISS
KATIE PROPST

HON. BOB SCHAFFER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 14, 1998

Mr. BOB SCHAFFER of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, today, I rise to recognize Miss Katie Propst, a Merino High School Junior, residing in Merino, Colorado. Katie is the daughter of Ted and Penny Propst. Miss Propst recently drew honor to herself, her family, and her community by placing first place in the 43rd Annual Colorado Science and Engineering Fair.

Propst placed first in the contest's senior division of Health and Behavioral Sciences. Her project is entitled "Bacteriophage Therapy: Is It a Possible Alternative Treatment for Bacterial Infections?" Her immediate prize is an all-expense paid trip to the International Science and Engineering Fair in Fort Worth, Texas. There, she will compete at the International Science and Engineering Fair.

Katie has earned scholarships from Colorado State University and Colorado Northwestern Community College. She also re-

ceived award prizes from the Colorado Association of Science Teachers, and the Rocky Mountain Inventors and Entrepreneurs Congress.

Propst's personal interests are in pathology and microbiology sciences. She believes that microbiology will help find alternatives to antibiotic resistant viruses. Propst undertook the study of treating an infection with a bacteriophage (virus) instead of the traditional antibiotic. The test subjects Propst used were tobacco hornworms. By injecting them with a bacterial infection and then treating the infection with a bacteriophage, Propst observed, "An antibiotic resistant alternative is needed for bacterial infections. If found successful in future studies, this form of treatment could possibly be used to treat infections."

At this point, Mr. Speaker, I submit for the RECORD, the following newspaper article about Katie Propst taken from the May 2, 1998, edition of the Sterling Journal Advocate.

Mr. Speaker, it is exciting to recognize Miss Katie Propst of Colorado's Fourth Congressional District. She is obviously very bright and certainly motivated to succeed. Please join me in wishing her well in her academic endeavors.

MERINO GIRL TOPS STATE SCIENCE EXHIBITOR
LIST

(By Rebecca Giggs)

Katie Propst, Merino High School Junior, will soon be traveling to Fort Worth, Texas. It won't be a sightseeing trip, she will be competing at the International Science and Engineering Fair from May 10-16.

Propst's project "Bacteriophage Therapy: Is It a Possible Alternative Treatment For Bacterial Infections?" won top exhibitor at the 43rd Annual Colorado Science and Engineering Fair. Her prize is an all-expense paid trip to Internationals.

Propst placed first place in the senior division of Health and Behavioral Sciences. She earned scholarships from Colorado State University and Colorado Northwestern Community College.

Propst also earned \$50 from the Colorado Association of Science Teachers for excellence in the use of the scientific method and \$50 from the Rocky Mountain Inventors and Entrepreneurs Congress. Other winners at the fair from Merino were Karl Accomasso and Mackenzie Peake. Propst and Accomasso presented their projects on Friday at the Colorado-Wyoming Junior Academy of Science, and they hope to get their work published.

Propst's study was to inject tobacco hornworms with a bacterial infection. "Rather than treating this with an antibiotic, the infection was treated with a bacteriophage (virus)." Propst said. The virus's job was to get rid of the infection without harming the worm. Propst said she decided to do this project "Because I'm interested in a major in pathology." She added, "An antibiotic resistance alternative is needed for bacterial infections. If found successful in future studies, this form of treatment could possibly be used to treat infections."

Propst decided on this project after reading about a similar experiment in mice. She adjusted her experiment for hornworms.

Propst began her research in August and started doing experiments in January. "It's a 12-hour injection procedure. Then I follow the data for a week," she said. Propst's mother is a science teacher at Merino.

Propst said having access to the science room helped with her experiment. Propst said that her mother "Inspired me, she hasn't pushed me. Whatever I want to do is okay with her."

Propst didn't expect to win at the state fair. "I saw all those awesome displays and didn't think I had a chance. The key to winning is relating to the judges, be excited about what you are doing. The others who won were also personable. It's selling what you've found."

Propst said, "The people that deserve recognition are the school's faculty and administration. Without their financial and emotional support I wouldn't be doing this. There's an advantage to going to a small school. I'm looking forward to representing a small school."

Propst has been interested in pathology and microbiology since her last science project in the seventh grade. She said microbiology will help find alternatives to virus that have become resistant to antibiotics, viruses that have become more deadly. "It's amazing something so small can be so powerful," she said.

RECOGNIZING THE WORK OF MR. ARNETT FLOWERS, WARDEN OF EL RENO FEDERAL CORRECTIONAL FACILITY

HON. J.C. WATTS, JR.

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 14, 1998

Mr. WATTS of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, recently, we recognized the hard work of the dedicated men and women who work in correctional facilities across the country. Today, I wish to honor the accomplishments and efforts of Mr. Arnett Flowers, who is the Warden at the Federal Correctional Institution in El Reno, Oklahoma.

Prisons and correctional facilities are not easy places to work. They are dangerous places and an officer risks his life every day he or she works there. We must therefore especially appreciate the excellent work of people like Warden Flowers, who go the extra mile to serve the public and keep our families safe.

For 26 years, Warden Flowers has dedicated his life to saving taxpayer dollars by running efficient prisons. Most recently, by streamlining offices while maintaining the quality of prison maintenance at the El Reno facility, Warden Flowers has saved taxpayers \$850,000 in operating expenses.

Under his direction, the El Reno Facility has worked with several state and federal law enforcement agencies to improve the quality of law enforcement. For example, Warden Flowers worked with the Federal Bureau of Investigation to construct a badly-needed pistol range on Bureau of Prisons property, therefore allowing both FBI agents and state correctional officers to use the new facility to improve their training.

Perhaps Warden Flowers' most important accomplishment is his work to help prisoners rehabilitate themselves, to cut down on the rate of repeat offenders. He has worked with several youth crime prevention initiatives, public, private and religious in nature. Warden

Flowers realizes the best way to prevent crime is to give kids a positive influence and spiritual guidance at an early age.

Dedicated correctional officers like Warden Arnett Flowers play an integral role in maintaining law and order in our society. All Americans should appreciate the efforts of the hard-working correctional officers across our country who help keep violent offenders behind bars and who work tirelessly to keep our families safe.

HONORING DR. CLIFFORD SMITH

HON. JIM NUSSLE

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 14, 1998

Mr. NUSSLE. Mr. Speaker, many people in this chamber are aware of my commitment to improving access to health care for rural residents. A doctor who practices in my district, Dr. Clifford Smith, was recently honored by the National Rural Health Association (NRHA) as the NRHA Rural Practitioner of the Year. He will officially receive this award tomorrow, May 15, 1998.

Dr. Smith was raised in my district, and I am pleased that he decided to remain in a rural area to practice medicine. I wish to congratulate Dr. Smith for this fine achievement. I am honored to submit an article from the April 15, 1998 edition of the Monona Billboard which describes Dr. Smith's commitment to his patients.

I am grateful for the many years of service that Dr. Smith has provided to my constituents.

DR. SMITH NAMED NATIONAL RURAL HEALTH PRACTITIONER

McGregor physician Dr. Clifford Smith has been selected as the 1998 National Rural Health Care Association Rural Practitioner of the Year. He will receive the award during the NRHA's 21st annual National Conference May 15, at Orlando, Fla.

Dr. Smith has practiced medicine in northeast Iowa and southwest Wisconsin since coming to McGregor in 1962. He first practiced at the McGregor Hospital. In 1963, he moved his office to 626 Main Street in McGregor and in 1979 the clinic was built. Dr. Smith became affiliated with Gundersen in 1987. Dr. Smith also comes to the Monona Gundersen clinic.

Smith was raised in Waterloo and decided as a youngster that he wanted to become a doctor. His plans were temporarily sidelined by World War II when he joined the Army with hopes of becoming a fighter pilot. He was a member of the famous Tuskegee Airmen, the first squadron of black American pilots to be allowed to fight for their country.

Returning to Iowa he attended the University of Iowa and went to Meharry Medical College, Nashville, Tenn. He worked in New Jersey for four years before starting his practice in McGregor.

In the nomination sent to the National Rural Health Care Association by Prairie du Chien Memorial Hospital and the Smith Gundersen McGregor Clinic staff, several stories are related to Dr. Smith's compassion and bedside manner.

Until his affiliation with Gundersen, Dr. Smith was known to accept bartering in

change for care when the patient could not afford to pay.

He always carries his black bag and continues to make house calls to patients unable to come to the clinic.

Jean Bacon, RNC of Monona, has worked with Dr. Smith since his first day in McGregor. Today as Memorial Hospital's Emergency Department Clinical Coordinator, she still works with him. She says "Dr. Smith has been my family physician since he moved to this area. My family dearly loves him as do all of his patients. When my children were young they spoke of him as being really cool." She adds, "He is respected for his knowledge, but even more so for his compassion, caring and leadership as a role model."

Ellen Nierling, RNC, education director at Memorial Hospital, recalled a particularly busy night at the hospital working with Dr. Smith that left them both wondering at their career choices, but the following day Dr. Smith said, "It feels great when you know you make a difference in a patient's life."

Marilu Benz MD, Chief of Surgery and Chief of Staff at Memorial Hospital, states, "Dr. Smith is always willing to lend encouragement to hospital staff, and has a talent for bringing out the best in all of us. Our lives are truly enriched by his fine examples of devotion, compassion and dedication."

Dr. Smith is looking forward to the trip to Orlando. He says he has never been any place like it and, it should be fun.

His patients are proud of his national recognition, but they are even happier that even at 72, he is still there when they need him.

BULLETPROOF VEST PARTNERSHIP GRANT ACT OF 1998

SPEECH OF

HON. JACK QUINN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 12, 1998

Mr. QUINN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to speak on behalf of H.R. 2829, the "Bulletproof Vest Partnership Grant Act of 1998." I would like to thank my friend from Indiana Congressman VISCLOSKEY, and my friend from New Jersey Congressman LOBIONDO, for bringing this long overdue and much needed bill to the floor of the House. Times have changed and we must pass H.R. 2829 in order to protect the men and women who risk their lives everyday for our safety. The bulletproof vests of 15 or 20 years ago are no longer adequate protection. The passage of this bill would authorize up to twenty-five million dollars a year for a new matching grant program to help state and local law enforcement departments purchase new bulletproof vests and body armor. The new body armor today is thinner, lighter and offers more protection. The vests can even be fitted with additional plates for even extra protection.

The bill would also give preference in awarding grants to jurisdictions where officers do not currently have vests. The grants will be sent directly to the agencies that apply for them, resulting in the officers getting their new vests and body armor that much quicker. From 1987 to 1996, 637 officers were feloniously killed by a firearm. Of that figure, 393 officers, roughly 62 percent, were not wearing a

bulletproof vest or body armor when they were shot.

Every police officer and correctional officer in this country should have the protection of a bulletproof vest or body armor. This bill will go a long way in making that vision a reality. What better way to recognize national Police Week than by passing this legislation. Support H.R. 2829.

PERSECUTION OF ASSYRIAN
CHRISTIANS

HON. LUIS V. GUTIERREZ

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 14, 1998

Mr. GUTIERREZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to urge my colleagues to recognize the religious persecution and ethnic bigotry confronting the Assyrian Christian community in Eastern Turkey, Syria, Northern Iraq and Iran. As we consider the Freedom from Religious Persecution Act, I believe that the record should document our Nation's concern and commitment to stopping the violence and oppression facing the Assyrian people.

