

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

H.R. 5—INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES EDUCATION ACT AMENDMENT OF 1997

SPEECH OF

GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 13, 1997

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join my colleagues in both parties today to support this remarkable achievement on behalf of children with disabilities and their families.

I have always believed that it is an honor and a privilege to serve in Congress. Today I can say that I am truly proud to serve in Congress and to have played a role in upholding the laws that protect our children and their families.

We had some very serious disagreements when we started this effort 2 years ago to revise the two-decades-old law on disability education.

At that time, there were several critical points that prevented us from coming to an agreement.

I believed then and still believe that all children, regardless of the nature of severity of their disability, must be guaranteed a free and appropriate public education and that no child should be denied an education.

I said last year that if the California Legislature could conclude that this sound educational and social policy does not compromise school safety, then Congress should do so as well. The language in this bill before us specifically prohibiting cessation of services accomplishes that goal.

I believed then and still believe that treatment of children with disabilities should be guided by what we know about the nature of the child's disability and its effect on his or her behavior. Unfortunately, this knowledge needs to be more widely disseminated. Language proposed in consideration of this bill previously would have allowed schools to discipline disabled students solely for so-called "disruptive behavior".

Most of us assume this was a well-intended effort, yet nonetheless it would have resulted in a situation where any of a wide-range of nonthreatening but, to some, unpleasant behaviors, could have been grounds for suspension or expulsion.

I am pleased that my colleagues had the good sense to strike this provision from the bill.

I believed then and still believe that parents are entitled to pursue all legal avenues available to them to ensure their child is treated fairly. Unfortunately, some had argued for provisions which would have curtailed or severely diminished these rights.

I am pleased that the bill before us maintains the fundamental rights we established when this groundbreaking law was written over 20 years ago.

The bill before us today resolves these differences to the satisfaction of the many dif-

ferent parties that have contributed to this process and who are affected by this legislation.

Other more, specific aspects of the bill also deserve note.

First, this bill permits a hearing officer to decide whether to place a child in an alternative educational setting for no more than 45 days if a school district proves beyond a preponderance of evidence that maintaining the child in his or her current educational placement is substantially likely to result in injury to the child or others. The standard substantially likely was established by the Supreme Court in *Honig versus Doe*. In that case, the Court described the children who could be moved as those who are truly dangerous, and noted that it was up to the school district to rebut the presumption of maintaining the child in the current placement. In deciding whether the district has met this burden, it would not be permissible to move a child based on behavior that is not truly dangerous.

In addition, H.R. 5 requires the hearing officer to consider the appropriateness of the child's placement and efforts by the school district to minimize the risk of harm. Thus, the bill assumes that it would not be permissible to remove a child when the child's behavior can be addressed in the current placement.

In placing the additional authority with the hearing officers, the proposed bill recognizes the important role already assigned to these individuals in guaranteeing the rights of children with disabilities. It is because of the importance of this role that the Act requires that hearing officers be impartial and prohibits the designation of an employee of the child's school district as a hearing officer.

It is expected that hearing officers will be provided appropriate training to carry out this new responsibility in an informed and impartial manner and that both State educational agencies and the Secretary of Education will closely monitor the implementation of this provision.

The intent behind this bill was to strengthen the least restrictive environment requirement and participation of children with disabilities in the general curriculum and the regular education classroom.

In keeping with this goal, the bill clarifies that the regular education teacher is part of the IEP team if the child is, or may be, participating in the regular education environment. With respect to the IEP team, it is also important to underscore the right of parents to bring advocates or anyone else they care to bring to support them in the IEP process. Parents often need this support to level the playing field and allow them to participate meaningfully in the IEP process.

I am particularly pleased that the bill strengthens enforcement of IDEA by providing the Secretary more flexibility in withholding funds in cases of noncompliance and by explicitly clarifying the Secretary's ability to refer matters to the Department of Justice for enforcement action. Enforcement of this Act has been one of the main obstacles to full implementation. These new features will help as-

sure that noncompliance will not go unchecked.

This process we went through in crafting these agreements was not easy. We had to overcome very real and difficult disagreements. Those of us who believed the rights of children and their parents were going to suffer were able to work with our colleagues in Congress who saw this issue differently and were able to agree that these rights should be protected.

What we strove to achieve, and what I think we've accomplished, is a bill that protects the rights of children with disabilities, and at the same time fosters cooperation between parents, teachers, school boards, administrators, and State and local agencies to help ensure that each recognizes their responsibilities and that each must make a commitment to work collaboratively to serve the best interests of all children.

I particularly wish to thank Senate Majority Leader TRENT LOTT for allowing us the arena in which to make this achievement. It was a remarkable process. Senator LOTT's dedication, and that of his chief of staff, David Hoppe, have served us all well.

I would also like to thank the other members of the bipartisan House-Senate IDEA working group—Chairman GOODLING, Representatives RIGGS, CASTLE, MARTINEZ, and SCOTT, and Senators KENNEDY, JEFFORDS, HARKIN, and COATS—along with their staffs, for the extraordinary effort they made in putting this agreement together.

I would also like to extend special thanks to Assistant Secretary of Education Judy Heumann, whose commitment to and effectiveness in addressing issues affecting those with disabilities, and whose impact on my knowledge and understanding of these issues, is second to no one's. Judy was an integral part of this process from beginning to end and this agreement simply would not have been possible without her.

Mr. Speaker, during our deliberations on this act I received in the mail a letter from an old friend of mine, retired superior Court judge Robert J. Cooney, enclosing a copy of a book written by his son, Peter, describing what life is like for a child with Down's syndrome and for that child as he becomes an adult and seeks his place in American society. Over the years I have had the opportunity to watch Peter grow as he progressed through school and participated in the Special Olympics and achieve greater and greater independence.

Peter makes it clear in his book the importance of family and the available resources: "it is the love of parents and others that make the person special. We need help sometimes. Parents and teachers and counselors should help us when we need help but don't do too much for us.—Some counselors need to think of us as special. Part of their job is helping us become independent."

Peter is now 32 years old, lives in a residential facility and works in the food service business at Cosumnes River College when he is not attending a book signing.

• 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.

Mr. Speaker, this legislation is about empowering parents and students to be able to get the best education they can, so that like Peter they too will have the chance to participate fully in American society.

We should never forget why we went through this process. Before the IDEA law was on the books over 20 years ago, more than a million children with disabilities were not being educated. Schools refused to take them, and States did not force them to do.

IDEA is a civil rights law. For a parent with a disabled child, there is nothing more important than knowing your child will get as good an education as any other child. You would think that is not so much to ask in this great and rich country of ours. In fact, twenty years ago, it was too much to ask. But it is not any more.

IN MEMORY OF LLOYD REYNOLDS

HON. ROBERT L. EHRlich, JR.

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 15, 1997

Mr. EHRlich. Mr. Speaker, I rise today with great sadness to pay tribute to a wonderful friend of mine, Mr. Lloyd Reynolds. Lloyd was 64 years old when he was suddenly and prematurely taken from us last month. It is difficult for me to express the profound loss to me, his family, and the State of Maryland.

Lloyd was born in Long Branch, NJ, and moved to Reisterstown, MD, when he was 16. He graduated from Franklin High School in 1950, and, 5 years later, founded Reynolds & Yellott Co., a construction firm.

Always interested in farming, Lloyd raised cattle, pigs, and turkeys near his home. He became increasingly involved with the farming community and was president of the Baltimore County Farm Bureau at his death. One of his greatest concerns was the loss of quality farmland to commercial developers, and he sought alternative ways for farmers to get equity out of their land without having to sell for such development.

Lloyd was also involved in community service of another kind. A staunch Republican in a State where Democrats outnumbered Republicans by a ratio of three to one, Lloyd was a Republican candidate for Lieutenant Governor of Maryland in 1982 and 1990. Although both attempts were unsuccessful, being involved was a way of life for Lloyd Reynolds.

I could always rely on Lloyd for advice about farming or small business issues because I knew he would be candid and sincere with me. He was always unselfish and genuinely concerned about others—qualities that defined him as a unique human being.

Mr. Speaker, I want to send my condolences to Lloyd's wife of 43 years, Barbara, and his entire family. I will miss him a great deal. At the same time, I remain most thankful that Lloyd Reynolds was a part of my life over the past 12 years.

A FACTSHEET ON ALCOHOL-IMPAIRED DRIVING FROM THE CENTER FOR DISEASE CONTROL [CDC]

HON. MICHAEL BILIRAKIS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 15, 1997

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, on May 13, 1997, I held a special order on the dangers of drunk driving. At the time, I submitted a fact-sheet to the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on alcohol-impaired driving from the Center for Disease Control. However, the fact sheet was inadvertently left out of the RECORD. The fact-sheet is added here as an extension of remarks.

ALCOHOL-RELATED CRASH DEATHS: GENERAL POPULATION

Motor vehicle crashes are a leading cause of death in the United States for persons from one to 34 years of age.

41.3 percent of the 41,693 traffic fatalities in 1995 were alcohol-related (i.e., either the driver or nonoccupant (e.g., pedestrian) had a Blood Alcohol Content equal to or greater than 0.01 g/dL in a police-reported crash).

A driver with an alcohol concentration of point one-zero (0.10) (the legal limit in many States) or greater is seven times more likely to be involved in a fatal motor vehicle crash than is a driver who has not consumed alcoholic beverages. A driver with an alcohol concentration of 0.15 or greater is about 25 times more likely to be involved in a fatal motor crash.

From 1982 through 1995, the number of alcohol-related traffic fatalities decreased 31 percent, from 25,165 to 17,217.

Fatal crashes that occur at night, on weekends, and that involve only one vehicle have the highest percentage of alcohol involvement.

Men who die in motor vehicle crashes are almost two times more likely than women to be legally intoxicated.

Among drivers killed in motor vehicle crashes in 1995, the highest rates of alcohol intoxication were recorded for drivers 25 to 34-years of age (45.9 percent), followed by drivers aged 21 to 24 years (41.7 percent) and drivers 35 to 44 years of age (41.3 percent).

ALCOHOL-RELATED CRASH DEATHS: YOUTH AND YOUNG ADULTS

In 1994, 29 percent of the 2,610 traffic fatalities involving 15- to 17-year olds and 44 percent of the 3,616 traffic fatalities involving 18- to 20-year olds were alcohol-related.

Among young persons who drive after drinking alcohol, the relative risk of being involved in a crash is greater for young persons at all blood alcohol concentrations than it is for older persons.

ROLE OF OTHER DRUGS IN CRASH DEATHS

Drugs other than alcohol (e.g., marijuana and cocaine) have been identified in 18 percent of driver deaths. These drugs are generally used in combination with alcohol.

Most fatally injured drivers who have used drugs other than alcohol are males between the ages of 25 to 54.

ALCOHOL-RELATED CRASHES: FREQUENCY AND COST

Approximately 40 percent of persons will be involved in an alcohol-related crash during their lifetime.

In 1990, alcohol-related crashes cost \$46.1 billion, including \$5.1 billion in medical expenses.

DRINKING AND DRIVING: FREQUENCY AND CHARACTERISTICS OF DRINKING DRIVERS

In 1993, there were approximately 1.5 million arrests for driving under the influence of alcohol or narcotics in the United States.

Teenage and young adult drivers aged 16-29 years of age who have been arrested for driving while impaired are over four times more likely to die in future crashes involving alcohol than those who have not been arrested for drunk driving.

Adult drivers age 30 and older, who have been arrested for drunk driving, are over 11 times more likely to die in future crashes involving alcohol than those who have not been arrested.

Over 70 percent of drivers convicted of driving while impaired have serious drinking problems.

NATIONAL OBJECTIVES

By the year 2000, the U.S. Public Health Service wants to reduce alcohol-related motor vehicle crash deaths to no more than 5.5 per 100,000 population. (In 1994, the rate of deaths from these crashes was 6.4 per 100,000 population.)

By 2005, the U.S. Department of Transportation wants to reduce alcohol-related traffic fatalities to 11,000.

PROGRAMS AND POLICIES TO PREVENT ALCOHOL-IMPAIRED DRIVING

States lowering the legal BAC to 0.08 percent have experienced a 16 percent decline in the proportion of fatal crashes involving fatally injured drivers whose blood alcohol levels were 0.08 percent or higher and an 18 percent decline in the proportion of fatal crashes involving fatally injured drivers whose blood alcohol levels were 0.15 percent or higher, relative to other states who had not adopted these laws.

Raising the minimum drinking age to 21 years has been shown to reduce alcohol consumption among youth and significantly reduce crash deaths in the under-21 age group.

In one State, raising the minimum drinking age from 19 to 21 years resulted in a 38 percent decline in motor vehicle death rates among 19 and 20 year olds.

States lowering the legal BAC for drivers under age 21 years have experienced a 22 percent decline in deaths in single-vehicle crashes involving drivers 15-20 years of age compared to an only 2 percent decline in States that did not establish lower blood alcohol content for these drivers.

States that require the prompt suspension of the driver's license of persons who drive while intoxicated (i.e., administrative license revocation) have typically experienced a 6 percent decline in single-vehicle nighttime fatal crashes, crashes that typically involve alcohol.

Substance abuse treatment for DWI offenders has generally resulted in a 7- to 9-percent reduction in DWI recidivism.

TRIBUTE TO MICHAEL BLOOMBERG

HON. NITA M. LOWEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 15, 1997

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor Mr. Michael Bloomberg on the occasion of his receiving the prestigious Herbert Lehman Award, presented by the American Jewish Committee. As a member of the tribute committee, I am well aware of Michael's leadership in civic and community service, as well as success in New York's financial community.

A 1964 graduate of Johns Hopkins University, and a 1966 graduate of Harvard Business School, Michael has achieved one success after another. Following graduation, Michael spent 6 years at Salomon Brothers where he

headed equity trading, sales, and systems development. During his tenure at Salomon Brothers, Michael created the company's first computerized information system. As Michael has said, "There might be better traders than me, and there might be people who know more about computers, but there's nobody who knows more about both."

At 39 years of age, Michael created the Bloomberg, would become the largest computerized information resource in the financial world. During the last 15 years, The Bloomberg Corp. has grown to include an internationally syndicated radio station, a direct broadcast television network, the Bloomberg monthly magazine, and of course, the Bloomberg on-line service. As Michael's company has grown, so have his revenues. Annual revenues rose from \$100 million in 1989, to \$2 billion in 1995.

Perhaps more important than his successes are his philanthropic endeavors. Among numerous other distinctions, he is a trustee of the Jewish Museum, the N.Y. Police & Fire Widows' and Children's Benefit Fund, the New York Academy of Medicine, and the Lincoln Center for the Performing Arts. He is also chairman of the board of trustees of Johns Hopkins University.

Michael Bloomberg has not only exerted tremendous influence on Wall Street; he has literally transformed the way the world does business. Traders now have instant access to a tremendous repository of information, not only real-time financial data, but also historical trends, corporate analysis, and new developments as well. Business transactions are now more efficient and more profitable because of Michael Bloomberg. For this, and many other reasons, Michael truly deserves the American Jewish Committee's Herbert H. Lehman Award.

TRIBUTE TO LYMAN BROWNFIELD
ON THE OCCASION OF HIS
RETIREMENT

HON. PAUL E. GILLMOR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 15, 1997

Mr. GILLMOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an outstanding citizen of Ohio. Lyman Brownfield is retiring after decades of outstanding service as an attorney and community leader.

As Lyman retires, he can have the satisfaction of knowing that his career will stand as a hallmark for others to emulate. Over the years, both his clients and the citizens of the community have depended on him for assistance in solving problems and providing sound judgment on many issues in the region.

Lyman has always put forth a great amount of time and energy in vigorous support of his clients' causes and in community service. Long recognized as one of Ohio's most brilliant attorneys, he also took the time to train and help young lawyers to learn the skills of their profession. He served in many capacities in professional organizations and Government including exemplary service as general counsel of the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

Mr. Speaker, we have often heard that America works because of the unselfish con-

tributions of her citizens. I know that Ohio is a much better place to live because of the dedication and countless hours of effort given by Lyman Brownfield. While Lyman may be retiring he has left an indelible stamp on those who know him and on Ohio.

I ask my colleagues to join me in paying a special tribute to Lyman Brownfield's record of personal accomplishments and wishing him all the best in the years ahead.

MILESTONES 10TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. ROBERT A. BORSKI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 15, 1997

Mr. BORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize the monthly publication Milestones as it marks its 10th anniversary as the premier publication for senior citizens in the Philadelphia region.

It is hard to believe that 10 years have passed since I first applauded the Milestones staff for having the vision to launch the first newspaper in the Philadelphia region which addresses the special needs, concerns, and interests of older Americans.

I was a junior Congressman, watching and learning from my esteemed colleague, the late Claude Pepper of Florida. As a staunch senior advocate, Congressman Pepper recognized the rights of retirees and senior citizens, and their need to have those rights protected and defended.

In many ways, Milestones became one of Congressman Pepper's early pioneers by heightening our awareness of senior citizens' issues. By seeing the needs of seniors, hearing their concerns and providing the outlet for them to share their ideas and opinions with other seniors, Milestones became the eyes, ears, and voice of the senior community.

Ten years later, Milestones maintains its unique position as a valuable information and communications source to this large and powerful segment of people in the Philadelphia area.

As the second oldest State, by population, in the country, Pennsylvania's senior citizen voice is powerful and strong. The Philadelphia region alone has one of the highest concentrations of older Americans in the country. One out of every five constituents in my congressional district is over the age of 65. This constituency is active, articulate, and passionately vocal about the issues affecting their lives.

Milestones has not only been their outlet for expressing opinions on issues like Medicare, Social Security, and health and long-term care concerns, but Milestones serves as a monitor of elected officials, informing readers about our positions and voting record with regard to seniors issues.

As a result, Milestones plays an important role in accurately portraying the senior community as the intelligent, active, unified, and legislatively powerful group it is. In doing so, Milestone helps dispel the stereotypes of older Americans—a positive and healthy reminder to people of all ages.

Mr. Speaker, it is my privilege to represent in Congress a large number of men and women who read and contribute to this paper which is so valuable to the entire senior community. I ask you and my colleagues to sup-

port this commendation and congratulate Milestone on achieving its own 10-year milestone.

A SALUTE TO OUR NATION'S LAW
ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

HON. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 15, 1997

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to join others in the Nation who this week are recognizing our law enforcement officers for their role in protecting their respective communities. I would like to particularly recognize those officers of the sheriff's and police departments of Texas' district 30 which I represent, for I personally know of the distinction and valor with which they carry out their daily duties. Over the years, we have witnessed many of our communities—particularly in urban areas—undergo drastic change. With the scourges of crack, poverty and family dysfunction fraying the social fabric of our communities, law enforcement officers have been called upon to assume a greater responsibility for the safety of our neighborhoods.

Much has been said about the tensions that exist between law enforcement agencies and the communities they serve; however, I know that in communities such as Dallas and Irving, TX, the police departments are reaching out to neighborhood residents to establish partnerships in fighting crime and increasing community safety. Many of these policemen and policewomen are unsung heroes, who daily climb into their police cruisers, walk their neighborhood beats or ride their bicycles on patrol, each day knowing that they risk death or serious injury. While communities may be able to function without hostile corporate takeover specialists or sitcom stars, no community could function without a dedicated force of law enforcement personnel. It says something about our priorities as a society that—in spite of its indispensability—law enforcement is among the lowest paid professions.

I would also be remiss if I did not also recognize the husbands, wives and children of our law enforcement officers, the ones who stay home each day not knowing if their loved ones will be facing a life-threatening situation. Should anyone doubt the dangers of the job, they need only visit the National Peace Officers' Memorial in Washington, DC and read the names of those who have given their lives in service to their communities. The families of our peace officers deserve recognition for their steadfast support of their spouse or parent who is often under-appreciated and underpaid. We all should take the opportunity to let our law enforcement officers and their families know that their service and sacrifices are appreciated. As a Member of Congress, I pledge to continue work to enact legislation that aids our peace officers and law enforcement agencies in the performance of their duties. Mr. Speaker, in conclusion, I offer my heartfelt salute to our Nation's police officers, sheriff's deputies and highway patrol officers.

THE INTRODUCTION OF THE
FERRY INTERMODAL TRANSPORTATION ACT

HON. ROBERT MENEDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 15, 1997

Mr. MENEDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing the Ferry Intermodal Transportation Act. The ferry program in the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act [ISTEA] is a small but vital program that has benefited 38 States. Ferries are an essential component in many communities, providing vital transportation services for passengers, automobiles, buses and trucks in locations where there are no alternatives. Since ferries do not require costly infrastructure such as roads, bridges, or tunnels, there are great savings in time, capital, and environmental resources. Ferries are effective because they use nature's own highways, rivers, lakes, and bays.

Looking around the Nation, ferries are quietly and efficiently serving their communities. In the northeast, ferries are used in Maine, Massachusetts' Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket Islands, and New Jersey's Cape May. In the South, you will find ferries in Florida, Texas, Louisiana, and North Carolina, which has the most extensive commitment to the ISTEA ferry program. The Great Lakes have entire communities which are wholly dependent on ferries in places like Mackinaw Island, Beaver Island, and Washington Island. The West has the famous Catalina ferry in southern California and extensive fleets in the San Francisco Bay. The City of Seattle heavily depends on the Nation's largest capacity ferries to move citizens from Whitby Island and around the Puget Sound. The name, Alaskan Marine Highway System, underscores the importance of ferries to this huge State's transportation needs. Many cities like Boston, Baltimore, and Fort Lauderdale have found water taxis are an effective way to reduce congestion in heavily frequented tourist attractions. The transportation flexibility that ferries provide to communities has been proven time and again. In the most recent San Francisco earthquake, the combined ferry fleets completely took over the functions of the Bay Bridge and kept the Bay Area functioning. During the historic, massive flooding of the Mississippi River, the State of Missouri brought in ferries to replace bridges which had washed away. Time and again, in their quiet way ferries have shown themselves to be an economical, efficient, and effective means of transportation which deserve to be considered in transportation planning.

Let me illustrate what commuter ferry service in the New York Harbor means in my region. Since 1771, there has been a long history and great demand for inter-harbor ferry service. Alexander Hamilton and Aaron Burr ferried themselves here to Weehawken to fight their duel. John Stevens of New Jersey and Robert Fulton of New York competed in developing the steamboat in their efforts to dominate the ferry market and ultimately revolutionized the maritime industry. We have been through many transportation trends since that time: railroads, streetcars, subway, super-highways, and the era of great bridges and tunnels. Everything old is new again. Ferries, one of our oldest forms of transit in our region, is, when combined with the urban core mass

transit project on the New Jersey side and the vast New York transit system, a seamless web of transportation options to get our people to their places of work and recreation.

