

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

CELEBRATING EARTH DAY

HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 22, 1998

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I rise in recognition of Earth Day. Today, we observe and celebrate the twenty-eighth annual Earth Day. Every year on this date, the people of our nation and across the globe focus their attention on the environment. The spring observation of Earth Day gives us the opportunity to renew our commitments to environmental preservation with activities from tree plantings to workshops and community clean-ups. I have long been an advocate of conservation and environmental protection, and I am particularly proud to lend my voice to this celebration.

Now more than ever, Americans enjoy the benefits of our country's natural resources, from our National Parks to our forests, lakes, rivers, and beaches. Environmental protection is consistently recognized as an overwhelming concern of the American public. A new study released yesterday affirms that environmental concerns span generations, from teenagers to baby boomers. Earth Day offers us the opportunity to continue the challenging task of protecting our natural resources. I believe that it is the responsibility of Congress to enact legislation to help create a cleaner, safer, and healthier environment. We must work to ensure that our children and future generations can live in a clean environment.

Since the first Earth Day in 1970, we have made significant progress in preserving our environment. Much has been accomplished in terms of protecting our natural resources and cleaning our environment. Because of the diligence of many, our land, air, and water are cleaner. Species such as the bald eagle have been saved from the brink of extinction. However, there is much work to be done, both nationally and internationally. The environment and our health are threatened more than ever. For example, a study released this week indicates that a mass extinction of plants and animals is currently underway. This rate of loss, perhaps up to 20% of all species in the next 30 years, is much greater than at any time in history. A mass extinction of this magnitude could pose a major threat to humans in the next century. Earth Day offers us the opportunity to applaud our progress, but more importantly, today's celebration allows us to renew our commitment to the challenges facing our planet. It is important to raise the awareness about the continued threats to our environment, and the positive steps that we can take to face these hazards.

I consider environmental protection to be a national priority. We must continue to work for the preservation of our natural resources and protection of the public's health. As Henry David Thoreau wrote in *Walden*, "Heaven is under our feet as well as over our heads." The bounty of nature cannot be wasted, and we must preserve and protect this treasure for

future generations. The hard work of our nation will lead to a healthier world to live and flourish. Today, Earth Day, let us reaffirm our commitment to a cleaner world.

SPACE POLICY

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 22, 1998

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington Report for Wednesday, April 15, 1998 into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

EXPLORING THE FINAL FRONTIER

The American public has had an abiding fascination with space exploration. When I first came to Congress in 1965, the public's attention was focused on the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's (NASA) efforts to put a man on the moon. Hoosiers had a special interest in the Apollo program because many of the astronauts, including Gus Grissom, had ties to Indiana.

While humans haven't set foot on the moon in over a generation, space-related stories continue to hold our attention, whether those stories involve photographs from the surface of Mars, or the recent detection of ice on the moon, or the images from deep space produced by the Hubble Telescope, or the announcement that Senator John Glenn will return to space this fall. The recent prediction, which has now been discredited, that an asteroid might collide with the Earth early next century dominated the news for several days.

Space exploration continues to enjoy widespread public support. The challenge for NASA will be to achieve its objectives over the next 20 years, including the building of a Space Station and possibly a human mission to Mars, in an era of constrained federal budgets. NASA budgets, for example, have been relatively flat in recent years.

NASA has worked to streamline its operations by cutting costs, shifting more responsibilities to the private sector, and partnering with other countries. It remains to be seen, however, whether those efforts will succeed in bringing NASA's ambitious program in line with budget realities.

MAJOR NASA PROGRAMS

The current NASA budget, \$13.6 billion, represents less than one percent of total federal spending. NASA's proposals for the next few years include three major components:

Space Station: The International Space Station is to be a configuration of laboratories placed in orbit by the U.S., Russia and other international partners that will allow astronauts to live and work in space for months at a time. Originally planned to be operational by 1994, the Space Station has undergone a number of redesigns, delays and cost overruns. The current plan calls for assembly of the station to begin later this year and be completed by 2003. Total cost estimates for the project, including previous work, design, assembly and operation, range from \$30 billion (a NASA estimate) to \$94 billion (a General Accounting Office estimate).

The Space Station has been mired in controversy for the last several years. Support-

ers say that the station is critical to future exploration of space, particularly human exploration, and to scientific advances in materials, biomedicine and agriculture. Critics, including me, respond that the program is too costly and poorly managed, that it diverts limited federal resources from other NASA programs as well as other domestic programs, and that the amount of research that can be conducted on the redesigned station is not worth the investment.

Earth observation: Another major NASA program, called Mission to Planet Earth, involves a series of satellites to be launched over the next several years to collect environmental data on the Earth. The goal of the program is to increase our understanding of the Earth's natural processes and how humans might be affecting them. The program will study such problems as ozone depletion, deforestation, and global warming. The satellites, the first of which will be launched in June, will collect data ranging from surface temperatures and cloud structure to solar radiation and carbon monoxide.

Study of the planets: NASA has launched many spacecraft over the years to study other planets in our solar system. Robotic probes have visited all the planets in the solar system, except Pluto. Galileo, launched in 1989, reached Jupiter in 1995 and is successfully sending back data about the planet and its moons. A similar space probe called Cassini was launched in 1997 to explore Saturn and is scheduled to arrive at the planet in 2004.

Current attention, however, has focused on NASA's study of Mars. Last July the Mars Pathfinder space probe landed on the surface of the "Red Planet", capturing video footage of the planet. A second spacecraft, the Mars Global Surveyor (MGS), arrived at Mars last September and will gather data on the planet from orbit. MGS is the first in a series of "Mars Surveyor" spacecraft which are scheduled to be launched at 26-month intervals through the year 2005. The intensive analysis of Mars may set the stage for future human exploration in the next century, although the cost of such an effort would likely run into the hundreds of billions of dollars.