The Assyrian people have faced persecution throughout their history. As a religious and linguistic minority throughout the Near East, Assyrian Christians have long been the victims of violence and repression. Forced assimilation and gross brutality against this persevering people have occurred too often. From the murder of thousands of Assyrians by the Iraqi military in August of 1933, known as the Simele Massacre, to the recent attacks on Assyrian villages in Northern Iraq by Kurdish terrorist factions, the Assyrian people have and still continue to be the victims of violent persecution for their beliefs and values.

More than 30 Assyrians have been killed in Southeastern Turkey during the past three years. Assyrian Christians are caught in the escalating warfare that has long engulfed this crossroads at the head of two ancient rivers, the Tigris and Euphrates. The conditions facing Assyrian Christians continue to deteriorate. It is also clear that our nation must do more to protect the Assyrian people, their unique culture and their religious freedoms.

Reports of religious intolerance toward members of the Syriac Orthodox Church and the Church of the East have been documented by United Nations (UN) human rights observers. The education of young Assyrians about their history and the traditions of their ancestors has been prevented by national and local authorities across the region. This persecution threatens the ability of Assyrians to freely practice their faith in their ancient homeland.

I believe our Government should pursue a policy that works to end this blatant religious bigotry toward Assyrian Christians. We must work with local and national leaders in Turkey to demand that the religious and civil rights of the Assyrian people be protected under Turkish laws. We must continue to pressure the various Kurdish factions across the region to respect the rights and autonomy of individual Assyrian towns and villages. We must also maintain the safe zone in Northern Iraq, to en-

sure that Saddam Hussein's tyranny cannot cause further destruction of the Assyrian community.

The traditions and customs of the Assyrian people have endured for countless generations. Our Nation must do all it can to ensure that these proud people can continue to abide and thrive in their ancestral homeland for countless more.

AMERICAN ARAB AND JEWISH
FRIENDS OF METROPOLITAN DE-
TROIT HOLDS 12TH ANNUAL
AWARDS AND SCHOLARSHIP DIN-
NER

HON. SANDER M. LEVIN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 14, 1998

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the American Arab and Jewish Friends of Metropolitan Detroit as they hold their 12th Annual Awards and Scholarship Dinner on Sunday, May 17, 1998 and honor two distinguished leaders from each community.

"The Friends" organization was established in 1981 to promote greater understanding and friendship between these two communities involving issues in Metropolitan Detroit. This annual dinner reflects their mission statement as it raises funds for college scholarships for Arab and Jewish high school seniors. The scholarship recipients are the winners of an essay contest emphasizing "The Ties That Bind" Americans of Arab, Chaldean, and Jewish backgrounds.

This year "The Friends" will honor two outstanding individuals who have sought to promote greater understanding between Arabs and Jews. They are both influential community activists who have been successful because of their intelligence, hard work, persistence, and a deep commitment to and caring for their community.

Dr. Haifa Fakhouri is the President and CEO of the Arab-American and Chaldean Council, the nation's largest community-based human service agency serving the Arabic and Chaldean speaking populations of southeast Michigan. Under her leadership, the Council grew from a single office in downtown Detroit to an agency of 28 outreach centers in the tri-county area. She has also served as a Special Advisor to the United Nation's on women's issues in the Arab World and as a delegate to the International Women's Conference in Mexico. Her work has been recognized through several awards including the Wayne State University Headliner Award and the Governor's Leadership Award.

Ms. Florine Mark is the President and CEO of The WW Group, Inc., the nation's largest franchise of Weight Watchers International. She started the company and has been the CEO for over 30 years during which the company has grown to approximately 70,000 members. She also serves as the Chair of the Detroit Branch of the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago and serves on the boards of numerous community organizations including the American Red Cross, the Detroit Renaissance Board, and Hospice of Southeastern Michigan.

Her work has been recognized through several awards including the National Association of Women Business Owners and the Michigan Entrepreneur of the Year Award.

Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to pay tribute to these outstanding leaders and friends and to an organization which plays an important role in reminding all of us that we share a common goal of peace and security in the Middle East and community activism at home.

IN APPRECIATION OF NATIONAL
POLICE WEEK MAY 14TH, 1998

HON. JACK QUINN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 14, 1998

Mr. QUINN. Mr. Speaker, thirty-six years ago, President John F. Kennedy designated May 15th as Peace Officers' Memorial Day, and the week in which May 15th falls as National Police Week. I rise today to salute all law enforcement officers across this country, and to remember those who lost their lives in the line of duty.

The protection offered to each of us by this country's law enforcement officials should not be taken for granted, nor should we forget the men and women who lost their lives in the line of duty. In 1997, 160 law enforcement officers, nearly forty percent more than in 1996, lost their lives in the line of duty. From 1990-1995, there had been an average of 151 fatalities annually.

Over the past two years, the city of Buffalo has lost two of our finest law enforcement officials, killed in the line of duty. On April 9, 1997, Officer Charles McDougal was senselessly murdered while on duty. Just a few months ago, Officer Robert McLellan was killed while chasing a fugitive sought by bounty hunters. Both officers served their community with honor, distinction and bravery.

Members of the law enforcement agency throughout this country play an essential role in safeguarding the rights and freedoms of all Americans. We must continue to recognize and appreciate the problems, duties and responsibilities faced by all law enforcement officials throughout this country.

Every day, men and women across America go to work with the single purpose of making all of our lives safer. They work long hours in an often thankless job. But this week is our chance to thank them for all they have done and continue to do. It is also a chance to remember those that have died while making our country a safer place.

Mr. Speaker, I call upon all citizens of this country to observe Friday May 15 as Peace Officers' Memorial Day in honor of those peace officers who, through their courageous deeds, have lost their lives or have become disabled in the performance of duty.

HONORING JACK MCDOWELL, PULITZER PRIZE WINNING JOURNALIST, POLITICAL CONSULTANT, BELOVED FATHER AND HUSBAND

HON. GEORGE P. RADANOVICH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 14, 1998

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise with the sad duty of informing you that America has lost an honored journalist, a warm friend and a great family man. Jack McDowell, whose storied career included winning a Pulitzer Prize for the now-defunct San Francisco Call-Bulletin, serving as political editor and columnist for the San Francisco Examiner and culminating with 26 years as partner in the highly successful political consulting firm Woodward & McDowell, has died at this home in Atherton. He was 84.

Born in Alameda to the founder and publisher of the Alameda Times-Star, McDowell quite literally had journalism in his blood. As a boy he snuck out of camp to make a lone trek through the Sierra snow to file a report from the ranger's station about how his Alameda boy scout troop was marooned by a freak springtime storm.

After attending what is now San Jose State University during Prohibition, McDowell went on to become managing editor and co-owner with his brother, W. Clifford McDowell, of the Eugene (Ore.) Daily News and Turlock Daily Journal.

In 1942 he was hired as a reporter for the Call-Bulletin. Three years later his story about the new process of donating blood that followed a donor's pint into the Pacific Theater of World War II and into the soldier who received the transfusion was awarded the Pulitzer Prize.

As his career progressed to writing a daily column, "Memo from Mac" and on to city editor of the Call-Bulletin, McDowell's noteworthy stories included confronting a wanted killer on the streets of San Francisco and taking the suspect back to the city room for an exclusive interview before turning him over to the police.

It was during the eras of Governors Goodwin Knight, "Pat" Brown and Ronald Reagan that McDowell served as political editor and columnist for the San Francisco Examiner. He was recognized as the dean of the capitol press corps and was often found at his "unofficial" office, the renowned gathering spot for California politicians, Frank Fat's.

After a learning period under the wing of famed California political consultants Stuart Spencer and Bill Roberts and serving as Statewide News Director of Governor Ronald Reagan's re-election campaign, McDowell and partner Richard Woodward, formed the firm Woodward & McDowell in 1971.

They successfully guided former San Francisco State University President S.I. Hayakawa to a seat in the United States Senate and went on to run some of the most controversial ballot measure campaigns in California, winning more than 95% of the time. McDowell earned the firm a reputation for honesty, credibility and journalistic standards that are a hallmark of the industry.

Mr. Speaker, with the loss of Jack McDowell we have lost a man for whom the standard was excellence, and nothing less. He will be sorely missed by his loving family, his colleagues at Woodward & McDowell and the many others who knew him as a man not only with a story to tell, but the best way to tell it.

IN SUPPORT OF ALEXIS HERMAN

HON. EARL F. HILLIARD

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 14, 1998

Mr. HILLIARD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of my friend, and our Labor Secretary, Ms. Alexis Herman. From what I have read, I do not believe that there exists any sound evidence that she was involved in any illegal acts. The charges are frivolous and unsubstantiated. And, for the life of me, I cannot understand what continues to possess the Attorney General to appoint Independent Counsels to investigate overtly partisan and unsubstantiated hearsay.

Even officials at the United States Department of Justice, in their memo to the three Judge panel overseeing this process, stated that no tangible evidence exists which proves that Secretary Herman was involved in anything even remotely illegal.

Mr. Speaker, I am deeply troubled at this wanton spirit of unwarranted prosecution, and at the Justice Department's willingness to appoint Independent Counsels to investigate unsubstantiated rumors.

Since the beginning of the Clinton administration, these so-called Special Prosecutors have cost the American taxpayers a fortune, yet; not one of the principals investigated, has yet to be convicted of any crime.

The costs of the investigations of the present administration total over \$51 million, with no apparent end in sight. The examples of these politically inspired investigations include: \$29 million and still counting for Ken Starr's investigations; \$14 million for Donald Smaltz's investigations; \$5.4 million for David Barrett's; \$3.2 million for Daniel Pearson's; and \$244,000 for Curtis von Kann's investigation.

It seems as though the leadership at the Justice Department is like a willow which blows in the wind, allowing it to bend to the desires of the current rumor-of-the-day.

All I can say is, shame on you Madame Attorney General, for allowing yourself to be influenced, at the eleventh hour, by unwarranted, last minute, right-wing, rumor-mongering. This is political folly at its very worst, and it is costing the country a great deal of money, and a larger amount of credibility.

RECOGNIZING KODAK OF WINDSOR, COLORADO

HON. BOB SCHAFFER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 14, 1998

Mr. BOB SCHAFFER of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, on May 7, 1998, officials of Kodak

Colorado Division located in Colorado's Fourth Congressional District announced that the company is the first facility in the State of Colorado and the first sensitized manufacturing facility of Eastman Kodak Company to become registered for ISO 14001.

ISO 14001 Registration is given to companies by the British Standards Institution, Inc. (BSI) after completing a rigorous audit conducted by BSI representatives. The audit is a thorough examination of Environmental Management Systems in all major production and support areas on site including manufacturing processes, pollution prevention plans, and site procedures. "This registration is a true reflection of the efforts of our employees on behalf of environmental protection", said Lucille Mantelli, director of Communications and Public Affairs. "The Kodak Colorado Division is committed to being an environmentally responsible citizen, and to be registered as a ISO 14001 company is a recognition of our efforts in this arena." In order to retain the registration as a ISO 14001 company, third party audits are required semi-annually.

Mr. Speaker, this recognition shows the commitment Kodak has as a company, to be an environmentally sound, competitive organization maintain high standards of excellence for the community. I would like to thank Kodak of Windsor, Colorado for being such a conscientious corporate citizen.