The traffic congestion in our streets and on our bridges can only be reduced by the creative use of alternatives. The New York Harbor is now home to the largest and fastest growing network of commuter ferry services. Ferries connect two locations in Weehawken, three locations in Jersey City, Highlands and Atlantic Highlands in New Jersey with the Manhattan Central Business District, Staten Island, Brooklyn, Hunter's Point and Laggard airport in New York. Ferry ridership now exceeds 2.5 million passengers every year. By 2005, 8.5 million passengers will be using ferries annually.

Building on the vision that began in the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act [ISTEA], I am proposing new legislative flexibility to help finance comprehensive ferry programs for the nation. We are reauthorizing the original ISTEA ferry program and creating new options for creative entrepreneurship for the financing and construction of ferry systems. This legislation would establish alternative financing for both public and private resources similar to those now used for mass transit. It directs transportation planners to incorporate ferry service in their regional transportation plans. It encourages public private partnerships, joint ventures and flexible options to maximize low cost efficient service.

ISTEA can be proud of the achievements that have been initiated. In the New York Harbor, the ISTEA ferry program was the source for grants of \$1.7 million in loan guarantees for the construction of a new 399-passenger ferry; a total of \$9.2 million in grants and loan guarantees provided by the Clinton administration through the ISTEA ferry program to improve commuter transportation in the New York/northern New Jersey metropolitan area. We must build on this legacy. The Ferry Intermodal Transportation Act is the renewal of this commitment. I urge its passage.

IN RECOGNITION OF NATIONAL
PEACE OFFICERS' DAY

HON. KAY GRANGER

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 15, 1997

Ms. GRANGER. Mr. Speaker, as we honor our Nations' peace officers today, I rise today to honor an outstanding officer in my hometown of Fort Worth. This week, Brad Patterson was recognized as Fort Worth's Officer of the Year at the 45th annual Police Appreciation Dinner.

Brad is an example of an ordinary person doing extraordinary things. A 20-year veteran of the Fort Worth police force, Brad is a forensic crime-scene investigator who has expertise in fingerprint identification and in homicide investigation.

His selection for the award was unanimous. Fort Worth Chief of Police Thomas Windham praised Brad at the ceremony, echoing the strong sense of appreciation for Brad that we all have.

I came to know Brad during my years in the Fort Worth city government, first on the city council and then as mayor. And I can say

from personal knowledge that Brad is a wonderful person, and I can't think of anyone more deserving of this award than he. Brad is an officer of courage and commitment, and man of conviction and character.

Brad Patterson, we in Congress salute you today, and peace officers from around the Nation, as we recognize your accomplishments on National Peace Officers' Day.

STATEMENT IN SUPPORT OF
EMERGENCY BROADCAST FREQUENCY ASSIGNMENT BILL

HON. JANE HARMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 15, 1997

Ms. HARMAN. Mr. Speaker, my colleague, JULIAN DIXON, and I are frustrated by the failure of the Federal Communications Commission to act on applications from emergency broadcasters to use several unused common carrier frequencies. Because we are persuaded that the allocation of these frequencies is critical to protect the safety of our constituents and our police, we are introducing legislation establishing standards to assign them to emergency broadcasters in Southern California and the State of New Hampshire. In the absence of FCC action or the prospect for any action in the near future, this avenue seems to be the only way left for us to proceed.

The South Bay Regional Communications Authority [SBRCA], one of the petitioners to the FCC, is comprised of law enforcement and public safety agencies in the cities of El Segundo, Gardena, Hawthorne, and Manhattan Beach. Three of these cities are in my Congressional district.

In June 1995, the Authority filed an application with the FCC requesting assignment and authority to use four vacant Public Land Mobile Service [PLMS] channels for critical public safety communications needs.

In an order released April 24, 1996, the Commission denied the application. The Commission cited as its reason an ongoing "refarming" proceeding that will presumably benefit the Authority by increasing the number of frequencies devoted to emergency broadcast requirements. SBRCA appealed the decision and filed an application for reconsideration. That application is still pending.

What is disturbing about the decision is the reference to the "refarming" proceeding. "Refarming" may not be completed for several more years and, once announced, may require emergency broadcasters to purchase new equipment in order to avail themselves of the increased number of frequencies. In the meantime, public safety agencies, including the South Bay Authority, have a critical need for new frequencies. At present, there are no common police and fire voice channels available for interoperability among these agencies and neighboring jurisdictions in the South Bay. According to the police chiefs in my District, interoperability and greater capacity are among the most critical problems facing the Authority now.

Because the public safety cannot wait for the Commission to finalize its "refarming" proceeding, on at least two occasions, Mr. Dixon and other members of the LA County Congressional Delegation joined me in requesting

the Commission to review its rules so that the frequencies requested may be awarded to the Authority on a temporary basis.

Such a Commission decision is not unprecedented and occurred, for example, when the Commission granted a waiver to allow New York City area public safety agencies to use vacant UHF television channel 16 for land mobile operations. Granting a similar waiver and assigning additional frequencies would be invaluable to the Authority as it meets its obligations to protect the public safety.

In response, and clearly misunderstanding my reference to the New York City precedent, the Commission replied that the Authority had not requested the use of vacant UHF television channels.

The State of New Hampshire has had a similar request pending before the Commission for more than three years. The State wants to construct and operate a new statewide mobile radio system to serve the public safety needs of its citizens. The petition was denied in May, 1996, the Commission saying that these needs would be addressed in a yet-to-be-issued rulemaking concerning public safety spectrum needs through the year 2010.

Also weighing-in on this matter, and underscoring the importance to law enforcement nationwide, then-Deputy Attorney General Jamie Gorelick wrote to the Commission in support of South Bay's application. In her August, 1996 letter, Ms. Gorelick reiterated that from law enforcement's perspective the Commission's "solution" to increase spectrum availability is still several years away. "In the meantime, law enforcement and public safety agencies in densely populated areas such as that served by South Bay are being faced with immediate and very real problem of insufficient spectrum."

This should be a simple issue for the Commission. Under the policies outlined in its February 9, 1995 report on "Meeting State and Local Agency Spectrum Needs Through the Year 2010," the FCC said that one of its policies is to handle critical public safety spectrum requirements on a case-by-case basis, including allowing the use of non-public safety frequencies where necessary. This seems to me to be a reasonable, common sense policy. The policy, however, has been implemented only in one recent instance involving a New York City request and, more recently, the FCC Wireless Bureau denied two similar requests, which are the basis of this legislation. This inconsistency raises questions about the adequacy of the FCC's existing policy and whether it is being applied in a fair and evenhanded manner.

Complicating this matter further is the Commission's just-announced plans for the transitioning to digital television and the reallocation for public safety use of 24 MHz of spectrum—4 existing unused TV channels—in the lightly used Channel 60-to-69 range. Unfortunately, because of the understandable need to accommodate all existing Los Angeles area television stations, it now appears that the plan will not work in Los Angeles and that no channels in the 60-to-69 range will be available for public safety use. This makes the full implementation of the Commission's Policy Statement even more important. As the most spectrum-congested region in the country, the Commission must be in a position to use whatever tools are available to make vacant spectrum available to meet public safety needs in Los Angeles.

If there was ever a circumstance warranting application of Policy Statement's preference for case-by-case waivers, this is that circumstance. But both the New Hampshire and South Bay decisions by the Wireless Bureau seem to be premised on a contrary policy of handling spectrum use matters only through general allocation proceedings.

Let me quote from the decision "In the Matter of License Communications Services, Inc. and South Bay Regional Public Communications Authority" in which the FCC said that "rather than undermine our existing allocations framework by permitting ad hoc private use of commercial spectrum, we believe the public interest is better served by increasing frequency availability through the rulemaking process."

In the same order the FCC said "the creation of additional 470-512 MHz frequencies by the Commission's actions in our 'refarming' proceeding will benefit part 90 licensees, such as South Bay, that seek additional frequencies for system expansion. We, therefore, are denying the South Bay Petition for Waiver."

Last, let me also quote from a May 1996 letter to me in which the FCC said "South Bay will have increased opportunities to expand channel capacity within existing frequency allocation as a result of our 'refarming' proceeding."

The Commission can't have it both ways. How can it square these inconsistent policy statements? How long do public safety agencies have to wait before the FCC makes up its mind as to which policy should prevail? Why can't the Commission grant operating authority, even interim authority, for the frequencies requested by South Bay Regional Communication Authority and the State of New Hampshire?

Mr. Speaker, the answer to these questions may be months, even years, away. Consequently, there is a need for the bill Mr. DIXON and I are introducing today. Emergency broadcasters in southern California and New Hampshire, and the public, have waited long enough.

SEEKING A JUST AND PEACEFUL RESOLUTION IN CYPRUS

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 15, 1997

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, the Cyprus problem has been a matter of concern to the U.S. Congress now in excess of twenty-two years. It is a situation that cries out for just redress and an end to the occupation of Cyprus by foreign troops. Although the world has dramatically changed for the better during this decade, Cyprus remains as a pressing international problem. Indeed Cyprus has almost become a codeword for intractability in the realm of diplomacy.

I have been encouraged, nevertheless, by recent statements from high level officials of the Clinton Administration, including the President himself, that indicate that there may be new willingness on the part of our government to exert its leadership in promoting a solution to the Cyprus problem. I strongly believe that our government should invest some of our prestige in such an effort, because Americans

have always supported justice, and because we have significant interests that can be affected by instability in Cyprus.

Over the past year there have been a number of events and incidents that have increased tensions in Cyprus and in the Eastern Mediterranean region. There is a disturbing trend of increased militarization of the island, already one of the most highly militarized parts of the globe. There are, however, also positive developments that could act to catalyze a peaceful and just solution. One of these is the pending negotiation on Cyprus' accession to the European Union that may begin by the end of the year. There has been increased diplomatic activity in Europe and in the U.N. to bring the two sides together.

The Resolution I am introducing today points out the interests and developments regarding the Cyprus situation and urges the President to keep his pledge to give increased attention to Cyprus. I am pleased to be joined by a group of distinguished cosponsors, including Mr. HAMILTON, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. PORTER, Mr. ENGEL, and Mrs. MALONEY, that have shared an interest in Cyprus and the concern over what may arise from a continued stalemate on the island. It is our hope that this resolution will help spur the resolve of the Clinton Administration to indeed make 1997 the Year of Cyprus.

Mr. Speaker, I request that a full text of H. Con. Res. 81 be inserted at this point in the record.

H. CON. RES. 81

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

Calling for a United States initiative seeking a just and peaceful resolution of the situation on Cyprus.

Whereas the Republic of Cyprus has been divided and occupied by foreign forces since 1974 in violation of United Nations resolutions;

Whereas the international community, the Congress, and United States administrations have called for an end to the status quo on Cyprus, considering that it perpetuates an unacceptable violation of international law and fundamental human rights affecting all the people of Cyprus, and undermines significant United States interests in the Eastern Mediterranean region;

Whereas the international community and the United States Government have repeatedly called for the speedy withdrawal of all foreign forces from the territory of Cyprus;

Whereas there are internationally acceptable means to resolve the situation in Cyprus, including the demilitarization of Cyprus and the establishment of a multinational force to ensure the security of both communities in Cyprus;

Whereas the House of Representatives has endorsed the objective of the total demilitarization of Cyprus;

Whereas during the past year tensions on Cyprus have dramatically increased, with violent incidents occurring along ceasefire lines at a level not reached since 1974;

Whereas recent events in Cyprus have heightened the potential for armed conflict in the region involving two North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) allies, Greece and Turkey, which would threaten vital United States interests in the already volatile Eastern Mediterranean area and beyond;

Whereas a peaceful, just, and lasting solution to the Cyprus problem would greatly benefit the security, and the political, economic, and social well-being of all Cypriots, as well as contribute to improved relations between Greece and Turkey;

Whereas a lasting solution to the Cyprus problem would also strengthen peace and stability in the Eastern Mediterranean and serve important interests of the United States;

Whereas the United Nations has repeatedly stated the parameters for such a solution, most recently in United Nations Security Council Resolution 1092, adopted on December 23, 1996, with United States support;

Whereas the prospect of the accession by Cyprus to the European Union, which the United States has actively supported, could serve as a catalyst for a solution to the Cyprus problem;

Whereas President Bill Clinton has pledged that in 1997 the United States will "play a heightened role in promoting a resolution in Cyprus"; and

Whereas United States leadership will be a crucial factor in achieving a solution to the Cyprus problem, and increased United States involvement in the search for this solution will contribute to a reduction of tensions on Cyprus: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the Congress—

(1) reaffirms its view that the status quo on Cyprus is unacceptable and detrimental to the interests of the United States in the Eastern Mediterranean and beyond;

(2) considers lasting peace and stability on Cyprus could be best secured by a process of complete demilitarization leading to the withdrawal of all foreign occupation forces, the cessation of foreign arms transfers to Cyprus, and providing for alternative internationally acceptable and effective security arrangements as negotiated by the parties;

(3) welcomes and supports the commitment by President Clinton to give increased attention to Cyprus and make the search for a solution a priority of United States foreign policy;

(4) encourages the President to launch an early substantive initiative, in close coordination with the United Nations, the European Union, and interested governments to promote a speedy resolution of the Cyprus problem on the basis of international law, the provisions of relevant United Nations Security Council resolutions, democratic principles, including respect for human rights, and in accordance with the norms and requirements for accession to the European Union;

(5) calls upon the parties to lend their full support and cooperation to such an initiative; and

(6) requests the President to report actions taken to give effect to the objectives set forth in paragraph (4) in the bimonthly report on Cyprus transmitted to the Congress.

MILITARY HEALTH CARE CHOICE ACT

HON. JOHN L. MICA

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 15, 1997

Mr. MICA. Mr. Speaker, today I will introduce the Military Health Care Choice Act of 1997. Under this bill, the families of our service men and women and military retirees and their families will be able to choose a health plan in the Federal Employees Health Benefits Program in lieu of military health care.

This reform is necessary, Mr. Speaker, because for these individuals the military health care system is broken. In 1994, General Shalikashvili acknowledged this. He said the military health care system covering them is—and I quote—"headed toward a cliff."

Last year, the Civil Service Subcommittee, which I chair, held a hearing on improving access to health care for military families. We heard horror stories describing the problems the current military health care system has caused military families. One witness was the wife of an Air Force Master Sergeant. When she became pregnant, she chose the hospital at Andrews Air Force Base to care for her and deliver her baby. But just 5 weeks before her due date, she was told that Andrews would no longer treat her or deliver her baby. There was a quota on deliveries at Andrews, and hers would be over the limit. She was left on her own to find doctors who were qualified under CHAMPUS and would accept CHAMPUS fees and to make arrangements for the delivery.

Another witness, the widow of a retired marine major, described the substandard care her husband had received under the system for military retirees. Her terminally ill husband was initially denied cancer medication because the VA hospital treating him said it would rather spend \$3,000 on aspirin for 3,000 men than on chemotherapy for one. When the witness herself needed surgery for possible breast cancer, she needed the permission of the military base near her home. The base said no, but provided no military alternative. She had the surgery done, but she and her husband had to foot the bill.

Mr. Speaker, the hearing record contains many more such examples. I urge my colleagues to read it.

Just yesterday, Mr. Speaker, I learned of yet another atrocious example from a military retiree. For 3 years, his wife had been treated by a VA hospital for a series of debilitating brain tumors. Then, on a cold, wet, windy night, that hospital refused to treat her when she was seriously ill, and demanded that she go to an army hospital 12 miles away. The VA hospital refused to call an ambulance, and even threatened to have her and her husband arrested for trespassing when he resisted leaving. Her husband drove her the 12 miles to the Army hospital through a raging rain storm.

The Army hospital also refused to treat her, sending her back to the very VA hospital that had turned her away. She was then admitted to that hospital and spent 3 weeks in intensive care.

This retiree also points out that his copayments under the military health care systems can reach as high as \$7,500—pretty tough medicine on his \$13,000 annual income.

When we needed them, these individuals did not ration their devotion to duty and to the Nation. When they need us we must not ration their health care.

I urge Members to join me in making this benefit available to those whom we owe so much.

NATIONAL PEACE OFFICERS' MEMORIAL DAY

HON. SANFORD D. BISHOP, JR.

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 15, 1997

Mr. BISHOP. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to celebrate National Peace Officers' Memorial Day and pay tribute to our fallen brothers and sisters.

I would especially like to pay tribute to the seven officers in Georgia who made the ultimate sacrifice—giving their lives in the line of duty during the last year. Officers Dennis Cader, Richard Cash, Brett Dickey, George Hester, Victor Pimentel, Durwin Potts, and Scott Smith served their communities with courage and valor while protecting the women and men of Georgia.

Every day the law enforcement community stands on the front line ready to serve and protect you and me. It is only fitting that we pay tribute to them today. We in Congress should support all initiatives that take violent criminals and those who pose a threat off the street. Additionally, the American people should show support and respect for these brave frontline officers. All too often we take law enforcement officers and the job they do for granted. However, much of our peace of mind as we walk our streets is a direct result of the work they do to protect us. With this in mind, I strongly encourage more community law enforcement partnerships.

Officers from all across the country traveled to Washington, DC this week to celebrate National Police Week, which culminates with National Peace Officers' Memorial Day. Hundreds of law enforcement personnel and family members of the fallen officers stood on the west front of the Capitol today to bid a final farewell to their comrades who fell in the last year. They will also stand at the National Law Enforcement Officers' Memorial tomorrow evening to participate in a candlelight vigil to honor and celebrate the lives of these brave officers.

We thank the families who stood and continue to stand by their loved ones while they put their lives on the line for us. Our prayers are with you and we join with you to celebrate their great work. Our Nation is greatly enriched by the contributions of these great men and women.

MY GOOD FRIEND, THE PRESIDENT OF TAIWAN

HON. CORRINE BROWN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 15, 1997

Ms. BROWN of Florida. Mr. Speaker, a few years ago, I had the opportunity to visit Taiwan and I became an admirer of President Lee Teng-hui. He was graceful, charismatic, knowledgeable, and visionary as well. He deeply impressed me with his firm grasp of world events as he articulated his vision of a modern Taiwan that is economically prosperous, politically free and internationally respected.

President Lee has certainly maintained Taiwan's spectacular economic growth. Politically he has introduced many reforms, including the upcoming debate on Taiwan's constitution. In terms of achieving greater international recognition for Taiwan, I have learned that Foreign Minister John Chang is succeeding in making the world see the injustices of excluding Taiwan, a major economic power, from many important international organizations. As for Taiwan's relationship with the United States, Taiwan certainly has many friends on Capitol Hill due to the efforts of Ambassador Jason Hu and his staff.

Congratulations to my good friend, the President of Taiwan, on the occasion of his

first anniversary of his first elected term of office. He will always have my support and best wishes.

SALUTE TO A FRIEND—JOHN K. MEAGHER

HON. SHERWOOD L. BOEHLERT

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 15, 1997

Mr. BOEHLERT. Mr. Speaker, I rise to extend my congratulations to my great friend, John K. Meagher, who has recently been named the managing director of the newly established Tax & Trade Group at Cassidy and Associates.

John has had a distinguished career which began when he and I served side-by-side on the staff of our own Congressman, former Rep. Alexander Pirnie of New York. We spent 5 years as colleagues and grew to be best friends. We have remained so to this day.

John was always interested in the law and has served with distinction as Republican counsel to the Ways and Means Committee, as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury under Secretaries Baker and Brady as a partner in the law firm of Le Boeuf, Lamb, Greene and Mac Rae.

He not only understands the law, he understands the Congress and the executive branch as well. He's been both places as a junior staffer and as a high official. He knows us and how we work.

As he and his colleagues in the Tax & Trade Group embark on their new and exciting venture, I wish my friend well.

IN HONOR OF CHARLES BENDHEIM

HON. SAM GEJDENSON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 15, 1997

Mr. GEJDENSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to note with great sorrow the passing of Charles Bendheim, philanthropist, Israeli patriot, husband, brother, father, grandfather, and great-grandfather. He passed away last Friday at his home in Jerusalem. He will be missed.

Mr. Bendheim was born in Brooklyn, NY, in 1917. During the Israeli War of Independence, he helped the Hagana obtain arms for the new country. He remained deeply involved with the new nation for the rest of his life.

Just before he died, Mr. Bendheim was cited as a Ne'eman Yerushalayim by the city of Jerusalem. This award, making him an "Honorary Fellow of the City of Jerusalem," has been bestowed on only 15 other people. At a special ceremony in the Jerusalem City Hall, Mayor Olmert declared: "For fifty years you have worked tirelessly for Jerusalem—for its hospitals, educational institutions and the economic development of the city." Indeed he did. And he was just as active here in the United States.

Mr. Bendheim served as a member of the board and the executive committee of Yeshiva University. He served as chairman of the board at Manhattan Day School. He was involved in many other charitable organizations in his 79 years—too many to list here.

Mr. Bendheim will be fondly remembered at the schools he helped, at the Shaare Zedek Medical Center in Jerusalem whose new building he helped build as chairman of the board, and the other institutions that his philanthropy benefited. But the way Charles Bendheim will be remembered best is through the family he left behind. Besides his wife and sister, Mr. Bendheim leaves behind 7 children, 45 grandchildren, and 21 great-grandchildren.

By dedicating his life to serving his community, Charles Bendheim became a role model for generations here and in Israel. His children have followed in his footsteps, playing important roles in their communities. The Bendheim family continues to be involved in many schools, hospitals, religious institutions, and numerous other charitable organizations in the United States and Israel.

Mr. Speaker, the world is a little darker this week. The light that was Charles Bendheim has been dimmed. But through his work and family, he will live on forever. He will not be forgotten.

THE LOSS OF THE "FAMILY HOUR"

HON. RON PACKARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 15, 1997

Mr. PACKARD. Mr. Speaker, where has the "family hour" gone? What happened to the wholesome series such as "The Cosby Show" and "Happy Days?" Vulgar language and sexual material have invaded the time slot between 8 and 9 pm in unprecedented volume, rendering the "family hour" nearly obsolete. A February 1997 study which analyzed television shows during a 4-week period found one-third of the programs to contain obscene language and another third to contain sexual references.

I am appalled by the subject material which has become acceptable during the "family hour." But even more than that, I am outraged that the networks have become so concerned with ratings that family values have gone by the wayside in favor of programs focusing on premarital sex, violence, and homosexuality. The fact is that the networks may be misguided thinking that this is what an American audience wants to watch. One of the highest rated shows, *Touched by an Angel*, focuses on heart-felt themes and teaching good values.

