

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

## OUR NATION'S DEFENSE

## HON. BOB SCHAFFER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 22, 1998

Mr. BOB SCHAFFER of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to address the important topic of our nation's defense. One of America's leading experts in national security issues and U.S. defense strategy lives in my home state of Colorado. Mr. James H. Hughes of Englewood, Colorado, has written countless articles concerning this topic. I would like to submit Mr. Hughes' latest article entitled "Defense: America's Decision" for the RECORD.

## DEFENSE: AMERICA'S DECISION

(By James H. Hughes)

President Clinton's blatant efforts aiding the proliferation of ballistic missiles and nuclear weapons technology, selling U.S. satellite and ballistic missile technology and foreign policy in return for political campaign contributions from the Chinese army and other questionable parties, has manifested itself in the escalating tension and aggressive nuclear testing between India and Pakistan.

Pakistan's six nuclear tests were a response to India's five nuclear tests in May 1998, including India's test of a thermonuclear device (hydrogen bomb). India's nuclear tests were in turn a response to Pakistan's flight test on April 6, 1998 of its new intermediate range ballistic missile called the Ghauri. The significance of Pakistan's flight test of its Ghauri intermediate range ballistic missile deserves our understanding.

The Ghauri ballistic missile increases Pakistan's ability to deliver nuclear warheads from a range of 186 miles (using Pakistan's Chinese-made and designed M-11 missiles) to 930 miles. In one step the Ghauri enables Pakistan to strike targets from along its border to targets deep inside India, threatening practically the entire Indian subcontinent. Pakistan's flight test of the Ghauri precipitated India's nuclear tests, especially as Pakistan belligerently claimed the Ghauri could strike many Indian cities.

India correctly perceives President Clinton could care less about the risks India faces from Pakistan's new ballistic missile. Indeed, President Clinton could care less about our own defense against long-range ballistic missiles. Since taking office in 1993, President Clinton has cut and stripped down our advanced ballistic missile efforts, and insists we remain undefended against intermediate and long-range ballistic missiles.

President Clinton, rather than even attempting to reassure India diplomatically against Pakistan's aggressive stance with its Ghauri ballistic missile, has played the role of a stooge for the proliferation of ballistic missile and nuclear weapons technology by China and Russia. India had little choice but to test its nuclear weapons to deter Pakistan.

China provided Pakistan with the ballistic missile technology and expertise to build the

Ghauri and its nuclear weapons program, in violation of nonproliferation agreements with the U.S. President Clinton has not sought to enforce nonproliferation agreements with China, rather President Clinton has sought "inventive legal interpretation to avoid sanctions under U.S. proliferation laws" (Majority Report of the Senate Subcommittee on International Security, Proliferation, and Federal Services, January 1998, p. 10).

We should enforce our nonproliferation agreements with China and halt our transfers of advanced technology. If we deploy a ballistic missile defense in space where it could defend against ballistic missiles launched from anywhere including India or Pakistan, we would provide for our own defense and could defend other countries from ballistic missiles. A ballistic missile defense in space would increase our prospect for peace.

Mr. Speaker, I think Mr. Hughes has issued another thoughtful report and it is important that we take a good look at our current defense policy and focus on the safety of Americans now and in the future.

TRIBUTE TO THE GREATER  
WILKES-BARRE LABOR COUNCIL

## HON. PAUL E. KANJORSKI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 22, 1998

Mr. KANJORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the Greater Wilkes-Barre Labor Council, the United Way of Wyoming Valley, and the City of Wilkes-Barre, the most populous city in Pennsylvania's Eleventh Congressional District. These three entities were recently honored by the AFL-CIO at its National Conference on Community Services. I am proud to bring this outstanding alliance to the attention of my colleagues.

1998 marks the 50th anniversary of the partnership between the Greater Wilkes-Barre Labor Council and the United Way of Wyoming Valley. The AFL-CIO award recognizes outstanding community services, activities and programs provided by the United Way and the Labor Council. The City of Wilkes-Barre was named a Model City in Community Services for the Northeast Region for its affiliation with the partnership.

Some of the programs recognized by the award included: union counseling, blood drives, services to retirees, food drives, and a wealth of other volunteer activities.

Mr. Speaker, the Labor Council consists of more than forty unions of a diverse nature and has active standing committees on Community Services, Education, and Political Action and Legislation.

My good friend Sam Bianco has been the President of the Labor Council for the past 19 years and an active United Way volunteer for

nearly 40 years. Betty Friday has been the Chair of the Labor Council's Community Services Committee for 17 years and a United Way Volunteer for 40 years. Another good friend Lois Hartel, the Council Secretary, has been an active United Way Volunteer for 25 years and a past recipient of the prestigious United Way of America's Joseph Beirne Community Services Award.

These hard-working, dedicated people and the others working with them on countless volunteer committees deserve our gratitude and respect. I join with the community in congratulating the Greater Wilkes-Barre Labor Council, the Wyoming Valley United Way, and the City of Wilkes-Barre for sharing this outstanding honor and bringing pride to Northeastern Pennsylvania.

## IN SUPPORT OF FUNDING THE INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES EDUCATION ACT

## HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 22, 1998

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H. Res. 399, a resolution urging Congress and the President to fully fund the Individuals With Disabilities Education Act.

In passing IDEA in 1975, Congress required the Federal, State and local governments to share the cost of educating children with disabilities. When enacted, the Federal Government was to assume 40 percent of the national average per pupil expense for such children.

While Congress has authorized this amount since 1982, the appropriation amount has never come close to the stated goal of 40 percent. Last year, it reached the highest level ever at 11 percent. The balance has been left to the State and local governments.

The result has been an enormous unfunded mandate on State and local school systems to absorb the cost of educating students with disabilities. In doing so, local school districts must divert funding away from other students and education activities. This has had the unfortunate impact of draining school budgets, decreasing the quality of education and unfairly burdening the taxpayers.

Mr. Speaker, it is time for both Congress and the President to demonstrate that they are truly interested in our Nation's children's education. By fully funding IDEA, Congress will simultaneously ease the burden on local school budgets while ensuring that students with disabilities receive the same quality of education as their non-disabled counterparts.

● 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.

THE 25TH ANNIVERSARY OF FATHER JOE ORLANDI'S ORDINATION TO THE PRIESTHOOD

**HON. BILL PASCRELL, JR.**

OF NEW JERSEY  
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 22, 1998

Mr. PASCRELL. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I call to your attention the 25th anniversary of Father Joe Orlandi's ordination into the priesthood.

Joe Orlandi was born in Subiaco, Italy on December 8, 1947, the child of Augusto and Teresa Orlandi. He studied at the Pontificio College Leoniano in Rome. On July 25, 1970 at the invitation of the diocese of Paterson, Joe continued his theological studies at the Immaculate Conception Seminary, Darlington, New Jersey. In 1971 while still completing his studies, Joe was assigned to our Lady of Pompeii Church in my hometown of Paterson, New Jersey. All who met him there found him to be a caring friend and a trusted spiritual advisor.

In 1973, following the completion of his theological studies, Joe was ordained a priest in Paterson by Bishop Lawrence B. Casey. His first assignment was Mt. Carmel Parish in Boonton. It wasn't too long before his parishioners at Mt. Carmel grew to know and love Father Joe, and many families invited him into their homes for traditional Italian meals and warm conversation. Father Joe was the determining factor in several parishioners' tour to Rome in 1975.

That same year, Father Joe was appointed associate pastor of St. Brendan Church in Clifton. His extraordinary leadership qualities were soon recognized and in 1978 he was appointed co-pastor of St. Brendan. As moderator of the Youth Group, Father Joe had a positive impact upon many young people whose successful adult lives today reflect his advice and guidance. Father Joe gives selflessly of his time and energy. He is a Boy Scout Moderator, Teacher of Religious Education in St. Brendan School, bingo chairman, as well as director of the Diocese of Paterson Engagement Encounter weekends.

Deeply grateful to his adopted country, Father Joe joined the United States Army Reserve as a Chaplain in 1980, counseling countless soldiers and their families, during times of peace and times of heightened tensions. Father Joe continues to minister to the spiritual needs of the men and women who serve in our nation's Army Reserve.

On June 15, 1990, our dynamic Priest brought a new spirit to the nationally recognized historic parish of St. Michael, Paterson. Father Joe has been an ever-watchful guardian of the public good, never failing to speak out in the interests of the larger community he serves. Many a newcomer to our shores and many a senior citizen can also thank Father Joe for freely sharing with them his extensive knowledge and expertise in immigration and social security matters.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you join me, our colleagues, his parishioners, and the State of New Jersey in recognizing Father Joe Orlandi's exceptional contributions to our society on this 25th anniversary of his ordination.