MARKING THE DEDICATION OF THE BAKERSFIELD POLICE MEMORIAL

HON. WILLIAM M. THOMAS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 14, 1998

Mr. THOMAS of California. Mr. Speaker, this week is Law Enforcement Officers Memorial Week, seven days set aside to honor the courageous men and women who gave their lives protecting us and upholding the law. Yesterday, I was proud to vote for House Resolution 422 which states that law enforcement officers who have died in the line of duty should be honored, recognized, and remembered for their great sacrifice. Today I rise to help pay tribute to the law enforcement officers who died while serving Bakersfield, California.

With all of the advances that have been made in the field of American law enforcement this century, one sad and sobering fact remains the same: police officers are often killed in the line of duty. On May 15, the Bakersfield Police Department will dedicate a monument to honor the law enforcement officers who sacrificed their lives for the safety and well-being of the people of Bakersfield over the past century.

Of great men, Ralph Waldo Emerson once said "brave men who work while others sleep, who dare while others fly . . . they build a nation's pillars deep and lift them to the sky." The names which will be etched on this memorial will be an eternal reminder of the seven brave men who lost their lives daring to protect the people of Bakersfield.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I pay tribute to the law enforcement officials in Bakersfield who died in the line of duty. The

somber black granite monument will be a lasting tribute to these individuals who put the safety of the community ahead of their own. I am proud to live in a town which has chosen to honor its fallen police officers in such a fitting and lasting manner.

PEACE OFFICERS MEMORIAL DAY
AND POLICE WEEK, 1998

HON. TIM ROEMER

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 14, 1998

Mr. ROEMER. Mr. Speaker, this week Congress and the nation pause to honor the more than half a million law enforcement officers across the country who put their lives on the line each day to protect us and our families. These dedicated men and women are prepared to give what Abraham Lincoln called "their last full measure of devotion" so that we can continue to enjoy the freedom and quality of life that we sometimes take for granted.

Federal, state, and local police officers perform a great service for our communities. All too often they literally are the last thread between us and the forces of violence and chaos. We ask a great deal of the officers who protect us. We ask them to defend our homes and families; to patrol our roads and highways; and to bring justice to criminals and murderers who would otherwise prey on our society. We ask a great deal from this "blue line," but it never breaks and is always there to guard us. For this we owe the nation's police officers our deepest gratitude and our strong support.

Last year, 159 law enforcement officers made the ultimate sacrifice while working to protect us. This means that, on average, one law enforcement officer is killed somewhere in America nearly every other day. In Indiana, seven officers lost their lives—ranking Indiana fifth in the nation in terms of officers lost in the line of duty. Two officers from the congressional district I represent made the ultimate sacrifice last year: Paul Richard Deguch, from the South Bend Police Department, was murdered in the line of duty; and James Kautz, from the Long Beach Police Department, was killed while helping at the scene of a traffic accident.

This week we pay tribute not only to those who gave their lives, but also to every spouse, every child, every parent, and every friend. We pay tribute not only to those who died, but to those who have lost them, to the survivors. And we pay tribute to the law enforcement officers who continue to go to work each day, putting their lives on the line, in the name of freedom.

As we honor these heroes with ceremonies and flags standing at half-staff, we should rededicate ourselves to ending the violence that has taken such a toll on these peace officers. We can best honor their service by seeing that today's officers have the training, equipment and public support they need to accomplish their dangerous mission. To quote Lincoln again, our greatest tribute to these fallen officers is to see that they "shall not have died in vain."

1997-98 VFW VOICE OF DEMOCRACY
SCHOLARSHIP COMPETITION

HON. DAN BURTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 14, 1998

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to submit the following for the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

"MY VOICE IN OUR DEMOCRACY"

(By Lori Parcel, Indiana Winner)

Who hasn't solved a jigsaw puzzle? We all have been faced with the task at one time or another. I remember the last time I tried to solve one. After hours of work, the puzzle was nearly complete . . . and then I realized that some of the pieces were missing. I scoured the area in search of the missing pieces, but I was unable to find them. The puzzle remained incomplete. In many ways, our democracy is a puzzle that consists of over 250 million pieces. Over 250 million voices which are inextricably bound. And interlocked within this tapestry, the tapestry of democracy, is my voice.

I realize that all of the pieces of the puzzle must be present for our government to be fully effective. However, looking around, I can't help but notice gaps in democracy's tapestry. Gaps which surely weaken the entire structure. I raise my voice to cry out to the missing pieces, to tell them to join the majority of Americans, to exchange ideas and strengthen our government, but my cry does not reach some. They do not understand that by discounting their own voices, and by ignoring my plea, they are hurting both themselves and our government. They do not realize that a democracy such as ours cannot effectively operate without their input. I use my voice to tell them about the time I was paging in the state legislature. I tell of a man who came into the statehouse and observed me tallying opinion surveys. The man, presumably a stray piece, was surprised that the surveys were tallied. He expressed his astonishment by saying, "That's where those surveys go. You actually read these. I did not think anyone listened, or that it was worth spending money for a stamp." The man did not understand that the absence a single voice, a solitary note in the symphony of our government, can throw harmony into discord.

I plea to the stray pieces once again. I tell them that, during my experience paging, I learned that legislators are people. They have pictures of their families on their desks, and they even drink coffee. They are no different from the rest of us except they have decided to make a career out of using their voices to build our democracy, to add more pieces to the puzzle in hope of solving our nation's problems.

But certainly one does not have to hold public office to have a voice in our government. Rosa Parks provided the impetus for the Civil Rights movement by simply refusing to give up her seat on the bus. She did not even have to open her mouth to have her voice heard throughout the nation.

My voice will not be the missing piece of the puzzle or the chord absent in the symphony. I may speak loudly and run for public office. Or I may speak softly by writing to my representative to tell him my opinions on an issue. But regardless of how I speak, my voice will always be audible. It must be, in order for me to be a fully participating member of our democracy. It is my duty to

those who have sacrificed and those who continue to work for freedom throughout the world to exercise my right to participate in our government.

I realize that using my voice is critical to the continuation of democracy. Our government consists of millions of voices. Those of politicians and those of voters, but all of which are American voices. Exercising our voices through voting is our privilege, right, and duty as American citizens. In order to truly have a government of, by, and for the people, we must all work to build it. We must all contribute our piece of the puzzle, our voice, to our democracy. When I cast my vote a year from now, I will be doing far more than choosing one candidate from the ballot. I will be contributing my voice to the extensive puzzle which depicts the tapestry of our government. And I will be raising my voice, in harmony, to contribute to that symphony we call democracy.

HONORING WIVB-TV CHANNEL 4

HON. JACK QUINN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 14, 1998

Mr. QUINN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring to the attention of my colleagues a very special anniversary in my district, that of our local television channel, WIVB-TV.

On May 14, 1948, then known as WBEN-TV, WIVB began service to the Greater Buffalo areas as our community's first television station. In addition to being the first television station in Western New York, WIVB was also first to offer live news broadcasts, live weather reports, live coverage of sporting events, and color broadcasting. This pioneering and innovative spirit has established WIVB a leader in local broadcasting.

In that proud tradition, WIVB-TV looks to the future with a continued commitment to ethical and ambitious journalism, technological innovations through Doppler Radar, and a growing system of local weather stations.

These impressive accomplishments would not have been possible without the many talented individuals who have served WIVB. Whether as an on-air television personality, or as one of the countless behind-the-scenes men and women who contribute so much to the success of the program, WIVB-TV, and indeed, our entire community, are indebted to their service.

Mr. Speaker, today I would like to join with the many residents of Buffalo and Western New York who enjoy WIVB's programming everyday in expressing my enthusiastic commendation to WIVB-TV Channel 4 on the occasion of its Fiftieth Anniversary, and send our best wishes for the next half-century.

CONGRATULATIONS TO JACK V.
PANDOL

HON. GEORGE P. RADANOVICH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 14, 1998

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Jack V. Pandol for being

honored with the Boy Scouts of America Southern Sierra Council's Great American Award. This is one of the highest awards given by the Boy Scouts and is only the fourth in the 86-year history of the local Scout Council. As a man who has made lasting contributions to his community and country, Jack is very deserving of this award.

Jack Pandol began his service in the United States Army 25th Infantry Division during World War II. He fought in the Philippines and Japan and received the Purple Heart, Bronze Star, and Combat Infantry Badge for his distinguished service.

Jack V. Pandol is of Croatian descent and has been a Delano based farmer since 1941. In 1948, Jack and his two brothers purchased 400 acres of land from their parents. Today, this family owned farming operation has grown to over 6,000 acres of land in Kern and Tulare counties. He began as a grape grower, but soon branched out to become a grower, marketer, exporter, and importer. Jack is currently the President of Pandol Brothers, Inc. National and International Sales, and a partner in Pandol & Sons Farming. The Pandol firm currently does business in over thirty countries, representing growers from Washington state to South America and as far away as China.

Jack has been instrumental in the opening of foreign markets for international trade in Europe, the Orient and South America. He is known for his innovations in "barter" trade, fresh produce marketing, and general agriculture. Jack has received many awards for his work in the farming and shipping industries, and has served in many distinguished positions. Among these are Director of California Pacific Corporation, Advisory Board Member for the U.S. Department of Agriculture for Fruit and Vegetables, Member of the California Export Finance Board, Advisory Board Member for the U.S. Maritime Commission, President of Delano Grape Products, Vice President of the Rag Gulch Water District, and President of the California Grape and Tree Fruit League.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great honor that I congratulate Jack V. Pandol for being honored with the Boy Scouts of America Southern Sierra Council's Great American Award. Jack Pandol is an exceptional patriot whose contributions to agriculture have made a prominent impact in his community and beyond. I ask my colleagues to join me in wishing Jack V. Pandol many more years of success.

TRIBUTE TO HUGO F. SONNENSCHNEIN, PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

HON. SANDER M. LEVIN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 14, 1998

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. Speaker, as a proud alumnus of the University of Chicago, I rise today to welcome Dr. Hugo F. Sonnenschein, President of the University of Chicago, to Washington, D.C. and the U.S. Capitol on Thursday, May 21, 1998 in recognition of his substantial contribution to American education and to the general welfare of the United States as leader

of that esteemed institution. On Thursday, May 21, President Sonnenschein will pay a rare visit to the University of Chicago alumni in the Greater Washington, D.C. area, to bring them news of developments at the University, and learn of developments among alumni in the Nation's capital.

Dr. Sonnenschein has served American higher education with extraordinary distinction, as researcher, teacher, and administrator. Before becoming the 11th President of the University of Chicago in 1993, Dr. Sonnenschein (A.B., University of Rochester, 1961; Ph.D., Purdue University, 1964) served as Provost, Princeton University, 1991 to 1993; Dean, School of Arts and Sciences, University of Pennsylvania, 1988 to 1991; and as a respected scholar of microeconomics.

Mr. Speaker, President Sonnenschein's visit to the Nation's capital is particularly significant. There are some four thousand graduates of the University of Chicago who enrich the political, educational, scientific, cultural, legal and business life of Greater Washington, D.C. The university educates all manner of leaders, and in the Nation's capital alone has produced distinguished Members of this great Congress, dedicated managers and administrators in the Executive Branch, and effective judges in the Federal Courts.

In addition, the University of Chicago takes special pride in its reputation as a teacher of teachers. A great number of its graduates are educators improving the lives of students at all levels of the American educational system and all over the world.

Mr. Speaker, since its founding in 1892, the University has been uniquely devoted to the creation of knowledge, and the research of its scholars in the humanities, social sciences, biological sciences, and natural sciences has made innumerable contributions both to our national life and to international progress.