Mr. Speaker, more than 90 percent of Americans believe in God. But when was the last time we saw a television character go to a priest or a rabbi to seek counsel in making one of life's difficult decisions? I can't say that I've ever seen this on prime-time television.

We are inundated by sex and violence on television. I don't feel comfortable sitting down to watch television with my grandchildren anymore. Even with the new television ratings system, programs rated G and PG contain sex and obscenities unsuitable for our children and grandchildren.

The family hour picture is bleaker than ever before. The ratings system is poorly applied and the networks appear to have little desire to clean up their act. The anything goes mentality has come to replace one in which core family values are of central importance. I urge the networks to reevaluate their priorities. A

return to the family hour might be just the ticket to both higher ratings and more well-grounded American values.

INTRODUCTION OF THE HIGHWAY RESTORATION ACT

HON. RAY LAHOOD

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 16, 1997

Mr. LAHOOD. Mr. Speaker, today, I along with Congressman LIPINSKI and ten other colleagues are introducing the Highway Restoration Act. This bill will address the tremendous need that has arisen for the maintenance and restoration of our Interstate Highway System.

The National Highway System is second to none in its ability to provide an efficient and safe network of roads, highways, and bridges linking the country together. Its existence has been crucial to our national defense and to interstate commerce. The System that we know today was largely the result of President Eisenhower's leadership and foresight, and just last year, we celebrated its 40th anniversary.

Unfortunately, many pieces of this 42,000-mile system are getting old and in need of repair. Current Federal programs for interstate maintenance and restoration do not adequately address the growing costs and needs associated with our aging highways. That is why I have introduced the Highway Restoration Act of 1997. This bill calls for funding the Discretionary Interstate Resurfacing, Restoration, Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Program [I-4R] at \$800 million per year. The I-4R Program is the Federal discretionary program responsible for helping States maintain our highways, and it is separate from the Interstate Maintenance Program [IM] which distributes funds to the States based on a formula.

An adequately funded I-4R Program is necessary to ensure the longevity of our Interstate Highway System, because it allows factors, other than lane miles and vehicle miles traveled, to be taken into account when funds are distributed. Such factors for which the I-4R Program is able to account, include: The need to complete a project in a short period of time in order to reduce or minimize traffic disruptions; a particularly costly section of highway; traffic congestion caused by repair work; and delays in construction. The I-4R Program gives States the flexibility they need to effectively manage the repairs and preservation of our highways. Thus, sufficient funding for this program is crucial if we are to prolong the lifespan of our Interstate System, and I urge all of my colleagues to join me as a cosponsor of this important piece of legislation.

HONORING THE QUENTIS B. GARTH FOUNDATION, INC.

HON. BOBBY L. RUSH

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 16, 1997

Mr. RUSH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the Quentis B. Garth Foundation, Inc., which has served youths in the Chicagoland

community for the past 2 years. This foundation has worked hard to see that the dream of a college education is not out of the grasp of any deserving young student.

From its inception in May 1995, the foundation has granted annual scholarships to academically gifted and underprivileged students pursuing a college education. This year the foundation's \$15,000 scholarship award will be granted to 5 academically gifted students in Chicago-area high schools, and another \$75,500 will be distributed among 15 1995-96 scholarship awardees, currently pursuing studies at some of the most prestigious universities in the Nation.

These awards have been a blessing to many students and their families, but the benefits of this scholarship program reach far beyond the individual student's home. The surrounding community and our Nation at large will benefit from the quality education and training that these students receive.

It brings me great pleasure to honor the Quentis B. Garth Foundation today. I am certain that their good work will continue to enrich all of our students and our lives for many years to come.

U.S. ASSISTANCE IN SUPPORT OF ECONOMIC REFORM IN ARMENIA

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 16, 1997

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I have exchanged correspondence over the past 2 years with the executive branch on the question of how our assistance programs help to promote the United States objective of economic reform in Armenia. In recent months, I have exchanged correspondence with the Agency for International Development [AID], pertaining to its plan to provide a \$30 million grant to Armenia during fiscal year 1997 to purchase natural gas. It is my firm belief that U.S. assistance to each of the New Independent States should, whenever possible, be conditioned on the achievement of specific reform objectives.

The text of a March 7, 1997 letter from AID, my reply of March 19, and AID's reply of April 16 follow:

U.S. AGENCY FOR
INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT,
Washington, DC, March 7, 1997.

Hon. LEE HAMILTON,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN HAMILTON: As a follow-up to staff discussions on January 3, 1997, with Mr. Kupchan on the FY 1997 Armenia natural gas program, I am writing to confirm that our provision of natural gas commodity assistance to Armenia is contingent upon significant energy sector reforms.

Ambassador Tomsen has recently communicated to the Prime Minister and Minister of Energy that the provision of FY 1997 natural gas would require: (1) evidence of progress in implementing conditions contained in last year's agreement, e.g., creation of an independent energy regulatory authority; and (2) commitment to new conditions that deepen and broaden the movement to restructure and privatize the energy sector. Furthermore, we are coordinating this position closely with the World Bank as well as introducing elements that go beyond the World Bank's conditions.

If you should require more detailed information, my staff are available to discuss our position and progress in obtaining energy reforms.

Sincerely,

THOMAS A. DINE.

COMMITTEE ON
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, March 19, 1997.

Hon. THOMAS DINE,
Assistant Administrator, Bureau for Europe and the NIS, USAID, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. DINE: Thank you for your letter of March 7 regarding the Armenia natural gas program and the reforms upon which this agreement would be contingent.

I support your decision not to release the \$30 million until: (1) the government of Armenia provides evidence of implementing conditions contained in last year's agreement, and (2) Armenia commits to new conditions which go beyond the World Bank's conditions.

However, I would appreciate receiving more detailed information on both issues before I could support providing another round of funding for fuel. First, what progress has Armenia made, in AID's view, on complying with last years' agreements? According to a letter of April 3, 1996 from Assistant Secretary Barbara Larkin to me, the US was to seek Armenian agreement to increase tariffs in the private sector, pursue energy sector reform in parliament, and reform the gas sector. Your letter of March 7, 1997 mentions creation of an independent energy regulatory authority as a US goal. Where are we on these issues?

Second, if this year's \$30 million award goes forward, what specific conditionality *over and above* that already in World Bank agreements, will US assistance be contingent upon? What steps will you insist that Armenia take to deepen and broaden the movement to restructure and privatize the energy sector?

I look forward to working with you on this issue and other matters pertaining to NIS assistance.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

LEE H. HAMILTON,
Ranking Democratic Member.

U.S. AGENCY FOR
INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT,
Washington, DC, April 16, 1997.

Hon. LEE H. HAMILTON,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN HAMILTON: We appreciate your continuing interest in the Armenia energy program and wish to reconfirm that our provision of natural gas commodity assistance to Armenia is contingent upon significant energy sector reforms.

As requested in your letter of March 19, 1997, to Assistant Administrator Tom Dine, I would like to highlight some of the significant progress Armenia is making in achieving energy sector reforms. Tariffs have been raised and are on a path to economic cost recovery, a goal that may be reached in early 1998. The Armenian Government recently completed its first round of privatization in the power sector, focused on small hydro-power plants. Although the Energy Law has not yet passed, the Law was submitted to Parliament March 31 and should be acted upon shortly. Meanwhile, the Government of Armenia has just issued a presidential decree acceptable to both the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) and the World Bank establishing an independent energy regulatory body. The new regulatory body will play a critical, catalytic role in

further movement toward a financially-viable, market-oriented utility system. According to USAID energy advisors who have worldwide experience, both the decree and the Energy Law are superior to those enacted in other NIS and Eastern European countries.

We have established new covenants in connection with the provision of natural gas in 1997 that go beyond the conditions set by the World Bank. These conditions relate to:

Full implementation of the aforementioned regulatory body;

Establishment of a financial settlement process and procedures for improving cash flow in the power sector;

Consolidation of power distribution companies to a reasonable number;

The formation of power sector joint stock companies with corporate charters;

Development of an action plan for further privatization;

Promotion of a Petroleum Law to encourage foreign investment; and

Implementation of a least-cost power investment plan to provide replacement power for the Armenia Nuclear Power Plant.

We have discussed these covenants with the Government of Armenia and expect them to agree to these covenants in the very near future.

The 1996 delivery of gas to Armenia amounted to \$15 million, which purchased 201 million cubic meters or about 33 percent of Armenia's total annual gas use. Due to changes in international gas prices, this year's \$30 million should purchase about 290 million cubic meters, which could represent from 25 to 50 percent of Armenia's 1997 gas imports, depending on future industrial demand, next winter's severity, and alternate energy supplies.

If you should require more information, please let us know.

Sincerely,

ROBERT K. BOYER,
*Senior Deputy Assistant Administrator,
Bureau for Legislative and Public Affairs.*

TRIBUTE TO DAVID HARRIS

HON. VIC FAZIO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 16, 1997

Mr. FAZIO of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor David Harris of Dixon, CA. David Harris has served as the city manager for the city of Dixon for 19 years, from June, 1978, to July, 1997.

During David Harris' career as city manager to the city of Dixon, he placed the city of Dixon on the map. Dixon grew from a population of 6,031 in 1978 to a population of 13,078 in 1997. Furthermore, the city's area increased from 3.2 square miles in 1978 to 6.5 square miles in 1997.

He served under Mayors Maureen Southwell, Marime Burton-Halloran, Joe Anderson, Richard Brians, and Don Erickson.

David Harris oversaw the planning and development of Dixon City Hall in 1981, the Senior Multi-Use Center in 1987, the Council Chambers in 1988, the Dixon Police Station in 1991, and the Dixon Fire Station in 1997.

In addition, he is credited with creating the city of Dixon's logo, overseeing the planning and development of Northwest Park, and all the major renovations of Hall Park. Under David Harris' leadership, the first traffic signal was installed at the corner of North Adams

Street and West A Street in 1990, and the first computer for the city was purchased.

David Harris was involved in forming the Joint Powers Authority with Solano Irrigation District for Water Service, and was instrumental in developing the Joint Powers Authority with the city of Vacaville, which has resulted in over 1,000 acres being placed in permanent open space. Known as the Vacaville-Dixon Greenbelt, this agreement received statewide recognition for its commitment to preserving agricultural land.

Throughout his years of service to the city, David Harris has seen the adoption of three General Plans, the Central Dixon Redevelopment Project, the Economic Development Plan, the Dixon Downtown Revitalization Plan, Certification of the Housing Element, Specific Plans for various areas of the city, and major infrastructure master plans.

In addition to his successful career as the city manager, David Harris has been an active member of the Dixon community and the entire region. He has served as a board member and past president of the Sutter Davis Hospital for 9 years, has been a member of Rotary for 19 years, and has been active in the Boy Scouts of America. He has raised five children, all of whom have attended local schools.

During his 19 years of service to Dixon, David Harris has been an outstanding city manager, leading the city to achieve countless goals, and implement plans which will benefit future generations of Dixon citizenry. His presence in city hall, and his role as city manager will be truly missed by many members of the Dixon community and surrounding areas.

WEI JINGSHENG: A PRISONER OF CONSCIENCE

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 16, 1997

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to share with you and my colleagues, my support for the release of Wei Jingsheng, one of the world's most important political prisoners and certainly the strongest voice of China's democracy movement.

Today, Wei Jingsheng continues to serve a 14-year prison sentence because he chose to stand up against tyranny and advocate democracy for China. He chose to be on the side of human rights. He chose to act on his beliefs for the betterment of his people and for that, he has been made to suffer.

I am sure you are familiar with the history behind Wei Jingsheng's imprisonment.

Wei was first imprisoned from 1979 to 1993 on charges of counterrevolutionary propaganda and incitement. He was accused of passing a military secret he had seen in the Chinese news media, to a foreign journalist. He was arrested in conjunction with his participation in the 1979 democracy wall movement, during which he argued that the government's modernization plans were impossible without democratic reform. He was sentenced to 15 years in prison.

In 1993, he was released from prison and continued speaking out for democracy and human rights, advocating an open and peaceful campaign for change. However, in April 1994, Wei was detained again and held in-

communicado detention for 20 months. This would soon be followed by a formal arrest, charges, and after given a 1-day trial, conviction, and sentencing. We cannot allow this injustice to continue.

Wei Jingsheng is the 1994 Robert F. Kennedy Human Rights Award laureate as well as the recipient of last year's Sakharov Prize for Freedom of Thought which was bestowed upon him by the European Parliament. He received the 1993 Gleitsman Foundation International Activist Award, and since 1995, has been nominated every year for the Nobel Peace Prize.

This week marked the publication of his book, "The Courage to Stand Alone: Letters from Prison and Other Writings," the first book-length collection of Mr. Wei's letters and other writings. How fitting it would be to do the right thing, to do the human thing, and set this man free.

Therefore, I urge my colleagues here in the Congress to do all within its power to grant Wei Jingsheng's release. He should be a prisoner of conscience no more.

INTRODUCTION OF THE AIRLINE PASSENGER SAFETY ACT

HON. BARBARA B. KENNELLY

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 16, 1997

Mrs. KENNELLY of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce legislation to promote greater safety in commercial aviation. The Airline Passenger Safety Act would require commercial flights to carry adequate medical supplies and equipment to deal with in-flight medical emergencies.

As a frequent traveler of our commercial airlines, I know how important safe air travel is. Yet every year, passengers on U.S. airlines die in the air because the medicine or equipment that could have saved their lives were not on board the plane. Today, we have the technology to deal with in-flight medical emergencies, such as sudden cardiac arrest. But we do not have a requirement that planes carry this life-saving equipment. In fact, we do not even require airlines to keep records of in-flight medical emergencies.

Technology to deal with sudden cardiac arrest has come a long way. Today's automatic external defibrillators [AED's] are smaller, lighter and more durable and with appropriate training, can be used by anyone. This past fall, the U.S. Food and Drug Administration approved the use of these devices for commercial aircraft. To increase passenger safety, we need AED's aboard our commercial airlines.

I am introducing this legislation which would improve the chances of survival for passengers in the case of an in-flight medical emergency, like a sudden cardiac arrest. My bill would require air carriers to establish steps to be taken in the event of an emergency. It would also require airplanes to carry an automatic external defibrillator and require each member of the flight crew to be trained in CPR and in the use of an AED. Since there is no method of recording in-flight emergencies, my legislation would also mandate that air carriers describe what happened and what actions were taken to assist the passenger in the

event of an in-flight medical emergency and report the incident to the Secretary of Transportation so the public can be fully aware of the number of in-flight medical emergencies that occur each day. I have also included a "Good Samaritan" provision which exempts from liability both the airlines and passengers who step forward to offer assistance during an in-flight medical emergency.

I think it is time that our airlines provide the safest possible travel for all passengers. As a frequent flyer, I think we all deserve to travel on a plane that is stocked with medical supplies and equipment and to travel with a flight crew that is prepared to handle medical emergencies, and I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

HONORING MANUAL HIGH SCHOOL'S BASKETBALL TEAM

HON. RAY LAHOOD

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 16, 1997

Mr. LAHOOD. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to pay tribute to a high school basketball team in my hometown of Peoria, IL. The Peoria Manual Rams won their fourth consecutive Illinois State title, with a final record of 31-1. Consequently, they were recently named the high school boys' basketball national champions by USA Today. In the 90-year history of Illinois high school basketball, no team had ever won four consecutive State championships.

In addition, Manual captain Sergio McClain, a team leader all 4 years, became only the second Peoria area player to win the coveted title of Illinois' Mr. Basketball. This award recognizes not only his athletic skills, but also the inspiration and leadership he provided his team throughout the year.

The team is led by head coach Wayne McClain, and All-American center Marcus Griffin, All-State guard Frank Williams, and Mr. Basketball Sergio McClain. The other title winners on the team are: Greg Andrews, Marlon Brooks, Creston Coleman, Drake Ford, Jerron Hobson, Robert Johnson, Jerral Page, Alphonso Pollard, and Alex Stephens.

The city of Peoria is very proud of the Manual Rams, only the second Illinois team to win the national title. Coach McClain and the Rams have proven that teamwork, dedication, and sportsmanship are still an important part of high school athletics. Perhaps we can all learn from their example.

AWARD WINNING STUDENTS OF WOODBRIDGE HIGH SCHOOL

HON. MICHAEL N. CASTLE

OF DELAWARE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 16, 1997

Mr. CASTLE. Mr. Speaker, on April 26-29, 1997, outstanding people from 50 schools throughout the Nation came to our Nation's Capital to compete in the national finals of the We the People . . . The Citizen and the Constitution program. I am proud to announce that the class from Woodbridge High School in Bridgeville represented Delaware. These young scholars worked diligently to reach the

national finals by winning local competitions in their home State.

The distinguished members of the team representing Delaware are: Stephanie Adams, Gwen Bishop, Janelle Cannon, Josh Chaney, Mark Currett, Sonya Dean, Maria Diaz, Jammie Dougherty, Leslie Elliott, Jane Kroeger, Stephanie Lane, Melissa Moore, Doug Neal, Jared Pinkerton, Justin Pinkey, Tammi Quillen, Billy Rust, Daniel Stogner, Allison Tatman, Randi Toomey, Christy Vanderwende, Roy Walder, and Crystal Yoder.

I would also like to recognize their teacher, Barbara Hudson, who deserves much of the credit for the success of the team. The district coordinator, Diane Courtney, and the State coordinator, Lewis Huffman, also contributed a significant amount of time and effort to help the team reach the national finals.

The We the People . . . The Citizen and the Constitution program, supported and funded by Congress, is the most extensive educational program in the country developed specifically to educate young people about the Constitution and the Bill of Rights. The 3-day national competition simulates a congressional hearing in which students' oral presentations are judged on the basis of their knowledge of constitutional principles and their ability to apply them to historical and contemporary issues.

Administered by the Center for Civic Education, the We the People . . . program, now in its 9th academic year, has provided curricular materials at upper elementary, middle, and high school levels for more than 60,000 teachers, 22,000 schools, and 22 million students nationwide.

The We the People . . . program provides an excellent opportunity for students to gain an informed perspective about the history and principles of our Nation's constitutional government. I wish these young constitutional experts the best of luck and look forward to their future participation in politics and government. Congratulations again to the team from Woodbridge High School of Bridgeville, DE.

A NEW POLICY NEEDED FOR CUBA

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 16, 1997

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to my colleagues' attention my monthly newsletter on foreign affairs from April 1997 entitled "A New Policy Needed for Cuba."

I ask that this newsletter be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

The newsletter follows:

A NEW POLICY NEEDED FOR CUBA

For more than three decades, the United States has embargoed Cuba in an unsuccessful effort to force Fidel Castro from power. Last year, in the wake of Cuba's brutal shoot down of private U.S. planes in international airspace, Congress passed the Helms-Burton law, which tightened the economic sanctions. Opponents of the law feared it would hurt the Cuban people, not Castro. A year's experience shows they were right. Helms-Burton has helped Castro, weakened his opponents, brought more misery to ordinary Cubans and damaged relations with our closest allies and trading partners. We need a

new policy to promote a peaceful transition to democracy in Cuba.

HELMS-BURTON'S REACH

The Helms-Burton law tightens the noose on Cuba in two key ways. First, it grants U.S. citizens the right to bring suit in U.S. courts against foreign companies that have invested in or profited from expropriated properties in Cuba. (President Clinton has delayed the effect of this provision.) Second, the law bars from the United States corporate officers, principals, and shareholders (and their families) of any company that invests in expropriated property in Cuba. This law and U.S. policy limits sharply all contact between the United States and the Cuban people.

By isolating Cuba and tightening sanctions, Helms-Burton is supposed to move Cuba toward democracy. Rather than promoting peaceful change in Cuba, the law is hurting the Cuban people. Castro wants to stay in power, and this law helps him: Using the law as justification, Castro has cracked down on journalists and dissidents, solidifying his own position while suppressing the opposition. Cuba's dissidents refer derisively to it as the Helms-Burton-Castro Act.

Helms-Burton also gives Castro a new scapegoat for his economic failures. It eases pressure on him to open up the state-run economy. Modest reforms in Cuba before Helms-Burton have since been stymied. Cuba is not moving toward democracy and free markets—it is moving in the opposite direction.

HUMANITARIAN IMPACT

Helms-Burton is also hurting ordinary Cubans. The embargo, tightened in the 1992 Cuban Democracy Act and codified and reaffirmed in Helms-Burton, has had a negative impact on the health of the Cuban people. Licensing requirements and outright prohibitions of sales to Cuba have drastically limited Cuban access to U.S.-produced medicines and medical equipment. According to recent studies, the health of women and children in particular has suffered as a result of Cuba's inability to obtain medicines. While Cuba's health problems are mostly the fault of Castro's disastrous policies, the U.S. denial of medicines and medical supplies has contributed to Cuba's deteriorating health.

Donations from the American people—who donate more to Cuba than anyone in the world—are also inhibited by current U.S. policy. Humanitarian missions to Cuba must fly through third countries. American citizens cannot send prescriptions or money to their family members in Cuba without an export license. In a country so clearly in need, it cannot be in the interest of the United States to delay or inhibit the provision of humanitarian supplies to Cubans.

RIFTS IN RELATIONS

No country in the world follows the U.S. embargo of Cuba. While Helms-Burton was intended to isolate Castro, it has isolated the United States, creating great rifts with our closest friends and allies. The European Union (EU), Latin America and Canada have condemned Helms-Burton. All object to the extraterritorial application of U.S. law, under which their citizens and companies are subject to penalty in the United States for their actions in Cuba.

Helms-Burton also spurred a challenge to the United States in the new World Trade Organization (WTO). The United States has persuaded the EU to back away from a WTO case for now and seeks to resolve the dispute through direct negotiations. But if these talks fail, proponents of Helms-Burton want the United States to walk away from any WTO proceeding by arguing Helms-Burton is a national security matter over which the

WTO has no jurisdiction. This approach would weaken the international trading system, which benefits the United States, and set a dangerous precedent: Any country could cite national security to justify protectionism, which costs U.S. jobs.

Helms-Burton has created other tensions. Canada and Mexico—our nearest neighbors and first and third largest trading partners—are contemplating a case against the United States under NAFTA.

RETHINKING CUBA POLICY

The United States should learn from its successful engagement with Eastern Europe. Communist regimes there fell not because they were isolated, but because they were penetrated by people, new ideas, and commerce. Our policy of engagement with China is based on the same view, and we should follow the same approach with Cuba. The Pope, who is traveling to Cuba early next year, is right to engage the Cuban people directly, as he did the people of Eastern Europe. He is not trying to isolate them or coerce them. Washington would be wise to follow. We should repeal Helms-Burton, restart direct flights, lift travel and currency restrictions, and begin exchanges, dialogue and humanitarian relief for the Cuban people. Step by step, we should lift the embargo in response to positive change in Cuba.