OUTLOOK

Pressures to keep down overall spending on space have had important consequences for how NASA manages its programs. First, NASA is placing increased emphasis on international cooperation in space. Constrained budgets in the U.S. and elsewhere will continue to bring countries together in the name of space exploration and research. My sense is that the U.S. will continue to lead space-related efforts, but the end of the Cold War has certainly created new opportunities for international partnerships.

Second, NASA is looking increasingly to private sector involvement in space programs to help lower costs and spur innovation. The private sector is already heavily involved in satellite launching and operations for communications and imaging. Other potential commercial space activities are microgravity materials processing and space tourism.

CONCLUSION

I believe that we have a basic need to explore the final frontier. The American people have a great romance with space. They watch the astronauts dance through the

• 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.

vastness of space and do a job that no one could be sure was even possible. We need to be bold and innovative, and I understand that we cannot make progress unless we take risks.

Nonetheless, I have serious reservations about NASA's emphasis on human space spectaculars. If our goal is really to explore space and advance our knowledge of its mysteries, robotic rather than human exploration can penetrate longer, farther and deeper into space for a fraction of the cost.

I do not reject the long-term goal of human space exploration, but believe that NASA's focus should be on scientific research projects like Mission to Planet Earth, which will improve the quality of life for people on this planet. Among other things, this approach would mean scaling back if not eliminating the Space Station, the purpose of which has never been as clear as its huge costs.

IN HONOR OF PROFESSOR HENRY KING

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 22, 1998

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a man, Henry King, who at the age of twenty-seven, when most persons are just beginning to think about their careers, took part in one of the most prominent events in the post-World War II era: the Nuremberg Trials. Professor Henry King undertook a great task in joining the United States prosecution team at Nuremberg and his many accomplishments in the field of law during and after the trial truly are a testimony to his successful career.

Professor King was educated at several fine institutions of higher learning in his younger years and later matriculated at Yale Law School. After graduating and obtaining a prestigious position with a New York law firm, King was offered the chance to join the U.S. prosecution team in the trials of Nazi criminals at Nuremberg in 1946. Exempted from military service because of a heart murmur, King felt he could serve his country and attempt to correct the wrongs of the war by serving as an attorney on this team.

King was heavily involved with the prosecution of Erhard Milch who participated in slave labor and human experimentation. While investigating Milch, King met and interviewed Albert Speer, one of Hitler's highest ranking lieutenants, and gained insight on the secret activities of the Third Reich. After success in the prosecution of the Nazi war criminals, King had a successful career in corporate and government posts. He became chief corporate international counsel for TRW in 1983 and joined the faculty at Case Western Reserve University's School of Law. He recently authored a book about Speer and his experiences at the war tribunal.

My fellow colleagues, join me in saluting the accomplishments of Professor Henry King through his many years in the practice of law and most notably, his contribution to his country at the Nuremberg war crimes trial.

TRIBUTE TO JACK FIELDS

HON. DAVID E. BONIOR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 22, 1998

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to congratulate, Mr. Jack Fields upon his retirement next month from his position as St. Clair Shores City Clerk. His friends and colleagues will honor him with a retirement party at Blossom Heath on April 8, 1998.

Jack Field's compassion and dedication have earned him a special place in the hearts of the residents of St. Clair Shores. In his office, a cork board is warmly decorated with pictures of families and children who reside in St. Clair Shores. The people who know and work with Jack realize he is more than just the City Clerk, he is a friend. As St. Clair Shores mayor Curt Dumas has said, "He has touched a lot of people in many ways. Jack Fields always has that kind of smile on his face that helped so many people."

When Jack quit his job at an automotive factory in 1971 to run the Civic Arena, he had no idea the job would lead him to the position of City Clerk. During the twelve years that Jack ran the Civic Arena, he earned a reputation for fairness and as a peacemaker. His popularity within the community prompted city officials to ask Jack to apply for the position as clerk. Jack turned them down. However, after some persuasion, Jack became the City Clerk in 1983. Jack has said, "I have loved this job more than I can express." I as sure many people in the community feel the same way about him.

St. Clair Shores has been lucky to have a leader like Jack Fields. Few people give to their community with the same time and energy that Jack has given to his. On behalf of the citizens of St. Clair Shores, I would like to thank Jack for all of his hard work and dedication.

VETERANS' ACCESS TO EMERGENCY HEALTH CARE ACT OF 1998 H.R. 3702

HON. LANE EVANS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 22, 1998

Mr. EVANS. Mr. Speaker, for years veterans who rely on the VA for their health care have run into a brick wall when they sought reimbursement from VA for emergency health care received from a non-VA provider. Even when veterans took the time to contact VA when a medical emergency arose and were directed by VA to seek emergency care from the closest health care provider, they have been routinely denied reimbursement by VA for the cost of the emergency health care they needed and received from a non-VA provider.

The Veterans' Access to Emergency Health Care Act of 1998 will provide veterans access to emergency services when and where the need arises. It will solve a long-standing problem—reimbursement from VA—that has bedeviled veterans who needed and received emergency health care when they were needed from a non-VA provider.

The Veterans' Access to Emergency Health Care Act of 1998 will also make it possible for

the Department of Veterans Affairs to comply with the Consumer Bill of Rights, which President Clinton has directed every Federal agency that administers or manages health plans to adopt. VA has reported that it will largely be able to comply with the Consumer Bill of Rights through administrative action, but legislation will be required to provide veterans the access to emergency services. Currently, only veterans who are on VA property when an emergency occurs receive reimbursement from VA for contract emergency care furnished by a non-VA provider. VA has limited emergency care capabilities and must refer much of its emergent care to other providers.

The Consumer Bill of Rights, developed by a Presidential Advisory Commission on Consumer Protection and Quality in the Health Care Industry, establishes eight basic rights for consumers. In addition to access to emergency services, these rights include: Accurate information about health plans; a choice of providers and plans; participation in treatment decisions; nondiscrimination; the protection of their confidential medical information; and a fair and efficient process for complaining about and/or appealing a medical decision; and responsibility for one's own health.

VA has reported it will be able to largely comply with the Consumer Bill of Rights through administrative action, but legislation will be required to provide veterans the access to emergency services.