The University's Washington, D.C.-area alumni look forward to greeting President Sonnenschein on May 21 to make friends, exchange ideas, and express their appreciation for his outstanding service to that esteemed educational institution.

For these reasons, Mr. Speaker, it is an honor and a privilege to ask my colleagues in this great Congress to join me in recognizing University of Chicago President Hugo F. Sonnenschein on his visit to the Nation's capital.

STATEMENT ON THE FREEDOM FROM RELIGIOUS PERSECUTION BILL

HON. EARL BLUMENAUER

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 14, 1998

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Speaker, I voted against the "Freedom From Religious Persecution Act" because of conversations I had with religious leaders from around the world who convinced me this approach would not stop religious persecution, but could actually backfire.

During a meeting with a variety of Christian religious leaders organized by the National

Council of Churches, I had the opportunity to visit with a number of bishops and ministers from Indonesia, Pakistan, the Middle East and the former Soviet Union. They were unanimous in their fear that the United States had very little cause to force countries to be more tolerant with different religious faiths. They were unanimous in their fear that this bill could be perceived as interference by the United States and could actually make things worse for the members of their faith.

Since I've arrived in Congress I have been working to understand the role the United States plays as the remaining superpower, militarily and economically, and I would hope morally. I have met with religious and business and political leaders both overseas and here in the United States including Aung San Suu Kyi, the 1991 Nobel Peace Prize winner from Myanmar (formerly known as Burma) and known dissidents in Thailand. I am convinced we do have a constructive role to play regarding religious persecution, but this legislation does not meet that goal.

HONORING OUR GOLD STAR MOTHERS

HON. JON D. FOX

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 14, 1998

Mr. FOX of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to our Gold Star Mothers who have suffered the terrible losses of their sons and daughters for the defense of our nation. These young men and women were in the prime of life, full of hope and youthful promise, when they died defending their country and preserving our freedom.

Their loss was and is heart-breaking for the families and friends left behind. And—enjoying the long period of peace and freedom that these young American service men and women bought so dearly—we are in danger of forgetting their great sacrifice.

But there is one group of fine Americans who are uniquely able to make sure that the rest of us do not forget. They are the Gold Star Mothers. Each one lost a child who died in the military service of our country during this war.

I am proud and grateful that we have a strong and active group of Gold Star Mothers in the Delaware Valley region including the 13th District of Pennsylvania which I represent in Congress.

The cast of "Reflections" is composed of students from Erdenheim Elementary School in Springfield Township, Montgomery County and students from Upper Dublin High School from Fort Washington, Pennsylvania as well as students from Thomas Edison and Olney High Schools in Philadelphia. The play is a retrospective of our patriotism and a testament to the sacrifices our country has asked of its mothers.

The Play was written, produced and directed by one of my constituents, Vietnam Veteran Frank "Bud" Kowalewski. I commend his tireless work in offering our young people the opportunity to honor lost lives, and teaching them the nature of valor and patriotism.

The play strives to educate the nation on the sacrifices made by Gold Star Mothers. I congratulate the cast on their achievements in reminding us all the true reason we celebrate Memorial Day in America.

On May 21st, 1998, the cast, dressed in historical period costumes, will accompany a local Gold Star Mother on a trip to Buffalo, New York. There, the cast will perform with students from Riverside High School in their Memorial Day Assembly. This production—"Reflections Going Home"—is dedicated as a Mother's Day Card Gold Card to all Gold Star Mothers.

Previously, the troupe has traveled to our nation's capital where they laid a wreath at the Vietnam War Memorial on the National Mall and were honored by Congress just last year.

The Gold Star Mothers are part of a group that had its roots in the first great conflict of the 20th Century—World War I. President Woodrow Wilson proclaimed that service flags would be displayed at homes that had family members serving the country. Blue Stars were displayed for each family member in the Armed Forces. And, as the war progressed and casualties mounted, the stars were turned to Gold Stars to represent each service member killed defending our country.

The Gold Star Mothers were officially organized in Washington, DC, in 1929. But one does not have to be a formal member of the national organization to be a Gold Star Mother. The standard for entering this revered group of Americans is much, much higher and more difficult than simply joining an organization. One must have had a child who made the supreme sacrifice for our country. It is a non-profit, non-political organization which was first organized by 25 mothers in June 1928 and was incorporated on January 5, 1929. In 1936 Congress—in a joint resolution—designated the last Sunday in September as Gold Star Mother's Day. In 1940, President Franklin Roosevelt further recognized the day.

These Gold Star Mothers, perhaps better than anyone else, know the agony that comes from caring for, nurturing, and raising up a child only to see that young life lost just as it is beginning. But these fine Americans deserve the greatest admiration, thanks and respect from all of us and I find it remarkable that this group of courageous women is that they refuse to allow their grief to become the victor. Instead, they chose to channel their pain and suffering into productive work to benefit veterans and the community at large.

These ladies whose loved ones did not make it home devote themselves to caring for and helping those who did. In a supreme act of love and concern for others, many Gold Star Mothers dedicate themselves to helping the children of other mothers, children who survived war. Gold Star Mothers assist in all manner of ways. They visit veterans' hospitals to help service people there. They take part in patriotic observances that help all of us remember the sacrifices that bought our freedom.

But the Gold Star Mothers did not stop there. They wanted to expand their opportunities to assist veterans and their families and sought a Congressional Charter so they could work in veterans' hospitals throughout the country. Their charter was granted in 1984

and outlines the objectives and purposes for which they were organized including: (1) assisting all veterans and their dependents in claims to the U.S. Veterans Administration, (2) inspiring respect for our flag, the Stars and Stripes, (3) encouraging a sense of individual obligation to the community, state and Union; and (4) perpetuating the memory of those whose lives were sacrificed in our nation's wars.

I salute the Gold Star Mothers of the Thirtieth Congressional District, the entire Greater Philadelphia area and the Nation as a whole. Starting with just 25 members, Gold Star Mothers grew quickly and today has members from all 50 states, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico. All of us should be grateful that our Nation produces men and women with the courage and dedication to make the supreme sacrifice so that we might be free. We should be thankful too that our Nation has mothers whose courage and compassion help make those sacrifices worth it and—in the most special way—make sure that the memory of those who died for our country lives on.

God bless the Gold Star Mothers. We humbly offer our tears, humility and gratitude as a nation. We pray there will be no more lives unnecessarily lost and no more tears. God love and protect all of our brave soldiers in this great Nation.

THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE
VISITING NURSE ASSOCIATION
OF NORTHERN NEW JERSEY

HON. RODNEY P. FRELINGHUYSEN

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 14, 1998

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commemorate the 100th Anniversary of the Visiting Nurse Association of Northern New Jersey.

The Visiting Nurse Association of Northern New Jersey, officially incorporated in 1916, traces its roots to the Female Charitable Society established in Morristown in 1813. The Society was established by women who felt obligated to provide coal, food and clothing to poor individuals in northern New Jersey, and, by 1898, also provided nursing services. The VNA was founded on the enduring civic and charitable virtues embodied by the Society, and today continues their long tradition of serving the community.

In the early 1900's, Morris County, like many other areas in the country, experienced a wave of immigration that brought with it many challenges in providing health outreach services. To respond more effectively to these changing social conditions, the VNA hired its first full-time nurse in 1914, Ms. Mable R. Saulpaugh, who went on to make 771 house calls without the use of a car. By 1918, the VNA opened up its first day care center for expectant mothers, and, later that same year, purchased their first automobile, which greatly increased its sphere of influence.

During the 1920's and 1930's, the VNA established several key outreach tools to ensure that a broad spectrum of individuals were

aware of the health services that the VNA could provide to them. Most popular among these was the Well Babies and Children parade, where prizes were awarded for the healthiest-looking baby and toddler. Additional tools included going directly into the schools and following up with home visits for children at risk of disease. Indeed, the VNA's prodigious outreach work served as an impetus for hospitals in the area to establish their own outpatient departments.

By 1936, the VNA's outreach methods provided for considerable success in fighting Tuberculosis, and played a major role in reducing it from the number one cause of death to the eighth in Morris County. During World War II, and in ensuing years, the VNA focused on increasing its staff size, so as to widen its ability to serve the community. By 1960, the VNA had expanded to eight nurses serving 37 towns in Morris County, with a total budget of \$60,000. Less than twenty years later, the VNA had revenues in excess of \$1 million, and today boasts a staff of 400 employees offering comprehensive health services to the Morris County area.

Mr. Speaker, throughout its long history, the Visiting Nurse Association of Northern New Jersey has never lost sight of its crucial role in providing superior home health care to those in need. As the VNA today deals with the extraordinary challenges of meeting the specific needs of those suffering from AIDS and other diseases, I ask you, Mr. Speaker, and my colleagues, to join me in commemorating the Visiting Nurse Association of Northern New Jersey on this special anniversary year.

BULLETPROOF VEST
PARTNERSHIP GRANT ACT OF 1998

SPEECH OF

HON. MICHAEL N. CASTLE

OF DELAWARE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 12, 1998

Mr. CASTLE. Mr. Speaker, I want to express my strong support for H.R. 2829, the Bulletproof Vest Partnership Grant Act. This is much needed legislation to help protect our law enforcement officers as they work to make our communities safe.

The threats facing our police officers have grown more complex and dangerous. Policemen who put their lives on the line every day too often find themselves in the sights of criminal who have high powered automatic and semi-automatic weapons. Violent criminals have too often used these weapons against law enforcement officers. We need to give "the good guys," our law enforcement professionals, every means of protection against criminals. This problem is so severe that the federal government should support state and local efforts to provide more protection to our police men and women. That is the purpose of this legislation.

The Bulletproof Vest Partnership Grant Act authorizes the Bureau of Justice Assistance to make \$25 million in grants to states or local governments to purchase bulletproof vests for use by law enforcement officers. These grants

are matched by state and local governments, unless it would produce a financial hardship on the community. Additionally, it gives preferential treatment considerations to applications from jurisdictions that have the greatest need for such funding, a mandatory policy for using bulletproof vests, or a violent crime rate above the national average.

Since 1980, 1,182 police officers have been killed by firearms. According to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, 42 percent of those officers could have survived if they had been wearing bulletproof vests. Today, 25 percent of state and local law enforcement officers do not have access to a single bulletproof vest. That is 150,000 police officers who every day are 14 times more likely to die if they are hit by a bullet. The statistics are shocking and the public policy is uncontroversial. Please join me in supporting final passage of H.R. 2829. Thank you.

CONDEMNING THE ATTACK ON AKIN BIRDAL: TURKEY'S LEADING RIGHTS ADVOCATE

HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 14, 1998

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, yesterday morning Akin Birdal, the President of the Human Rights Association of Turkey (IHD), was gunned down in his Ankara office. A right-wing squad has claimed responsibility for the attack which left Turkey's most vocal human rights critic comatose.

Since 1986, under Akin Birdal's leadership, the IHD has established itself as the largest independent human rights monitoring NGO in Turkey. Akin Birdal has appeared before the Helsinki Commission and met with its staff in Washington and Ankara. He is held in high regard by legislators and diplomats around the world. In recent years he has received awards from the Lawyers Committee for Human Rights, the International Human Rights Law Group and NGOs in Europe. Last year, he was elected Vice-President of the prestigious International Federation of Human Rights Leagues (FIHD).