CONCLUSION

Helms-Burton has been a mistake. It has not brought change to Cuba. Instead, it has strengthened Castro and inhibited a peaceful transition to democracy and free markets. It has brought hardship to the Cuban people by denying them food and medicine. It has split us from the rest of the hemisphere, and forced us into fights with our allies and trading partners. It has threatened our leadership in the international trading system. Most important of all, it has made it more likely that change, when it comes to Cuba, will neither be peaceful nor democratic.

ISLANDERS OF THE YEAR

HON. ROBERT A. UNDERWOOD

OF GUAM

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 16, 1997

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I want to take this opportunity to congratulate Latte Magazine's Islanders of the Year, Mr. and Mrs. Jose and Rufina Tainatongo of Piti, Guam. Mr. and Mrs. Tainatongo were nominated by other Guam residents for this recognition based on their 13-year commitment in helping house foster children on Guam. Mr. & Mrs. Tainatongo have long been active in their community. In fact, Mr. Tainatongo ran a recent campaign for mayor of Piti.

The following is the text of a story based on an interview with the Tainatongos. This story was published in the April 1997 edition of Latte magazine.

[From Latte Magazine, April 1997]

JOSE AND RUFINA TAINATONGO

In 1984, a Child Protective Services worker told Jose and Rufina Tainatongo the agency desperately needed foster parents, and asked them to consider taking in kids.

Rufina was still deciding on her answer when the worker brought a couple of kids to her door two weeks later. She decided then and there: "The Lord says let the children come to me. I (couldn't) say no."

Thirteen years later, the Piti couple have been parents to 47 foster children. In their

late 50's they also have five kids of their own ranging in age from 21 to 36.

"We consider (the foster children) our very own as well," says Rufina. Their biological children treated the foster kids as siblings with the usual ups and downs of childhood, she says. It hasn't always been easy; a one time they had 12 foster children at once!

Some of the foster children measure their stay in weeks, others in months, and a few others in years. One 16 year-old girl currently living with them has been with them for 10 years. The children all call them mom and dad, and Rufina proudly carries their pictures in her wallet. Some of the foster children now have kids of their own, and the Tainatongo count five of them as their foster grandchildren.

While they do receive some compensation from the government as foster parents. "My payment is when the children appreciate what I've done," Rufina says. "The best (part of being a foster parent) is when the kids appreciate and remember you, they talk to you about their experiences."

Asked where she gets the patience to deal with all those children. Rufina replies with a beatific smile, "The Blessed Mother."

Mr. Speaker, Latte Magazine should be commended for honoring the Tainatongos and the other finalists for Islanders of the Year. These included the following individuals:

Tom Ahillen, the general manager for Matson Guam actively serves on the Gift of Life, a non profit organization created to facilitate blood donations for the local hospital.

Anita Sukola, a local Guam attorney provides pro-bono legal representation to disadvantaged persons, many of them victims of abuse.

Dr. Carolyn Hilt, a longtime island educator is the co-founder of the Micronesian Evangelical Mission and the Evangelical Christian Academy, now a premier educational institution on Guam.

Sister Eileen Mearns, the director of the Alee Shelter, a shelter for abused women and children on Guam, is unwavering in her support and advocacy for her clients. Many of them come to her in desperation and in need of protection and assistance.

I know that these individuals serve as fine examples of the generosity and dedication that many in our country still have. I hope that others take notice of their contributions to society and follow in their example. Congratulations to them all.

TRIBUTE TO HON. NOEL WATKINS

HON. VIC FAZIO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 16, 1997

Mr. FAZIO of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the Honorable Noel Watkins. Mr. Watkins is retiring from his position as superior court judge of Tehama County, CA.

Mr. Watkins was born in Alturas, CA, in October 1932, a descendent of pioneer ranchers. In his early years he attended public school in Chico and continued on to Chico State College where he received a bachelor's degree in political science with honors. After graduation he married Mary Jane Carpenter, native of Tehama County. His academic pursuits led him on to the University of California at Berkeley, Boalt Hall School of Law, where in 1957 he was admitted to the California Bar.

Mr. Watkins returned to his northern California roots where he entered into private practice with Rawlins Coffman in Red Bluff. One year later he was appointed as deputy district attorney for Tehama County. This was to be only the beginning of a long career of public service. Over the next 38 years Mr. Watkins continued to serve the people of Tehama County. As the justice court judge for Red Bluff Judicial District while maintaining his own private practice. By 1975 he was elected to serve as superior court judge of Tehama County. His seat remained unchallenged for the duration of his career.

Judge Watkins will always be remembered as a man of honesty and integrity. His knowledge and expertise earned him a position on the California Judges Association's executive board as well as his receipt of their "25-Year Service to the Bench Award." It is with great honor that I recognize this man and his commitment to public service. Noel Watkins is a statesman whose service to this county is synonymous with justice.

On December 31, Judge Watkins will step down from the Bench. He will join his wife Mary Jane and their two children Laura Lazar and Charles Watkins and extended family to begin a new phase of life. Although more time may be spent hunting and fishing, it is without a doubt that law will be a part of that future.

His absence will be a loss to the community. I offer my best wishes for his retirement and look forward to acknowledging his future accomplishments in the years ahead.

TRIBUTE TO THE SURVIVORS AND FAMILIES OF THE PARTICIPANTS IN THE TUSKEGEE SYPHILIS STUDY

HON. BOB RILEY

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 16, 1997

Mr. RILEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to call the attention of the House to today's White House ceremony in which President Clinton will issue a formal apology today to the eight survivors of the Tuskegee syphilis study.

From 1932 to 1972, the U.S. Public Health Service conducted a study, the "Tuskegee Study of Untreated Syphilis in the Negro Male," in which they withheld treatment to 399 syphilis patients in Macon County, AL.

The intent of the study was to determine if syphilis caused cardiovascular damage more than neurological damage and if the natural course of syphilis differed between races. Treatment was given in the initial stages of the study but then withheld after the original study failed to produce any significant data. Even penicillin was denied to the infected participants when it became available in 1947.

It wasn't until a health worker went public in 1972 that the study was called into question.

Mr. Speaker, it is estimated that more than 100 of the participants, who were all impoverished sharecroppers from Macon County, died of tertiary syphilis. The Ad Hoc Advisory Panel that was appointed in 1972 to review the study determined that the Tuskegee study was ethically unjustified. They further concluded that the amount of knowledge gained was minimal in comparison to the risks that the study posed for the participants.

I am outraged that such an experiment was conducted in the United States. In 1974, the National Research Act created the National Commission for the Protection of Human Subjects of Biomedical and Behavioral Research, which ensured that basic principles of research were established and followed from that point forward.

These actions, of course, are too little, too late for the victims of the Tuskegee syphilis study. In fact, the survivors and families of the participants have never received a formal apology until today. Now, 65 years after the start of this unethical study, the survivors will finally receive the long, overdue apology.

I consider this tragedy a dark chapter in our Nation's history. My thoughts and prayers go out to the victims and their families and hope that at least a small part of their pain may be relieved by today's ceremony. If nothing else, I hope today's apology helps bring closure to this national disgrace.

We must work to ensure that atrocities like that Tuskegee syphilis study will never again happen in the United States.

TRIBUTE TO JAKE STOCK

HON. SAM FARR

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 16, 1997

Mr. FARR of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a man who blessed this world with his music. Jake Stock, who for more than 50 years was a permanent fixture on the American jazz scene, died recently at the age of 86. He will be remembered by all those whom he touched with his sax and song.

Born in Savannah, GA, on July 10, 1910, and having lived an exciting life since, Mr. Stock moved to Monterey in my congressional district from Los Angeles in 1938 with his wife, Grace. He quickly started making music. Offered a job at the Oasis Club in Salinas, Mr. Stock assembled his prized Abalone Stompers, a jazz ensemble that entertained thousands for decades to come. The group, composed of anywhere from 5 to 15 players, performed in a variety of festivals and clubs throughout California and the west coast. In 1958, they opened the Monterey Jazz Festival and shared the stage with Dizzie Gillespie and Louie Armstrong.

Throughout his career, Mr. Stock was the recipient of numerous honors. The inspiration for famed central coast author John Steinbeck's "Sweet Thursday," he was named Citizen of the Year by Monterey's Parade of Nations in 1982. Mr. Stock was also honored by Monterey's Pacheco and Paisano clubs with a dinner called the "Jake Bake." Until recently, he was a featured Sunday player at Big Sur's River Inn.

He is survived by four sons: Jay of Pasadena; Phil of Murphys; Jackson of Los Angeles and Peter of Portland; three daughters: Judy Cooper of Lake Havasu City, AZ; Katy Stock of Carmel and Sally Beckett of Carlsbad; his brother, Morgan Stock of Monterey and five grandchildren.

DELAURO HONORS THE "AMISTAD"
AND CONNECTICUT'S ROLE IN
THE UNDERGROUND RAILROAD

HON. ROSA L. DeLAURO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 16, 1997

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to join nearly 60 of my colleagues to introduce the National Underground Railroad Network to Freedom bill. This important measure will help to preserve historic stops on the Underground Railroad throughout the country so that we can remember and celebrate the courage of those who used the Underground Railroad in search of freedom from tyranny and oppression.

Slavery is not an easy chapter in our Nation's history to remember. But it should not be forgotten. And the Underground Railroad is especially important to remember and memorialize, because it helps us all to deal with this dark chapter in American history when men and women fought against the institution of slavery to further the cause of freedom, even at their own peril.

There are African-American churches in my hometown of New Haven, CT, such as the Varick AME Episcopal Church and the Dixwell Avenue Unitarian Church of Christ, that were waystations for escaped slaves traveling through the Underground Railroad. Many slaves passed through New Haven as they traveled toward freedom in more northern points such as Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Canada. But many children growing up in New Haven today do not know of the role their town played in this chapter of our history.

In particular, New Haven was thrust into the center of the dispute between the forces supporting slavery and those working for freedom when the sailing ship *Amistad* arrived in the Long Island Sound in the summer of 1839. The *Amistad* was a slave ship that set sail from Havana, Cuba, on June 28, 1839, with 53 Africans who had been kidnapped from their homeland and were on their way to another Cuban port and a lifetime of slavery.

These brave Africans, led by Sengbe Pieh, fought for their lives and freedom. They took control of the ship and forced its Spanish owners to sail toward Africa, using the sun as their compass. However, the Spaniards sailed northward at night, hoping to come ashore in a Southern slave State. Instead, the ship entered the waters of the Long Island Sound and was taken into custody by the U.S. Navy.

The Africans were put in a New Haven jail while a court battle was waged to determine if they would be slaves or free men and women. This dispute forced the country to consider the moral, social, religious, and political questions surrounding slavery. Many members of the New Haven community pulled together to work to secure the Africans' freedom, including the congregation of the Center Church on Temple Street and students and faculty at the Yale University Divinity School. Finally, in February 1841 the Africans—who were defended by former President John Quincy Adams—were declared free by the U.S. Supreme Court.

In March 1841 the Africans of the *Amistad* moved to live in Farmington, CT, while funds were raised to finance their return to the area that is now Sierra Leone in Africa. The 37 surviving Africans finally reached their homeland in January 1842.

There are several memorials in New Haven commemorating the *Amistad* and the story of the brave Africans who fought for their liberty on its decks. A statue of Sengbe Pieh, who is also known as Joseph Cinque, sits in front of the city hall. Plans are underway for a life-size working replica of the ship to be docked on long wharf, with exhibitions and programs on African-American history and the long fight for true freedom.

I am glad to see this important part of Connecticut's history recognized. I am so proud to be an original cosponsor of this bill which will ensure that the monuments of the Underground Railroad's route in Connecticut and throughout the country will be protected and preserved so that future generations can remember this remarkable time in our history.

REVEREND DR. EDDIE ROBERT
WILLIAMS, JR. HONORED

HON. BOBBY L. RUSH

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 16, 1997

Mr. RUSH. Mr. Speaker, I proudly rise today to pay tribute to a man of inspirational vision and stellar commitment. This is a man who has dedicated his life to the service of his community, and to the work of the Baptist Church. The man I am here to honor is the Reverend Dr. Eddie Robert Williams, Jr.

The work of Reverend Williams has touched the lives of area residents in many ways over the past 28 years. He assisted in the design, renovation, and development of new church facilities, and in the development and management of multifamily and senior citizen housing. In his professional life, Reverend Williams has been equally active in the service of his community. He reached tenure as a member of the Northern Illinois University [NIU] faculty in 1976, and has also achieved the rank of captain as the Navy's campus liaison officer at NIU.

Last but definitely not least, I am proud to announce that Reverend Williams will be installed as pastor of the South Park Baptist Church in Chicago, IL. I, along with several of his family and friends, will celebrate this joyous event later on this week. I am certain that Reverend Williams will follow in the footsteps of his father, the last Rev. Eddie Robert Williams, Sr., who was also pastor of South Park Baptist Church and a bedrock of our city, State, and Nation.

I am pleased to be here today to stand for Reverend Williams and to highlight his tireless work before the Congress.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. JERROLD NADLER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 16, 1997

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall vote No. 136 I was erroneously recorded as voting "aye." I had intended to vote "nay." I would ask that the RECORD reflect that fact.

GREAT BRITAIN TO REJOIN
UNESCO

HON. ESTEBAN EDWARD TORRES

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 16, 1997

Mr. TORRES. Mr. Speaker, on Wednesday, May 14, 1997, the Queen of England, in her speech at the opening of the British Parliament, announced that her Government will rejoin the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization [UNESCO].

This move by the new British Government demonstrates the further isolation of the United States from cooperative world efforts which seek to address common problems. The United Kingdom has left its longtime ally, the United States, alone among the industrial nations of the world, as a nonmember of UNESCO.

My colleagues may remember that 12 years ago, Great Britain joined with its longtime ally, the United States, and quit the Paris-based U.N. body in a protest orchestrated by the Reagan administration. The decision to quit UNESCO, in this Representative's opinion, reflected the then Reagan and Thatcher government's scorn for multilateralism and for consensus building. Building upon their distrust of the United Nations, lobbied by such groups as the Heritage Foundation, the Reagan administration set in motion a policy of what I call schoolyard diplomacy: You play by my rules or I take my ball home.

U.S. supporters of this withdrawal, explained that this move was based upon allegations of inefficiency and Third World bias. Their strategy was to bring about UNESCO reform by denying the organization U.S. dues funding and participation.

Those of my colleagues who have followed UNESCO progress know that a brilliant and innovative new Director General, Federico Mayor brought about the reforms which formed the premise for the withdrawal. You also know that the U.S. response was to remain outside of UNESCO, in spite of the profound changes enacted. The current reason given by the Clinton administration for continuing to remain outside of UNESCO is that "we don't have the money."

No world leader believes this contention. The world understands, instead, that the United States has lost its will to participate in the activities which link our educational, scientific and cultural leaders in common purpose with those of the UNESCO members. Perhaps more to the point, this administration appears to have given in to the right-wing paranoid of the Republican revolutionaries, who see black helicopters and conspiracies against our national sovereignty behind every effort to work cooperatively with members of the United Nations. Nervous about its coming conflict with the Majority party in Congress over United Nations reform issues, this administration has no stomach to face the potential which UNESCO offers this Nation, instead it hides behind protestation of poverty.

What is it that this Country loses because we are not a member of UNESCO? Recently, UNESCO Director General Federico Mayor personally went to Bilbao, Spain, last week to present the UNESCO/Guillermo Cano World Press Freedom Prize to an imprisoned Chinese journalist. We let Mr. Mayor face the threats of retaliation from China without our

Country's support for his courageous act. Ironically, and apparently taking a page from the Reagan UNESCO strategy book, the Beijing government is reportedly considering withdrawal from the organization or ceasing to participate in its activities because of this award to a journalist whose work brought risk or punishment to herself.

Finally, I would call my colleague's attention to a review which appeared recently in "The Journal of Developing Areas", published by Western Illinois University and written by Victor Margolin. This is a review about a UNESCO report of the World Commission on Culture and Development, entitled *Our Creative Diversity*, it rethinks the process of development itself, and articulates a broad concept of human well-being as the aim of development to replace the more limited focus on economic progress alone.

This rethinking, and rearticulation of the very process of development was produced by a Commission headed by former U.N. Secretary-General Perez de Cuellar and was comprised of 14 members—none of whom were Americans. This bold new vision of development was developed without active U.S. participation and input because the United States is not a member of UNESCO.

My colleagues, the United States is not participating actively in the debates on global development that are taking place within UNESCO, and consequently in not a player in the implementation of this agenda.

I recommend that my colleagues read Victor Margolin's excellent review, to learn of the consequence of our decision not to participate in a debate which will reshape thinking about the goals and strategies of development.

If we hold pretenses of world leadership than we must participate in the primal debates of this age. Sadly, our failure to comprehend the losses which accompany apparently casually reached decisions, such as our continuing intention to remain outside of UNESCO, will cost us the world respect and counsel which we need to address our own internal problems.

Mr. Speaker, I recommend the attached article to my colleagues and urge that they rethink our current decision to remain outside of the UNESCO structure. Great Britain, a country which shares our concerns for achieving U.N. reforms has set the proper pace and priority: Give credit to the one U.N. agency which has led the way in terms of implementing meaningful reforms, showcase UNESCO's achievements by becoming a full participating member.

OUR CREATIVE DIVERSITY: REPORT OF THE WORLD COMMISSION ON CULTURE AND DEVELOPMENT

(By Victor Margolin)

In 1992 the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Boutros Boutros-Ghali, and the Director-General of UNESCO, Federico Mayor, jointly created the World Commission on Culture and Development. Its charge was to rethink the process of development itself, taking into account recent proposals by the United Nations Development Program and other organizations for a broad concept of human well-being as the aim of development to replace the more limited focus on economic progress alone.

The Commission, part of a larger initiative, the World Decade for Culture and Development, which began in 1988 and will end in 1997, was headed by former United Nations

Secretary-General Javier Pérez de Cuéllar and was comprised of 14 members. No Americans were among them although one member from Great Britain, Keith Griffin, is a professor of economics at the University of California Riverside. Among the honorary members were Derek Walcott and Elie Wiesel, both world-renowned writers and activists who reside in the United States.

The rethinking of the development process which the Commission was charged to undertake had been stimulated within UNESCO by several representatives of the Nordic countries who were inspired by the Brundtland Report on environmental issues, "Our Common Future," as well as by discussions on the environment that took place at the Rio Summit in 1993. Where the Brundtland Report had alerted the international community to the necessary relation between ecological issues and economic planning, those supporting a Commission on Culture and Development believed that a comparable link between the latter two entities was long overdue.

"Our Creative Diversity," the report produced by the Commission, was published in November 1995 and has since circulated widely around the globe and on the World Wide Web. In ten chapters, followed by an International Agenda, it presents a rethinking of the development process that includes a range of new issues such as the rights of women and children, the recognition of indigenous people, and the preservation of the world's cultural heritage. The report posits a bold vision of global development that attends to the needs of many cultural groups. It cites anthropologist Claude Lévi-Strauss's vision of world civilization as "a world-wide coalition of cultures, each of which would preserve its own originality" (p. 29). The argument for the autonomy of multiple cultural voices presents a significant challenge to traditional strategies of geopolitics and calls for extended discussions and debates on a global scale. It is supported by the report's acknowledgement of more than 10,000 distinct societies in roughly 200 nations.

Because the relation of culture to development is so important and UNESCO is the principal international organization where its discussion is taking place, one finds it unfortunate that the United States was not actively involved with the Commission's work. In fact, the United States has not been a member of UNESCO since 1984. American withdrawal from the organization occurred in December of that year during the administration of Ronald Reagan. It was based on charges of UNESCO's fiscal irresponsibility and lack of respect for the institutions of a free society. The latter complaint was a response to debates within UNESCO about a New World Information and Communication Order, which was perceived by the Reagan administration as a challenge to the basic American tenets of press freedom.

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In the chapter on gender, the Commission finds unacceptable the paucity of women in governmental and parliamentary positions worldwide as well as the widespread exploitation of women in the labor force. In particular it condemns the "unscrupulous brokers and middlemen" who profit from the illicit traffic in prostitutes and bar girls. Whereas much of the past literature on development policy has treated all members of a culture as equal beneficiaries of the development process, the Commission notes that women are frequently discriminated against in this process by virtue of reduced access to paid employment, less pay for the same work as men, and other factors. "The fact is," states the report, "that a number of cultures now invoking traditional laws or religious freedom show more concern with the defence

of men's existing privileges than with the preservation of women's rights" (p. 133).

The rights of children and young people are also addressed in the report, which notes that this group will comprise more than 50 percent of the population in developing countries at the beginning of the next millennium. The Commission's strongest recommendation to improve their situation is to put compulsory universal primary education above economic growth where children are concerned. This, the report asserts, will provide the foundation for a skilled work force and contribute to the elimination of child labor. The Commission takes the strong position that "respect for different cultures should not be used to deny children their basic human rights in the name of cultural diversity" (p. 156).

The report's stance on the role of media in development is perhaps the trickiest to maneuver because it addresses the imbalance of media control that prevents many of the cultural voices deemed important by the Commission from being heard. Where other indictments against injustice are more specific, the report exposes the global media imbalance in only the most general terms.

"Many people still remain voiceless or unheard. Control of some of the most powerful new media tools is still concentrated in the hands of a few, whether nationally or internationally, in private or public ownership or under governmental monopoly. Such dominance raises the specter of cultural hegemony: a fear of 'homogenization' is widespread and widely expressed" (p. 106).

What is not mentioned specifically here is the power of private media companies, especially those in the United States, to dominate the content of programs that are broadcast around the world. The Commission has no simple solution to helping the "have-nots of the information revolution," although it does link deficiencies of national infrastructures such as the lack of electricity in thousands of communities to the communication disadvantages of those communities' inhabitants.

Although the report takes on numerous hard-to-resolve issues like the unequal distribution of media control, the oppression of women, and the injustices of child labor, it also puts forth many suggestions for change that are easier to implement. One area of concern is the preservation of cultural heritage by documenting languages, developing archives, and sustaining handicrafts. The report highlights the need for conservationists, librarians, and curators to create archives and exhibitions to preserve and commemorate the world's many cultural groups. These efforts, it argues, should be incorporated into "larger concerted heritage policies," a goal of UNESCO's "Memory of the World" program which was launched in 1992.