The Veterans' Access to Emergency Health Care Act of 1998 will provide veterans access to emergency services when and where the need arises. Providing veterans who rely on VA for health care access to emergency services when the need arises is long overdue. This legislation should be quickly passed by Congress and signed into law by the President.

CAMPAIGN FINANCE REFORM

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 22, 1998

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington Report for Wednesday, April 22, 1998 into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

CAMPAIGN FINANCE REFORM

I often hear that nobody really cares that the way we finance political campaigns is rotten. Polls indicate that by a wide margin Americans believe the system is corrupting and needs a major overhaul, yet I rarely find people outraged that the system isn't being reformed. The American people are deeply cynical that the system will ever be changed. They recognize that special interests and elected officials from both parties are complicit in the system and have a vested interest in perpetuating it. After all, they have made the system work successfully for them.

I've come to the view that those of us who think the current system must be overhauled immediately need to spell out more specifically why Americans should be outraged by the failure of Congress to reform the campaign finance system.

NEED FOR REFORM

Defenders of the current system argue that as a nation we spend far less on our federal elections than is spent to advertise various consumer products, that contributions from

individuals still exceed PAC contributions in congressional races, that campaign contributions are protected by the First Amendment right of free speech, and that it is difficult to demonstrate a clear connection between campaign contributions and voting patterns. Yet I believe that the current system has serious problems and is in urgent need of reform.

Buying access

Money talks. The current system of campaign finance is anti-democratic. Those who have money clearly have a stronger voice in our representative democracy. The reverse is also true, that those without money have less of a voice. There is no doubt that under the current system they have gained more while the have-nots remain unrepresented or underrepresented.

Those who contribute can be paid back with access, time to discuss issues, and sometimes even a role in drafting legislation, which means other people are being shut out of the process. When the elected official walks into his office late in the afternoon and has ten phone calls to return but only time to make one, who gets the attention? Almost certainly the person who has contributed substantially to his campaign.

It is hard to challenge the cynical view that large contributors have bought their way into the White House and obtained access to powerful Members of both parties. My view is that the current financing system, if not constrained, will end up doing serious harm to representative democracy.

Special favors

Contributors usually want something in return for their political contributions—a subsidy, a contract, a tax break, a hand-out from the federal government. That costs taxpayers money and makes it difficult to control federal spending or properly allocate limited resources. The average American can also be affected more directly. For example, you pay more today for sugar because contributions from the sugar lobby are a significant factor in keeping sugar price supports on the books.

The system can be corrupting. Candidates are put in very difficult situations. It is almost impossible today to run a political campaign without accepting money that has some strings attached, even if the strings are subtle and not explicit.

Enormous cost of campaigns

The cost of campaigns for high office—driven largely by the cost of television—has risen to a point that it is destructive to the democratic process. Today, competitive House races can easily cost \$1 million, and the winners in Senate races on average spend well over \$4 million. The prospect of raising such amounts discourages many good people from running for office, and both parties now make a major effort to recruit wealthy candidates. Candidates have already started to run expensive political ads, indicating that the system is increasingly spinning out of control.

Time spent fundraising

Under the current system, the candidates have to spend a huge amount of time chasing money. A Senator running for re-election needs to raise a minimum of \$15,000 every week of his six-year term to try to hold on to his seat. Members are so involved in the system that they often don't realize the nature and the shape of the treadmill they are on. The more time Members spend raising money, the less time they are able to spend on public policy issues and meeting with constituents to discuss the issues. Members will often state that their vote is not for sale, but it is quite clear that their time is.

Pressures to skirt limits

The competition to raise money is so fierce that it can push people to the edge of the law if not over it. It's no accident that some of the biggest fundraisers in 1996 got into deep trouble after the campaign for raising large amounts of money from sources that were either forbidden or doubtful under the law.

Numerous loopholes

Even the current systems' rather mild restrictions on money in politics have numerous loopholes. "Soft money" can be donated in unlimited amounts to the political parties, rather than to individual candidates, but it can easily be diverted to individual campaigns. Through "independent expenditures" outside groups can come into a state and spend millions of dollars on television ads attacking a candidate as long as there is no coordination with the candidate's opponent. Spending on "issue advocacy" is growing even faster, as outside groups can spend millions of dollars in unreported funds for thinly veiled ads attacking a candidate as long as the ads don't specifically say to vote against him. All of this forces candidates to spend even more time fundraising to prepare for possible attacks from forces that are completely unaccountable to the voters.

Undermines public trust

The rising flood of money that flows into campaigns undermines public trust in government. By a four-to-one margin Americans believe that elected officials are influenced more by pressures from campaign contributors than by what's in the best interests of the country. Cynicism is always the worst enemy of democracy, and it has certainly been bolstered by our campaign finance system.

CONCLUSION

Reforming the current campaign finance system will be enormously difficult unless there is a much greater public outcry. Leaders of both parties simply do not see a need to change a system that has elected them. Members read the polls showing that the public has largely given up on the chances of reform. They know how infrequently campaign finance reform is brought up in their public meetings and in letters from constituents. And they know that people will rarely vote against them because of their failure to pass reform. If the system is to be changed, the American people will need to become more active in bringing that about.

A VOICE IN OUR DEMOCRACY

HON. MICHAEL D. CRAPO

OF IDAHO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 22, 1998

Mr. CRAPO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring to your attention an award-winning essay written by a constituent of mine on a subject I know is near to your heart—the importance of freedom and democracy.

I'm pleased to announce that Amanda Burtenshaw of Montevue, Idaho, has been honored by the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States with a VFW 1998 Voice of Democracy Scholarship Award. Amanda's broadcast script is an important reminder of the need to be active in our efforts to ensure that we continue to enjoy our freedom and rights. With all of today's headlines bemoaning the lack of appreciation America's youth has for civics, it is encouraging to know that those as young as Amanda understand the importance of democracy and freedom.

I would insert that award-winning script into the RECORD at this time.