This vile assault takes place against a backdrop of repression and intimidation against rights workers throughout Turkey. The Government of Turkey has criminalized non-violent human rights advocacy. Security forces and right-wing death squads have collaborated in the murders of human rights activities, Journalists, Kurdish dissidents and others. More than a dozen IHD offices have been closed by authorities and IHD leaders, including Mr. Birdal face continuous legal and other harassment.

Mr. Speaker, despite great personal danger, Akin Birdal and his colleagues dared to continue speaking against human rights violations by the State. The IHD has been especially critical of the "dirty war" waged against Turkey's Kurdish rebels. In recent weeks, the climate of intimidation escalated. Mr. Birdal reported numerous death threats against himself and his family. Unsubstantiated allegations by security officials leaked to the media stated

that Birdal took orders from the PKK, an outlawed Kurdish guerrilla group. Mr. Birdal vigorously denied such allegations and denounced the "primitive conspiracy" orchestrated by Turkey's military rulers against their "enemies list."

Mr. Speaker, the shooting of Akin Birdal is a great tragedy for all who cherish human rights. His steadfast support for peace and non-violence is an inspiration to many in Turkey and abroad. IHD was working with NGOs around the world to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. On this auspicious occasion, it is sad to note deteriorating human rights conditions in Turkey and a steady slide towards outright military rule. Instead of supporting the work of independent human rights NGOs, which make significant contributions to development of civil society and the rule of law, the Government of Turkey instead represses them, labels their members "terrorists," and makes them open targets.

Mr. Speaker, the United States Government supports Turkey militarily, economically and politically. Turkey is a NATO ally and member of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe. I therefore welcome the settlement by the State Department spokesperson condemning the attack and urging that the perpetrators be brought to justice.

However, our government must do more to demonstrate our commitment to democracy in Turkey. If we truly value a stable and long-term relationship, we must not continue to ignore the fact that the military's predominance in politics precludes true democracy. The inability of military or civilian administrations to peacefully address the Kurdish problem or the rise of Islamic political activism remains a recipe for disaster. The resulting political instability fuels the climate in which human rights activists are attacked, free speech is curtailed and other fundamental freedoms eroded.

Mr. Speaker, as I speak today, my thoughts and prayers are with Akin Birdal, his family, his colleagues at IHD and all those in Turkey committed to the ideals of human rights and democracy. It is a sad day for all, and we can only hope that this incident will make people think and act seriously about the state of human rights in Turkey.

A TRIBUTE TO VIRNITA McDONALD

HON. JERRY LEWIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 14, 1998

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to your attention today the fine work and truly remarkable dedication of Virnita McDonald of Joshua Tree, California. My dear friend Virnita will be recognized at a dinner honoring her longtime service to Copper Mountain College as it commemorates the McDonald Hall Student Center.

Virnita McDonald, a fine writer and public relations professional, has long been active in numerous community and civic affairs throughout the Morongo Basin. She has served on many boards and local commissions and has

received a number of awards for her fine work. But Virnita is perhaps best known for her work relating to Copper Mountain College.

Virnita has been a driving force behind the establishment and success of Copper Mountain College since 1977 when she was first elected to the Board of Trustees. As of today, she has served five terms on the Board. Her tenacious advocacy for a campus in the Morongo Basin led her to participate in the very first fundraising efforts in 1979. The following year, Virnita went to Sacramento to personally lobby state legislators on establishing an auxiliary for the purpose of fundraising for the yet unnamed campus. Shortly thereafter, the trustees choose the name "Copper Mountain College" as a result of a contest to name the new college sponsored by the Hi-Desert Publishing Company. In 1981, community leaders gathered for the official groundbreaking at the future site of Copper Mountain College. Today, the campus continues to grow and prosper in remarkable ways as a result of Virnita's vision and determination.

In 1984, I had the distinct honor of nominating the Friends of Copper Mountain College for the Presidential Volunteer Action Award. At the time, Virnita was serving as president of the college board and was largely responsible for the incredible progress being made in moving the campus forward. Later that year, a group of "Friends" traveled to Washington, DC to accept the award from President Reagan. It was a touching and fitting tribute to Virnita and many others who had worked so hard to fulfill the dream of establishing a college campus in the Morongo Basin.

Mr. Speaker, Virnita McDonald has been at every step in the creation of Copper Mountain College and deserves a great deal of credit for her longtime devotion to this fine campus. I ask that you join me and our colleagues in paying tribute to this remarkable woman who fittingly will have her name associated in perpetuity with the new student center. Virnita McDonald is one of the finest, most devoted women I have ever met. As a mother, grandmother, great-grandmother, and as a community leader, Virnita continues to set a remarkable example for all of us to emulate. It is only appropriate that the House pay tribute to her today.

NATIONAL POLICE WEEK

HON. ROBERT B. ADERHOLT

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 14, 1998

Mr. ADERHOLT Mr. Speaker, fantasy heroes can't help but call attention to themselves, with their unusual cars and costumes. Real life heroes, however, are often humble people, preferring to avoid the spotlight.

In October, 1997, Police Officer Chris McCurley of Etowah County, Alabama, lost his life in an unexpected gunfire battle. Three other officers were also shot in this savage attack: Rick Correll, Chris Yancey, and Gary Lee Entekin—who lost a leg as a result of wounds. Officer McCurley's wife Donna,

Tommy Watts, Officer Entrekim, and other officers are in Washington DC for National Police Week, which honors the work of officers all over the country.

Officer Entrekim's words about Chris McCurley are more eloquent than anything I could say:

I worked side by side with him for years, and he helped me through a lot of hard times. He was the best partner you could ever ask for. He never backed down. He would be the one I'd want with me.

These are true American heroes, and on behalf of those whom they serve, it is my privilege today to thank them.

CLINTON ADMINISTRATION'S
CHINA POLICY THREATENS
INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

HON. MAC COLLINS

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 14, 1998

Mr. COLLINS. Mr. Speaker, increased regional tension and instability resulting from this week's nuclear test detonations in India have heightened concerns over the Administration's policy toward Communist China. China's targeting of thirteen CSS-4 missiles at the continental United States and its unwillingness to abide by existing non-proliferation agreements prove that China is a threat to peace, in general, and American interests, in particular. In light of these critical concerns, I urge the President not to agree to any future dual-use technology transfers to China at this time, including those in the Administration's proposed space agreement. Furthermore, I strongly urge the President and all Members of Congress to oppose maintaining China's Most-Favored Nation (MFN) trade status.

Since President Clinton's election in 1992, China has violated non-proliferation agreements at least twenty times. On a number of occasions, China has transferred military technologies directly to nations hostile to American interests, including Pakistan, Iran and Libya. Additionally, China continues to refuse to join the Missile Technology Control Regime to prevent the future spread of these dangerous technologies. In spite of a clear record of Chinese unreliability and irresponsibility, the Clinton Administration has continued to support waivers allowing additional missile technologies to be transferred from American corporations to the Chinese government. Of particular concern to me is the recent waiver granted by the President to Loral Space and communications, a company currently under investigation by the Justice Department for making allegedly illegal transfers of sensitive missile technologies to Communist China. As the editors of the New York Times noted in April, this waiver "could open the door to discussions about the same kind of guidance system expertise under investigation in the 1996 case, effectively undermining the Justice Department investigation" of Loral.

In the interest of justice and international security, I urge the President to withdraw his support for Most-Favored Nation status for China and to end American dual-use tech-

nology transfers to China. Only after it ceases to deploy missiles capable of attacking the United States mainland, ends its transfers of military technology to nations such as Pakistan, Iran and Libya, and agrees to the terms of the Missile Technology Control Regime should China become eligible to receive military technologies from the U.S. and be considered a candidate for Most-Favored Nation status.

I further urge that the President refuse to accept so-called "detracting agreements" as progress toward any national security goal. As most Members are aware, retargeting can occur with a single keystroke in today's computer age. As long as China maintains offensive missile capabilities against the United States, American policy should seek to render these weapons unreliable and ineffective. Denial of technology transfers could prove a valuable tool in achieving this objective.

THE CINCINNATI OBSERVATORY:
NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK

HON. ROB PORTMAN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 14, 1998

Mr. PORTMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the Cincinnati Observatory in Cincinnati, Ohio, which recently received the National Park Service's designation as a National Historic Landmark.

The Cincinnati Observatory is a nationally significant historical site for its association with individuals, institutions and events related to astronomy. Its two structures, now on 11 acres, were designed by nationally recognized master architect Samuel Hannaford and built in 1873 and 1904.

The Cincinnati Observatory is the oldest functioning observatory in the United States. The original telescope was the largest in the U.S. and the second largest in the world at the time. The observatory was associated with the careers of such famous American astronomers as Ormsby MacKnight Mitchel (1809-1862), who published *Sidereal Messenger*, the first attempt to bring astronomy to the public and Cleveland Abbe (1838-1916), a meteorologist who instituted daily weather bulletins in 1869. Abbe's work became popular with the public and led directly to the creation of the federal agency National Weather Bureau in 1870.

Paul Hergert (1908-1981) the world's foremost authority on the commodation of planetary orbits, served as director of the Observatory from 1946-1978. Under his leadership, the observatory became the original location of the Minor Planet Center, which was founded in 1947 by the International Astronomical Union. For the work he initiated at the Observatory, Hergert was elected to the National Academy of Science in 1962.

The Cincinnati Observatory embodies the rich history of American astronomy. It has gained international prominence for its landmark work in field of proper motions, gravitational studies and sidereal astronomy, including double stars, nebulae and clusters. Today, it serves as a vibrant public resource on the history and practice of astronomy.

All of us in Greater Cincinnati congratulate the Cincinnati Observatory, the Cincinnati Planning Association and the Observatory Planning Committee for their hard work and dedication to preserve this window to the past and inspiration for the future.

TRIBUTE TO FRANK T. VOTTO,
Ed.D

HON. BILL PASCRELL, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 14, 1998

Mr. PASCRELL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call to your attention Frank T. Votto, Ed.D., Superintendent of the Nutley School District who is retiring after 16 years of service to the Town of Nutley.

Frank has been a public school and collegiate educator for 35 years in New Jersey. He holds a Bachelor of Arts degree in Secondary Social Studies from Montclair State, a Master of Arts degree in Administration and Supervision from Kean College, and a Doctor of Education in administration, Curriculum, and Supervision from Rutgers University. He has served as an Adjunct Professor in Reading Studies at Middlesex County College, 1970-71, as Assistant Director of the Evening Division, 1971-72, also at Middlesex County College, and as House Principal of Plainfield High School, 1972-81.

Frank joined the Nutley School District in 1982, serving as Principal of Nutley High School. He served in this capacity until 1986 when he was promoted to Assistant Superintendent of Schools for Nutley. Ten years later he was promoted to Superintendent of Schools for the Nutley School District.

Frank is a representative of the New Jersey Association of School Administrators and served as President of the Assistant Superintendents Roundtable for Essex County. Since 1978, he has also served as Adjunct Professor in Administration, Curriculum, and Supervision at Jersey City State College.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you join me, our colleagues, Frank's family and friends, and the Town of Nutley in recognizing the many outstanding and invaluable contributions Dr. Frank T. Votto has made to the Public School System of Nutley, New Jersey.

SECOND ANNIVERSARY OF TAI-
WAN PRESIDENT DR. LEE TENG-
HUI'S INAUGURATION

HON. ROBERT A. UNDERWOOD

OF GUAM

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 14, 1998

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, in 1996, Dr. Lee Teng-hui was sworn in as the ninth President of Taiwan, Republic of China after having been elected in the first-ever popular election held in this island nation. This year marks the second year of his inauguration into office.