The report also urges more government support for nonmarket initiatives in all parts of the world to counter the tendency of commercial enterprise to shape tastes in food, fashion, music, and media. In this regard, the arts have a particularly strong contribution to make. To oppose tendencies toward cultural homogenization, the report calls as well for nations to recognize diversity by creating "[a] multi-ethnic policy, a multi-language policy, a policy representing different religious points of view" (p. 234).

"Our Creative Diversity" concludes with a ten-item agenda whose primary objective is to sustain a continuing public forum on culture and development. As with many reports of this type, research is high on the list of things to be done. The authors recommend the preparation of an annual report on culture and development, closer cooperation between UNESCO and other United Nations agencies, and the creation of an inventory of

cultural rights that are not protected by existing international laws. Particularly thorny is the problem of media violence and pornography, discussion of which the Commission defers to an international forum of the future.

Most radical of the Commission's recommendations, however, is its call for a World People's Assembly, modeled on the European Parliament, whose members would be directly elected by ordinary citizens around the world. As the Commission argues: "Not only development strategies should become people-centered: so should all institutions of global governance" (p. 286).

This recommendation is a grand conclusion to a document that alternates the highest aspirations to human justice and welfare with a sense of reality that exposes the obstacles to their achievement. Rather than simply end with a call for more research and future conferences to perpetuate the cycle of discourse divorced from action, the Commission presents a challenging proposal that may well be taken up by more than one non-governmental organization or citizen's group in the years to come. The report rightly recognizes the growing power of such groups as new forms of communication like the Internet make regular contact over large distances easy and relatively inexpensive.

The Clinton administration, like others before it, has been able to downplay the issue of rejoining UNESCO because the American public has little sense of what not belonging to this organization implies. "Our Common Diversity" makes it clear that global development policy is being rethought without our official participation, a fact that contributes to the progressive erosion of American leadership in global affairs. While the United States continues to wield power in the economic and military spheres, its image as a nation concerned with human welfare on a global scale is sadly tarnished. It is not just its lack of participation in UNESCO that has caused this but also the extreme cutbacks in foreign aid, the low profile accorded to international educational and cultural affairs within the government, and the reduced impact of the Peace Corps.

Hillary Clinton's concern for the children of the world has been articulated far more forcefully by the World Commission on Culture and Development. How much more impressive her own engagement with these issues would be if it were part of a larger international effort and how much weaker it becomes when one recognizes that the United States government does not even participate in the most important debates on global development where such issues are foregrounded.

The scope of the problems addressed in the "Our Creative Diversity" and the cogency of the report's call for remedies to global injustice should make clear how important it is for the United States to be involved in such efforts as the World Commission on Culture and Development. But, as Pérez de Cuéller said, governments are only one audience for its report. "Our Creative Diversity" can serve as an excellent guide for anyone who wants to improve their understanding of culture's role in the development process.

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TRIBUTE TO LOIS A. CALLAHAN

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 16, 1997

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call the attention of my colleagues in the Congress to the extraordinary educational career of Lois A. Callahan, the chancellor of the San Mateo Community College District. After 27 years of service to the San Mateo Community College District, Ms. Callahan will retire at the end of this academic year as chancellor.

The necessity of higher education has become increasingly apparent in our competitive society. People of all ages realize that happiness and success are often tied to a college education. Invaluable teachers—such as Lois Callahan have risen to the challenge of preparing Americans to be a part of a highly educated and skilled work force.

Like most dedicated educators, Lois Callahan's career in—and commitment to—education started at an early age. In 1954 she graduated from Southwest Missouri State University, with a degree in business and education. Lois continued her education at California State University, Chico, where she earned a master's degree in business education. She received a doctorate in higher education administration at the University of Southern California in 1973. Lois also earned certificates in educational programs at Harvard and Stanford.

Lois Callahan's teaching career started at the College of San Mateo in 1968 as an instructor of business. She taught at UC Berkeley and Santa Cruz as well as California State University, Hayward. Ms. Callahan returned to the College of San Mateo, and taught there until 1974 as a professor in the School of Business.

Lois Callahan moved on into the field of education administration, becoming the dean of Education at San Jose City College in 1974. She was the first woman to hold this post in the California community college system. She did not forget her dedication and commitment to the College of San Mateo, however, and she became dean of Instruction in 1976 and eventually president in 1978. In 1991 Ms. Callahan became the chancellor-superintendent of the San Mateo County Community College District.

Mr. Speaker, beyond her outstanding career in education, Lois Callahan has made a magnificent contribution to our community. She is a member of the board of directors of the United Way and the San Mateo County Mental Health Association, and she serves as chair of the San Mateo County Leadership Council. Lois is an active and dedicated member of numerous other organizations throughout the bay area.

Lois Callahan is an outstanding member of our community and an inspiration to all of us on the peninsula. She has received many awards, including the U.S. Department of Education Secretary's Award, and she was inducted into the San Mateo County Women's Hall of Fame. Lois Callahan has dedicated her life to our community. She will be sorely missed, but we wish here a happy and fulfilling retirement.

TRIBUTE TO BETTY JEAN
STANLEY SEYFERTH

HON. SAM FARR

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 16, 1997

Mr. FARR of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a wonderful woman and a good friend, who recently passed away. Betty Jean Stanley Seyferth, who devoted much of her life to the people and causes of California's beautiful central coast, will be remembered as much for what she contributed to those around her, as who she was and what she stood for.

You see, for as much as Betty was a model citizen, she was a model person. Selfless and kind, she brought a smile to those around her. I can remember that as Monterey County Supervisor, I had the honor of naming Betty to the Monterey County Housing Authority. She subsequently went on to serve as commissioner, vice chairwoman, and chairwoman, until her resignation in 1994.

Prior to this, Betty attended Whittier College and received a bachelor's degree in psychology and education from San Jose University. She earned a certificate in human services from the University of California at Santa Cruz. Betty was a social worker for many years, working for Santa Clara County, Alameda County, and Monterey County. She retired from the Monterey County Department of Social Services in 1977.

Besides her own work, Betty also worked with her husband Harold in the real estate business, developing shopping centers and housing developments in Santa Clara County. The couple owned and operated Boone Chance Kennels in Hollister and ranches in Santa Clara and San Benito counties.

Betty was a member of a string ensemble and two piano ensembles as well as a skilled piano and organ instructor. She was an accompanist for vocalists, an organist for her church and belonged to numerous community and philanthropic organizations, including: the Railroad Brotherhood Auxiliary, the Order of the Eastern Star, several Parent Teacher Associations, the League of Women Voters, the California Federation of Woman's Clubs, the Girl Scouts of America, the Doris Day Pet Foundation, and the YWCA.

Mr. Speaker, all who knew Betty Seyferth, miss her tremendously. She was an outstanding person and a fabulous wife, mother, and friend. I wish her husband, Harold, her daughter, Mimi, and the rest of her family the very best during these trying days.

SECURE ASSETS FOR EMPLOYEES
[SAFE] PLAN ACT OF 1997

HON. NANCY L. JOHNSON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 16, 1997

Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, today the gentleman from North Dakota [Mr. POMEROY] and I are introducing the Secure Assets for Employees [SAFE] Plan Act of 1997.

Ever since enactment of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 [ERISA],

layer upon layer of complex rules and regulations has been adopted seriously frustrating the ability of small businesses to maintain retirement plans for their employees. According to a recent GAO study, a whopping 87 percent of workers employed by small businesses with fewer than 20 employees have absolutely no retirement plan coverage. The news is only slightly better for workers at small businesses with between 20 and 100 employees where 62 percent of the workers have no retirement plan coverage. By contrast, 72 percent of workers at larger firms—over 500 employees—have some form of retirement plan coverage.

This is particularly troubling given that small business provides most of the new jobs in today's workforce. In fact, according to the Small Business Administration 75 percent of the 2.5 million new jobs created in 1995 were created by small business. However, because of the impediments to small business retirement plan coverage, these workers often find themselves without the opportunity to meaningfully save for retirement.

The present-law roadblocks to small business retirement plan coverage have a particularly harsh effect on small business defined benefit plans. Most retirement experts agree that defined benefit plans—which guarantee a specified benefit at retirement—provide a better and more secure benefit for retirees. However, according to the Department of Labor between 1987 and 1993 the number of small businesses with defined benefit plans dropped from 108,221 to 41,780. That is over a 60-percent decline in just 7 years.

Last year, hoping to improve retirement plan coverage for small business employees the Congress created SIMPLE plans for small business. However, despite the success of the SIMPLE plan, retirement plan coverage for small business employees continues to be inadequate because of the limitations on contributions to the SIMPLE plan. Many small business employees who are baby boomers and have not previously been covered under retirement plans will not be able to save enough under the SIMPLE plan or a 401(k) plan to provide an adequate retirement income. Small business needs a defined benefit retirement plan that is easy to administer and will provide small business employees, including baby boomers, a sufficient retirement benefit.

The Secure Assets for Employees [SAFE] Plan Act of 1997 creates a new safe harbor defined benefit retirement plan for small business which will provide all small business employees with a secure, fully portable, benefit they can count on without choking small business with complex rules and regulations small business cannot afford.

A description of our bill follows:

FULLY FUNDED AND SECURE RETIREMENT BENEFIT

SAFE plan retirement benefits will be totally secure because they will be funded either through an individual retirement annuity ("SAFE Annuity") issued by regulated financial institutions or through a trust ("SAFE Trust") whose investments will be restricted to registered investment securities or insurance company products.

SAFE plans will always have to be fully funded so that there will be no shortfall in case of plan termination.

SAFE plans will be required to use specified conservative actuarial assumptions to ensure the minimum retirement benefit.

MINIMUM DEFINED BENEFIT WITH POSSIBLE HIGHER BENEFIT

SAFE plans will utilize the best features of both defined benefit and defined contribution plans by providing a fully funded minimum defined benefit with a higher benefit if investment returns exceed conservative expectations.

At a minimum, employees will receive a benefit equal to 1%, 2%, or 3% of compensation for each year of service. For example, if an employee whose average salary was \$40,000 has 25 years of service for an employer who elects a 3% benefit, the employee will retire with a minimum \$30,000 annual benefit (which could be higher depending on investment performance). The percentage benefit in any year must be the same for all employees.

In order to allow baby boomers to catch-up with their retirement savings, employees will be able to elect to credit benefits for up to 10 prior years of service, provided such benefits are credited to all employees eligible when the plan is adopted.

An employee's benefit will be 100% vested at all times.

FULLY PORTABLE RETIREMENT BENEFIT

Employees participating in the SAFE Annuity who separate from service will automatically hold an individual retirement annuity that will pay them at least the benefits they have earned (and possibly a higher benefit) upon retirement. Employees participating in the SAFE Trust will have their retirement benefits automatically converted to a SAFE Annuity, or, if they elect, have the cash balance in their account transferred to an individual retirement account (a "regular IRA").

The benefit in a SAFE Annuity may be rolled over to another SAFE Annuity without restriction. However, in order to ensure adequate benefits for retirement, benefits in a SAFE Annuity and SAFE Trust will be subject to substantial distribution restrictions.

EASIER TO ADMINISTER

SAFE plans will have simplified reporting requirements.

SAFE plans will not be subject to complicated nondiscrimination rules or plan limitations. However, so that plan benefits are distributed fairly to all employees, SAFE plans, like SIMPLE 401(k) plans, will be subject to the current-law annual limit on employee compensation (\$160,000).

Since SAFE plans will be fully funded using conservative actuarial assumptions, expensive Pension Benefit Guarantee Corporation (PBGC) insurance premiums will not be necessary.

COMPLEMENTS THE SIMPLE PLAN

SAFE plans could be used with SIMPLE plans or 401(k) plans.

Employer eligibility, employee eligibility, and the definition of compensation will be the same under the SAFE plan as under the SIMPLE plan.

As with SIMPLE, employers using a SAFE Annuity could designate a single financial institution to issue the SAFE Annuity.

Mr. Speaker, it is no secret that the baby boom generation represents a retirement savings time bomb. We are indeed fortunate that so many employees of large companies enjoy retirement coverage. Those who work for small and independent businesses deserve no less. I would encourage my colleagues to join Mr. POMEROY and me in working toward passage of this much-needed initiative.

TRIBUTE TO ALABAMA AVIATION HALL OF FAME INDUCTEES

HON. TERRY EVERETT

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 16, 1997

Mr. EVERETT. Mr. Speaker, today, four residents of the second congressional district will be inducted into the Alabama Aviation Hall of Fame. Alabama holds a special place in the history of aviation as the site of the world's first flight school. These distinguished Americans occupy a special place in the Aviation Hall of Fame due to their valor and intrepid mastery of the skies.

William R. Lawley, Jr., colonel, USAF retired, of Montgomery earned his position in aviation history for his courage under fire as a B-17 bomber pilot in World War II. His bravery and loyalty to a wounded comrade enabled him to stay with his aircraft in the face of an overwhelming enemy attack. For his meritorious service, he received the Medal of Honor for Heroism.

N. Floyd McGowin, Jr., of Chapman served his nation in the Marine Corps and Reserve in the 1950's. An expert in forest management, he pioneered a technique for aerial mapping of forests. McGowin is a lover of flying, beginning at the age of 16. To date, he has logged 13,000 hours in at least 58 aircraft, and currently manages McGowin Field, in Chapman.

Michael J. Novosel, chief warrant officer, USA retired, of Enterprise is well known to the Army aviation community in the Wiregrass for his brave helicopter rescue of 29 American soldiers while under a hail of enemy fire in Vietnam. This risk of his own life earned him the Medal of Honor for Heroism. Novosel shepherded more than 5,500 soldiers to safety while a medical evacuation pilot in Vietnam. His remarkable military and aviation career extends 44 years including service as a B-29 bomber pilot in World War II.

William S. Wilson, Jr., of Dothan began his aviation experience as a cadet in the U.S. Army Signal Corps in 1918. He served as an executive officer in the 96th Bomber Squadron at Langley Field, VA. Wilson was among the first pilots to fly crosscountry at night in formation, and he was a flight instructor to Carl Ben Eielson, the first pilot to fly across the Arctic Ocean in 1928.

Mr. Speaker, I congratulate these fine Alabamians for their achievements as pillars of the aviation community. They are true patriots.

NATIONAL LAW ENFORCEMENT WEEK

HON. ELLEN O. TAUSCHER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 16, 1997

Mrs. TAUSCHER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of National Law Enforcement Week to honor the brave police men and women throughout our country and in my district who put their lives on the line on a daily basis to protect our families, our friends, and our children. Many of these men and women have paid the ultimate price . . . losing their lives in the line of duty. In 1996 alone, 115 officers were killed nationwide. Their deaths are

a reminder to us all that the officers who don a badge and patrol our streets are heroes and true public servants who risk injury and death to provide greater safety and protection for us all.

In recognition of the efforts of these officers, I want to express my continued and strong support for the effective anti-crime COPS Program which has put more officers on our streets—more than 150 in my district alone. Effective programs like this which support our peace officers and reduce crime are true living memorials for our fallen heroes who have sacrificed their lives in the line of duty. Thank you Mr. Speaker.

CENTENNIAL CONGRESS OF THE
AOA

HON. JOHN J. DUNCAN, JR.

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 16, 1997

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, thousands of doctors of optometry will be convening in St. Louis, Missouri on June 11–15, 1997 to celebrate the Centennial Congress of the American Optometric Association [AOA]. During the proceedings of this annual convention, Dr. Michael D. Jones of Athens, TN, will be sworn in for the 1997–98 term as the association's 76th president. I would like to take a few moments to congratulate Dr. Jones on achieving this high honor and to commend him for his professional and civic achievement.

Dr. Jones is a graduate of Southern College of Optometry in Memphis, TN, and has practiced optometry in Athens since 1971. He is a past president of the Tennessee Optometric Association and the Hiwassee Optometric Society. In 1992, Dr. Jones was honored as Tennessee's Optometrist of the Year. And, in 1993, he was named Optometrist of the South.

In Athens, Dr. Jones has served as president of the Kiwanis Club, treasurer of the Jaycees, and on the boards of the United Fund and the YMCA. He also founded the community's Explorer Scouts program of the Boy Scouts of America.

Dr. Jones was first elected to the AOA's board of trustees in 1992 and has served the board in a number of capacities. The AOA is the professional society for the Nation's 31,000 optometrists. As president, Dr. Jones will lead the association in working to improve vision care in the United States.

Dr. Mike Jones has distinguished himself as an outstanding leader. I join his many friends and colleagues in offering him best wishes for a successful term as president of the AOA.

THE TRAGEDY OF ALCOHOL-RELATED DEATHS ON OUR NATION'S HIGHWAYS

SPEECH OF

HON. J.C. WATTS, JR.

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 13, 1997

Mr. WATTS of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to discuss a very tragic situation that afflicts one person every 30 seconds—

this problem is drinking and driving. This week Mothers Against Drunk Driving is sponsoring a National Youth Summit on Underage Drinking in the hopes of educating our young people about how dangerous and destructive driving is under the influence—and let me remind everyone this danger is not just to oneself, but to anyone else who may be on the road. I commend the organizers and participants in the summit for taking steps to educate Americans on the perils of driving under the influence.

Last week, I was watching the news and I saw the parents of a young college girl discussing the death of their daughter due to a drunk driving accident. This young, bright girl, with all of her hopes and dreams just starting to take form, lost these dreams when a drunk driver hit her car and in an instant everything was gone.

Friends, this is a serious problem and we need to do more to educate everyone—teens and adults alike—on the consequences of drinking and driving. Let me share some startling statistics not commonly discussed. In 1994, 40.8 percent of all traffic fatalities were accounted for by drunk driving accidents, and that number has risen since then. And do not think this could not happen to you because two of every five Americans will be involved in an alcohol-related accident in their lifetime. I am the father of five healthy beautiful children and I can not bear to think that unless we work to stop this, two of my five children will be affected by a drinking and driving accident.

It is crucial that we get the word out and take preventive measures to assure these senseless deaths stop. In my home State of Oklahoma, the State legislature just passed a law stipulating any underage driver caught drinking automatically loses his license until he reaches 21. I am glad Oklahoma is taking steps to prevent wreckless behavior, but I want to stress, that we need to educate more than our kids because this is everyone's responsibility and problem.

There is a powerful poem written through the eyes of a young girl who didn't drink and drive because her mom had said it was dangerous, and the pride she took in obeying her mother. But when she got in her car to go home she was killed by a drunk driver. The last line reads, "I have one last question, Mom, before I say good bye. I didn't drink and drive, so why am I the one to die?"

This question goes straight to the heart of the matter, and I sincerely hope if someone is going to drink they would have enough respect for the priceless gift of human life, not to get in a car and drive. This is a problem that affects everyone and I hope we would all take responsibility and work to end these tragic accidents that turn human lives, hopes, and dreams into statistics.

Congratulations to the youth who are participating in the underage drinking summit for making a commitment to be responsible and to protect other lives as well. We need your help in raising the awareness about the dangers of drunk driving.

THE MOUNT ST. HELENS NATIONAL VOLCANIC MONUMENT COMPLETION ACT

HON. LINDA SMITH

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 16, 1997

Mrs. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Speaker, under the leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following:

Mr. Speaker, on the morning of May 18, 1980, Mount St. Helens erupted in an awesome display of nature's power. The 250 miles per hour avalanche and high winds destroyed almost 150 square miles of forest and sent a plume of ash toward eastern Washington like a slow-moving tidal wave.

In 1982, Congress enacted legislation establishing the Mount St. Helens National Volcanic Monument, protecting the 110,000 acres around the volcano for recreation, education, and research. The monument preserves this extraordinary event of natural history for future generations, and it also provides a living classroom where young and old alike can learn about nature's slow but steady process of healing.

Since the monument was created, new camping and picnic areas, trails, and visitor centers have been added as the number of visitors keeps climbing. Every year thousands of people trek to the rim of the crater to see firsthand a live volcano.

To make sure that the monument is protected now and for future generations, the 1982 act required the Federal Government to consolidate all the land and interests within its boundaries. The exchange of the surface rights was promptly accomplished. Unfortunately, however, the Federal Government has yet to finish obtaining all the privately owned mineral and geothermal resources within the monument boundaries. Even though the 1982 act mandated that all the private property be acquired by 1983, some still remains 15 years later.

Today, I am introducing the Mount St. Helens National Volcanic Monument Completion Act. This measure fulfills the requirements of the original 1982 act by establishing a process for the monument to obtain the remaining private geothermal and mineral rights. A companion measure is pending in the Senate.

Mr. Speaker, the work begun in 1982 needs to be finished. The Mount St. Helens National Volcanic Monument Completion Act will allow us to complete that work, and I urge my colleagues to support this measure.

TRIBUTE TO VIRGINIA STATILE

HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 16, 1997

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay special tribute to Virginia Statile, a woman whose dedication to and compassion for the sick, elderly, and disabled of Hudson County is unmatched. She has given over 33 years of service to the community as executive director of the Visiting Homemaker Service of Hudson County.

Mrs. Statile began working as Visiting Homemaker's executive secretary on a part-

time basis. In a short time, her enthusiasm and devotion earned her the position of executive director. In that capacity of Visiting Home-maker Service of Hudson County, Mrs. Statile has spearheaded the growth of the organization from 25 Homemaker home health aides in 1964 to over 900 presently.

Mrs. Statile's accomplishments in the health care field are numerous. She has developed, and secured funding for, a large number of programs for senior citizens, including Meals on Wheels, Emergency Chore Service, Youth in Elderly Service, respite care, short term and long term senior care programs, and Senior Community Independent Living Service. Additionally, Mrs. Statile helped secure financing for a number of other community oriented ventures including: Child Abuse Service in an Emergency [C.A.S.E.], Families in Crisis, the Teaching Homemaker Intervention Program, and the Child Care Food Program.

Mrs. Statile's interest in helping her fellow Hudson County residents have led to memberships on a number of boards and committees which include: the North Jersey Home Care Association, the Hudson Hospice, the Hudson Commission on Human Relations, the Hudson County Coalition of Non-Profit Organization, the New Jersey Home Care Council, and the New Jersey Department of Human Services Home Care Advisory Committee.

The multitude of programs Mrs. Statile has developed and helped expand along with her active involvement in various humanitarian programs demonstrate that she is a person who goes above and beyond the call of duty. Her activities demonstrate a willingness to work selflessly and with great compassion for those less fortunate. AIDS patients, abused children and adults, and Alzheimer's patients are all people whose lives were touched by the extraordinary efforts of Mrs. Statile.