A TRIBUTE TO SUSAN WESTERBERG PRAGER, DEAN OF THE UCLA SCHOOL OF LAW

**HON. HOWARD L. BERMAN**

OF CALIFORNIA  
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 22, 1998

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Susan Westerberg Prager, who is stepping down after 16 years as Dean of the UCLA School of Law. Dean Prager has compiled an extraordinary record. Under her leadership, the UCLA School of Law enhanced its reputation for excellence in scholarship, achieved diversity among the student body and added exceptional faculty members.

By any measure UCLA is now among the elite law schools in the United States. As an alumnus of the UCLA School of Law, I take great pride in Dean Prager's many noteworthy accomplishments.

Dean Prager started her career in politics and then made the transition to law. Her political work included stints with Sen. Thomas Kuchel and Rep. Paul McCloskey. Her distinguished academic life includes both a B.A. and M.A. in history from Stanford University and, in 1971, a law degree from UCLA. Two years later she joined the faculty at the UCLA School of Law.

Dean Prager's areas of expertise include family law, real property, community property and historic preservation law. The last is especially appropriate as she is the co-owner of two Los Angeles Cultural-Historic Monuments. She has also lectured and written extensively on such subjects as women's rights, legal education, marital property law and affirmative action. Her frequent public appearances in Southern California have helped boost the profile of the law school.

Dean Prager has an impressive résumé of honors, awards and commendations. To name but a few: she received the Legal Services Award from the Mexican American Legal Defense & Educational Fund; was presented the BayKeeper Circle Award by the Santa Monica BayKeeper and was given a "Women of Action" Award by the Israel Cancer Research Fund. This year the UCLA Law Alumni Association is presenting Susan with the Lifetime Achievement Award.

I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting Susan Westerberg Prager, who leaves behind an unparalleled record of achievement as Dean of the UCLA School of Law. Her contributions to the field of law and legal education will never be forgotten.

TRIBUTE TO KOREAN WAR VETERANS

**HON. STEVE R. ROTHMAN**

OF NEW JERSEY  
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 22, 1998

Mr. ROTHMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the Korean War veterans of New Jersey, who gathered on May 31, 1998, to designate Kinderkamack Road as the "Korean War Veterans Roadway." This wonderful dedi-

cation ceremony was organized at the suggestion of Mr. Richard T. Bozzone, Commander of the Chorwon Chapter of the American Korean War Veterans of New Jersey.

On June 25, 1950, North Korean forces invaded South Korea, setting the stage for the men and women of America's armed forces to enjoy a crucial battle against communist expansionism. Battle by battle, skirmish by skirmish, America's fighting forces heroically pushed back the North Korean aggressors.

The sacrifice and valor displayed by America's Korean War veterans should never be forgotten. And for this reason the designation of the "Korean War Veterans Roadway" will serve as a daily reminder to the residents of northern New Jersey of the American soldiers who served, and those who died, in defense of liberty on the Korean peninsula.

I want to thank Commander Bozzone and all the members of the Chorwon Chapter of the American Korean War Veterans for initiating this project. Their successful effort to name a major roadway, which runs through nine Bergen County towns, in honor of America's Korean War veterans, is a tribute that will long endure.

FORMER ACLU LEADERS ARE WRONG

**HON. TOM DeLAY**

OF TEXAS  
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 22, 1998

Mr. DELAY. Mr. Speaker, when it comes to the issue of freedom of speech and campaign reform, the New York Times and so-called "reformers" take a curious position. They ignore the warnings of the ACLU and argue the Shays/Meehan bill is constitutional because former leaders of the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) have changed their position and now support overturning the Buckley decision.

The attached statement by the current ACLU leadership sets the record straight. On the issue of campaign reform and freedom of speech the current board of the ACLU is absolutely correct—overturning Buckley is a threat to the First Amendment of the Constitution. These former ACLU leaders are pushing proposals that run counter to our first freedom—freedom of speech. These former leaders do not have the support of the ACLU's national board and do not represent the over 250,000 members of the ACLU. These former leaders are wrong.

ACLU CAMPAIGN FINANCE POSITION PROTECTS FREE SPEECH

(Statement of Nadine Strossen, President; Ira Glasser, Executive Director; and Laura W. Murphy, Legislative Director)

WASHINGTON.—Nine former leaders of the American Civil Liberties Union today released a statement saying that they have changed their positions on campaign finance and now disagree with legal scholars, Supreme Court Justices and the ACLU's longstanding policy to seek the highest constitutional protection for political speech.

In their statement, these leaders argue that the Supreme Court misread the First Amendment in 1976 when it issued its ruling in *Buckley v. Valeo*, which struck down legislative limits on campaign expenditures in a

holding that reflected many legal precedents and has been repeatedly reaffirmed. Our former ACLU colleagues say that our opposition to current legislation allows members of Congress to hide behind an unjustified constitutional smokescreen.

We are untroubled by the questions they raise and believe that it is they who allow members of Congress and President Clinton to hide behind so-called reforms that are both unconstitutional and ineffective. As long as measures like McCain-Feingold or Shays-Meehan are allowed to masquerade as reform, neither Congress nor President Clinton will get serious about adopting *true* reform, which we believe lies in the direction of fair and adequate public financing.

Just last year, we offered Burt Neuborne, a former ACLU Legal Director and one of the principal opponents of our campaign finance policies, the opportunity to argue his position before the ACLU's 83-member National Board. After hours of debate and discussion, Neuborne completely failed to shift the ACLU Board to his view. Many Board members in fact argued that Neuborne's position was in direct conflict with the First Amendment rights that form the foundation of our democracy. Ultimately, the one Board member who had offered a motion to radically alter our long-standing policy withdrew it rather than allowing it to come to a vote.

Yet our former ACLU colleagues persist, offering sweeping proposals that would constitute a wholesale breach of First Amendment rights and that ignore the real-world impact of limits on speech. They speak approvingly of efforts to impose "reasonable limits on campaign spending" without saying specifically what such regulations would do. But when we look at those consequences it becomes clear that current campaign finance measures would do immeasurable damage to political speech. The devil as the cliché goes, is in the details.

A key provision of both McCain-Feingold and Shays-Meehan would, for example, establish limits that effectively bar any individual or organization from explicitly criticizing a public official—perhaps the single most important type of free speech in our democracy—when the official is up for re-election within 60 days. If that kind of law had governed the recent New York City mayoral election, it would have effectively barred the ACLU (and other non-partisan groups) from criticizing incumbent Mayor Giuliani by name on the subject of police brutality in the wake of the horrific Abner Louima incident precisely during the pre-election period when such criticism is most audible. That prohibition would have gagged us even though the ACLU has never endorsed or opposed any candidate for elective office and is barred by our non-partisan structure from doing so. Similarly, anti-choice groups like the National Right to Life Committee would be effectively barred from criticizing candidates who support reproductive freedom. Yet such criticism of public officials is exactly what the First Amendment was intended to protect.

In contrast, there are many reform measures the ACLU supports that would protect and increase political speech. These include instituting public financing, improving certain disclosure requirements, establishing vouchers for discount broadcast and print electoral ads, reinstating a tax credit for political contributions, extending the franking privilege to qualified candidates and requiring accountability of and providing resources to the Federal Elections Commission. None of those proposed reforms would run afoul of the First Amendment.

Still, our former ACLU colleagues press proposals that would inevitably limit political speech. We continue to shake our heads, wondering how such measures can be regarded as "reforms" by anyone who is genuinely committed to the First Amendment.

#### REP. BELFANTI RECOGNIZED

#### HON. PAUL E. KANJORSKI

OF PENNSYLVANIA  
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 22, 1998

Mr. KANJORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to my colleague and close friend, State Representative Robert E. Belfanti, Jr. Bob will be honored by the Susquehanna Valley Boy Scouts Council at the Council's July 7 American Distinguished Citizen Dinner. I am pleased and proud to be able to participate in this prestigious event.

Mr. Speaker, Bob Belfanti represents parts of my congressional district in Northumberland County, Montour County, and Columbia County. I have been proud to work with him on numerous occasions since I was first elected in 1984. I consider him a close personal friend.

Born in 1948 to Robert and Rose Belfanti, Bob attended local schools in Mount Carmel, Pennsylvania, in what is part of the District he now represents. He was active in Scouting and became an Eagle Scout in 1961. He graduated high school in 1966 and enlisted in the United States Marine Corps the following July. Bob served in Vietnam and was decorated six times. Following his tour of duty in Vietnam, Bob attended the University of North Carolina on a special Inservice Program. In 1971, Bob received an honorable discharge from the Corps but remained active in a Reserve unit for another two years.