In addition to being one of our closest associates in Asia, Taiwan has steadily matured as

an economic stronghold. The last few years has seen the republic's economy grow at a spectacular rate. It is currently one of the United States' largest trading partners.

As the delegate from Guam, I recognize the fact that the island and people that I represent share deep cultural and historical ties with Taiwan. My constituency includes a substantial number of Taiwanese immigrants. As in numerous locales, Taiwanese immigrants have integrated themselves with our island community over the years and have emerged as a vital force in the development and growth of Guam. In addition, Taiwanese tourists contribute to the island's economy. Made possible by the visa-waiver program recently implemented for Taiwanese citizens, Guam has greatly benefited from the business they bring.

We applaud Taiwan's economic achievements and political progress. I am positive that their leaders, many of whom were educated in the United States, will continue to lead their nation towards prosperity and success.

On behalf of the people of Guam I would like to congratulate President Lee Teng-hui on the second anniversary of his inauguration as president. I join the people of Taiwan in their celebrations and wish them continued prosperity.

TRIBUTE TO COMMANDER ROBERT WALKER DURFEY, JR.

HON. SOLOMON P. ORTIZ

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 14, 1998

Mr. ORTIZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an outstanding patriot, United States Coast Guard Commander Robert Walker Durfey, Jr. Today, in Corpus Christi, friends and colleagues will celebrate Commander Durfey's tenure, to date, in service to the United States. All of us wish him well as he continues his service in California.

During Commander Durfey's tenure at Group and Air Station Corpus Christi as Deputy Group Commander and Air Station Executive Officer, I have become familiar with his efficiency and uncanny ability to exercise good judgment in delicate situations. He was thoughtful about keeping my office apprised of situations as they occurred with regard to matters of security. He played a pivotal role in Operation Gulf Shield, the largest multi-agency counter-drug operation in the history of the United States.

As a former law enforcement officer myself, I am deeply aware of the price illegal drugs exact from our communities and our nation. Commander Durfey and I share a commitment to keeping drugs off the streets of our country. This warrior has been diligent and dignified in carrying out the policies of the United States; he is a true public servant.

But that is not the entire reason the Coastal Bend of South Texas will miss him. He is just an outstanding human being. He is a devoted Christian with a beautiful family. He is decent and dedicated to the service, to his family, but most of all to his men. He is thoughtful of the sailors in the ranks, and deeply respectful of his superiors.

He has the highest level of commitment and represents the height of integrity. If you are looking for an honest man, go meet Commander Durfey. He is always willing to go the extra mile for his duty; he is determined to do the job well. The Coast Guard is genetic with him. His father was Rear Admiral Robert Durfey (USCG, retired) and Commander Durfey readily admits to being in the Coast Guard "all his bloomin' life."

We will miss him in the Coastal Bend, but we can find great comfort that he will continue his quality service in northern California, which is familiar territory to him. He attended high school in Alameda and now returns with a vast amount of experience under his belt. While I cannot be at his ceremony today, I hope all of you will join me in commending this outstanding public servant and dedicated Coastie.

REMEMBERING JOHN B. BENNETT

HON. JACK QUINN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 14, 1998

Mr. QUINN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring to the attention of my colleagues the dedication of a plaque commemorating the service of Mr. John B. Bennett, which occurred in my District this past Saturday at the West Side Rowing Club.

Mr. Bennett, who passed away May 27, 1995, is a true legend in Rowing in every sense of the word. During an era when club crews were as powerful as those at some of the big Universities, he dominated the field as North America's winningest Coach. His eight-oared crews won the U.S. National Championships in 1947, 1949, 1950, and 1951. Those same crews went on to win the Royal Canadian Henley Championships in 1946, 1947, 1949, 1950, 1951, and 1956.

Coach Bennett also led a four-oar team to a National Championship in 1956, and represented our Nation in the 1956 Olympic Games in Melbourne, Australia.

Even more important than his will to win and impressive records was Coach Bennett's leadership, involvement, and motivation of countless young men who were fortunate enough to be part of his teams.

Born and raised in Buffalo, New York, Coach Bennett served as a Member of the Buffalo Police Department for Thirty-three years, and attained the rank of Lieutenant.

Mr. Speaker, today I would like to join with the West Side Rowing Club, the Bennett Family, and our entire Western New York community in remembrance of Coach Bennett's service. I close with a caption from the newly dedicated plaque, which best sums up his amazing contributions:

"As remarkable as his coaching record was, his moral influence on hundreds of young men, many of who were war veterans, was stronger. He motivated his charges to be winners in life as well as on the water."

God Bless that unending commitment and Mr. John B. Bennett.

TRIBUTE TO THE MEMORY OF MILLBRAE POLICE OFFICER DAVID JOHN CHETCUTI

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 14, 1998

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to invite my colleagues to join me in expressing our deepest sorrow at the devastating loss last month of Officer David John Chetcuti of the Millbrae, California, Police Department. Officer Chetcuti, who was only 43 years old, was killed on April 25 while aiding another officer during an exchange of gunfire with a heavily armed man.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in expressing our most sincere condolences to his wife Gail, his three sons—David, Jr., John, and Rickey—and their friends and family in Millbrae and throughout the Bay Area. All of us have been touched by Officer Chetcuti's generosity, service, duty and commitment to his community.

Last month's tragedy hangs even more heavily in our hearts this week as we commemorate National Police Week. President Clinton's words proclaiming this solemn occasion ring especially true in reflecting upon Officer Chetcuti: "This week a grateful Nation pauses to honor the more than half a million dedicated law enforcement officers across our country who put their lives on the line each day to protect us. These courageous and dedicated men and women daily wage the timeless battle for right over wrong, peace over conflict, and the rule of law over anarchy. . . . We lean heavily on this thin blue line, and it never breaks."

Officer Chetcuti honored this truth every day of his life through his extraordinary commitment to protecting all of us. As Mike Parker, Chief of the Millbrae Police Department, so eloquently remarked, "We lost Officer David J. Chetcuti when he was doing what he loved and did best, helping others."

David John Chetcuti was born in San Francisco on March 5, 1955. He was the youngest of seven children born to John and Lily Chetcuti. Dave graduated from Capuchino High School in San Bruno, and later joined the Millbrae Police Department as a Reserve Police Officer in November, 1983. In April 1987, Dave was hired as a Deputy Sheriff with the Alameda County Sheriff's Department. He returned to the Millbrae Police Department in December, 1987, shortly after graduating from Alameda County's 91st Basic Academy.

Throughout his distinguished eleven-year career, Officer Chetcuti consistently performed as an outstanding officer and leader in many different service capacities. In 1992, he was the first officer from the Millbrae Police Department to receive recognition for the highest number of drunk driving arrests during the "Avoid the 23" campaign. In 1995, he received the Department's Lifesaving Award for initiating CPR on a heart attack victim. Over the years, Officer Chetcuti received more than 33 written commendations and was named in countless news stories reporting arrests, investigations, and outstanding achievements.

Mr. Speaker, 23 police officers have died in the line of duty in the history of San Mateo

County, California. Behind each murder is a family grieving, a department devastated, and a community shaken. As we mourn Officer Chetcuti, and as we share our grief with his family, friends, and the people of Millbrae, I would like to pay tribute to these 22 brave men who preceded him in making the ultimate sacrifice for the safety and security of all of us.

These 22 officers are: Hugo Olazar, California Highway Patrol (1989); Joel M. David, East Palo Alto Police (1988); George L. Garrett, Jr., Redwood City Police (1981); Ralph Percival, California Highway Patrol (1974); Gordon Joinville, San Mateo Police (1968); Richard J. Klass, Daly City Police (1966); Charles Manning, Broadmoor Police (1964); Dale Krings, California Highway Patrol (1962); William E. Pitois, California Highway Patrol (1960); John W. Lyle, Menlo Park Police (1960); Eugene A. Doran, Hillsborough Police (1959); William Moyle, South San Francisco Police (1953); James Dalziel, California Highway Patrol (1945); Forrest Gerken, California Highway Patrol (1944); Herman G. Fleishman, Redwood City Police (1939); Jack Doyle, Daly City Police (1936); Pierre J. Larrecou, Sheriff's Department (1927); Albert D. Coturri, San Bruno Police (1924); Herbert W. Lampkin, Sheriff's Department (1924); Arthur G. Meehan, San Bruno Police (1924); William Phillip McEvoy, Sheriff's Department (1897); and George Washington Tallman, Sheriff's Department (1888).

Mr. Speaker, I invite my colleagues to join me in paying tribute to the courageous officers of the Millbrae Police Department and all other police officers across America who risk their lives every working day. As we mark National Police Week, let us all take a moment to honor them, and to remember Officer David J. Chetcuti and his selfless contributions to the people of Millbrae.

IN RECOGNITION OF SAMUEL
STEEL

HON. JOE SKEEN

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 14, 1998

Mr. SKEEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Samuel Steel, the first graduate of New Mexico Agricultural College, now known as New Mexico State University, who will be receiving his honorary degree during tomorrow's pregraduation ceremonies in Las Cruces, New Mexico at the university.

Samuel Steel was completing his last semester toward his Bachelor of Science Degree at New Mexico Agricultural College when he was shot on March 9, 1893. He would have been the first graduate of a New Mexico Territory institution of higher learning had he not been killed at the age of 17.

Steel entered New Mexico Agricultural College at the age of 13. Accounts of his abilities indicated a young man of genius or near-genius aptitude. He entered his senior year in the fall of 1892 as the only member of his class. He was a member of the Columbian Literary Society, which created the *New Mexican Collegian*, the first college newspaper in the territory.

President Hiram Hadley said of Steel: "It is rather more than 40 years since I consecrated my life to the work of education. In that period I have had under my care many brilliant youths, a large number of whom now fill exalted positions in their chosen callings; but taken in all, I have never known the superior, or the equal of Samuel Steel. Personally, I loved him with a paternal affection, and had planned for him labor in which he was sure to distinguish himself."

In the 100th anniversary year of his death, the Sam Steel Society was formed to carry on the scholarly tradition of Steel by inducting new graduates and honored individuals into the Society. Two years later, the frontage road on I-10 along the southern edge of the campus was named Sam Steel Way.

On May 15, 1998, 105 years after he would have been the territory's first graduate of a New Mexico college, an honorary bachelor of science degree in general agriculture is being awarded to the late Samuel Steel. On hand to accept the degree will be three nephews—Captain Gordon Steel of the United States Air Force, Ric Steel of El Paso, and namesake Dr. Samuel Steel of San Francisco.

The diploma reads: "Be it known that for his outstanding scholarship as the first member of a senior class in a college in the New Mexico Territory, which set a standard of excellence for those who followed as students at New Mexico State University, the Regents hereby confer posthumously upon Samuel Steel the honorary degree of bachelor of science in general agriculture with all the honors and distinctions appertaining hereto."

A TIME TO HONOR THE FALLEN

HON. STEVE C. LATOURETTE

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 14, 1998

Mr. LATOURETTE. Mr. Speaker, this week thousands of law enforcement officers from around the country have assembled in our nation's capital for National Police Week. One of the enduring ceremonies of Police Week is the candlelight vigil held each year at the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial.