It is an honor to have such an exceptional woman working on behalf of the residents of my district. Mrs. Statile's desire to give so much time and effort to helping others should serve as an example for all of us. I ask that my colleagues join me in paying tribute to this compassionate and dedicated woman.

HEMISPHERIC LEADERS DISCUSS CHALLENGES AHEAD

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 16, 1997

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to call to my colleagues' attention the attached statement on conclusion of "The Agenda for the Americas for the 21st Century". On April 28 and April 29, a group of leaders of the nations of the Western Hemisphere, that included former Presidents Ford and Carter, gathered in Atlanta to address the challenges facing the Americas in the 21st century.

As the attached statement attests, these leaders tackled the critical problems that must be addressed if we are to consolidate the impressive gains we have made in building a hemisphere that is resoundingly dedicated to free markets and democracy. The participants in this meeting are to be commended, and their conclusions merit serious consideration.

I ask that the attached statement be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

"THE AGENDA FOR THE AMERICAS FOR THE 21ST CENTURY"

We, the members of the Council of Freely Elected Heads of Government, have met in Atlanta, Georgia on April 28-29, 1997 to assess the state of western hemispheric relations and to offer our views and recommendations on ways to help achieve the goals that we share—the pursuit of peace; the end of illegal drug trafficking; the reinforcement, deepening, and extension of democracy; the promotion of a free trade area of the Americas; and social justice.

The Council was established at The Carter Center after a Consultation on "Reinforcing Democracy in the Americas" in November 1986 by many of us. Since then, within the western hemisphere, we have worked to reinforce democracy at critical moments, including by monitoring and mediating 15 electoral processes in nine countries in the Americas. We have lent our support to freer trade, including by urging the U.S. Congress to approve the North American Free Trade Agreement. We have worked hard to reduce the region's debt and bring peace to Central America.

For these past two days, we have reviewed a wide agenda confronting the nations of the hemisphere—trade, drug trafficking, poverty, and issues related to security and democracy. Our council of 29 current and former Presidents and Prime Ministers of most of the nations of the Western Hemisphere bring diverging perspectives to the table, which we found sometimes helps us to consider different approaches to an issue.

We found ourselves in agreement on the basic goals, many of which were enunciated by the Western Hemisphere leaders in the Declaration of the Summit of the Americas in December 1994.

The Americas should conclude a Free Trade Area of the Americas by the year 2005 while making sure that the benefits of freer trade are shared by all the peoples of the hemisphere.

We should seek to eliminate the scourge of illegal drugs.

The remaining territorial disputes of the hemisphere should be resolved soon.

We should curb the purchase and sale of arms.

The benefits of democracy should be extended to all the nations of the hemisphere, and we should deepen democracy, protect press freedom, and eliminate corruption and the disproportionate influence of money in the politics of all our nations.

While we are committed to those goals, we have to express our great disappointment at the lack of progress in achieving them, and so we concentrated most of our time on how to translate those general statements into concrete steps forward. Let us identify, now, with greater precision what it is that we hope the leaders of the hemisphere should strive to achieve.

First, some general principles:

The issues on the agenda require cooperation and partnership, not unilateral dictation and paternalism.

Most of the difficult issues on the agenda have two sides—supply and demand on drugs, commodities, arms, bribery—and an effective strategy requires dealing with both sides.

The moral basis of the new community of the Americas is democracy. Freer trade will enhance the ties between our democratic nations.

1. TRADE, INTEGRATION, AND POVERTY

We support the Summit Declaration to reach a Free Trade Area of the Americas by the year 2005. There has been great progress on negotiating bilateral and subregional free trade agreements, but thus, far, little progress toward the Summit goal of an

FTAA. To attain that goal, the governments will need to move more quickly than they have during the past two years.

All of our nations will benefit from freer trade, but that doesn't mean that everyone will benefit. The best defense of those people who suffer the increased competition of freer trade is not protectionism, but rather additional mechanisms to ensure that the benefits of freer trade are more widely shared and that those who lose the competition can be helped to adjust.

1. Fast-track: It is vitally important that the U.S. government obtains fast-track negotiating authority as soon as possible in order to begin serious trade negotiations. We were very encouraged in our discussions with U.S. leaders that there seems to be grounds for a workable compromise. The AFL-CIO wants adequate protections for workers and the environment in the trade agreement. In our intensive discussions with Speaker of the House Newt Gingrich, the Speaker told us that he would support rapid passage of fast-track negotiating authority which included provisions for protecting labor rights and the environment, provided they are trade-related. We view this as a significant development that potentially goes beyond the existing NAFTA and hope Congress and President Clinton reach agreement on this as soon as possible.

2. Caribbean Basin Enhancement: It is vitally important that a Caribbean Basin Enhancement law is passed by Congress as early as possible to grant wider access to the U.S. market by the smaller and more vulnerable nations in the Caribbean Basin. These provisions will permit these countries to make the adjustment over an extended period of time to enter a Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA). ("Caribbean Basin" includes Central America and the Caribbean.)

3. Paths to FTAA: We explored several different ideas as to the best way to pursue an FTAA. Some believe that the U.S. and other countries should negotiate bilaterally; others would like for negotiations to proceed between subregional groups. We propose an alternative: the nations of the hemisphere should define clear and specific criteria through their talks within the 11 working groups set up at the Denver Ministerial, and nations or groups would become members of a growing FTAA as they meet these criteria. Special transitional provisions might have to be made for the smaller economies. Governments should encourage their private organizations to participate in this process.

4. Caribbean Basin Commodities: Several small Caribbean Basin nations are very dependent on a few commodities, such as bananas and sugar, whose markets are restricted. We urge the United States and Europe to expand market access to these products.

5. Reducing Poverty and Inequality: It is urgent to reduce poverty and injustice through development strategies and investments that contribute to social, economic, and fiscal justice through health, education, job training, housing, and support for small and medium enterprises.

Inasmuch as trade promotes growth, expanding trade can reduce poverty and inequalities as has been seen in Chile and the East Asian countries. But additional steps are necessary in order to compensate those who are hurt by the increased competition that comes from trade. Such steps would include increased productivity, technological transfer, and increasing annual rate of growth to more than 3% by generating more savings. Governments should also make education universal and higher quality for elementary school students and remove barriers to access by poor people to credit, land and education.

2. A NEW HEMISPHERIC APPROACH TO ILLEGAL DRUG TRAFFICKING

The hemisphere needs a new cooperative approach to combat illegal drug trade because so many of our countries are both producers and consumers of illegal drugs. Mutually recriminatory approaches distract from the real enemy: illegal drugs. If we recognize this, our efforts to fight the enemy can become a unifying rather than a divisive force for democratic governments in the hemisphere. It is time to change the relationship from an adversarial one to a partnership.

The 1994 Miami Summit made explicit a new hemispheric-wide recognition of the seriousness of the drug problem and the shared responsibility among consumer, trafficker, and producer countries. We applaud the ratification at the 1994 Summit of three existing agreements against drug trafficking and money laundering, but these lack time schedules for implementation and meaningful enforcement measures. The political will to combat illegal drugs clearly exists, but political capacity is weak in many countries. The U.S. has filled the enforcement vacuum with its certification policy.

With respect to the existing method of U.S. certification, the process should entail prior notification to the responsible authority within each foreign capital as to any concerns that have arisen and permit the opportunity of meaningful dialogue before the final assessment is made. There should be close coordination among U.S. officials in dealing with other nations.

It is now time to replace the unilateral certification policy with a multilateral strategy which includes monitoring and enforcement of efforts to reduce demand as well as supply. We were very encouraged by our conversation with Speaker Newt Gingrich, Senator Paul Coverdell, General Barry McCaffrey, and Chairman of the House International Relations Committee, Benjamin Gilman—all recognized the need for a new approach to this issue.

Speaker Gingrich described the certification policy as "offensive and senseless" and urged its replacement with a hemispheric-wide approach to the issue. He called for a dialogue among the nations of the Americas to develop a plan for a drug-free Western Hemisphere. We propose a multilateral forum, either through the OAS (CICAD) or the new blue-ribbon commission, that would devise a hemispheric-wide plan and strategies for each country. In addition, the group needs to develop standards (what constitutes success?) and measures of performance and assess each country's performance. The group could use standards developed in the 1988 UN Convention. The group could be modelled on the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, which is widely respected and competent.

The plan should pursue each link in the drug-trafficking chain: production, processing, transportation, consumption, and money-laundering. The U.S. Administration should give more attention and resources to the treatment and education (demand) side of the problem because that is the most cost-effective way to attack the problem.

The work of this group would be separate from the decisions made by the U.S. on aid, although we hope that the certification policy would be phased out as this group comes into being.

The illicit traffic in arms, ammunition, explosives, and other dangerous materials is a concomitant of the illegal trade in drugs. Effective measures, requiring meaningful collaboration between nations of the hemisphere, will be required to combat this menace.

We discussed the possible relationships to global efforts to control money-laundering

and drug trafficking; specifically, coordinating with the UN's Durg Control Program and participating in a Global Narcotic's Conference. We also discussed the idea of a regional court of the Americas that could handle drug, arms trafficking, money-laundering, and other transnational crimes. Appeals from such a court could be sent to the Hague.

We discussed the need to strengthen alternative development strategies based on trade reciprocity agreements for the Caribbean Basin and enhanced capacity of the IFIs to replace bilateral aid programs. Drug policy should not become a non-tariff barrier that will impede the continuing opening of markets and borders.

3. RESOLVING THE REGION'S TERRITORIAL DISPUTES

We agreed that although some of the long-standing border disputes have been dormant for long periods, they still remain a source of tension and a rationale for an unaffordable arms race. And, in some cases, they can erupt into conflict. The movement toward democracy and the end of the Cold War has diminished tensions in the region, and we do not mean to imply that the region is in turmoil. Quite the opposite. Democracy and peace is the norm, and we also believe that regional economic integration is a useful instrument for reducing security tensions.

Still, territorial disputes remain potential problems. We therefore believe that the time has arrived to try to resolve definitively these territorial disputes. We discussed a number of strategies for accomplishing that, and rather than recommend a single strategy, we thought it would be far more useful to propose several ideas.

The first question is who should mediate these disputes? The options are: (1) third-country governments; (2) institutions outside the hemisphere, like the Pope or the King of Spain; (3) the OAS; (4) a Commission of Mediators or Facilitators made up of a group of senior statesmen; or (5) The Carter Center or the Council of Freely Elected Heads of Government. Still, another alternative would be for the Hague Court to arbitrate the dispute.

The second question is how should such mediators gain legitimacy for pursuing these issues. The options are: (1) the disputed states could invite; (2) the OAS could pass an "umbrella resolution" that would require all states with disputes to submit them to some mediation that could be chosen by the states; (3) the Presidents of the Americas could address this issue at the Summit of the Americas in Santiago in March 1998; or (4) the OAS or UN Secretary General could designate senior statesmen to undertake an assessment and feasibility mission to determine whether the governments were ready to settle the dispute—a kind of prenegotiation session.

Whichever of these options are chosen, we recommend the OAS Secretary General and other leaders in the region become much more actively engaged into trying to resolve these problems.

4. A REGIME TO RESTRAIN ARMS SALES AND PURCHASES

Although Latin America spends relatively less on defense than most other regions, expenditures on expensive weapons systems divert scarce foreign exchange from more effective investments, including for education. They also compel neighbors to spend more on defense and, by doing so, generate international tensions.

Moreover, we are concerned about the possibility of an arms race in Latin America, and we urge the governments in the region to pause before embarking on major arms purchases. Latin America has served as a

model for nuclear non-proliferation with the Treaty of Tlatelolco, and we believe that it ought to embark on a conventional arms restraint agreement. The agreement needs to be multilateral—not unilateral, and it should involve purchasers as well as sellers.

We recommend, as a first step, that the governments of Latin America pledge to accept a moratorium of two years before purchasing any sophisticated weapons. During that time, they should explore ideas to restrain such arms. We encourage them to look at the recent accord between Brazil and Argentina, which called for a region free of an arms race. At the same time, we call on the U.S. and other governments that sell arms to affirm their support for such a moratorium.

Time is of the essence. Delay would be very costly to all of our nations. We urge the nations of the region to move quickly to implement a moratorium and to begin serious negotiations on ways to translate a moratorium into an agreement.

In considering future agreements, governments should consider making a distinction between modernization and acquisition of new weaponry. We also suggest studies on banning landmines from the region and better regulations on the trade in firearms.

We also urge hemispheric governments to sign a regional and an international Code of Conduct on Arms Transfers, which prohibits or restricts sale and transfer of weapons to: (a) states in international conflict; (b) states with internal conflicts and/or human rights abusers; (c) non-democratic states; (d) violators of international law; (e) states in which expenditures on health and education are less than for defense.

We also recommend that all states agree to mandatory weapons export and acquisition reporting to the U.N. Register of Conventional Arms. States should also agree to participate in the Standardized International Reporting of Military Expenditures.

5. A HEMISPHERIC APPROACH TO EXTENDING, REINFORCING, AND DEEPENING DEMOCRACY

The hemisphere has reached an unprecedented moment in which all nations but one have held competitive elections. Elections are only one crucial element of democracy, however. We identified three issues for hemispheric cooperation on democratization: extending democracy to Cuba, deepening democracy by removing undue influence of money in campaigns and guaranteeing press freedoms, and eliminating corruption.

Extending democracy to Cuba: The most appropriate and effective way to bring democracy to Cuba is through a policy of engagement rather than isolation. The Helms-Burton law is counterproductive because it causes greater problems for U.S. relations with its friends in Canada, Latin America, and Europe than it causes problems for Fidel Castro. We urge the U.S. Congress and President to repeal or significantly modify that law and to cooperate with Latin America in drafting a hemispheric-wide approach to facilitating democracy and civil society in Cuba. The extra-territorial aspect of the law is particularly objectionable. Cuba should be invited to participate in hemispheric events, provided that the government is prepared to accept the standards of human rights and democracy as enunciated in the American Convention on Human Rights, the Santiago Commitment, and the Managua Declaration.

Deepening democracy. Democracy is a work in progress. Nowhere is it perfect. Existing campaign finance practices have tended to erode popular support for democracy even in countries like the United States. We discussed this issue along with access to the media for political candidates and concluded that reforms are necessary to restore confidence in the election process.

We urge governments and parties throughout the hemisphere to remove the disproportionate influence of money in politics. Each country will devise their own systems to provide for equity, transparency, and accountability in their electoral processes, but in our review of a number of models in this hemisphere and in Europe, we found that shorter campaigns, limits on expenditures, tax deductible small contributions, publicly subsidized media time, and effective monitoring all increased transparency and competitiveness of elections. Canada may be the best model in the hemisphere; the United States and Colombia might be among the worst.

Freedom of the press from harassment, censorship and intimidation is vital to a thriving democracy. We unanimously endorse the Declaration of Chapultepec and urge all hemispheric leaders who have not yet done so to sign.

Corruption: In 1995, this hemisphere constructed the first anti-corruption convention in the world. It is now time for all governments in the region to follow the lead of Bolivia, Paraguay, and Peru and ratify the Inter-American Anti-Corruption Convention before the 1998 Summit of the Americas.

Transnational bribery is a negative consequence of the growing trade and investment relationships and privatization efforts of the hemisphere. We urge prospective bidders and government procurement agencies to sign Anti-Bribery Pacts. We applaud the initiative of the Inter-American Development Bank to require such transparency on their own projects, and we urge the World Bank to do likewise. We support the establishment of a strong OAS anti-bribery working group to provide legislative and technical assistance and to monitor national performance.

We call on the OECD Ministerial meeting next month to follow the lead of the United States and the Inter-American Anti-Corruption Convention in criminalizing transnational bribery and ending tax deductibility for bribery.

We intend to bring these issues to the attention of the leaders of the hemisphere, beginning with our three colleagues on this panel, who are incumbents—President Leonel Fernandez of the Dominican Republic, Prime Minister P.J. Patterson of Jamaica, and President Gonzalo Sanchez de Lozada of Bolivia. After our press conference, we will be meeting privately with Vice President Gore to discuss these issues, and he will have an opportunity to state his response and U.S. policy tonight.

We are heartened that U.S. President Bill Clinton will be visiting Mexico, Central America, and the Caribbean in a week, and will visit South America next October. Thomas "Mack" McLarty attended part of our meetings along with officials from the State Department and the National Security Council. The President's trip offers a real possibility of translating the general goals of the Summit of 1994 into something that would benefit the people of the hemisphere.

We are pleased by the active participation of Ambassador Juan Martabit, who has been charged by Chilean president Eduardo Frei to coordinate all of the work of the Summit of the Americas that will be held in Chile in March 1998. He commented that "our meeting had awakened the hopes that had diminished after the 1994 Summit." We therefore see our work these last two days as a kind of a bridge between two Summits.

AGENDA FOR THE AMERICAS FOR THE 21ST CENTURY COUNCIL OF FREELY ELECTED HEADS OF GOVERNMENT—APRIL 29, 1997

Former President Jimmy Carter, United States.

Former President Gerald Ford, United States.

President Leonel Fernández, Dominican Republic.

Prime Minister P.J. Patterson, Jamaica.
President Gonzalo Sánchez de Lozada, Bolivia.

Former President Oscar Araís Sánchez, Costa Rica.

Former President Patricio Aylwin, Chile.
Former President Rodrigo Carazo, Costa Rica.

Former President Marco Vinicio Cerezo, Guatemala.

Former Prime Minister Joe Clark, Canada.
Former President Osvaldo Hurtado, Ecuador.

Former President Luís Alberto Lacalle, Uruguay.

Former President Carlos Andrés Pérez, Venezuela.

Former Prime Minister George Price, Belize.

Former Prime Minister Erskine Sandiford, Barbados.

Former Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau, Canada.

Vice President Carlos Federico Ruckauf, representative of Council member President Carlos Saúl Menem, Argentina.

Amb. Ronaldo Sardenberg, Minister of Strategic Affairs and representative of Council member President Fernando Henrique Cardoso, Brazil.

Rodolfo Terragno, President, National Committee, Unión Cívica Radical Party, and representative of Council member Raúl Alfonsín, Argentina.

Dr. Robert Pastor, Executive Secretary of the Council of Freely Elected Heads of Government and Director of the Latin American and Caribbean Program.

TRIBUTE TO LOIS AND DOW WILLEY

HON. GEORGE P. RADANOVICH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 19, 1997

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Lois and Dow Willey. Mr. and Mrs. Willey will celebrate their 50th wedding anniversary on Saturday, May 24, 1997.

Friends and family from all over the California area will be on hand for the anniversary celebration. Notably, their sons Brent and Larry will be in attendance as well as eight grandchildren and three great-grandchildren.

Lifelong residents of California, Lois and Dow met over 50 years ago in Lemoore, CA. After marrying, the couple moved to the central coast where Dow was a deputy sheriff in Morro Bay. Life in the small coastal town was very family oriented. Lois was devoted to her family and worked inside the home, while Dow often worked more than one job at a time, demonstrating to his family the importance of a strong work ethic and paying your own way through life.

As the children grew up and moved away, Dow and Lois decided to move back to the Central Valley. Now living in Fresno, the two remain actively involved in the community. Lois maintains strong relationships with her grandchildren and great-grandchildren and is a member of the 19th District Senior Advisory Council. Dow works for his son Larry at Willey Tile in Fresno. The two still remain active in

their local church, which they claim to be the foundation of their strength and success in life.

Mr. Speaker, I am honored to have Mr. and Mrs. Willey as constituents and friends in the 19th Congressional District. I congratulate them on 50 wonderful years of marriage, and ask my colleagues to join me in wishing them every success for the years to come.

MARKING 104 YEARS OF SERVICE TO CALIFORNIA AND THE UNITED STATES

HON. JAMES E. ROGAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 19, 1997

Mr. ROGAN. Mr. Speaker, our Nation is built upon a foundation of great patriots. We owe our liberty to the sacrifices of these men and women. The great experiment that has become our Nation sets the standard by which all others are judged. As we look back on our history, we must not forget those who sacrificed to build our country.

Paying tribute to these patriots is the role of the Sons of the Revolution in the State of California. Founded in 1893, the California chapter was established by California residents whose relatives served as Revolutionary War soldiers, delegates to the Continental Congress, and as early American patriots.

Membership roles in the Sons of the Revolution read like a who's who in American history. Members have served their Nation as Members of Congress, Senators, State supreme court justices, high-ranking military officials, and as two U.S. Presidents.

Even more important than the members themselves is the service they provide to the general public. Their work in preserving our Nation's heritage by providing research facilities and archives for the public are a tremendous asset.

In my district, we are fortunate to have the Sons of the Revolution Library. Located in Glendale, CA, this library contains over 30,000 volumes of genealogical material, Revolutionary history, and texts of life in early America. This is one of the largest research libraries of its type in California.

Although their work centers on the study of our past, the Sons of the Revolution continue to look forward. The group has established one of the most complete on-line reference services available to the public. Their web site allows the public to trace their genealogy via computer. Their work in providing up-to-date information is revolutionary in its own rite. This service is an invaluable resource to anyone interested in early American history.

Mr. Speaker, as we stand on the verge of a new century one cannot help but think of our history. As we make decisions which will undoubtedly affect our future, I think of a passage from Shakespeare, "past is prologue." That is certainly no more true than today. Our history as a nation has taught the world many great things. For more than 100 years the Sons of the Revolution in the State of California have carried on the legacy of the American Revolution. For their service and their patriotism we offer our respect and sincerest thanks.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. RON PACKARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 19, 1997

Mr. PACKARD. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably detained on May 16, 1997, for rollcall vote 138, which was final passage of H.R. 1385, the Employment, Training, and Literacy Enhancement Act of 1997. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea." I support this legislation, which will reform and streamline job training programs by consolidating over 60 Federal programs into three block grants to States and localities. I request that the RECORD reflect my position on this vote.

RECOGNIZING DEMOCRATIC
SUCCESS IN TAIWAN**HON. GEORGE W. GEKAS**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 19, 1997

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate President Lee Teng-hui and Vice President Lien Chan of the Republic of China on Taiwan on the occasion of their first anniversary in office, which is May 20, 1997.

Since entering office on May 20, 1996, President Lee and Vice President Lien have maintained a strong economic growth for their country, advanced democracy at home, and expanded Taiwan's official and unofficial ties abroad.

Today Taiwan stands as a dynamic economic power in the world. It ranks as the world's 14th trading nation, with a global trade of nearly \$200 billion in 1996. Under the leadership of President Lee and Vice President Lien, Taiwan has progressed rapidly towards democratization, providing a shining example for other nations striving to establish governments based on fundamental human rights.