In 1972, Bob began electrician school and graduated as a journeyman in 1975. He operated his own contracting company prior to his election to the Pennsylvania General Assembly in 1980.

Active in numerous local organizations, Representative Belfanti is a member of the AmVets, N.E. Economic Development Council, Lions, Knights of Columbus, Veterans of Foreign Wars, American Legion, UNICO, and various Scouting organizations. Bob was listed in Who's Who in American Politics, received the Outstanding Young Men of America Award, National Young Democrat Award, and the National Leadership Award.

Bob's legislative efforts have ranged from employment issues to the environment. He has helped his district move beyond its coal mining heritage and toward the 21st century with millions in grant money for everything from technology to sewage treatment.

Mr. Speaker, Bob Belfanti is a proven leader, an able legislator, and a concerned citizen. I am proud to join with his wife Cece, his sons, his friends, and the community in paying tribute to his outstanding career and his dedication to his community. I am pleased to have had the opportunity to bring Bob's many accomplishments to the attention of my colleagues and I wish my good friend continued success, good health, and prosperity.

#### HONORING NEAL BROXMEYER

#### HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 22, 1998

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to share with my colleagues in the House of Representatives the story of a man whose life, which ended all too soon in 1996 at age 43, was dedicated to the pursuit of truth.

Neal Howard Broxmeyer searched for truth with a great intensity. He was long immersed in spiritual work which brought tremendous peace. A beloved and respected leader of the School of Practical Philosophy, he played a major role in establishing its Abraham Lincoln School for Boys and Girls on the upper east side in Manhattan. His 9-year-old son is a student there, and is very proud of the role his Dad played. Indeed, it was one of Neal's precious dreams to see the school flourish and grow.

Neal's devotion to his family was exemplary. He naturally included within his family the many people whose lives intersected with his. In that sense, Neal's family included his associates and colleagues at Fairfield Properties, where he was a partner. His brothers have said that he was an excellent businessman, known for his honesty and his integrity. He was seen as the "heart and soul" of his business, and he was referred to as the "light of the office."

Neal Broxmeyer was a man who always looked beyond his own needs. He led his life in keeping with the maxim: Set no limits in service, and encouraged others to do the same. He was always available to others. He cherished the community in which he lived and was very happy to be part of the community association. He led the way in establishing the security patrol in the community, and always said "How could I not take it on?"

Neal was a simple man who was extraordinary. Always there, steady and balanced; never looking for faults in others, but instead finding the goodness in everyone. Everything and everyone who benefited from his attention, concern, insight, wisdom, counsel, and warmth understands that there was "absence of claim." Although not rigid, Neal was highly disciplined. His life, though very short, was filled with a quality beyond most. Nothing, it seems, was wasted.

Neal is survived by his loving family: His beloved wife Susan; their children, Dara, Jennifer, and David; by his parents, Muriel and Joseph; and by his brothers Mark and Gary.

June 23, 1998 will mark the inauguration of the Neal Broxmeyer Scholarship Fund. This fund will help to keep alive the memory and vision of this extraordinary man. Mr. Speaker, it is my privilege and distinct honor to bring the brief life of Neal Howard Broxmeyer to the attention of my colleagues and hope they will join me in paying tribute to an outstanding human being.

IN SUPPORT OF ADDITIONAL  
FUNDING AND AWARENESS  
ABOUT POLYCYSTIC KIDNEY DIS-  
EASE

**HON. JIM McDERMOTT**

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 22, 1998

Mr. McDERMOTT. Mr. Speaker, the Polycystic Kidney Research Foundation held a conference here on June 19-21. Four hundred patients, physicians, and researchers gathered to review the latest developments in research for a treatment and cure. Supporters visited members of the House and Senate to ask for a commitment to increased funding at the National Institutes of Health in research for this disease which affects 600,000 Americans. Polycystic Kidney Disease (PKD) is the most common life-threatening genetic disease and costs \$1.5 billion yearly in Medicare funding. Scientists are hopeful that with increased funding in research the disease can be treated or cured within the next five years.

Attached is an article which describes recent gains we've made in combatting PKD and how important continued research will be to finding a cure. I urge my colleagues to take the time to read this article and learn more about this terrible disease.

[From Contemporary Dialysis & Nephrology, Sept. 1997]

GENETIC BREAKTHROUGHS TAKE CENTER  
STAGE IN ACCELERATING POLYCYSTIC KID-  
NEY DISEASE DRAMA

(By Michael D. O'Neill)

INTRODUCTION

"I believe the future holds the prospect of fundamental breakthroughs that will allow us to develop treatments that will change the basic biology of polycystic kidney disease (PKD)."

This hopeful message was delivered by Josephine Briggs, MD, director of the Division of Kidney, Urologic, and Hematologic Diseases in the National Institutes of Health's National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Disease (NIDDK), in her luncheon address at the 8th Annual Conference on PKD, sponsored by the Polycystic Kidney Research (PKR) Foundation, in Nashville, TN.

In 1982, Joseph H. Bruening and Jared J. Grantham, MD, founded the PKR Foundation to determine the cause, improve clinical treatment, and discover a cure for PKD. Today, the organization is the major funder of private PKD research grants and the disseminators of information about the disease worldwide to physicians, researchers, patients, and the general public.

Briggs' optimism was based on a continuing series of dramatic discoveries related to the genetics and molecular biology of PKD. These discoveries have come at an ever-increasing pace following identification of the PKD1 and PKD2 genes in 1994-1995 and 1996, respectively, and have roughly paralleled an increasing rate of PKD-directed research funding by both the NIH and the PKR Foundation.

ADDITIONAL ADVANCES

Additional advances in the last few months have generated even more excitement. Gregory Germino, MD, a nephrologist at The Johns Hopkins University School of Medi-

cine, Baltimore, MD, has shown evidence that a two-hit mechanism initiates cyst formation in PKD and suggested that intervention to prevent the second hit may impact the course of the disease.

Germino has shown that the normal PKD1 and PKD2 proteins physically interact with each other in the cell membrane and probably participate in a common cellular pathway. This finding may explain why defects in either of these genes, located on different chromosomes, can cause the same clinical disease.

Briggs termed these discoveries "enormous, dramatic, and, in some cases, very surprising." She said that "have implications not only for PKD, but perhaps for other diseases as well."

Germino described his findings at one of the conference's many informative workshop sessions. Attendees also heard encouraging news about the prognosis for children with autosomal recessive PKD (ARPKD), and prenatal diagnosis of ARPKD. They also received updates on numerous other areas of PKD research and treatment.

In her address, Briggs also commented on the future of funding for PKD research and stressed the need for industry involvement on the parts of both the biotech and pharmaceutical industries.

PKD BACKGROUND

PKD is a systemic disease. The most common problems are associated with the kidneys, where fluid-filled cysts can develop and lead to End-Stage Renal Disease (ESRD). As with other forms of ESRD, dialysis and transplantation are the available treatments.

There are two major forms of PKD—the more common, autosomal dominant (ADPKD) form that chiefly affects adults, and the much rarer autosomal recessive (ARPKD) form that affects children.

ADPKD affects an estimated 600,000 people in the U.S. and 12.5 million around the world. It is said to be the most common life-threatening genetic disease.

In the US, over 1,000 people die each year from PKD, and an additional 2,000 develop kidney-failure. Costs to US taxpayers from dialysis, transplants, and treatment related to this disease are estimated at more than \$1 billion annually.

Defects in the PKD1 gene on chromosome 16 are responsible for 85% of ADPKD while defects in the PKD2 gene on chromosome 4 are responsible for about 15%. A third gene (PKD3), which has not yet been pinpointed, is defective in a small number of ADPKD families. The gene for ARPKD has not yet been identified, but it has been located within a small region of chromosome 6.

THE TWO-HIT MECHANISM

ADPKD patients are born with one defective PKD gene and one functional PKD gene. For PKD1-associated ADPKD, Germino has shown compelling evidence that cysts develop from a subset of kidney cells in which both PKD1 genes are defective.

Germino describes this as a two-hit mechanism. The first hit is being born with one broken PKD1 gene. The second hit is sustaining damage to the remaining functional PKD1 gene. This second hit leaves the cell with no way to produce the normal PKD1 protein, and that deficiency somehow leads to cyst formation.

This two-hit model is particularly attractive because it offers an explanation for two fundamental puzzles of PKD, namely the highly variable course of the disease and the focal nature of cyst formation (in PKD, only

one out of every 100 or 1,000 nephron tubule cells actually goes on to become a cyst—the vast majority of these cells are completely normal).

This argument proposes that the cysts develop only from those cells that experience second hits and that the variable disease course might be traceable to variable frequencies of the second hits in different individuals.