1997-98 VFW VOICE OF DEMOCRACY SCHOLARSHIP COMPETITION—"MY VOICE IN OUR DEMOCRACY"

(By Amanda Burtenshaw)

A small girl stands wide-eyed on the street curb, watching as the numerous wonders of the annual parade promenade through the streets. Her fascination is obvious as she stands among thousands of people enjoying the celebration. As three prancing white horses enter the scene, she recognizes the American flag, to which she pledges allegiance each morning in her first grade classroom. Dismayed at the inability to make her voice be heard above the crowd, she does the most appropriate thing she can think of. She raises to her full height of four feet, steps out as far into the street as she dares, and places a tiny hand over her heart as she watches, in reverent sincerity, Old Glory pass by. Few notice the innocent gesture, those that do chuckle and remark, "How cute!" The crowd grows silent, however, as a war-hardened veteran pulls his horse to the side and halts in front of the little girl. He leans down, speaking directly to her, but loud enough the crowd can hear. "Thank you," he solemnly states, "for showing proper respect to our flag. You are the first patriot I've seen today." With that, he salutes the girl gallantly and wheels to rejoin the procession, but not before the tears in his eyes are witnesses by the crowd. No one looks at anyone, and all sit and ponder upon what they have just witnessed.

Citizens of America, does it require an office of importance or a battle on the front lines to be an important member of our blessed country? Certainly not, for even through the simple placing of the hand on a heart, many can be affected. The key is to want to be involved, to want to make a difference. And still, wanting to make a difference is not enough, we must do all we can to put that want into effect. A common belief in our society says "faith without works is nothing", is this not so in the case of desire without action? Yet, I cannot make you take action . . . but I can lead by example. I am studying our form of government, and developing opinions and values of my own. I am getting involved wherever I can in organizations that will better my political knowledge. I am developing talents for effective public speaking and persuasive writing in order to make my "voice" understandable and easily heard. I am dedicating my life to my country, and though I may not die for the freedom of my country, I can live for the betterment of our democracy. I am a youth in America. I am the future of our country. My actions today will determine the conditions of tomorrow.

Everyday, I enjoy so many blessings that come with living in this country. I can put gas in my car and drive to a public school, where I can learn skills that will aid me in the job field later on. I have the freedom to choose my career, to marry whom I please, to have as many children as I want, and then to raise them in a society where they are encouraged to become the best they can possibly be. I can sit down to a meal at Thanksgiving, my family surrounding me, and feel safe in the security of my home, my town, and my country. The simple ability to say my prayers at night, to the God I have chosen as mine, in the manner I feel proper for me is the greatest blessing of all. Everything I have, I owe to America, and to the system so widely developed by the Fathers of this country, who were not afraid to make their voices heard. Is it asking too much to take the time out of my life to become involved in

the institution which secures my life, my liberty, and the pursuit of my happiness? I think not. And in the service of my country, I will learn to love it even more, and if the time comes to fight to preserve the freedoms of America, then I will, in the words of singer Lee Greenwood, "... Gladly stand up next to you, and defend her still today, for there (is) no doubt I love this land. God bless the U.S.A.!"

Thank you.

INTRODUCING THE DISASTER VICTIMS TAX FAIRNESS ACT

HON. BOB RILEY

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 22, 1998

Mr. RILEY. Mr. Speaker, the devastating storms that swept through Alabama and Georgia on April 8, 1998, left hundreds, if not thousands, of people's lives in shambles. Many of these families have lost every thing they own—their homes, their clothes, their life's work. Some have lost much more.

Unfortunately, they are not the only people who have been hit by severe weather. Already this year, the President has declared 21 natural disasters affecting over 350 counties nationwide. In a time of tragedy when people are trying to pick up the pieces of their lives and rebuild, the last thing they should be faced with is filing their federal income tax returns.

Fortunately, Mr. Speaker, Treasury Secretary Rubin has directed the IRS to extend the deadline to file federal tax returns for victims of the weather related disasters in 1998. This means that the IRS will not assess affected taxpayers in these areas late-filing or later-payment penalties unless they file after the new deadline. However, by law, the IRS must charge these taxpayers interest—at the current rate of 8 percent a year—on any unpaid taxes from the original due date (April 15, 1998) until the tax is paid.

In my view, charging disaster victims interest on their unpaid taxes after the IRS granted them an extension is unfair and irresponsible. It constitutes an undue hardship that should be remedied as quickly as possible. The Secretary has done the right thing by extending the filing deadline. Now, Congress must step up to the plate and do its part. For this reason, I am introducing legislation which will allow Secretary Rubin to waive any interest charged to victims of a presidentially declared natural disaster.

The Disaster Victims Tax Fairness Act will amend Section 915 of the Taxpayer Relief Act of 1997 (P.L. 105-34) to include federal disasters that occurred in 1998. It will apply only to residents of a presidentially declared federal disaster area and interest abatement will be offered solely to taxpayers who were granted a disaster related filing extension.

Mr. Speaker, in light of the tremendous emotional, physical, and financial strain placed on the victims of natural disasters, I do not believe that the federal government should add to these people's hardship by charging interest on taxes not paid by the April 15, deadline. I urge you to bring this legislation to the floor as quickly as possible so Congress can do its part in helping the victims of these natural disasters.

IN MEMORY OF MIKE HOTZ

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 22, 1998

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the memory of Mike Hotz for his years of dedication to his business and his family.

Born in Cleveland in 1919, Mr. Hotz grew up on the South Side of the city. While living through the Great Depression, he learned the trade of his father at the family-owned tavern, Hotz Cafe. Mr. Hotz graduated from Lincoln High School in 1938. Recognizing the importance of serving his country on the battlefield, Mr. Hotz entered the armed services in 1942 at the height of World War II. As a staff sergeant in the Sixth Night Fighter Squadron, he fought in the Pacific and was awarded the Asiatic Pacific Theater Ribbon for his efforts.