Each year at this memorial, about 10,000 people join together to honor our fallen officers. At last night's 10th Annual Candlelight Vigil, the names of 159 law enforcement officers who lost their lives in the line of duty in 1997 were added to the memorial. To date, more than 14,000 men and women have died while trying to keep our communities safe, with the earliest known death in 1794 when U.S. Marshal Robert Forsyth was shot and killed.

On average, one law enforcement officer is killed somewhere in America nearly every other day, so it is important that we as a nation honor those men and women in blue who have died. One of the men whose name was added to the wall this year is from the 19th Congressional District of Ohio, which I have the honor of representing. Ashtabula Police Department Patrolman Bill Glover was shot November 17, 1997, while apprehending a robbery suspect. He left behind a wife, Marianne, and three young children.

The addition of Officer Glover's name will bring the total number of Ohioans killed in duty to 621. Sadly, only four states—New York, California, Illinois and Texas—have had more officers killed in the line of duty than Ohio. Six of the Ohio officers who died in the line of duty are from my hometown of Lake Country, Ohio:

Constable Ernest C. Gray, Willoughby Township, July 16, 1919.

Deputy Marshal Lawrence R. Yaxley, Mentor Village, January 30, 1927.

Lt. Joyce Robbin Moore, Willoughby Police Department, March 22, 1955.

Patrolman John Apanites, Cleveland Police Department, April 7, 1969.

Auxiliary Capt. George Maxin, Willowick Police Department, December 31, 1976.

Detective Jack Spohn, Willoughby Police Department, August 2, 1998.

As a member of Congress, I have had the privilege of participating in National Police Week the last three years. Tonight, like the past three years, I will participate in a solemn Pipe Band March that will conclude with a wreath laying ceremony at the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial. As in past years, I will be joined by Chief Jim McBride of the Lakeland Police Department.

I wish from the bottom of my heart we had no need for such a memorial, that every year could pass without candlelight vigils and wreath laying ceremonies. It would be a wonderful world if all our officers could live full lives, watch their children and grandchildren grow up, and die of old age in their beds next to their loved ones. Unfortunately, far too many die far too young, and we are left to try and make sense of their senseless deaths. Our National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial helps to make this possible.

I am honored to be able to pay tribute not only to our fallen officers from home, but also to all those who have bravely served our country. We must never forget their unselfish service because they never forgot their duty to serve and protect.

CONGRATULATING ELEANORE
NISSLEY

HON. MARGE ROUKEMA

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 14, 1998

Mrs. ROUKEMA. Mr. Speaker, I rise to congratulate Eleanore S. Nissley on being named 1998 Woman of the Year by the New Jersey Federation of Republican Women. This award is highly deserved, based on Eleanore's long record of service to the Republican Party, which spans five decades. Eleanore is a stalwart veteran of our party who has fought for Republican values since the Eisenhower Administration and is still fighting today. No one could be more deserving of this high honor.

Eleanore is an accomplished businesswoman, an active participant in our political process, an advocate of higher education, a supporter of mental health programs, and a true member of her community through organizations such as the United Way. She has truly

followed the philosophy that a successful person should return something to the community, underscoring the contribution of volunteers to making their communities a better place to live, work, and raise a family.

I can think of few—if any—individuals who have a record of service to the Republican Party as impressive as Eleanore's. Her political activities go back to 1953, when she joined the Bergen County Young Republicans Club. She joined the Bergen County Republican Woman's Club and the Bergen County Republican Committee the following year and the New Jersey Federation of Republican Women in 1958. She has been the Republican State Committeewoman for Bergen County since 1965. She was secretary of the Republican State Committee from 1981 to 1997, when she became vice-chairwoman.

Eleanore has been to six of the last eight Republican National Conventions as either a delegate or alternate delegate. She was on hand for the nomination of Richard Nixon, Gerald Ford, Ronald Reagan, George Bush, and Bob Dole—every Republican President and Presidential nominee of the past two generations. Eleanore's participation in these events extended far beyond her official duties as a delegate, however. She returned home charged with the energy of the convention and worked tirelessly to campaign for the GOP nominee and to encourage other Republican women to do the same. She worked not only to support the presidential nominee at the head of the ticket but every Republican candidate as well. She was a leader among women whose strong advocacy and support were important to many women candidates. Her advocacy and support for me was a key to my election to Congress. I have always relied on her for sound advice and counsel.

Eleanore has an equally strong record of community service, particularly in education, young people and mental health. She served as vice chairwoman of the Bergen County Mental Health Board from 1969 to 1975 and has served on the boards of the Family Counseling Service of Ridgewood and the Health and Welfare Council of Bergen County. She was a member of the Lay Development Board that helped establish a College of Professional Psychology at Rutgers University and a member of the Professional Standards Review Committee of the New Jersey Psychological Association. She was an advisory associate to the Graduate School of Applied and Professional Psychology at Rutgers. She is a former trustee of Bergen Community College and a founding member of the Bergen Community College Foundation. Eleanore has also served on the boards of the Community Chest and the United Way. She is a former commissioner of the New Jersey Sports and Exposition Authority and is currently vice chairwoman of the Hackensack Meadowlands Development Commission.

However, this is not the first award Eleanore has received. She has been honored by a number of groups, including the Bergen County Young Republicans, the Meadowlands Chamber of Commerce, the New Jersey Council of County Colleges, and Bergen Community College, to name a few.

All of this has been done while pursuing an impressive business career and raising a fam-

ily. A graduate of New York University with a bachelor's degree in education, Eleanore has been president of Anclote Estates since 1995 and of Steffens Realty Co. since 1984. She was previously with Cogenic Energy Systems Inc., the Fifth Avenue Collection Inc., and Sartex International Inc. Eleanore lives in Ridgewood. She has four children, Jim, Gale, Peter, and Debbie.

I would like to take this occasion to bring attention to the achievements and service of this outstanding lady and add the recognition of my colleagues in this House for all she has done for her community and the Republican Party. Eleanore is truly one of the outstanding Republican women in our State and has been a leader in promoting Republican candidates and ideals and making us the majority party across the USA. She has been an inspiration for women seeking to become active in our electoral process. I thank her for her many contributions and wish her continued success in the future.

RESOLUTIONS APPROVED BY THE NATIONAL SOCIETY DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

HON. BOB LIVINGSTON

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 14, 1998

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, I want to take this opportunity to insert the following resolutions passed by the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR) into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. The resolutions were passed by the DAR at its 107th Continental Congress which was held on April 22, 1998.

EMERGENCY RESOLUTION THE NATO EXPANSION TREATY

Scheduled for U.S. Senate vote the week of 4/20/98

Whereas, Article 5 of the North Atlantic Treaty obligates each NATO member to "agree that an armed attack against one or more of them in Europe or North America shall be considered an attack against them all";

Whereas, Expanding NATO to include Hungary, Poland and the Czech Republic will further obligate the United States to defend not only the borders but the NATO defined "interests" of Eastern Europe, and could result in further deployment of United States troops throughout the world; and

Whereas, The Treaty will add nothing to the territorial security of the United States, but will stretch an already thin United States military across an ever expanding area, increasing the risk to American servicemen, who will be fighting under United Nations command; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution does not view the NATO Expansion Treaty as in the best interest of the United States, and is opposed to any treaty that will undermine Congress' Constitutional responsibility to declare war, place United States troops under United Nations command and commit the United States to permanent involvement in foreign conflicts and wars.

PREAMBLE

Lord Thomas Macaulay

Letter to an American Friend, 23 May 1857, "... The average age of the world's greatest

democratic nations has been 200 years. Each has been through the following sequence:

- From bondage to spiritual faith.
- From faith to great courage.
- From courage to liberty.
- From liberty to abundance.
- From abundance to complacency.
- From complacency to selfishness.
- From selfishness to apathy.
- From apathy to dependency.
- And from dependency back again into bondage."

Can we escape this fate?

COMMEMORATIVE DEDICATIONS

OBSERVE THE CENTENARY OF THE DEATH OF A DAUGHTER: FRANCES E. WILLARD (September 28, 1839—February 17, 1898), NSDAR #243; Chicago Chapter Charter & Ft. Dearborn Member

The National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, at the Seventh Continental Congress in 1898, mourned "the death of one of its most distinguished members". This year will mark the 100th anniversary of the death of Frances Elizabeth Caroline Willard, a remarkable woman.

Through the Women's Christian Temperance Union (WCTU), she educated millions to the dangers of alcohol, tobacco and drug use. As a suffragist for the rights of women and children, she helped create protection for them in working for their education and women's right to vote, the eight hour work day, equal pay for equal work, uniform marriage and divorce laws, prison reform, and she worked as a tireless advocate for the sanctity of the home. Author, educator, worker for peace and improvement of the human condition through passive demonstrations of strength, she made the nation and then the world conscious of the newly found resource of women. She trained women, encouraged them to achieve at their highest potential and then helped to provide a door through which they could enter into service. She was an integral part of many organizations, including the NSDAR, that a century after her death still continue their missions.

In 1905, her statue was placed in Statuary Hall in the Capitol Building in Washington, D.C. as an honored Illinoisian, the first woman to stand among the figures of great Americans of the United States. Today, Frances Willard is a reminder to all women that they can "Do Everything" to which they set their minds and hearts. The National Society Daughters of the American Revolution pays tribute to this famous American.

A PATRIOT & A PIONEER

Dr. Anita Newcomb McGee, one of the founders of the NSDAR, its first Librarian General and a co-founder with General George M. Sternberg of the DAR Hospital Corps in April 1898. She recruited qualified nurses for the Spanish American War.

She was appointed Acting Assistant Surgeon, U.S.A., in charge of army nurses on August 29, 1898; this empowered her to organize the Army Nurse Corp. After the war, in 1900, when the Army Reorganization Act was being written, Dr. McGee, at General Sternberg's request prepared the Army Nurse Corps section of the act which was not changed until 1947.

Her indomitable spirit lives on in the Dr. Anita Newcomb McGee Award to the Outstanding Army Nurse of the year. Dr. Anita Newcomb McGee was a patriot and a pioneer physician and deserves this centenary acknowledgement.

HISTORIC VIEW OF THE UN AND THE NSDAR

Whereas, In 1946, the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution

adopted a resolution in support of the United Nations as an instrument to "promote international understanding and permanent peace" but at the same time began a "constructive campaign of education to prevent the confusion of this plan of world responsibility with any plan of World Government involving world citizenship, universal currency, free trade, and the dominance of the United States by other nations";

Whereas, The NSDAR continued to view the UN as a world organization of sovereign nations working together for world peace and understanding, while opposing any form of world government, but by 1955, citing UN assaults upon the Constitution of the United States, the NSDAR resolved that it was "clear that a CONCEALED purpose (of the UN) is to destroy the sovereignty of the United States of America in order to build a WORLD GOVERNMENT without the right of secession", and in 1958, for the first time, by an overwhelming vote, requested the United States to withdraw from the UN; and

Whereas, Over the years the NSDAR has objected to various UN commissions, special agencies and treaties and, believing control of the military is an essential ingredient of sovereignty, has also opposed agreements such as the Program for General and Complete Disarmament "creating a permanent UN peacekeeping force subjecting American troops to international control"; therefore, be it

Resolved, That every DAR member be mindful that upon application for membership, she pledges allegiance to the United States of America and agrees to support its Constitution, and as stated in the NSDAR Handbook, "DAR Membership is incompatible with any form of international, regional or world government which would dilute American sovereignty, supersede our constitutional rights and guarantees or limit our nation's independence."