CELL MEMBRANE INTERACTION

The second dramatic finding, reported in the June 1997 issue of Nature Genetics, is that the normal PKD1 and PKD2 proteins interact in the cell membrane and probably work together in a common cellular pathway. As noted earlier, this finding may explain why defects in either of these genes can cause the same clinical disease.

"By understanding pieces of this cellular pathway and the steps involved, we hope that we can one day design safe and effective therapies for PKD," Germino said.

HOPE FOR ARPKD PATIENTS

Encouraging news concerning ARPKD was reported by Lisa Guay-Woodford, MD, a pediatrician and assistant professor of Medicine at the University of Alabama-Birmingham.

"Still, in 1997, there is a sense among the general medical community that ARPKD is a universally fatal disease," she remarked. "The answer is that it is not. While it's true that 30%-50% of these children will not survive the newborn period, results from two recent studies have shown that, if a child with ARPKD can survive the first year of life, that child has a reasonably good prognosis."

Guay-Woodford said that, if sufficient family information is available, it's possible to carry out prenatal diagnosis for this disease, using DNA-based genetic linkage analysis. With collaborators, Guay-Woodford has performed such diagnoses in a number of cases where the fetus was known to be at risk for ARPKD.

NIH AND PKD FUNDING

In her luncheon address, Briggs stressed the urgent need for the biotech and pharmaceutical industries to become more involved in the funding of PKD research. She noted that the estimated cost of taking a single drug to market is \$270 million, which exceeds the entire NIH budget for kidney disease research.

"If we are going to eventually see new drugs for PKD, we also need pharmaceutical and biotech investment," she said.

While noting that NIH funding for PKD research had increased significantly—from \$70,000 (one grant) in 1982 to \$7.3 million (46 grants) in 1996, Briggs, a nephrologist and kidney researcher, expressed her desire for increased NIH funding in the area of PKD research. The PKR Foundation has previously stated that annual NIH funding for PKD research has trailed allocations for diseases that affect fewer people. Cystic fibrosis, for example affects 30,000 people in the US and received \$61 million in annual funding from the NIH in 1996 while PKD affects 600,000 and received only \$7.3 million.

In 1996, the PKR Foundation funded \$536,000 in PKD research and will fund \$750,000 by the end of this year.

"We directly fund individual investigators at major teaching and research institutions and heavily promote the need for increased PKD investigation at the federal level," according to Dan Larson, PKR Foundation president. "We plan to work closely with Dr. Briggs and the appropriations committees to add a zero to the current PKD research allocation of \$7.3 million."

GIVE THEM AN ADULT WHO  
CARES

**HON. DONALD M. PAYNE**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 22, 1998

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, as youngsters we're taught about pride and humility and how we must use them if we are to serve well and succeed in life. Today, proud and humble, I would like to join others as they honor and recognize my brother, William, for his work as a New Jersey State Assemblyman representing the 29th Legislative District. Tomorrow at an event at the prestigious law firm of Gibbons, DelDeo, Dolan, Griffinger & Vecchione in Newark, New Jersey, family, friends, colleagues and supporters will gather to thank and further encourage Assemblyman Payne on the leadership he has continuously exhibited to benefit the lives of those less fortunate among us.

Assemblyman Payne is serving his first term where he is a member of the powerful Appropriations Committee. My brother, Bill, is no stranger to the political process. He was the first African American elected as District Leader in Newark's North Ward in 1955. He unsuccessfully sought municipal elected office in 1962 when he lost by 399 votes a run-off election for Councilman-at-Large. He ran a spirited race for South Ward Councilman in 1966 which was also unsuccessful. Over the years he has assisted numerous citizens in their quest for elected office. He was among the first to encourage Kenneth A. Gibson, Newark's first African American Mayor, to actively seek political office. And, of course, I am another of his proteges. Since taking the oath of office this year in January, Assemblyman Payne has energized the New Jersey Legislative Black and Latino Caucus.

I would like to bring my colleagues attention to two pieces of legislation Assemblyman Payne has introduced—a bill establishing a 21-member Amistad Commission to develop education and public awareness programs about the history of slavery in America and the post-slavery triumphs of African Americans.

He has also introduced a bill that would require all the New Jersey's school districts to have a program that links troubled children with volunteers who promise to spend at least one hour a week with them for at least one year. Prior to his election, Assemblyman Payne has actively recruited hundreds of mentors to work with some of our troubled youth. These mentors occupations ranged from doctors and lawyers to retirees and laborers—people who knew the importance of being a caring adult in the lives of sometimes confused and troubled youngsters. Assemblyman Payne was himself a mentor to a young man who was destined to get into trouble. Today, Rahjan Williams, the mentee, is looking forward to attending college to become an accountant.

Mr. Speaker, I am sure my colleagues will join me as I extend congratulations and best wishes to my only brother of whom I am extremely proud. And I wish to thank those who are honoring him, especially his son-in-law Wilfredo Benitez, an up and coming young attorney with the host law firm

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

"KUDZU" CONCLUDES  
SUCCESSFUL WASHINGTON RUN

**HON. DAVID E. PRICE**

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 22, 1998

Mr. PRICE of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I would like to recognize the artistic merit and creative talents of North Carolinians Doug Marlette, Jack Herrick, and Bland Simpson, creators of "Kudzu: A Southern Musical." This musical production has been playing at the Ford's Theatre in Washington, DC for almost sixteen weeks, has received glowing reviews from the New York Times, the Boston Globe, and other publications, and has lifted the spirits of thousands who have been privileged, as I was last week, to see the show.

The musical is based on the syndicated comic strip "Kudzu," illustrated by Pulitzer Prize-winning editorial cartoonist Doug Marlette. The Red Clay Ramblers, a talented and versatile musical group from Chapel Hill, are featured along with an excellent cast. The production explores life in a small Southern town called Bypass and focuses on the life, loves, and mishaps of a character named Kudzu (which is also the name of the incredible vine that has engulfed half the town but hides wondrous treasures beneath).

Having grown up in a small Southern town myself, I could easily identify with their portrayal of the South and instantly recognize many of the characters! However, you do not have to be Southern, or even follow the antics of Kudzu, Rev. Will B. Dunn, and the other Bypass regulars in the comics, to enjoy this family show. Doug Marlette, Jack Herrick and Bland Simpson wrote a clever and entertaining script and incorporated great bluegrass and Dixieland music to make this production enjoyable for all audiences. It's as funny as can be, but it also tugs at the heartstrings and reminds us of the things that matter most in life.

I commend this North Carolina trio, the cast of "Kudzu," and director Lisa Portes for their tremendous work in making this production such a success. They tell a great story and I am proud that they call North Carolina home.

HONORING TERRI THOMSON

**HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 22, 1998

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor and congratulate Terri Thomson, on her swearing in as the Queens member of the New York City Board of Education. She is a dynamic and energetic individual, who will work tirelessly on behalf of the thousands of students in the New York City Public School System.

Terri began working as a staff assistant in my Queens office when I served in the New York State Senate. I quickly became impressed with her work ethic, and her political savvy. Shortly after being elected to Congress in 1983, I promoted her to be my district administrator where she served with the utmost

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integrity and compassion until 1990. In this capacity, she made a difference in the lives of thousands of my constituents. Aside from being an invaluable political ally, she became the dearest of friends both to me and to my family.

After leaving my office, she was hired by Citibank as the Director of Community Relations and was eventually promoted to be the Vice President of City and State Governmental Relations. At Citibank she helped school principals with professional training and worked to integrate new technology into the public school system. Moreover, she was able to introduce students to the Internet and demonstrated its application to commercial banking.

Throughout her career, Terri has been deeply involved in the community. She also serves as the Vice Chair of the Brooklyn Sports Foundation, which seeks to create an indoor sports facility for the New York City Public School System. Terri has also been involved with the Queens Chamber of Commerce and the Queens Public Library where she sought to improve both economic and educational opportunities for the entire community.

Terri's commitment to the community, her understanding of the issues, and her public and private sector experience make her uniquely qualified for a position on the New York City Board of Education. I am fully confident that she will be thoroughly equipped to grapple with the enormous complexities of the New York City Public School System. Thus, I ask all of my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join me in honoring this extraordinary individual whose dedication to the community will continue to make a significant difference in the lives of thousands of New Yorkers.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

**HON. GIL GUTKNECHT**

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 22, 1998

Mr. GUTKNECHT. Mr. Speaker, last Thursday and Friday, June 18 and 19, due to my son's graduation, I missed roll call votes 245 to 251. Had I been present I would have voted as follows:

On roll call vote number 245, on establishing the Select Committee on U.S. National Security and Military/Commercial Concerns With the People's Republic of China, yea.