After the war, Mr. Hotz returned to Cleveland to own and operate Hotz Cafe. While he served drinks and prepared food, he also helped his customers through hard times, dispensing financial and personal advice. Mr. Hotz joined the Alcoholics Anonymous Association in 1966 to share this much-needed advice to struggling alcoholics. He finally retired from the tavern business in 1982 and moved to Florida. When he returned to Ohio a few years later, he worked at a funeral home and continued to enjoy being near his family.

Mr. Hotz's devotion to his family exhibits his spirited nature and his love for humanity. He is survived by his loving wife Lottie, his son Michael, his daughter Michele, four grandchildren, and many nieces and nephews.

My fellow colleagues, join me in saluting the life of Mike Hotz, a devoted father, husband, and community servant.

TRIBUTE TO RABBI JACK M.
ROSOFF

HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 22, 1998

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, on May 16, 1998, Rabbi Jack M. Rosoff of Congregation B'nai Israel in Rumson, NJ, will be honored on the occasion of his retirement after 34 years of devoted service to his congregation and his community. It is a great honor for me to join in paying tribute to this great religious leader, who has done so much to foster positive values among young people and has courageously fought against bigotry.

Since 1964, Rabbi Rosoff has led the growth of the Congregation, quadrupling its members to the present total of 600 families. He has also presided over the expansion of the religious school, which now provides education for 300 students from kindergarten through grade 12. He developed the Israel Scholarship Program, enabling all junior students to spend six weeks in Israel. Rabbi Rosoff's organizational and motivational skills in the service of good causes was evidenced by raising over \$3 million for the United Jewish Appeal and Israel Bonds through inspiring High Holy Day appeals, as well as his organizing and chairing the first Madison Square Garden rally for Soviet Jewry. He led the annual

Walk for Israel, involving many synagogues in the Shore Area, and he led moving Holocaust Memorial Day Services every year.

Rabbi Rosoff has been devoted to every aspect of his service to the Congregation, officiating outstandingly at life's joyous events—Bar and Bat Mitzvahs, weddings and brides—as well as counseling families and individuals a times of sickness, stress and bereavement. He organized and led the Rabbi's Bible Study and other Adult Education activities, and every week, through his inspiring sermons, he urged the members of his Congregation to join him in confronting the most serious issues.

Rabbi Jack Rosoff bravely confronted discrimination everywhere he found it. When B'nai Israel, and a nearby Catholic church, were desecrated by vandals, he organized and led the response by more than 25 houses of worship in the Greater Red Bank religious community. He served as a strong influence in securing equal rights for women in all religious observances, and was a key figure in securing acceptance of women as rabbis in the Conservative movement.

Mr. Speaker, Rabbi Rosoff's list of associations, tributes and awards is a long one. Among his leadership positions were First President of the Shore Area Board of Conservative and Reform Rabbis, President of the New Jersey Rabbinical Assembly of United Synagogue and Rabbinical Assembly Representative to the American Conference on Soviet Jewry. He has served on the Board of Directors of Riverview Medical Center, Board of Directors of the Monmouth County Mental Health Association, where he chaired the Suicide Prevention Committee, Board of Directors of the Monmouth County Day Care Center, Board of Trustees of the Monmouth County Action Program and a member of the Planned Parenthood of Monmouth County Clergy Advisory Council. The Rabbi was Founder/Director of the Pastoral Counseling Institute for Clergy at Brookdale College, was a founding member of the Greater Red Bank Interfaith Council, and supported active participation in the Lunch Break program for the needy in the Red Bank area. He received the Jerusalem City of Peace Award from Israel Bonds and the Israel Solidarity and Aliyah Laregal awards for promoting tourism to Israel.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, the Other Body was honored by Rabbi Rosoff's presence when he delivered the opening prayer at the United States Senate.

Mr. Speaker, Rabbi Rosoff has recently been battling cancer. Just as Rabbi Rosoff has prayed for so many during his years of service to Congregation B'nai Israel, our prayers are now with him. For his years of service, he has richly earned the admiration, gratitude and love of his Congregation and our entire community.

IN HONOR OF ASSUMPTION GREEK
ORTHODOX 70TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. DAVID E. BONIOR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 22, 1998

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, today I have the honor to recognize Assumption Greek Orthodox Church and Cultural Center as they celebrate their 70th Anniversary on April 5, 1998.

Father Kavadas and the members of the Parish will be joined by Archbishop Spyridon, the first American Born Archbishop, to celebrate this historical event.

Throughout the past seventy years, the members of Assumption Greek Orthodox Church have joined together to create a strong spiritual community. The leaders and founders realized that many people depend on the emotional, educational, and spiritual support they receive from their church. To see that these needs are met is a difficult yet rewarding endeavor. I commend the church for all their efforts.

On Sunday, the members of Assumption Greek Orthodox will participate in a very special service. At 11:00 a.m., Archbishop Spyridon will consecrate with Holy Water and Sacred Myrrh a unique holy icon of the Virgin Mary with the Child, similar to Our Lady of Perpetual Help. This icon will be called "Our Lady of the Great Lakes," a name chosen to establish a Protectress for this area of the world.

I would like to congratulate the congregation of Assumption Greek Orthodox Church on this proud milestone—especially the pioneers who played such an important role in the early years. May the next 70 years be as fruitful as the past.

THE REAL McCOYS

HON. BOB FILNER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 22, 1998

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Speaker and Colleagues, I rise before you today to honor Michael and Patricia McCoy, two tireless advocates for the environment who recently received the National Wetlands Award for their volunteer leadership from the Environmental Law Institute.

The National Wetlands Award, also sponsored by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, the National Resources Conservation Service, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and the National Marine Fisheries Service, recognizes outstanding individuals who have demonstrated an extraordinary commitment to the conservation and restoration of the nation's wetlands.

The McCoys certainly qualify! In a region where the majority of wetlands have been lost to dredging, filling, and other activities, the McCoys' two-decades of activism to preserve and protect the Tijuana Estuary is a remarkable achievement. With their vision and boundless dedication to this cause, Mike and Pat have organized community support, educated the public about wetland resources, and shaped local policy to protect wetlands for future generations. The McCoys have enabled us to leave a living, vibrant legacy to all our children in the San Diego and Tijuana areas.