With a diverse economy, low unemployment, and a commitment to establish itself as a democratic nation, Taiwan has a bright future. I wish Taiwan the very best as it prepares to celebrate this important anniversary.

TRIBUTE TO ALTHEA GIBSON

HON. DONALD M. PAYNE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 19, 1997

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call to the attention of my colleagues here in the U.S. House of Representatives a very special charitable event, the Second Annual Golf and Tennis Classic sponsored by the East Orange General Hospital Foundation.

This annual charitable event, which will be held on June 12, 1997, will honor Althea Gibson, one of the most highly recognized women in the world today. She is a pioneer in sports and is revered as one of the greatest tennis players of all time and recognized as a world class golfer.

Ms. Gibson was the first African-American to play tennis at the U.S. Open—1950—and Wimbledon, England—1951. She set the

stage for women in sports when beginning in 1957 she won the U.S. women's singles championship, followed by a three time championship in women's doubles at Wimbledon beginning 1956 and culminating with Ms. Gibson winning the coveted Wimbledon Women's Singles Championship in 1957 and 1958.

As a star athlete and a woman of character, integrity, and dedication, Ms. Gibson was undaunted in her quest for excellence in sports. She met challenges head on and broke down barriers so that others could enjoy the sport of tennis.

In addition to her worldly accolades Ms. Gibson has been a longtime resident of the city of East Orange, serving as director of recreation and cultural affairs. Ms. Gibson is a role model, an author, an athlete, an outstanding woman of courage and dignity. We are proud to be her neighbor, and her friend. Today, we salute Althea Gibson for her courage, her tenacity, her spirit, and for setting the stage for a Zina Garrison and a Martina Navratilova, a Lori McNeil and a Billie Jean King, a Monica Seles and a Steffi Graff, and for other girls and young women of all ages, colors, and creeds who have a tennis racket in their hands and a love for the sport in their hearts.

As the Representative of East Orange in Congress, I am proud of the accomplishments of Ms. Gibson, and I applaud the work of the East Orange General Hospital Foundation. Mr. Speaker, I know my colleagues join me in expressing our appreciation to Althea Gibson for her numerous outstanding contributions to humankind. She truly is a 20th century pioneer.

FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF THE
ELECTION OF PRESIDENT LEE
TENG-HUI IN TAIWAN**HON. TOM LANTOS**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 19, 1997

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, tomorrow is a most significant anniversary—an anniversary, we, in the Congress, wholeheartedly join in celebrating. Mr. Speaker, tomorrow marks the first anniversary of the direct election of Lee Teng-Hui as President of the Republic of China on Taiwan. One year ago the people of Taiwan went to the polls to cast their ballots for President in a free and open democratic election. One year ago, we witnessed a great triumph for democracy—a triumph in the face of threats and intimidation.

As my colleagues recall, 1 year ago, the people of Taiwan faced the threat of military attack by the People's Republic of China which conducted missile tests less than 50 miles off the coast of Taiwan. Beijing combined aggressive statements with threats of military action in a determined effort to coerce the people of Taiwan into abandoning their democratic aspirations. Despite these serious attempts at intimidation, voters turned out in the Presidential election in heavy numbers. President Lee was elected overwhelmingly in a race between three candidates in an election that was—by every account—free and fair and democratic.

Mr. Speaker, President Lee's election is important to remember today because this marks the first time a Chinese head of state has ever

been elected by popular vote. It also marks the culmination of a 10-year process of transforming Taiwan into a vibrant market-oriented democracy. In 1986 the Republic of China on Taiwan embarked on a mission to empower all of its citizens to decide freely and democratically who would be the leaders of their government. That process led to the election of city councilmen, municipal officials, and national legislators, and it reached its ultimate conclusion in the first Presidential election last year.

Mr. Speaker, during President Lee Teng-Hui's first term as democratically elected President, Taiwan saw its economy remain strong and its stock market soar. I am certain that my colleagues join me in commending and congratulating President Lee on a most successful first year, and we wish him and all of the people on Taiwan continued peace and prosperity.

TRIBUTE TO THE SELDEN MIDDLE
SCHOOL CONCERT BAND**HON. MICHAEL P. FORBES**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 19, 1997

Mr. FORBES. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I rise today to pay tribute to the Selden Middle School concert band led by band director Roy Hull. I am proud to announce to the House of Representatives that the Selden Middle School concert band, won the Superior/first place trophy and the overall Junior High/Middle School concert band award at the Festivals of Music competition in South Carolina.

Festivals of Music, part of the Educational Programs Network, holds 126 festivals in the United States and Canada. It is one of several organizations sponsoring such competitions. The trophies awarded to the Selden Middle School concert band carry with them the glory and pride of playing better than approximately 250 other schools that have participated in the Festivals of Music competition this year. Scott Dickson, program director for the Festivals of Music competition claimed that Selden's band score was so phenomenal. They were the first group to perform in the morning, and they set the tone for the day. The judges the others would come up to their level. They were such a spectacular group. Two musical pieces—"Eoncomium" by Stan Pethel, and "All Glory Told" by James Swearingen were the selections that led Selden to victory.

Selden's victory at the Festivals of Music competition is well deserved and hard-earned. The students practiced 2½ hours a week for 5 months to prepare for this competition. The 135 eighth-graders and their parents raised \$63,000 to pay for the trip so that no money from the middle country school district was used. They organized car washes, a craft fair, a raffle, and more to make competing in the Festivals of Music a reality.

I congratulate the Selden Middle School concert band on their prestigious accomplishment.

TRIBUTE TO THE DINUBA ROTARY CLUB, DINUBA, CA

HON. GEORGE P. RADANOVICH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 19, 1997

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the Dinuba Rotary Club of Dinuba, CA. The Dinuba Rotary Club observed its 75th anniversary on May 16, 1997, at a hosted gala reception.

The Dinuba Rotary has been involved in Rotary International for three-quarters of a century. Operating under the slogan, "Service Above Self," the organization has been working with communities throughout northern Tulare County on a wide variety of community service projects and programs.

Rotarians in Dinuba have been instrumental in a wide array of community service projects. At a city and county level, they have been responsible for securing a new branch of the Tulare County Library for Dinuba. They have also equipped and supplied the Dinuba Police Department with a radio-controlled car as an educational tool to help the children in the community say "no" to drugs. Finally, the group has erected a plaque honoring the sons and daughters of northern Tulare County who made the supreme sacrifice of serving our country at times of war in this century.

Since its inception 75 years ago, the Dinuba Rotary has made its biggest impact in the field of education. Dinuba Rotary has provided scholarships for deserving graduates of local high schools. Recognizing that agriculture is the foundation of Tulare County's economy, Dinuba Rotary has also provided scholarships for its members of the Future Farmers of America to pursue their education at both the high school and college level.

Dinuba Rotary has been instrumental in bringing exchange students from foreign countries to Dinuba High School and has helped send Dinuba High School students to study abroad. The Dinuba Rotary has sent senior students from Dinuba High School to Camp Royal, a leadership camp sponsored by Rotary Clubs in central California. The organization also annually sponsors a spelling bee for students in elementary schools in northern Tulare County to promote literacy among its students.

Mr. Speaker, the Dinuba Rotary is an excellent example of individuals working together to create a stronger and more supportive community. I commend the Dinuba Rotary for their community activism and the contributions that they have made over the last 75 years. I ask my colleagues to rise and join me in congratulating them as they celebrate this milestone in the Dinuba community.

THE SUCCESS STORY OF REDWATER HIGH SCHOOL

HON. MAX SANDLIN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 19, 1997

Mr. SANDLIN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take a few minutes today to commend a school in my district that has bucked the trend, thwarted conventions, achieved the unlikely,

and taken great leaps to eradicate drug use among its students. The school is Redwater High School in Redwater, TX, a suburb of Texarkana. Members from all quadrants of the community have come together in unified support of this program and of their teenagers who are struggling against a sea of drugs and gangs.

In a sincere attempt to preempt the spread of drugs through their community and schools, businesses have given money and endorsements, parents have given their time and their hearts, and students have given their word and their enthusiasm. The result is that 100 percent of the class of 1997 at Redwater High School has volunteered to be tested for drugs and every one of them has tested drug free.

Four fathers in the Redwater community, concerned for their children's health and well-being, initiated this unique program, called DADS, which stands for Dads Against Drugs in School. They decided that, since there are so many incentives for students to do drugs in society today, from peer pressure to movie glamorization, they should offer students greater incentive to stay drug free and a chance to prove that they are drug free.

The program gives all Redwater students a chance for a voluntary free drug test at school with random followup tests. If they test drug-free, they receive a DADS photo ID card, which entitles the student to discounts at area businesses such as restaurants and clothing stores. No students who test positive for drugs will be criminally prosecuted as a result of their drug test. Instead, the students receive counseling from the school and, when appropriate, mentoring from volunteer fathers. As Redwater Superintendent Joe Dan Lee says, "This program will reverse the peer pressure attitude among kids by giving them something to show for being drug free."

To me this program represents many aspects of what is right in our communities today. They used only \$5,000 in government grant money for the program and funded the rest of the effort with community time, dollars, and concern. Through this program, the community has dedicated themselves to becoming a drug-free community, set high expectations and standards, and taken important steps toward protecting their children from the dangers of drugs.

They have done this without cracking down, threatening their students, hiring more police officers, or punishing more children. Instead of frightening them away from drugs, the parents, teachers, and community leaders have strengthened the support network for students and given them reasons to stay off of drugs, averting trouble before it begins.

I don't want the experience of Redwater High School to be an isolated incident. Schools across the Nation can replicate this effort if parents, teachers, businesses, and community leaders join efforts to help our children combat the peer pressure to become drug users. Keeping our students off drugs is one of our most worthwhile causes and an effective method of keeping our students away from a variety of other troubles.

If, with this program, we keep just one student from the downward spiral of drug use to delinquency, I would consider it a success. I think, with 100 percent of the seniors testing drug free, that the first year of this program was an enormous success.

I am proud of this community for their initiative, ingenuity, and determination. I am proud

to see so many members of the community come together to work for this cause. Most of all, I am proud of the Redwater High students and especially the Redwater High graduating class of 1997 for being 100 percent tested and certified drug free.

TRIBUTE TO DICK CARLSON

HON. W.J. (BILLY) TAUZIN

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 19, 1997

Mr. TAUZIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to acknowledge the stellar work of Dick Carlson, who within the near future will complete 5 years as president of the Corporation for Public Broadcasting. Dick Carlson headed CPB during a time of turbulence and challenge, and has proven to be a steady guide.

People in my part of the country can tell you that a Louisiana bayou is both a beautiful and dangerous place. The same might be said of the job Dick Carlson has filled for the last 5 years. Fortunately for all of us who love public broadcasting, Dick brought the experience to know when to wade in, and when to stay in the boat. His communications skills and instincts are honed and have benefited the corporation.

Dick is an award-winning print and television journalist and anchor who served as director of the Voice of America for many years, as Ambassador to the Republic of Seychelles, and as an executive in the banking industry before taking over CPB. He's been a champion of commonsense reform, and we in Congress appreciated his strong leadership at a time when the very existence of publicly funded television and radio was under attack.

Those challenges will continue to arise. So, it is with sadness that we congratulate Dick Carlson for a job well done. And we wish him every success in his new endeavors.

A SPECIAL SALUTE TO DR. MARVIN FISK—1997 CONGRESSIONAL SENIOR CITIZEN INTERN

HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 19, 1997

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, each year during the month of May, our Nation celebrates National Senior Citizen Month. In communities throughout the United States, senior citizens are recognized for their contributions to their communities and the Nation. In conjunction with Senior Citizen Month, seniors are also gathering on Capitol Hill for the annual Congressional Senior Citizen Intern Program.

The Senior Citizen Intern Program provides seniors with a firsthand look at their Government in action. During their stay in Washington, DC, they attend meetings, workshops, and issue forums on topics which impact the elderly population in particular. The program also provides an opportunity for extensive dialog with congressional leaders, members of the Presidential Cabinet, and other policymakers.

I take pride in saluting Dr. Marvin Fisk, who has been selected as my congressional senior

citizen intern for 1997. Dr. Fisk is an outstanding individual whom I look forward to welcoming to our Nation's Capitol. I rise to share with my colleagues some biographical information on Dr. Fisk.

Dr. Marvin Fisk is a highly respected member of the medical community. He is an alumni of Howard University in Washington, DC. For the past 16 years, Dr. Fisk has been on staff at the Mt. Sinai Medical Center. He was previously employed at Forest City Hospital. Dr. Fisk's resume also includes faculty appointments at the Howard University College of Dentistry and the Case Western Reserve Dental School. He has also been assigned as an examining dentist and school clinic dentist by the Cleveland Board of Education.

Mr. Speaker, Dr. Fisk's professional memberships include the American Dentist Association, Ohio Dental Association, Fellow of the International College of Dentistry, and the Greater Cleveland Dental Society, just to name a few. He is the former president of the Ohio Dental Association; former president of the Greater Cleveland Dental Society; and the former president of the Academy of General Dentistry. He is currently a member of the board of trustees for Howard University. Further, Dr. Fisk serves as vice president for the Retired Senior Volunteer Program.

In addition to his assignment at the Mt. Sinai Medical Center, Dr. Fisk is an active member of various civic organizations throughout the Cleveland community. They include the Phyllis Wheatley Association, Boy Scouts of America, the Fraternal Order of Police, the NAACP, and Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity. Dr. Fisk is also a member of Mt. Zion Congregational Church.

Mr. Speaker, Dr. Marvin Fisk is the recipient of numerous awards and citations which recognize his leadership and commitment. He received the Outstanding Leadership Award from the Howard University Alumni Association, and the Distinguished Dentist Award from the Howard University Dental School. Further, Dr. Fisk is the recipient of the Outstanding Leadership Award from the American Dental Association.

Mr. Speaker, I take special pride in saluting Dr. Marvin Fisk. He is an exceptional individual who has earned the respect of his colleagues and others throughout the community. I have also benefited from our close working relationship on issues which impact the Greater Cleveland community. I am certain that Dr. Fisk will do an outstanding job as a congressional senior citizen intern. I want to congratulate him and express my appreciation for his participation in this important program.

INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES
EDUCATION ACT AMENDMENTS
OF 1997

SPEECH OF

HON. MATTHEW G. MARTINEZ

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 13, 1997

Mr. MARTINEZ. Mr. Speaker, with the passage of H.R. 5, the Individuals with Disabilities Act Amendments of 1997, Congress has vastly improved the ability of and access for children with disabilities to receive a free appropriate public education. With this reauthoriza-

tion, Congress has built upon the successes of IDEA and made modifications where experiences over the 22 years of the act's existence has necessitated change.

Prior to the enactment of what was then the Education for All Handicapped Children Act, 2 million children were excluded from receiving their right to a public education. On top of this gross injustice, another 2½ million children were receiving totally inadequate educational instruction. Fortunately, my predecessors in Congress recognized this terrible injustice and passed IDEA's predecessor. This civil rights initiative has served our Nation's children with disabilities well throughout its 22 years.

During the 104th Congress, attempts were made to reauthorize IDEA. Unfortunately, the partisan atmosphere of the Presidential elections and the inability to fashion a document which could gain the support of the act's many constituencies essentially doomed these efforts to failure. With the commencement of the 105th Congress, I realized the importance of fashioning a bill which could gain the support of both sides of the aisle, and called on the majority to recognize this fact during the first hearing the Subcommittee on Early Childhood, Youth and Families had on IDEA reauthorization. Fortunately, Chairman GOODLING saw the wisdom in this suggestion and joined together with Senator JEFFORDS and Senate Majority Leader LOTT in proposing that we negotiate a bipartisan, bicameral piece of legislation with significant input from groups and individuals who are affected and served by the act. This process commenced on February 20, and has led us to House and Senate consideration of this measure.

The current IDEA statute consists of 3 formula grant programs that assist States to serve children with disabilities in different age ranges, and 14 special purpose programs that support early intervention and special education research, demonstrations, technical assistance, and personnel training. Of the formula grant programs, two are permanently authorized—the grants to States program, better known as part B, and the preschool program. Despite part B, the heart of the act which mandates that children with disabilities receive a free appropriate public education, being permanently authorized, modifications were necessary to strengthen the acts protections, safeguards and enforcement means. In addition, interpretations by the courts of various aspects of part B has necessitated that Congress clarify its intent.

Among the modifications made by H.R. 5 to the act is a provision which specifically states that educational services for children with disabilities who are suspended or expelled cannot be ceased. Since the inception of the act, the Department of Education has interpreted current law to allow schools to use disciplinary proceedings on children with disabilities, including expulsion. However, the Department's interpretation of the law is that these procedures cannot result in a cessation of educational services. Unfortunately, this interpretation of the statute was called into question by a recent case before the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals—Virginia Department of Education versus Riley. In the Virginia case the court held that the department's interpretation of the statute was incorrect and that services could be ceased to children with disabilities in certain circumstances.

In order to clarify congressional intent, the bill codifies the long held interpretation of the

department with language that would require a free appropriate public education for all children with disabilities, including those who are suspended or expelled. This will end the shortsighted practice of leaving children with disabilities without the educational tools they need to become active and successful members of society.

Another modification to current law contained in H.R. 5 is the provisions regarding the policies and procedures each State must have in effect with respect to personnel standards in order to be eligible for part B funding. The language contained in section 612(a)(15)(C) sets forth parameters by which a State may deal with a documented shortage of qualified personnel. In subparagraph (C), I want to clarify that the reference "consistent with state law," is intended to be applicable to the laws governing the profession or discipline. This policy should be applied to the most qualified individuals, who shall be supervised by qualified personnel within that profession or discipline, for each position—in other words, on a case by case basis. Further, shortages must be documented by any agency applying this new policy.

H.R. 5 also amended current law in the area of least restrictive environment. This bill codifies recent cases (*Greer v. Rome City School District*, 950 F.2d 688 (11th Cir. 1991); *Oberti v. Board of Education*, 995 F.2d 1204 (3d Cir. 1993); *Sacramento City Unified School District v. Holland*, 14 F.3d 1398 (9th Cir. 1994)) regarding the inclusion of children with disabilities in the general education classroom. This principle of inclusion is so fundamental and central to the purpose and principles of the bill and always has been. The bill underscores the strong presumption in the law recognized by innumerable courts, that children with disabilities should be educated with children without disabilities in the general education classroom. All children, whether or not disabled, benefit from such education. This is surely the best approach to eradicating the prejudice which has kept people with disabilities out of the work force and out of our communities generally—and surely the best way to guarantee equal educational opportunity for all children.

Research technology and experience with integration in the last two decades has flourished. It has demonstrated that children with the full range of disabilities can successfully be taught in the general education classroom—whether or not they are at grade level and whether or not they have disabilities that require them to partially complete tasks or participate in activities differently from other students. Educators have learned a great deal about modifying and adapting curriculum so that children like Rachel Holland with developmental disabilities are successfully receiving all of their education in the general education classroom. This bill is intended to further dismantle the walls of segregation.

Last, I would like to comment on the provisions in the bill which pertain to the provision of FAPE to juveniles who have been adjudicated as adults and are incarcerated in adult correctional facilities. Once this bill is signed into law by the President, States will be permitted to transfer the responsibility for educating juveniles with disabilities placed in adult correctional facilities from State and local educational agencies to other agencies deemed appropriate by the Governor and to allow for the modification of an individualized education

plan [IEP] and the least restrictive environment provision for bona fide security reasons and compelling penological reasons. In addition, the bill will permit public agencies to not serve juveniles who are incarcerated in adult correctional facilities who have not been identified or did not have an IEP in their last educational placement.

In exercising these new authorities, public agencies should remember that children with disabilities who are incarcerated in adult correctional facilities will be more likely to return to prison after their initial release if they do not have the educational tools to survive in life after prison. The small savings gained by not serving these children while they are in adult correctional facilities will pale in comparison to exorbitant future costs of additional prison time or reliance on social welfare programs.

In ensuring compliance with the act, the appropriate education and/or prison official will have the obligation to determine if a youth entering the prison system had been previously identified as eligible for special education services. The prison officials should develop a system for making this determination that includes: interviews with each incoming youth under the age of 22 regarding prior special education participation, notice to each youth under the age of 22 regarding the special education process, and a procedure for contacting educational authorities, including those in correctional or juvenile institutions, to determine special education eligibility and to obtain prior special education records.

BOB DEVANEY'S LEGACY LIVES
ON

HON. DOUG BEREUTER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 19, 1997

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, Bob Devaney has left a tremendous legacy that extends across the State of Nebraska and continues to touch coaches, players, and fans with whom he came into contact. As a football coach, he instilled a sense of pride in his players and their fans and helped make Nebraska a winner both on and off the field.

It is clear from the statistics that Bob Devaney was an exceptional football coach. He took a team with a history of losing and instantly transformed it into a victorious powerhouse with a national reputation for success. The turnaround was dramatic. Since his first year as head coach, the team has not had a losing record. During Devaney's tenure as coach, the Nebraska Cornhuskers won or shared eight Big Eight championships and were crowned as National Champion twice. His teams compiled an impressive record of 101-20-2. As a coach, Devaney was a skilled motivator and teacher.

However, Devaney's influence on Nebraska extended far beyond the football field. He created a unifying experience for the State's citizens which is unrivaled in the Nation. Devaney created a positive bond that was obvious not only on football Saturday, but during the week and throughout the year. He drew together east and west; urban and rural; man, woman, and child.

The State was fortunate to have the benefit of Devaney's leadership and expertise not

only as a coach but also as athletic director for the University of Nebraska. In that capacity, he helped establish quality facilities programs for women and men, and established a winning attitude throughout the athletic department.

Bob Devaney earned the respect of his coaches, his players, and fans across the State and throughout the Nation. He demonstrated what can be accomplished through collegiate athletics. With his competitive spirit, lively sense of humor, and genuine concern for his players, Devaney set a positive example of success and good sportsmanship which lives on in Nebraska's football program and throughout the lives of Nebraskans.

This Member would like to commend to his colleagues the following editorials from the Omaha World-Herald and the Lincoln Journal-Star. The editorials highlight the importance of Bob Devaney to the State of Nebraska and his legacy that will always endure.

[From the Omaha World-Herald, May 11, 1997]

BOB DEVANEY, BUILDER OF PRIDE

Bob Devaney.

The name unleashes a flood of symbols and memories. Johnnie the Jet. Gotham Bowl. The Game of the Century. Tagge-Brownson. Back-to-back national football championships. Tom Osborne. Expansion after expansion of Memorial Stadium. A sea of helium-filled red balloons, released by thousands of football fans on Nebraska's first touchdown of the game, hanging in the air above Lincoln on a brilliant fall day.