On roll call vote number 246, on ordering the previous question on the resolution establishing the rule for further consideration of H.R. 2183, yea.

On roll call vote number 247, on agreeing to the resolution establishing the rule for further consideration of H.R. 2183, yea.

On roll call vote number 248, on agreeing to the resolution establishing an open rule for consideration of H.R. 4059, the military construction appropriations bill, yea.

On roll call vote number 249, on agreeing to the Thomas amendment to the Shays substitute to H.R. 2183, the Bipartisan Campaign Integrity Act, yea.

On roll call vote number 250, on agreeing to the Maloney amendment to the Shays substitute to H.R. 2183, the Bipartisan Campaign Integrity Act, yea.

On roll call vote number 251, on agreeing to the Gillmor amendment to the Shays substitute to H.R. 2183, the Bipartisan Campaign Integrity Act, yea.

#### U.S. IMMIGRATION COURT

### HON. BILL McCOLLUM

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 22, 1998

Mr. McCOLLUM. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to establish a new United States Immigration Court. The title of the bill is the "United States Immigration Court Act of 1998." This bill would remove the immigration adjudication functions from the Justice Department and invest them in a new Article I court. The court would be composed of a trial division and an appellate division whose decisions would be appealable to the Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit.

The system for adjudicating immigration matters has matured tremendously over the last 15 years. Special inquiry judges have become true immigration judges. The Board of Immigration Appeals has been greatly expanded, and the whole Executive Office for Immigration Review has been separated from the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

Yet much of this system, including the Board of Immigration Appeals, does not exist in statute. And while separated from the INS, aliens still take their cases before judges who are employed by the same department as the trial attorneys who are prosecuting them.

It is time to take the next logical step and create a comprehensive adjudicatory system in statute. Such a system should be independent of the Justice Department. This is not a new concept—in fact, I first introduced legislation to take this step back in 1982. I continue to believe that an Article I court would allow for more efficient and streamline consideration of immigration claims with enhanced confidence by aliens and practitioners in the fairness and independence of the process.

The bill introduced today provides a solid framework on which to build debate on this important and far-reaching reform. I look forward to working with all interested parties in fine-tuning and further developing this proposal where necessary and enacting this much needed reform. It is my hope to see real progress made on this matter and I urge my colleagues to support the United States Immigration Court Act of 1998.

#### HONORING MEMBERS OF THE LION 4 UNIT OF WORLD WAR II

### HON. HOWARD COBLE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 22, 1998

Mr. COBLE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize a little-

known, but immensely significant, group that valiantly served our country in World War II. This heroic group of individuals, members of the "Lion 4" unit, served to supply and repair the many needs of the huge Navy presence in the Pacific theater. This unit, along with the other brave soldiers who fought the war in the Pacific, helped us defeat the Japanese and end the war months earlier than expected. We shall never forget the accomplishments of these men, some of America's true heroes.

The Lion 4 unit landed on the Admiralty Islands north of New Guinea, with the daunting task of having to build a base equal to Pearl Harbor in size and function, with room to anchor over 400 ships. They landed on February 29, 1944, and by March 10, a severely damaged airfield was operational, providing pivotal air support during the war. Amazingly, at least 36 major units were operational by July, merely five months after the Lion 4 had first landed! These men had almost single-handedly created the largest and most important naval and air base in the Pacific Theatre. This in spite of knee-deep mud, torrential rainfall, 120 degree temperatures, malaria, and the constant risk of death from the ongoing war around them. They built this base so that the fighting troops could get supplies and repairs, and the time saved, in addition to the Lion 4's service, served to cut short the war and break the back of the Japanese forces.

On behalf of the men and women of the Sixth District of North Carolina, we proudly honor these men for their service to our country. The following men, members of Lion Four/ Navy 3205 Association, are among the servicemen who helped keep our country free and proud:

Marlon Adrian, Albert Aguero, Edwin Anguiski, Robert Archer, Ford Basel, Leonard Bearce, Ralph Benavidez, S.Q. Berry, Donald Berry, Henry J. Bozenski, Donald Bratt, Robert Bridges, Robert Bridges, George Briggs, Ernest Brown, Harold Brown, Williams Burg, Lenard Callaway, Loran Cambell, Pat Cannavino, Harold Cazaubon, Morris J. Coe, Marion Cook, George Crosley, Jesse Daniels, Carrol Day, Fred Defield, Martin Delozier, John Dick, Augustine DiSano, Malone Downes, Irvine Downs, Earl Dressen, Robert Dunn, Frank Durbin, James Eby, Carl Eitel, Max Ellis, Howard Espenson, Joseph Frendling, D.P. Garner, Shelton Gautreaux, William Gaydos, George Gerberding, John Geschrey, John Glaser, Charles Granger, Chester Grobschmidt, Sam Guerrero, Frank Halder, E. Lee Hall, Garry Hanson, Robert Hartigan, Robert Harwood, Thomas Hatcher, Ralph Hayes, George Haymes, James Heand, Robert Hecke, Charles Heiss, Forrest Herron, Jr., John Herzog, Preston Hoalst, Frank Hogan, Charles Hoggett, Douglas Hood, Kenneth Hoyt, William Hutchison, Joe Jacob, Clifford James, James Jensen, Farris Jobe, Hal Johnson, Sylvester Kapoclus, James Kauffman, Eugene Kennedy, Chester Kershner, Andrew Kube, Herman Kuhns, Robert Laflame, Marshall Leach, Bernard Lease, Marvin Leasure, Larry Leonard, Arthur Ludwig, Daniel Lukach, Paul Mahan, Charles Majewski, Perry Martin, Ken Mathews, William Maxwell, Charles McCabe, Eugene McCardell, Joseph Melillo, Jake Miller, Thomas Miller, Frank Moesher, Lawrence Moon, Dale

Mulholand, Miles Mutchler, Evan Nardone, Glen Nelson, Donald Nephew, John Newkirk, William O'Dea, Howard Olson, Richard Ostrem, James Owens, Inger Pederson, James Pennebaker, Walter Pensak, Robert Phipps, William Piper, Donald Pittelko, I.C. Plaza, Marvin Plunkett, Floyd Prater, Melvin Rabbitt, Douglas Ragsdale, Al Raiola, George Roe, Robert Rosenberg, Irven Rustad, John Ruth, Paul Sanders, John Sarbach, Alvin Saxton, Roland Schomer, Oron Schuch, Carl Schultz, Robert Schultz, Harold Schwocho, Eldon Shomo, Paul Siler, Roy Smith, Ruben Stahl, C. Stewart, Wm. Stiffler, Phillip Storm, Robert Stower, John Streicher, Buford Swartwood, Robert Tafel, Louis Tangney, Ernest Taube, Lowell Ter Borch, John Thomas, Ronald Trabucco, Walker Treadway, Joshua Treat III, Robert Trevorah, Frank Van Poppelen, John Van Soest, Charles Vicory, John Ward, Chuck Washner, Harry Waugh, William Webb, Harry Weiss, Hal Wenick, B.F. Williams, Sherwood Williams, Loren Yates, and Frank Zehner.

Family members will be representing the following deceased members of Lion 4 at the next gathering in Williamsburg, Virginia: Herbert Banning, Edward Boyle, Mr. Daningger, Brayn Driggers, Thomas Hutchison, Bert Lancaster, Robert Riehm, Eugene Rushing, Arthur Schussler, Arnold Vann, Donald Williams, Edward Winikaitis, and Glen Zunke.

As we sit here today, a half century after World War II, the need remains to honor those brave men and women who secured our freedom. On behalf of the citizens of the Sixth District of North Carolina, we express our deepest gratitude to the members of Lion Four and all the units that helped keep America free; we shall never forget their sacrifices.

#### HONORING THE MEMORY OF REVEREND BOYD R. KIFER

### HON. STEPHEN HORN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 22, 1998

Mr. HORN. Mr. Speaker, my community is mourning the loss of one of its most active and involved citizens, Reverend Boyd R. Kifer. Boyd Kifer was born on December 13, 1925, in Muskogee, Oklahoma. As a child in Muskogee, he and his family were active in the Church of the Nazarene, which he was to serve for the greater part of his life. His father taught him the brick-laying trade, and he used this skill in the building of several churches in the years to come.

After graduation from what is now Southern Nazarene University, Rev. Kifer began his ministerial career in Pawnee, Oklahoma. Desiring further education, he moved his family to Kansas City, Missouri, to attend the Nazarene Theological Seminary, where he graduated in 1958. Rev. Kifer had a remarkable pastoral career. He served congregations in California for twenty years. In 1978 he embarked on two careers, continuing his ministry as interim pastor throughout southern California. He touched thousands of people, ministering to over eighty congregations during times of transition.