As was said in their nomination for the award, "the Tijuana River National Estuarine Research Reserve owes its existence to the McCoys. Destined to become a marina in the 1970s, this 2,500-acre reserve now includes a U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Refuge for Endangered Species, Border Field State Park, an outdoor research lab, and a visitor center that highlights the estuary's wildlife."

In 1979, the McCoys founded the Southwest Wetlands Interpretive Association, dedicated to the protection and acquisition of wetlands and to public education. The Association's volunteers today help staff the Tijuana Estuary Visitor Center. The McCoys, the Association and its subsidiary, the Friends of South Bay Wildlife, are currently working to establish about 2,400 acres of salt ponds and wetlands as a National Wildlife Refuge in San Diego Bay.

Mike and Pat's activities involving the Tijuana Estuary and south San Diego wetlands are too numerous to list, but they include Pat McCoy's supervision, as a volunteer, of the construction of a tidal restoration channel and a U.S. Navy mitigation project to remove concrete from the Estuary. Mike's strong research background is instrumental in strengthening linkages with local universities and creating a unique partnership with San Diego State University resulting in the Estuary being a field station of the university. They have served on or helped to create almost every committee or board that guides the Estuary's fate.

From 1983 to 1993, the McCoys helped build a novel wastewater treatment and recovery system in Tijuana, Mexico to treat raw sewage that would otherwise flow north into the Tijuana Estuary. This project became a model for alternative treatment demonstrating water reuse in desert climates and developing countries.

I know that Mike and Pat McCoy believe that a thriving wetland is the only reward and testament to their efforts that is needed. Their volunteer work, however, goes so far above and beyond the call of duty, that it is past time to recognize the McCoys with this impressive national award. I want to thank these dedicated visionaries on behalf of all of the people of San Diego County and beyond who will appreciate the beauty of these wetlands. These are the real McCoys!

CERTIFICATION, AS SEEN FROM THE BORDER

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 22, 1998

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I commend to my colleagues' attention the excellent article written by our colleague from Texas, SILVESTRE REYES. We all have something to learn from Mr. REYES—a Border Patrol Agent of 26 years, including 11 years as a Sector chief in McAllen and El Paso.

[From the Home Index Search Archives, Washington Post, Apr. 20, 1998]

AN ALLY IN THE WAR ON DRUGS

(By Silvestre Reyes)

I live on our nation's border with Mexico. I have firsthand knowledge and experience of our nation's "war on drugs." I spent more than 26 years of my life on the front line of that "war" as a Border Patrol agent, enforcing our nation's immigration and narcotics laws. For 11 of those years, I was the Border Patrol sector chief in McAllen, Tex., and El Paso.

The most important lesson I learned while working on the border is that to be success-

ful in our fight against drug trafficking, we must help Mexico reform its police apparatus as well as its legal and judicial systems. If the United States and Mexico are to stop drug smuggling, we must cooperate and work in an environment of mutual understanding. Because about 60 percent of the cocaine on the streets of the United States passes through Mexico, its cooperation is vital to any counter-drug effort. Merely criticizing Mexico achieves nothing.

The United States consumes more than \$5 billion a year in illegal drugs. We should own up to our responsibility and stop trying to blame others. Indeed, a recent survey found that 46 percent of Americans believe that Americans are responsible for the problem of illegal drugs in the United States. Interestingly, 50 percent of those same Americans believe that certification should be made tougher. They believe that we as a country are responsible for creating the demand, but we need to punish foreign nations for our problems. We should not continue to use the certification process as a forum to vent the frustrations we as a nation feel about the devastating impact of drugs on our communities.

The Mexican government bristles at the annual certification process, viewing it as an affront to their nation and an infringement on their sovereignty. The Mexican ambassador to the United States, Jesus Reyes-Heroles, refers to the certification process as "the most stressful period each year in the relationship between the two nations. This stress does not, in our view, enhance the cooperation essential to defeat this mutual scourge."

Our nation shares a 2,000-mile border with Mexico, but we along the border share more than that with our neighbors to the south. Not only have our economies long been interdependent, but our cultures also are tied by more than 400 years of history.

Since the implementation of NAFTA in 1993, communities on both sides of the border have become an integral part of the hemispheric trade success of North America with Latin America. American exports to Mexico increased by 126 percent from 1990 to 1996. The trade pact not only makes economic sense, it is also a logical evolution of international trade and commerce. It is a vibrant success story in the making, but it can be jeopardized by the process of certification and the contentious issues associated with it each year.

Mexico's efforts in this "war on drugs" are notable and should not be overlooked. In the past year, Mexico has enacted money-laundering legislation and created new investigative units to help root out official corruption. The Mexicans also have begun to rebuild their anti-drug institutions under the leadership of Attorney General Jorge Madrazo.

The Mexican government also has improved its efforts relating to extradition and has signed a bilateral extradition protocol. Mexico City already has approved the extradition of 27 fugitives from U.S. justice. Of the 27, 13 fugitives were extradited (seven for drug crimes) while the remaining 14 have appealed their extraditions.

We must continue to build on this kind of progress. The United States policy of judging the drug-fighting efforts of other countries is counterproductive and must be changed if we are to have any real impact on international drug trafficking. We must develop a process in which we engage our partners through cooperation rather than confrontation.

The writer, a Democrat, is a U.S. Representative from Texas.

IN MEMORY OF MARGARET
MCCAFFERY

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 22, 1998

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a truly memorable Cleveland woman. Margaret McCaffery, a member of Cleveland city council for twenty-eight years, represented her community with strong dedication and service.

Margaret was born in Vancouver, British Columbia and later moved to Washington state. While a teenager, Margaret was a vaudeville dancer and met her husband, James "Mickey" McCaffery, on tour in 1924. She raised five children through the tough times of the Thirties and Forties. James McCaffery died in July 1947 after taking out petitions to run for the Cleveland city council seat he had formerly held. Margaret took on a great burden and ran for the seat in his place. Her successful election the following fall gave her the seat that she would represent for the next sixteen years.