WORLD HERITAGE SITES JEOPARDIZE AMERICAN LAND SOVEREIGNTY

Whereas, Independence Hall, cradle of American liberty, and 20 other uniquely American properties have been designated World Heritage Sites in direct violation of Article IV, Section 3 of the U.S. Constitution which authorizes Congress to make "all needful Rules and Regulations respecting Property belonging to the United States";

Whereas, The World Heritage program, under the control of UNESCO mandates that natural Heritage Sites in the United States can be designated Biosphere Reserves under the UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Program, and 47 Biosphere Reserves have been selected in the United States covering 50 million acres, land in which economic development, property rights and population dispersion are to be centrally managed by agencies of the United Nations; and

Whereas, In an effort to preserve federal, state and private property rights, The American Land Sovereignty Protection Act, currently before the United States Senate, would end United States participation in the United Nations Biosphere Reserves and World Heritage programs and eliminate the designation of all sites in the United States unless approved by Congress; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution be aware of the danger posed to freedom by the UNESCO controlled World Heritage Sites and Biosphere Reserve programs in which sovereign United States land is to be managed by the United Nations in accordance with international goals and dictates; and support the American Land Sovereignty Pro-

tection Act which would require consent of Congress, state and local authorities before submitting any American site to international supervision.

UNITED NATIONS CLIMATE CHANGE CONVENTION

Whereas, The United Nation's Framework Convention on Climate Change, signed in Japan in 1997, will mandate massive energy cuts, resulting in the loss of millions of jobs, exacerbating the exodus of energy dependent industry, and affecting all business, including agriculture;

Whereas, This will cause living standards to plummet and food prices to soar, while giving rise to a new global regulatory bureaucracy and forcing American industry to relocate in the 128 under developed countries exempt from the treaty, such as China, India and Mexico; and

Whereas, The government's own satellite program over the past 18 years shows a slight cooling, and many prominent climate scientists consider the global climate convention or treaty to be flawed and its goals unrealistic "... based solely on unproven scientific theories, imperfect computer models ... and unsupported assumptions that catastrophic global warming follows from the burning of fossil fuels ..."; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution oppose the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change which would result in deindustrialization of the United States, drastically lowering living standards as industry is forced to relocate in under developed countries exempt from the convention, and in a new global regulatory bureaucracy which would further destroy sovereignty.

INJUSTICE FOR ALL—WORLD COURT

Whereas, a global treaty conference to establish a world tribunal supported by the General Assembly of the United Nations, and already considered by many as an accomplished fact, will be held during June, 1998 in Rome to begin the treaty ratification process to establish an International Criminal Court (ICC);

Whereas, The definition of the new World Court of War Crimes is loosely defined and presently includes genocide, crime against humanity and war crimes with power to add other categories such as ecological crimes; and serious concerns are being raised about a tribunal dedicated to the creation of precedents in international law by judges from countries that are culturally alien to American values and outside the common law tradition, with no procedural rights or immunities as guaranteed by the United States Constitution and the Bill of Rights; and

Whereas, The United States will be expected to provide most of the enforcement personnel for the ICC, and American military personnel on United Nations peacekeeping forces will be at risk of being targeted with war crime charges; therefore, be it

Resolved, the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution oppose any efforts to surrender our nation's sovereignty to the United Nations by establishing the International Criminal Court, a world tribunal that will override the United States Constitution, the American legal system, and our inherent rights.

THE AMERICAN HERITAGE RIVERS INITIATIVE (AHRI)

Whereas, The American Heritage Rivers Initiative (AHRI), implemented by Presidential Executive Order 13061, allows federal takeover of 10 American rivers initially and ultimately as many as 114, establishing

vaguely defined "river communities" including watershed areas¹;

Whereas, Although communities are encouraged to submit future plans for their river designation, the final decisions will be made by the AHRI Committee which is appointed by the President's Council on Environmental Quality, leaving non-elected state administrators, employees and nongovernmental organizations (NGO's) in control of designated rivers; and

Whereas, U.S. Representative Helen Chenoweth—Idaho has introduced legislation to stop federal funding of the AHRI, an initiative which imposes another layer of federal bureaucracy, violates constitutional and statutory law, reduces the states' domain and restricts private property rights; therefore, be it

Resolved, The National Society Daughters of the American Revolution oppose the American Heritage Rivers Initiative, a maneuver by the Executive Branch to thwart the powers reserved to Congress regarding regulation of navigable waters, to curb jurisdiction of states over land use planning as well as to restrict water rights, local zoning and individual property rights.

NATIONAL ID—ALL PERSONAL DATA

Whereas, The Fourth Amendment to the Constitution grants "The Rights of the people to be secure in their person, house, and effects"; and most losses of their individual freedoms have come as a result of governmental programs "to assist and make safe" all of which are seemingly benign when taken individually;

Whereas, Massive numbers of regulations and laws and a national ID enforced by a powerful bureaucracy, are characteristic of communism, fascism, and totalitarianism and, proposed legislation on encryption would necessitate giving a third party "the ability to read all E-mail, listen to telephone calls and read computer files", precluding privacy from government agencies; and

Whereas, Data consolidation into a national identification card is an approaching eventuality with the implementation of the military MARC card, the Employment Authorization Reader Card, bar coding, Social Security Card, Governmental Employment Card, biometric ID, and compilation of education, legal, family and health history; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution must continue to remain vigilant in regard to the encroachment on our constitutionally guaranteed liberties and freedoms, and oppose further increasingly invasive expansion of government into our daily lives and oppose data consolidation into a national identification card.

CENSUS 2000: SUPPORT FULL ENUMERATION VERSUS SAMPLING

Whereas, The Constitution of the United States mandates the enumeration of the population every ten years for the purpose of apportioning Congressional representation and determining the distribution of funding for government programs among the states which is essential to provide statistical information to be utilized in drawing district boundary lines which effect Congressional and local elections;

Whereas, In order to reduce the estimated cost of 4.8 million dollars for Census 2000, the Bureau of the Census is exerting pressure to change from the traditional method of full

¹ The Mississippi River watershed area drains over 40% of the United States.

enumeration to a sampling procedure of unproven accuracy, in which only a percentage of the population would be counted; and

Whereas, The information recorded in past census records is an invaluable tool for genealogists, historians and sociologists and should continue to be so; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution support the Constitutional requirement of full enumeration of the Census 2000 which will provide important and necessary information to the United States Government and its people.

NO TO PUERTO RICAN STATEHOOD

Whereas, When the House of Representatives recently voted by a margin of one to enable Puerto Rico to become the 51st state, the public was unaware that this was on the Congressional agenda although the President of Puerto Rico and his associates had retained 30 Washington, D.C. firms to lobby for statehood;

Whereas, The per capita income of Puerto Rico is half that of our poorest state, more than one half of its population would qualify for welfare, and 80% do not speak English and are resistant to learning English; yet as a state, Puerto Rico would have two Senators and probably six Representatives, the latter to be taken from the 50 States since the House of Representatives is capped at 435 members; and

Whereas, The reason given for statehood by a number of prominent Americans of Hispanic descent is that Puerto Rico's present commonwealth status does not meet the United Nations' criteria for ending colonialism; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution oppose making Puerto Rico the 51st state which, with more than one half of its population qualifying for welfare, would create a severe financial drain on taxpayers, would receive Congressional representation at the expense of other states, and would lead to social polarization, not assimilation, considering its different language and culture which its leaders have declared will be maintained.

FAST TRACK TRADE AUTHORITY

Whereas, Article I, Section 8, of the United States Constitution gives to Congress the power "to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several states", and the Framers of the Constitution, after extensive debate, relegated this power to Congress as a check and balance on the President's authority to make treaties and conduct foreign policy;

Whereas, The North Atlantic Fair Trade Act (NAFTA) set a precedent when it passed Congress by using a "fast track" procedure not found in the Constitution, and the President of the United States is now requesting extension of "fast track" authority to pass multinational trade agreements; and

Whereas, "Fast track" authority will restrict Congressional input to twenty hours of

debate, and will limit the Congressional vote to 'yes or no', while prohibiting all rights to amend executive trade agreements; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution recommend NAFTA be rescinded and oppose extension of "fast track" trade authority to the President of the United States, whereby the Constitutional right of Congress to act on trade agreements would be eroded and power would be transformed to the Executive.

AMERICAN FAMILY

Whereas, Remembering that the NSDAR motto "God, Home and Country" focuses attention on the importance of God—spiritual values and morals, home—one's own dwelling place and that of their immediate kindred, comprising parents and children, and constituting the fundamental social unit in society, and country—the United States of America to which we pledge our allegiance;

Whereas, Since 1973, the family income has declined necessitating many families with both parents in the work force and children in day-care; the quality and parental control of many schools has been diminished; many types of media have overwhelmed American life altering moral standards; the pervasive influence of drugs, alcohol and violence has compromised the safety of the family; and the roles of both mother and father have been eroded by government and societal intervention; and

Whereas, Before passing laws, Congress and State Legislatures should consider the effects of law on the family, communities should support solutions so that families are nurtured and encouraged; families should increase their involvement in school matters; parents should carefully guide their family consumption of media and assume their responsibility as family leaders of moral standards, thus producing families with high moral standards and conscientious citizens; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution proudly proclaim its motto "God, Home and Country" as an example to the nation.

MILITARY STRENGTH

Whereas, In the last five years the government has downsized United States military forces by 40%, thus not only calling into question our ability to handle two conflicts in different parts of the world simultaneously, a stated military goal, but also endangering our status as the preeminent military power in the world;

Whereas, Although this country now has no defense against ballistic missiles, and although the proliferation of nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons and missile technology is increasing around the world to an alarming degree among nations of doubtful friendliness, our government, citing the constraints of the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty with the former Soviet Union, is op-

posed to a space based missile defense system, the most economical and efficient kind of middle defense; and

Whereas, The administration has just released to China our most advanced missile technology even though China threatened the United States with a missile strike on Los Angeles at the height of the Taiwan crisis, is arming rogue nations world wide, and its military strategist have written a book on how to win the coming war with the United States; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution recommend the following steps by the United States Government for the safety of the nation:

1. Rebuild the nation's armed forces so that there can be no doubt that the United States is the preeminent military power in the world and able to handle two conflicts simultaneously in different parts of the globe, a stated military goal,

2. Stop any further high technology transfers to China,

3. Cancel the 1972 Anti-ballistic Missile Treaty with the former Soviet Union and its constraints on missile defense, and

4. Fund the manufacture and deployment of a space based Anti-Ballistic Missile Defense System for the protection of the American homeland.

REAFFIRMATIONS

1. CHINA SPELLS TROUBLE (1997)

Resolved, That the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution oppose the granting of Most Favored Nation trading status, the leasing of the Long Beach naval base or any other American port facility, any joint military training exercises and the sale of military technology or hardware to communist China.

2. RESTORE CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT (1997)

Resolved, That the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution supports enumerated powers legislation which would require Congress to cite constitutional authority for all legislation, and further supports efforts to abolish the use of unbridled Executive Orders, restore Constitutional balance with strict limitation of Presidential power, thereby preserving the rights of the citizenry as intended by the Founding Fathers.

3. UNITED STATES PATENT RIGHTS (1997)

Resolved, That the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution stands opposed to the restructuring of the United States Patent and Trademark Office and to laws and international agreements that encroach on United States patent and trademark laws and Constitutional rights to "writings and discoveries" which rob inventors/writers/designers of their creative endeavors and allow worldwide use of their efforts.