The second career Rev. Kifer embarked upon was as administrator of the congressional office of United States Congressman Glenn R. Anderson. It was in this capacity that I knew him and valued his positive impact on everyone he met. He served as an effective liaison between Congressman Anderson and the constituents and community leaders in the district. He was a familiar and respected figure at every public event in Long Beach. After the Congressman's retirement, Boyd continued to serve the Anderson family with joy and dedication.

His experience in the church and in the community prepared him to enjoy people. Boyd was compassionate, concerned, helpful, and humorous. Boyd will be greatly missed in our community. He is survived by two daughters, Kristie Kifer and Mindy Pengilly, both of northern California; two sisters, Dorothy Sayes of Oklahoma and Neva Bozeman of Colorado, and one brother, Gene Kifer of Texas, and a multitude of friends.

PRAISE FOR MR. GERRY CALABRESE WHO IS RETIRING AFTER 43 YEARS OF SERVICE TO THE PEOPLE OF BERGEN COUNTY, NEW JERSEY

**HON. STEVE R. ROTHMAN**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, June 22, 1998*

Mr. ROTHMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a legendary public servant in Bergen County, New Jersey, Mr. Gerry Calabrese. Through decades of service, Mr. Calabrese has distinguished himself as a gentleman who puts the welfare of the people of New Jersey above his own.

Gerry began his career in public service by fighting for the American cause of freedom in World War II. After returning a hero, Gerry turned to his education and entered St. John's University where he was honored as an All-American basketball player. Upon graduation, Gerry continued playing on the hardwood with the National Basketball Association's Syracuse Nationals. However, his true vocation of stewardship to the people of his community was just around corner.

After retiring from the NBA, Mr. Calabrese was elected to the Cliffside Park Borough Council in 1955. In 1959 he was elected to his first term as the Borough's Mayor. And since 1965, he has served continuously as Cliffside Park's chief executive. His final term will expire in 1999. During his tenure, he has opened the Mayor's office to local men and women empowering them to become active in the political process and establishing a level of constituent service previously unparalleled in Northern New Jersey. Not stopping there, he also served on the Bergen County Board of Freeholders from 1975 to 1985 (functioning as its chairman in 1984), as Bergen County Democratic Chairman from 1991 to 1998, the New Jersey delegation to the National Democratic Convention in 1988 and 1992, on the New Jersey Board of Public Utilities from 1960 to 1987 (retiring as Director of Water and Sewage for the State of New Jersey), and on

the 1992 New Jersey Congressional Re-Districting Committee.

A beloved father and grandfather, Gerry Calabrese has earned the respect of men and women of all political parties and all walks of life. In reflection of his time of service, he has been honored by local chapters of UNICO, B'nai B'rith, the Police Benevolent Association, the New Jersey State Association of Chiefs of Police, the Polish American Democratic Club, the Veterans of Foreign Wars, the American Legion, the Elks Lodge, and the Amvets. It will be difficult to imagine Bergen County without him as one of our most revered and respected mayors. Cliffside Park's next Mayor will have enormous shoes to fill when Mayor Calabrese leaves the office he has held for forty years. As this chapter of Gerry's life comes to an end, I wish him, his wife Marion, and his children and grandchildren, all the very best for a long, happy, and healthy retirement.

IN RECOGNITION OF DR. GEORGE F. HAMM

**HON. RALPH M. HALL**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, June 22, 1998*

Mr. HALL of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a close friend, dedicated educator and great American, Dr. George F. Hamm, President of the University of Texas at Tyler, who is retiring this month following an illustrious tenure of seventeen years. Having known George throughout that time, I have had the opportunity to observe his professional accomplishments, which are considerable, and to witness the impact that he has had on higher education in East Texas. His accomplishments were not unilateral, however, for he always had his lovely and intelligent and talented wife, Jane, at his side. Theirs was a partnership that forged a plan for UT Tyler.

George has been engaged in higher education administration and teaching since 1962, including a distinguished career in student services administration at Arizona State University prior to coming to the University of Texas at Tyler. Since being named President in 1981, Dr. Hamm has provided unmatched leadership and vision to the University. In 1982, Dr. Hamm achieved the first of a long line of accomplishments, when the University surpassed the 2,000 student enrollment mark for the first time. In 1983, under Dr. Hamm's guidance, a master's degree program in public planning and administration was established. This master's program was just the first significant expansion of educational opportunities for East Texans through the addition of numerous programs at the bachelors' and graduate levels. Just a few of the graduate programs established under Dr. Hamm's direct supervision include: teaching, English, mathematics, engineering and biology. Again in 1983, UT Tyler hit another enrollment milestone, as it passed the 3,000 student plateau.

In 1984, as a direct result of Dr. Hamm's ability to further the University's stature, Texas voters added UT Tyler as a beneficiary of Texas' Permanent University Fund. In 1986,

Dr. Hamm was awarded the Arizona State University Centennial Medallion, as a "Man Ahead of His Times", for providing equal educational opportunities for minorities. Then in 1990, with the University's reputation and popularity growing by leaps and bounds, UT Tyler awarded its 10,000th academic degree. Never ceasing, Dr. Hamm's vision led to the implementation of an interactive video instruction program in 1991. This state-of-the-art technology enables students in several cities to save time and money while pursuing their educational goals. In 1996, President Hamm received the International Distinguished Service Award from Sister Cities International.

Finally, after years of hard work and dedication, in 1997, the Texas Legislature approved the University of Texas at Tyler as a four-year institution, and in 1998 UT Tyler's first freshman class was accepted for admission. Also in 1997, the Texas Legislature approved development of a UT Tyler campus in Longview and UT Tyler was selected for \$6.9 million U.S.-Ukraine Community Partnerships for Training and Education Project.

After seventeen years of unparalleled leadership and vision, Dr. George F. Hamm will retire as President of the University of Texas at Tyler on June 30, 1998. As President of UT Tyler, Dr. Hamm dedicated his intellect, talents and energy to build a first-rate educational institution in East Texas. His goals were for many years elusive dreams, but thanks to his vision, perseverance and leadership, these dreams have become reality.

It has been an honor and a privilege to work with George during these past seventeen years, and I will be forever grateful for the guidance and friendship he has offered me and for all that he has accomplished for Tyler and East Texas.

Mr. Speaker, when we adjourn today's session, let us do so in honor of and respect for this great American.

TRIBUTE IN MEMORY OF U.S. REPRESENTATIVE BILL EMERSON

**HON. JO ANN EMERSON**

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, June 22, 1998*

Mrs. EMERSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the memory of U.S. Representative Bill Emerson. On this, the second anniversary of Bill's passing, I thought that I would share with all of you the story of "Billy" Emerson. I recently wrote the following as my weekly column so that I could share these very special memories with some of Bill's closest friends and most trusted advisors—the people of the Eighth Congressional District of Missouri.

Graduation Day for our Congressional Pages was just a couple of weeks ago. As we said our fond farewells to those high school juniors who have worked long and hard in the House of Representatives since August 1997, it got me thinking about some of the wonderful stories Bill used to tell when he was a Page back in the 83rd Congress. As many of you know, Bill's first interest in having a career in government came as a result of his experience as a Page, and it was this knowledge

and love for the Congress that made him such a valuable part of the institution.

I'd like to share with you the "Billy" Emerson story—the story of how Bill became a Page in the first place.

Bill's Grandpa, W.G. "Bill" Reinemer, was for many years a local elected official in Jefferson County, Bill's home county, and lived with Bill and his mother after Bill's Grandmother died. Grandpa Reinemer was a tremendous influence in Bill's life, and Bill tagged alongside him to every political rally and event Grandpa attended. In 1952, the year General Eisenhower was running for President, Bill decided that he had to help elect "Ike" as President and did everything from manning telephones to stuffing envelopes to making speeches for him. At the same time, Grandpa promised Bill that if Ike won the presidency that he, Bill, could go to Washington for the General's Inauguration. You can imagine how that gave Bill even more incentive to do everything possible to ensure that Ike won the election!

During the campaign, Bill happened to be reading a Boys' State publication, which had a story about being a Page in Congress. This gave Bill another idea. Perhaps if he could become a Page, then he could go to Washington to help Ike run the country. So, Bill wrote letters to every Member of the House of Representatives and Senate, asking if he could be their Page. Many rejections came primarily because Bill wasn't from the same state as these Members, except for one. And the one partially positive letter he did receive came from Congressman Tom Curtis of St. Louis. Congressman Curtis told Bill that if Ike won the election and if the Republicans took control of Congress, then it might be possible that Curtis could appoint Bill as his Page. While there was an awful lot of "ifs" and "mights" in the letter, Bill was not discouraged and was hopeful that he might get the appointment.