After her seat was eliminated as a result of redistricting, Margaret moved to the near West Side and was again elected to council. Throughout her twenty-eight years on the council, Margaret chaired numerous committees and represented her ward well. She received many awards and was recognized by President John F. Kennedy as one of the most influential women politicians in the country.

I had the pleasure of serving with Margaret on the Cleveland city council. I treasure our thirty-year friendship and always admired her unique ability to balance strength and gentleness, which is what made her such an effective council member. She is survived by two sons, two daughters, ten grandchildren, and seven great-grandchildren. Margaret will be greatly missed by all who knew her.

My fellow colleagues, join with me in honoring Mrs. Margaret McCaffery.

**BOB PATZER: TWO DECADES OF
OUTSTANDING SERVICE**

HON. JAMES A. BARCIA

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 22, 1998

Mr. BARCIA. Mr. Speaker, if you want a job done right, hire a professional. For the past twenty years, Associated Underground Contractors, Inc., has done exactly that, having had Bob Patzer as its Assistant Executive Director from December, 1977, until he became the Executive Director in December of 1987. He was recently honored for his twenty years of outstanding service, an honor that he has most certainly earned.

Bob Patzer understands project construction from beginning to end. He worked as a summer construction worker after his graduation from high school and as his way of earning his college degree at Michigan State University. Following graduation, he worked for Bennis & Son, Flintkote Corporation, Mayo Company, and finally Alexander & Alexander. Having

worked with sales, supplies, bid developments, field responsibilities, and as an account executive, Bob had truly learned every phase of the business.

With his experience and talent, it was only natural that he should be selected by Associated Underground Contractors, Inc. This association provides a variety of assistance with labor, legal, communication, legislative and safety matters. It provides education and training programs, legislative ombudsmanship, and information programs that are essential for companies in today's complex age. Bob Patzer has worked with and developed many of these programs, and because of his efforts, many of us regularly rely on AUC for information that is credible, timely, and effective.

Bob has been credited with the successful passage of several important legislative proposals in the State of Michigan. I know his knowledge and influence have helped to play a significant role on matters that have come before us here as well. We can design a program, initiate an effort, or espouse a dream. But none of these worthwhile activities bear fruit until they have been designed and built by professionals like Bob Patzer.

With the support that Bob has had from his wife, Linda, and his children, Tiffany and Shane, Bob has had a successful professional life sustained and encouraged by a wonderful family. They also deserve to be thanked and congratulated for the support they have offered to Bob during his career.

Mr. Speaker, I urge you and all of our colleagues to join me in congratulating Bob Patzer on his 20th anniversary with Associated Underground Contractors, Inc., and wishing him many more years filled with at least an equal amount of success.

**THE LAST FLIGHT MISSION OF
THE FIRST JET AIRCRAFT DES-
IGNATED AIR FORCE ONE**

HON. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 22, 1998

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, on March 26 of President Clinton's historic voyage to Africa, the first aircraft designated as Air Force One flew its last mission. Vice President GORE signed it into retirement as of April 1, but not before the first Air Force One carried Members of Congress who accompanied President Clinton to South Africa.

Mr. Speaker, I was one of those Members who joined the President on this trip. The importance of his travel to Africa and the significance of being aboard the aircraft were very relevant to me. It was this Air Force One that transported President John F. Kennedy's body from Dallas to Washington after his assassination in 1963.

Mr. Speaker, representing Dallas, I am reminded of that fateful day by driving through the streets, parades, and other activities along the grassy knoll area. However, being on board the plane that carried President Kennedy's body made those remembrances much more special. The first Air Force One represented a tragic end for our country, but also a new beginning. The plane was the site of

President Lyndon Johnson's swearing-in as the 36th President prior to that flight.

In 1962, the Government purchased and deployed the aircraft that carried President Richard Nixon on his trips to China and Russia in 1962. Air Force One continued historic and important flights, serving eight Presidents.

Mr. Speaker, this exclusive aircraft symbolizes service to the President as he and other passengers travel throughout the world to promote peace and democracy in other countries. The first Air Force One began, and now ends successfully in that purpose. One great example of that purpose was the ribbon-cutting ceremony celebrating the 1-year inauguration of the Ron Brown Commercial Center in South Africa, named after the late Commerce Secretary.

The center was an impressive testimony to his mission of promoting democracy and economic opportunities in developing countries. Of course, the ceremony was one of many important and memorable visits what would not have been possible without Air Force One and its staff. On behalf of the United States delegation to Africa that traveled aboard the aircraft, I would like to express how honored we were to fly on its last voyage.

Mr. Speaker, the plane will be on display at the U.S. Air Force Museum at the Wright-Patterson Air Force Base outside of Dayton, OH. As many Americans view this plane, I hope that they will do it service by not forgetting its missions and its significance to our country. As a recent passenger, I know that I will not forget the first Air Force One.

For the RECORD, Mr. Speaker, I would like to document the United States delegation to South Africa who flew aboard the original Air Force One during its last flight:

Representative John Conyers; Rep. Corrine Brown; Rep. Juanita Millender-McDonald; Paul A. Allaire, Chairman/CEO, Xerox Corporation; Alma Arrington Brown, Chair, Ronald H. Brown Foundation; Ronald Burkle, Managing Partner, Yucaipa Companies; Melvin Clark, Jr., President/CEO, Metroplex Corporation; Dr. Ramona H. Edelin, President/CEO, National Urban Coalition, Interim Exec. Director, Congressional Black Caucus Foundation, Inc.; Rep. Amory Houghton; Rep. Shelia Jackson-Lee; Rep. Harold Ford, Jr.; Honorable Dennis Archer, Mayor, City of Detroit; Rev. Dr. Joan Brown-Campbell, General Secretary, National Council of Churches of Christ in the USA; Dr. Emma C. Chappell, Founder, Chairman & CEO, United Bank of Philadelphia; Ronald Dellums, Former Member of Congress, Healthcare International Management Company; and Ernest Green, Chairman, African Development Foundation.