Even before Devaney's death on Friday, it had been an often-repeated cliché that Devaney's impact on Nebraska went far beyond football, that he brought Nebraskans together, east and west.

But like most other clichés, this one is backed by solid evidence. A stumbling athletic program wasn't the only negative that greeted Devaney when he accepted the head coaching job in 1962. The state's spirit in general had been bruised by events of the previous five years. The Starkweather mass murders were still fresh in people's memories. A governor had recently died in office. Angry debates over tax policy and school financing, gathering steam since the 1940s, were dividing urban and rural Nebraska interests.

Nebraskans were ready for a little good news. Devaney gave it to them. Under him, the Cornhuskers played with noticeably greater verve. They won games that they would have lost in earlier years. They began appearing in the national ratings. Then the Top 10. Finally, in 1970 and 1971, they were national champions.

Interstate 80 was pushing westward across Nebraska in those days. Westerners sometimes asked what good it was. Devaney's success gave people in Hyannis, Kimball and Scottsbluff a reason to use the new super-highway. Cowboy boots and Stetsons, often bright red, became a familiar sight in Lincoln on autumn Saturdays.

Lincoln's economy benefited. East-west friendships grew stronger. The financial success of the football team made it possible for Nebraska to have a high-caliber women's athletic program. The classy Devaney football teams gave the university national visibility.

Some people say that too much is made of college athletics, and they're right. Devaney knew that. Remember, he told fans before a game in 1965, there are 800 million people in China "who don't give a damn whether Nebraska wins or loses." There are bigger things in life than whether the team wins.

Devaney never seemed driven or angry. He respected his opponents. His spirit of good sportsmanship lives on in the Memorial Stadium fans who traditionally applaud Nebraska's opponents at the end of each game, even when Nebraska loses.

Devaney never set out to transform Nebraska. He would have laughed if someone in 1962 said he was responsible for propping up the self-esteem of an entire state. He was just a man with something he could do very, very well. But excellence on the football field inspired excellence in other walks of life. Devaney's success, and the positive influence his accomplishments had on his adopted state, constitutes a memorial that will long bring honor to his name.

[From the Lincoln Journal-Star, May 14, 1997]

BOB DEVANEY TAUGHT US ALL TO REACH FOR
BEST THAT'S IN US

From Scottsbluff to Omaha, Nebraskans tip their hats to Bob Devaney, who will be honored with fondness and gratitude at an unprecedented statewide funeral observance today.

The funeral services in Lincoln will be telecast live over the statewide educational television network, allowing Nebraskans across the state to participate in the event.

Devaney's enduring gift to Nebraska was an awakening of unity and possibility and pride. He left behind more than those two national football championships and 101 Husker victories.

He brought a whole state to its feet, not only to cheer a winning football program that is still winning 35 years after his arrival, but ultimately to look and reach and achieve beyond that. As thrilling and satisfying as the football success has been, there is more to the Devaney legacy. He showed us the possibilities. He removed the limits. He extended our reach. He raised the bar.

Devaney established new standards. He did not stop at saying we could be better. He said we could be the best, and then he went out and did it. And the lesson began to dawn on us: If this small prairie state could be best in football, it could be best in other endeavors as well.

He showed us excellence. And if he could achieve it with hard work and an iron will, each of us might be able to achieve it in our own pursuits as well.

Devaney came our way from Wyoming in 1962, and immediately turned Nebraska's long slumbering football program around. The success was so instantaneous that it was stunning. The Huskers went from 3-6-1 in 1961 to 9-2 and their first bowl victory in 1962. They have not had a losing season since.

After Devaney's 1970 and 1971 national championships, he turned over the coaching reins to Tom Osborne and set about building the university's entire athletic program into one of the strongest in the country. That also stands as testimony to him today.

So, most vividly, does the red-splashed, sold-out Memorial Stadium of autumn Saturdays in Lincoln. It truly is the house that Bob built, Devaney Bowl. Its seating capacity when he came here in 1962 was 36,000. Four additions more than doubled the stadium's capacity during Devaney's football tenure.

Bob Devaney. Builder. Winner.

And a good-natured Irish wit. He also brought us the pleasure of joy and laughter, and he will be remembered with a smile today all across the state.

Perhaps Osborne knows best the measure of the man. When Devaney turned the football program over to his young assistant in 1973, he stepped back out of the spotlight and

tried to keep his shadow off Nebraska's new coach. Devaney told Nebraskans they had a better football coach now. And through the years, he gave Osborne his total support, never failing to praise him, never getting in the way.

It was a tough job following in the footsteps of Devaney at Nebraska. But it would have been even tougher for Osborne if Devaney had not worked so hard to smooth the way. Tom Osborne is another of Bob Devaney's legacies.

We're proud of you, Coach Devaney. We salute you. You gave us more than football victories and national championships. You showed us how to dream and do.

What we give back to you today is our gratitude—and the promise that we will cherish you now in memory and legend.

JONNA LYNNE CULLEN

SPEECH OF

JOHN JOSEPH MOAKLEY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 16, 1997

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank my colleague from Michigan, Mr. UPTON, for taking this time to recognize a very special young woman, Jonna Lynne Cullen, for her service to the Rules Committee and to this House. Jonna Lynne—or "J.L." to her friends—was an outstanding staff member for the Rules Committee for many years. I got to know her when I came on the Rules Committee in 1975. She was already a seasoned staffer, working first for Chairman Colmer, then later for TRENT LOTT. She always had a great smile, a quick wit, and a ready comeback for anyone who cared to take her on. She had a real sense of what was going on, and served her party well with strategy and technical advice. She knew the rules of the House, how to make them work, how to make things happen. But she could also bridge the gap and work with those of us on the other side of the aisle. Her friendship had no political boundaries. For my part, J.L. is someone whose word you can trust and whose judgment is sound.

These past few years have been a challenge. But, as might be expected, she has lived in the face of grave illness with courage and an unflinching sense of humor. I want to join my colleagues today in extending to her our best wishes, our prayers, and our great thanks for the service she has provided to this institution.

EMPLOYMENT, TRAINING, AND
LITERACY ENHANCEMENT ACT
OF 1997

SPEECH OF

HON. JACK QUINN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 16, 1997

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 1385) to consolidate, coordinate, and improve employment, training, literacy, and vocational rehabilitation programs in the United States, and for other purposes:

Mr. QUINN. Mr. Chairman, I rise today in support of my colleague, Mr. OWENS' amendment to H.R. 1385. I have always been a strong supporter of the Summer Youth Employment Program and believe that it should not be eliminated.

The Employment, Training and Literacy Enhancement Act of 1997 does not include a provision which would continue the excellent work achieved by the many at-risk youths who take full advantage of the opportunities provided by the Summer Youth Employment Program.

Summer Youth Employment provides millions of low-income youth their first vital lesson in the work ethic. Young people are reached at a critical time in their lives, helping them stay in school and graduate. In many ways, SYEP has proven to be an anticrime program by affording youths the opportunity to become productive citizens and staying off the streets of depressed areas.

This program has faced significant reductions in resources over the years. And if we do not make the program a top priority, I am afraid that it will simply be forgotten through H.R. 1385 in its current form.

I strongly encourage my colleagues to vote for Mr. OWENS' amendment which would preserve this very important program.

AMENDMENT TO BUDGET RESOLUTION TO SAVE AMERICA'S SURFACE TRANSPORTATION PROGRAMS

HON. BUD SHUSTER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 19, 1997

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, I want to bring to the attention of my colleagues a matter of urgency regarding the budget resolution we will be asked to approve tomorrow and its potential impact on surface transportation infrastructure, pending ISTEA reauthorization, and the trust of the American people in the transportation trust funds.

While the budget resolution is a major step toward balancing the Federal budget and curbing runaway spending, it contains a major flaw: it would provide woefully inadequate funding for highways and transit programs that are so vital to American jobs and the economy even though Americans are already paying for those programs at the gas pump.

During consideration of the budget resolution, I and ranking Democrat on the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee JIM OBERSTAR, joined by Chairman TOM PETRI of the Surface Transportation Subcommittee and subcommittee ranking Democrat NICK RAHALL, will offer a bipartisan perfecting amendment. The details on this amendment follow, but the key point is that it is fully consistent with the goal of a balanced budget by fiscal year 2002 and it would be paid for by a just-over-one-third-percent reduction in domestic discretionary spending and tax cuts currently contemplated in the budget resolution. I am also providing an estimate of spending levels by budget function that would result from our amendment.

Mr. Speaker, our amendment reflects a modest, yet essential commitment to the Nation's surface transportation system. It is es-

entially the first step we will be taking in reauthorizing ISTEA. It will not, however, be our last major step in putting the "trust" back into the four transportation trust funds.

I urge my colleagues to join us in supporting the modest, reasonable amendment.

BIPARTISAN AMENDMENT TO THE BUDGET RESOLUTION BY THE LEADERSHIP OF THE TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE COMMITTEE

THE PROBLEM

The budget deal is a bad deal for transportation. The Budget Agreement developed by the Administration and the Congressional Leadership continues the dishonest practice of using transportation trust fund revenues to mask deficit spending elsewhere in the budget. It also provides woefully inadequate funding levels for aging transportation infrastructure.

Trust Fund balances would skyrocket. Supporters of the balanced budget agreement say that their budget is good for transportation, but the fact is that highway and transit programs would be underfunded by about \$13 billion below the amount of revenue that will accrue to the trust fund! This means that the \$24 billion balance that has been allowed to accumulate in the Highway Trust Fund will soar to \$37 billion (or over 55%) by the year 2002. Furthermore, the balances in the 4 transportation trust funds will skyrocket from \$33 billion to \$65 billion during that period.

The will of the House is ignored. The agreement also fails to reflect the will of the House on the subject of taking the transportation trust funds off budget and freeing up their revenues to be used for their intended (and promised) purpose. In the 104th Congress, legislation to accomplish this passed the House overwhelmingly, by a vote of 284-143. Building on this mandate, in the 105th Congress, H.R. 4, the "Truth in Budgeting Act" already has 239 cosponsors.

THE SOLUTION

An honest, fair, balanced budget. Chairman Shuster and Ranking Democratic Member Oberstar, Subcommittee Chairman Petri and Subcommittee Ranking Member Rahall will offer an amendment to the budget resolution when considered on the House floor to begin correcting the long-standing misuse of Highway Trust Fund moneys. The amendment—

Will be fully consistent with achieving a balanced budget by making modest, perfecting adjustments to the Budget Agreement.

Will address future highway/transit balances honestly, restoring "trust" to the Highway Trust Fund.

Will provide adequate funding to address the most pressing surface transportation crisis.

Modest proposal. The Shuster-Oberstar-Petri-Rahall amendment will only prevent growth in Trust Fund balances in the future. It will not draw down the \$24 billion balance that has already accumulated and it will not spend the existing 4.3 cents-per-gallon gas tax that was created for deficit reduction.

THE AMENDMENT

Here's what the amendment does

Increases Highway Trust Fund spending so that outlays during the 5-year period of the Budget Resolution equal revenues into the fund during the same period.

Outlays would be increased by a total of \$12 billion above Budget Resolution assumptions—from \$125 billion over the 5-year period to \$137 billion.

Spending in FY 1998 would be the same as the Budget Resolution assumption; increases would be phased-in from FY 1999 to FY 2002.

Since outlays equal revenues over the period, trust fund balances will remain stable.

Offsets the increased spending on a year-by-year basis with small across-the-board reductions in discretionary spending and the proposed tax cuts.

Total 5-year discretionary spending and proposed tax cuts would be reduced by 0.0039 (just over one-third of 1 percent). This amounts to about \$11 billion over of \$2,800 billion in spending and just over one-half billion out of \$135 billion in tax cuts.

In FY 1998, there would be no reductions in spending or tax cuts.

In FY 1999, spending and tax cuts would be reduced by 0.001 (one-tenth of 1 percent). This amounts to about \$750 million out of \$559 billion in spending and \$24 million out of \$18 billion in tax cuts.

Safeguards Trust Fund monies to ensure they will be used for their intended purposes.

Modifies transportation reserve fund in the Budget Resolution to give first priority to

restoration of the spending and tax cut off-sets.

Here's what the amendment does not do

Does not interfere with balancing the Budget by FY 2002.

Does not change any of the annual deficit targets.

Does not make any cuts in entitlement programs.

Does not draw down Highway Trust Fund balances.

Does not spend any of the 4.3 cents gas tax currently going to the general fund.

Does not take the trust fund off-budget.

THE PRICE OF FAILURE

Bad for American economy and jobs. Transportation accounts for over \$1 trillion in commerce annually; for every \$1 billion in investment in highways, 42,000 jobs are created. If funding is inadequate, our highway and transit infrastructure will continue to

decline, resulting in congestion, increased pollution, increased fatalities and injuries and reduced international competitiveness.

Bad for American taxpayers. Gas taxes paid to build and repair highway and transit projects will continue to be used to mask the size of the deficit and to justify deficit spending elsewhere.

Surface transportation legislation jeopardized. The reauthorization of ISTEA, now pending before the Transportation & Infrastructure Committee, will not be able to adequately: (1) address donor state equity; (2) fund international trade corridors and border infrastructure; (3) address transit and clean air needs in congested urban areas; (4) repair unsafe bridges and other safety hazards; (5) reconstruct aging segments of the Interstate System; and (6) respond to other high priority needs.

ESTIMATED BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS, TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE COMMITTEE AMENDMENT

		Fiscal years				
		1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
National defense (050)	BA	268.197	270.245	273.216	279.276	286.770
	O	265.978	265.415	267.263	268.416	270.505
International relations (150)	BA	15.909	14.871	15.654	15.965	16.184
	O	14.558	14.544	14.900	14.635	14.673
General science (250)	BA	16.237	16.164	15.849	15.688	15.473
	O	16.882	16.506	15.944	15.763	15.550
Energy (270)	BA	3.123	3.450	3.152	2.907	2.807
	O	2.247	2.439	2.272	2.019	1.833
Natural Resources (300)	BA	23.877	23.178	22.430	21.985	21.905
	O	22.405	22.673	22.869	22.583	22.151
Agriculture (350)	BA	13.133	12.783	12.194	10.951	10.639
	O	11.892	11.289	10.647	9.470	9.079
Commerce and Housing (370)	BA	6.607	11.076	15.157	16.057	16.657
	O	-0.920	4.295	9.801	12.113	12.521
Transportation (400)	BA	46.402	50.023	51.590	53.181	54.438
	O	40.933	41.974	43.763	44.821	45.437
Community and reg. deve. (450)	BA	8.768	8.408	7.741	7.619	7.922
	O	10.387	10.887	10.939	11.279	8.365
Education (500)	BA	60.020	60.238	61.409	62.559	62.968
	O	56.062	59.273	60.526	61.632	61.949
Health (550)	BA	137.799	144.905	153.901	163.229	171.973
	O	137.767	144.911	153.840	162.981	171.543
Medicare (570)	BA	201.620	212.069	225.528	239.619	251.528
	O	201.764	211.544	225.525	238.764	250.749
Income security	BA	239.032	254.030	269.375	274.872	286.623
	O	247.758	258.009	267.984	277.006	284.930
Social Security (650)	BA	11.424	12.055	12.777	13.001	14.359
	O	11.524	12.192	12.852	13.023	14.374
Veterans benefits (700)	BA	40.545	41.438	41.654	41.974	42.143
	O	41.337	41.675	41.829	42.101	42.301
Administration of Justice (750)	BA	24.765	25.075	24.039	24.166	24.682
	O	22.609	24.444	25.133	25.740	24.692
General Government (800)	BA	14.711	14.424	13.915	13.593	13.014
	O	13.959	14.347	14.674	14.057	13.014
Net interest (900)	BA	296.547	304.558	305.075	303.833	303.728
	O	296.547	304.558	305.075	303.833	303.728
Allowances (920)	BA	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	O	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Undistributed (950)	BA	-41.841	-36.949	-36.937	-39.151	-51.124
	O	-41.841	-36.949	-36.937	-39.151	-51.124

VICTIM OF MINDLESS VIOLENCE DIES

HON. JACK QUINN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 19, 1997

Mr. QUINN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the horrifying loss of a very important public servant. The Congress has always felt that our veterans are special people, and that

those who serve them are special too. Today, it is my sad duty to inform the Congress that one of these special servants of America's veterans has fallen victim to what appears to be an act of mindless violence. On Friday, May 9, 1997, Mr. William Reese was shot at the Finn's Point National Cemetery in Salem, NJ, where he had worked as a caretaker for 18 years.

Mr. Reese was a dedicated husband to his wife, Rebecca, and a loving father of his son,

Troy. As a caretaker in a national veterans cemetery, Mr. Reese was one of the hundreds of unsung heroes who make our national cemeteries places of honor, beauty, and solace. As chairman of the House Veterans' Affairs Subcommittee on Benefits, I am sure I speak for all the Members of Congress in wishing the Reese family every comfort in this trying time and our hope that they find some small consolation in the dedication William Reese has shown to his veterans.

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, May 20, 1997, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

MAY 21

9:30 a.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
To hold hearings to review a General Accounting Office report on management and program weaknesses at the Department of Transportation.
SR-253

Energy and Natural Resources
Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.
SD-366

Indian Affairs
To hold oversight hearings on programs designed to assist Native American veterans.
SR-485

10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Defense Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1998 for the Department of Defense, focusing on Air Force programs.
SD-192

Finance
To hold hearings to examine the Federal Employees Health Benefit Plan as a model for Medicare reform.
SD-215

Foreign Relations
To hold hearings on United States implementation of prison labor agreements with China.
SD-419

2:00 p.m.
Armed Services
To continue hearings on the Quadrennial Defense Review, focusing on its impact on the future years defense program.
SH-216

Energy and Natural Resources
National Parks, Historic Preservation, and Recreation Subcommittee
To hold hearings on S. Res. 57, to support the commemoration of the bicentennial of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, S. 231, to establish the National Cave and Karst Research Institute in the State of New Mexico, S. 312, to revise the boundary of the Abraham Lincoln Birthplace National Historic Site in Larue County, Kentucky, S. 423, to extend the legislative authority for the

Board of Regents of Gunston Hall to establish a memorial to honor George Mason, S. 669, to provide for the acquisition of the Plains Railroad Depot at the Jimmy Carter National Historic Site, and S. 731, to extend the legislative authority for construction of the National Peace Garden memorial.
SD-366

Finance
Social Security and Family Policy Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed legislation relating to child welfare reform.
SD-215

Judiciary
Administrative Oversight and the Courts Subcommittee
Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.
SD-226

MAY 22

9:00 a.m.
Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs
To hold hearings on the nominations of James A. Harmon, of New York, to be President, and Jackie M. Clegg, of Utah, to be First Vice President, each of the Export-Import Bank of the United States.
SD-538

9:30 a.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
To hold oversight hearings on the professional boxing industry.
SR-253

Energy and Natural Resources
To resume a workshop to examine competitive change in the electric power industry, focusing on the financial implications of restructuring.
SH-216

Labor and Human Resources
Public Health and Safety Subcommittee
To hold hearings to review the activities of the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Department of Health and Human Services.
SD-430

Rules and Administration
To resume hearings to review legislative recommendations on certain revisions to Title 44 of the U.S. Code which authorizes the Government Printing Office to provide permanent public access to Federal government information.
SR-301

10:00 a.m.
Foreign Relations
East Asian and Pacific Affairs Subcommittee
To hold hearings to review whether China's most-favored-nation status is an effective foreign policy tool.
SD-419

Judiciary
Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.
SD-226

10:30 a.m.
Appropriations
Foreign Operations Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1998 for foreign assistance programs, focusing on international affairs.
SD-138

11:00 a.m.
Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs
To hold hearings on electronic funds transfer and electronic benefit transfer and the effect of these programs on Federal benefit recipients.
SD-538

2:00 p.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Communications Subcommittee
To hold hearings on S. 442, to establish a national policy against State and local government interference with interstate commerce on the Internet or interactive computer services, and to exercise Congressional jurisdiction over interstate commerce by establishing a moratorium on the imposition of exactions that would interfere with the free flow of commerce via the Internet.
SR-253

Energy and Natural Resources
Forests and Public Land Management Subcommittee
To hold a workshop on the proposed "Public Land Management Responsibility and Accountability Act".
SD-366

Governmental Affairs
International Security, Proliferation and Federal Services Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine Russian case studies on proliferation.
SD-342

Judiciary
Antitrust, Business Rights, and Competition Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine the antitrust implications of the college bowl alliance.
SH-216

Select on Intelligence
To hold closed hearings on intelligence matters.
SH-219

JUNE 3

9:30 a.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Communications Subcommittee
To resume hearings to examine the Federal Communications Commission implementation of the Telecommunications Act of 1996, focusing on efforts to implement universal telephone service reform and FCC proposals to assess new per-minute fees on Internet service providers.
SR-253

JUNE 4

9:00 a.m.
Judiciary
To hold oversight hearings on the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice.
SD-226

9:30 a.m.
Environment and Public Works
To hold hearings on the nomination of Michael J. Armstrong, of Colorado, to be an Associate Director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency.
SD-406

10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Defense Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1998 for the Department of Defense.
SD-192

JUNE 5

9:00 a.m.
Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry
To hold hearings to examine instances of contaminated strawberries in school lunches.
SR-332

JUNE 10

9:30 a.m.
 Energy and Natural Resources
 Water and Power Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on miscellaneous water and power measures, including S. 439, H.R. 651, H.R. 652, S. 725, S. 736, S. 744, and S. 538.
 SD-366

JUNE 12

9:30 a.m.
 Energy and Natural Resources
 To resume a workshop to examine competitive change in the electric power industry, focusing on the benefits and risks of restructuring to consumers and communities.
 SH-216

JULY 30

9:00 a.m.
 Finance
 International Trade Subcommittee
 To resume hearings with the Caucus on International Narcotics Control on the threat to U.S. trade and finance from drug trafficking and international organized crime.
 SD-215

JUNE 11

9:30 a.m.
 Energy and Natural Resources
 To hold oversight hearings on the State-side of the Land and Water Conservation Fund.
 SD-366

JULY 23

9:00 a.m.
 Finance
 International Trade Subcommittee
 To hold hearings with the Caucus on International Narcotics Control on the threat to U.S. trade and finance from drug trafficking and international organized crime.
 SD-215

POSTPONEMENTS

MAY 20

10:00 a.m.
 Appropriations
 Defense Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1998 for the Department of Defense.
 SD-192

10:00 a.m.
 Commerce, Science, and Transportation
 Science, Technology, and Space Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on NASA's international space station.
 SR-253