However, once the election was over and Ike won, Bill still hadn't heard from Curtis. And it came time for him to go to Washington, as Grandpa had promised, for the Inauguration. His mom and Grandpa put him on the train to Washington (by himself), where he would be staying with family friends who lived in Alexandria, Virginia. He had his ticket for the Inaugural ceremony, and was so excited to be going to Washington to "help" Ike get inaugurated. Once there, he decided to go up to Congressman Curtis' office in the Cannon Building to see if any decisions had been made about his appointment as a Page.

When Bill arrived in Curtis' office he introduced himself to the receptionist, Marilyn, who promptly replied, "You're Billy Emerson from Hillsboro, Missouri?" And he replied that he was. Marilyn said that Congressman Curtis had been looking all over for him and had tried reaching him at home in Hillsboro, but of course, he wasn't there. She then took him to see Curtis in his office, and there were several other prominent Republicans in the office too. Congressman Curtis greeted Bill, and then introduced him to the others. He said, "Folks, I'd like you to meet Bill Emerson from Hillsboro, Missouri. He's my new page." And this was the very first time Bill learned that he had indeed been appointed Curtis' Page and would be able to realize his dream of "helping" Ike run the government.

Bill didn't have a chance to go home to Hillsboro before starting work as a Page. His mom cried and cried, and had to send all his clothes to him, because he began working immediately. The highlight of his career as a Page was the very first time president Eisenhower addressed the Congress at his State of the Union speech. Bill was standing along the middle aisle where the President enters the House Chamber and as the President passed him, Bill put out his hand to shake the President's, and said, "Hi, Mr. President." The President patted Bill on the head and said, "Son, I sure need your help up here." You can only imagine how Bill felt—all he had wanted to do was come to Washington to help the President and then the President actually asked him for his help. He didn't wash his hand for a week.

I've always loved the Billy Emerson story, and have told it hundreds of times over the past 23 years. I think it captures the essence of the man Bill was. A man dedicated to his country and the principles upon which our Founding Fathers formed a government of, for and by the people. A man inspired by history who wanted to preserve our system of government for generations to come. And a man who wanted to inspire young people to get involved, to understand that you can do and be anything in life as long as you're willing to work for it. It doesn't matter where you come from, the color of your skin, or how little money your family has. The only thing that matters is you, and whether you're willing to make a commitment to do everything possible to realize your dream.

Monday, June 22, marks the second anniversary of Bill's death. But Bill lives on in all of our hearts, and a day doesn't go by when we haven't reminisced about one of his many stories and life lessons. I feel blessed to walk down the same corridors he did, and feel blessed to have spent 21 years as his wife. He was an inspiration to so many, but perhaps most of all to those of us he called family. God Bless you, Bill. We sure miss you.

#### PORK BARREL JOURNALISM

### HON. NICK J. RAHALL, II

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 22, 1998

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, the term "pork barrel politics" has been in the lexicon for many, many years and is most often used by the media to cast a negative connotation to an earmark by a Member of Congress of federal funds for a specified project in his or her Congressional District or State. It is my experience that when the media uses this term it usually has no first-hand knowledge about the project itself, and instead, relies on hearsay to support its contention that the project constitutes "pork." This is what I would call "pork barrel journalism."

I submit for the RECORD an excellent example of pork barrel journalism exposed by Steven Brill, in the August 1998, edition of Brill's Content.

[From Brill's Content, August 1998]

#### QUALITY CONTROL

A U.S. SENATOR WRITES A LETTER TO THE WASHINGTON POST CLAIMING THAT AN EYE-CATCHING STORY ABOUT HIM IS COMPLETELY WRONG. WHAT HAPPENS? NOTHING.

Last December, I noticed a curious letter to The Washington Post from Senator Robert Byrd, of West Virginia. The subject was an article that had run in the Post detailing the senator's supposed role in getting a National Park Service project funded in his state—a role the Post cited as an example of lawmakers turning the service "into their personal pork barrel."

Here are the highlights of Byrd's letter: "The very first paragraph of the article speaks of a renovated train depot . . . asking 'Why did the National Park Service spend \$2.5 million turning a railroad station into a visitor center for a town with a population of eight? The compelling reason—Senator Robert C. Byrd . . . who glides past on Amtrak's Cardinal Limited from time to time, heading to and from his home in Sophia, a few miles south.'

"Funny thing, I do not ride the . . . train to and from Sophia and I have never done so. In fact, in the long existence of that train—which does not go to Sophia—I doubt that I have ridden it more than three times, and the last time was probably a decade ago.

"Not so funny is the suggestion that the historic preservation of that building and the town of Thurmond . . . would be undertaken as a result of such whimsy. Equally ridiculous is the falsehood that I 'slipped' the New River Gorge National River park unit into federal legislation 'unwanted' The recommendation to have the New River Gorge managed by the National Park Service was made by the Interior Department . . . [B]ecause of my concern for the costs associated with this plan . . . I have not supported the Park Service proposal for complete restoration of the town of Thurmond. And in the case of the depot, I forced the Park Service to complete the project at a cost considerably less than its original estimate."

In short, Byrd claimed that the entire story was totally, even comically, wrong. To which the Post replied . . . well, it didn't Byrd's letter ran without comment. So, who was right?

Brill's Content staff writer Rachel Taylor reached Martha McAree an editor of the Post's letters page. No comment from the paper was added, said McAree, because "letters to the editor allow readers to voice differences of opinion."

Could it really be a matter of opinion whether the senator had actually ridden the train or "slipped" the project in "unwanted;" by the federal agencies involved?

A discussion with the article's author, Frank Greve, the respected national correspondent for Knight-Ridder Newspapers, whose wire service had supplied the story to the Post was stranger still. "So what's the problem," Greve began, after having read Byrd's letter, which he told me he had not seen before my inquiry to him. "He's entitled to his opinion."

"Is it a matter of opinion that he rode the train to and from his home and that that's why the depot go funded?"

"Well, I heard he did," said Greve. "And I know he lives near there."

"Is it a matter of opinion that he slipped the bill in unwanted?"

"I was told that," Greve answered.

"Did you call him and ask?"

"Sure, I called his office," Greve continued.

"What did you ask them?"

"I told them I was calling because I was interested in the history of the project, so they suggested I call a former [congressional] staff guy because the project was so long ago. He was one of my sources."

Greve also pointed out that his original wire service article had included a paragraph saying that Byrd had cut the budget for the depot, but that the Post had cut that section from the version it had published.

But for Greve to call Byrd to say he was interested in the history of the project rather than to ask specifically about the train rides or about slipping the project into the budget unwanted, is like calling someone and saying you are doing a story about the history of his family when you're about to write that he has been accused of incest.

Greve finally urged me to call two of his sources for the story—a former congressional staffer and a former Park Service official—on the condition that I not name them.

The first "source" said he had talked to Greve "generally about the Park Service pork-barrel abuses" and he "heard that either Byrd or a West Virginia congressman had wanted to slip the River Gorge project in." But he was "not sure about who it was or even if it was either of them. . . . It was an old story everyone sort of liked to tell. . . . You know, an apocryphal story."

The second "source," the former Park Service official, said he told Greve that Byrd's involvement "sounded right," but that he had "no way of" really knowing because the park project "was way before my time."

When told of the accounts provided by his "sources," Greve sighed, and then said, in near-disgust, "Look everyone knows that this is the way the world works in Washington. What's the big deal?"

Actually, it is a big deal. Most of us think this indeed is the way Washington works, and I know I always thought of Byrd as the embodiment of all that. So a story like this piles on to our preconceived notions and makes us all the more cynical and ready to believe the next story. Conversely, when a story about how the world probably does work, written by a respected reporter, turns out to depend on an anecdote that doesn't seem to hold up, otherwise good journalism is discredited.

But what may be more important than whether Greve's story is correct, is what happened after Byrd wrote his letter. Which is that nothing happened.

Greve freely conceded that no one at Knight-Ridder ever asked him about the Byrd letter. Knight-Ridder Washington bureau chief Gary Blonston confirms that "I never heard anything about a letter." (Blonston also notes that he was hospitalized at the time the letter was published.)

As for the Post, when shown Byrd's letter two months after he published it, executive editor Leonard Downie said, "I've never seen it. . . . In fact, I must admit I don't read letters to the editor." (As the Post's executive editor, Downie is the editor to whom an aggrieved reader presumably writes; it is he who is responsible for all news coverage.)

Wouldn't Downie likely see a letter like this from a senator? "If it were directed to me personally, I think I would," he said. "But if it is just sent to the paper I don't know who would see it on the news side [as opposed to the editorial page editors like McAteer, who oversee the letters page]. I suppose we should systematize that."

It is impossible to imagine that the producer of any other consumer product, such

as a car or an appliance, could or would ignore this kind of complaint about a defective product, let alone one from someone important. If only because most other enterprises would fear embarrassment in the marketplace or a lawsuit, this absence of basic quality control would be unfathomable. (Greve would win any libel suit as long as he could show he really believed the Byrd story might be true—but that defense for a defective car or toaster would be laughed out of court.)

So what's important here is that at two of the most respected (and deservedly so) news organizations in the world, the senator's letter was a non-event.

A footnote: The original Washington Post story generated lots of editorials across the country attacking pork-barrel politics. And, two weeks after the Byrd letter appeared, one of my heroes in journalism—Charles Peters, the editor of the Washington Monthly—cited the Greve article as an example of tax dollars misspent because "the money was slipped into the budget" by Sen. Byrd. Asked how he had checked the article, or if he had called Byrd for comment, Peters, who is from West Virginia and knows Byrd, said, "It would be unheard of that this would happen without somebody's intervention. I'd be incredulous if Byrd wasn't behind it. . . . I guess it could have been a congressman, but I doubt it. But I did no checking because something like this just has the ring of truth."

#### "SOURCES SAY"

Let's have a contest.

I'll extend a subscription for an additional year to the reader who, by July 15, sends us the news article or transcript of a television or on-line newscast that has the most uses per 100 words of the specific phrase "sources say." The winner and the offending author will be announced next issue.

We want to stamp out the common use of a phrase that is never defensible. At the least, a reporter can always tell us if there are two sources or 20. Surely he knows. Similarly, he can almost always provide some kind of description of the unnamed source that suggests the source's knowledge or possible bias, even if he cannot be identified.

The principle is simple and, again, it has to do with quality control for this particular consumer product: providing clear information is an achievable goal, especially when journalists ask us to trust them—and their unnamed sources.

This reminds me of one of the laziest, most duplicitous things that nonfiction authors do in their acknowledgements at the beginning of a book. Here's an example: "More than 300 people were interviewed for this book . . ." Doesn't this author know how many? Was it 301 or 33,001? Why can't he tell us? Is 300 a figure of speech? Why trust him with anything else in the rest of the book if he's this lazy with that kind of easy fact?

That's a quote from the acknowledgements page of a book I wrote in 1978.

#### SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

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

of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

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

Meetings scheduled for Tuesday, June 23, 1998, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

#### MEETINGS SCHEDULED

##### JUNE 24

9:30 a.m.

##### Energy and Natural Resources

Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

SD-366

##### Labor and Human Resources

Business meeting, to mark up proposed legislation authorizing funds for human services programs.

SD-430

10:00 a.m.

##### Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs

To resume hearings on H.R. 10, to enhance competition in the financial services industry by providing a prudential framework for the affiliation of banks, securities firms, and other financial service providers.

SD-538

##### Foreign Relations

##### International Economic Policy, Export and Trade Promotion Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine the Asian financial crisis.

SD-419

##### Governmental Affairs

To resume hearings to examine the state of computer security within Federal, State and local agencies.

SD-342

##### Select on Intelligence

To hold closed hearings on intelligence matters.

SH-219

2:00 p.m.

##### Judiciary

##### Immigration Subcommittee

To hold hearings on the agricultural guestworker program.

SD-226

2:30 p.m.

##### Indian Affairs

Business meeting, to mark up S. 1925, to make certain technical corrections in laws relating to Native Americans, and S. 1998, to authorize an interpretive center and related visitor facilities within the Four Corners Monument Tribal Park.

SD-628

2:45 p.m.

##### Energy and Natural Resources

##### Water and Power Subcommittee

To hold joint hearings with the Committee on Indian Affairs on S. 1771, to amend the Colorado Ute Indian Water Rights Settlement Act to provide for a final settlement of the claims of the Colorado Ute Indian Tribes, and S. 1899, entitled "Chippewa Cree Tribe of the Rocky Boy's Reservation Indian Reserved Water Rights Settlement Act of 1998".

SD-628

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

Indian Affairs

To hold joint hearings with the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources' Subcommittee on Water and Power on S. 1771, to amend the Colorado Ute Indian Water Rights Settlement Act to provide for a final settlement of the claims of the Colorado Ute Indian Tribes, and S. 1899, entitled "Chippewa Cree Tribe of the Rocky Boy's Reservation Indian Reserved Water Rights Settlement Act of 1998".  
SD-628

4:00 p.m.

Foreign Relations

European Affairs Subcommittee  
To hold hearings to examine United States policy in Kosovo.  
SD-419

JUNE 25

9:00 a.m.

Judiciary

Business meeting, to mark up S.J. Res. 40 and H.J. Res. 54, proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States authorizing Congress to prohibit the physical desecration of the flag of the United States, and S.J. Res. 44, proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to protect the rights of crime victims, and to consider other pending calendar business.  
SD-226

9:30 a.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

To hold hearings on the nomination of William Lloyd Massey, of Arkansas, to be a Member of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission.  
SD-366

10:00 a.m.

Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs

To continue hearings on H.r. 10, to enhance competition in the financial services industry by providing a prudential framework for the affiliation of banks, securities firms, and other financial service providers.  
SD-538

Labor and Human Resources

To hold hearings to examine health insurance coverage for older workers.  
SD-430

Select on Intelligence

To hold closed hearings on intelligence matters.  
SH-219

10:30 a.m.

Governmental Affairs

To hold hearings to examine the Defense Technology Security Administration's role in approving critical technology exports.  
SD-342

2:00 p.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

Forests and Public Land Management Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on S. 2146, to provide for the exchange of certain lands within the State of Utah.  
SD-366

Foreign Relations

To hold closed hearings to examine Chinese missile proliferation.  
S-407, Capitol

Judiciary

Administrative Oversight and the Courts Subcommittee  
To hold hearings to review the judgeship needs of the 6th and 7th Circuits.  
SD-226

JULY 8

9:30 a.m.

Indian Affairs

To hold hearings on S. 1905, to provide for equitable compensation for the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe, H.R. 700, to remove the restriction on the distribution of certain revenues from the Mineral Springs parcel to certain members of the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians, S. 391, to provide for the disposition of certain funds appropriated to pay judgment in favor of the Mississippi Sioux Indians, and S. 1419, to deem the activities of the Miccosukee Tribe on the Tamiami Indian Reserve to be consistent with the purposes of the Everglades National Park.  
SR-485

JULY 9

9:30 a.m.

Governmental Affairs

Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations  
To resume hearings to examine the adequacy of procedures and systems used by the Department of Agriculture Food Safety and Inspection Service and the Department of Health and Human Services Food and Drug Administration to oversee the safety of food imported into the United States, focusing on the outbreak of Cyclospora associated with fresh raspberries imported into the U.S. from Central America.  
SD-342

JULY 14

2:30 p.m.

Energy and Natural Resources  
Water and Power Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 1515, to increase authorization levels for State and Indian tribal, municipal, rural, and industrial water supplies, to meet current and future water quantity and quality needs of the Red River Valley, S. 2111, to establish the conditions under which the Bonneville Power Administration and certain Federal agencies may enter into a memorandum of agreement concerning management of the Columbia/Snake River Basin, and S. 2117, to authorize the construction of the Perkins County Rural Water System and authorize financial assistance to the Perkins County Rural Water System, Inc., a nonprofit corporation,

in the planning and construction of the water supply system.  
SD-366

JULY 15

9:00 a.m.

Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry

To hold hearings to review a recent concept release by the Commodity Futures Trading Commission on over-the-counter derivatives, and on related proposals by the Treasury Department, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System and the Securities and Exchange Commission.  
SR-332

9:30 a.m.

Indian Affairs

To hold hearings on S. 2097, to encourage and facilitate the resolution of conflicts involving Indian tribes.  
SR-485

JULY 21

10:00 a.m.

Judiciary

To hold oversight hearings to examine the Department of Justice's implementation of the Violence Against Women Act.  
SD-226

JULY 22

9:30 a.m.

Indian Affairs

To hold joint hearings with the House Resources Committee on S. 1770, to elevate the position of Director of the Indian Health Service to Assistant Secretary of Health and Human Services, and to provide for the organizational independence of the Indian Health Service within the Department of Health and Human Services, and H.R. 3782, to compensate certain Indian tribes for known errors in their tribal trust fund accounts, and to establish a process for settling other disputes regarding tribal trust fund accounts.  
SR-485

OCTOBER 6

9:30 a.m.

Veterans' Affairs

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

POSTPONEMENTS

JUNE 24

9:30 a.m.

Judiciary

To hold hearings to examine fairness in punitive damage awards.  
SD-226