Bishop Frederick Calhoun James, Former Bishop, 2nd Episcopal District, African Methodist Episcopal Church; Kase Lawal, Chairman, President/CEO, Camac Holdings, Inc.; Kweisi Mfume, President & CEO, NAACP; Ilyasha Shabazz, Director of Public Affairs & Special Events, Office of Honorable Mayor Ernest Davis; John Sweeney, President, AFL-CIO; The Honorable Wellington Webb, Mayor of Denver, Colorado; Robert Johnson, Founder, Chairman & CEO, Black Entertainment Television, Inc.; C. Payne Lucas, President, Africare, Ernest S. Micek, Chairman & CEO, Cargill, Inc.; Lottie Shackelford, Board Member, OPIC; Maurice Templesman, Leon Templesman & Son; and Carol Willis, Director of Community Services, Democratic National Committee.

TRIBUTE TO RABBI CHAIM
SEIDLER-FELLER

HON. HENRY A. WAXMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 22, 1998

Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing Rabbi Chaim Seidler-Feller for his tremendous contributions as Director of Hillel Council at UCLA for more than two decades.

Hillel provides meaningful service to UCLA students by offering them an opportunity to experience Jewish life and ritual away from home. Many students come to Hillel to continue to practice in the Jewish faith, while others are introduced to the traditions of the faith at Hillel.

Rabbi Seidler-Feller has created and introduced many new and innovative programs at Hillel designed to embrace the diverse cross-section of the student population. For example, he has sponsored conferences and seminars that explore the unique relationship between African-American and Jewish students.

In addition to his remarkable contributions to Hillel, Rabbi Seidler-Feller has been actively involved as a teacher and lecturer at UCLA, Hebrew Union College, and the University of Judaism. We owe Rabbi Seidler-Feller a debt of gratitude for his vision, his devotion, and his support of this vital UCLA institution.

I am delighted to bring Rabbi Seidler-Feller's tireless and selfless work to the attention of my colleagues and ask you to join me in saluting him for his many important contributions.

IN HONOR OF THE FIFTIETH ANNI-
VERSARY OF THE BAY VILLAGE
LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 22, 1998

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a truly remarkable organization dedicated to promoting informed and active citizen participation in government. For the last fifty years, the Bay Village, Ohio chapter of the League of Women Voters has educated the citizens of Bay Village in each citizen's political responsibility. This organization effectively serves Bay Village in the arena of citizenship and public activism.

Founded in 1920, the national nonpartisan League of Women Voters established itself on the principles of voter responsibility. Women had just received the right to vote, and this organization wanted to ensure that all voters would have the necessary resources to cast an educated vote. The League of Women Voters of Bay Village continued this proud tradition with the establishment of the local chapter in 1948. On the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of this chapter, the League continues to make an educated voter its first priority. By supporting citizen participation in government and influencing public policy through education and advocacy, the chapter clearly has an influence on the educated voter.

For fifty years, the League of Women Voters of Bay Village has encouraged good citizen-

ship and voter understanding of government. This organization's outstanding service to the community and to the country is commendable.

My fellow colleagues, join me in celebrating the anniversary of a patriotic organization that is dedicated to the task of informing the average voter: The League of Women Voters of Bay Village, Ohio.

IN HONOR OF RABBI JOSEPH I.
WEISS

HON. CHARLES E. SCHUMER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 22, 1998

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take a few minutes today to honor and acknowledge a shining member of our religious community for his services to the people of the Rockaway Peninsula.

I ask my colleagues today to join me in recognizing Rabbi Joseph I. Weiss on the occasion of his 85th birthday for the many ways in which he has enriched his community with his religious leadership and adventurous spirit. His sense of civic duty has not stopped with his own temple, rather driving him to make a difference throughout all of New York.

Rabbi Weiss has served as spiritual leader of the congregation at the West End Temple in Neponsit New York for forty-nine years. He is a member of the New York Board of Rabbis and is past president of both the New York Association of Reform Rabbis and the Brooklyn Association of Reform Rabbis. He also serves as the first Vice-President of the National Association of Retired Reform Rabbis.

The Rabbi has an outstanding commitment to the community beyond his temple. He is the holder of the Shofar Award for service to Jewish Scouting in recognition for his time as a Board Member of the South Shore Division of the Boy Scouts of America. Rabbi Weiss has worked diligently to promote interfaith unity and to that end he has served as a board member for the Rockaway Interfaith Clergy and has been a hard-working member of the board for the Rockaway Catholic-Jewish Relations Committee. These commitments, plus his position as the Senior Active Member of the Rockaway Rotary Club have truly made a difference in the lives of others.

Rabbi Weiss received his B.A. in 1934 from the University of Cincinnati and his Rabbinical Ordination from Hebrew Union College in 1939. During World War II he was an Army Chaplain serving in the South Pacific and was the President of the Association of Jewish Military Chaplains of the United States. Before joining the West End Temple in 1949, Rabbi Weiss led Temple Israel in Columbus, Georgia from 1947 to 1948.

At 85, the Rabbi remains very active athletically and socially. He plays tennis and golf, ice skates, and is a member of the 70 Plus Ski Club. He is also a patron of the Rockaway Music and Arts Council. He has traveled extensively throughout the world and has made many visits to Israel.

It is my honor to recognize Rabbi Joseph I. Weiss today for both his religious guidance and his exuberant service to the State of New York.

ANTITRUST

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 22, 1998

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington Report for Wednesday, April 8, 1998 into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

AN ANTITRUST REVIVAL

The Justice Department's recent decision to sue defense giant Lockheed Martin to block its proposed \$12 billion purchase of Northrop Grumman reflects a trend toward tougher enforcement of our antitrust laws. The federal government is giving closer scrutiny to mergers and consolidations in a wide range of industries, including everything from defense and health care to telephones and airlines. It is also taking a harder look at the growing dominance of firms in the high-tech field, most notably Microsoft.

This revival of antitrust reflects a sea change from the 1980s, when deregulation and free markets were emphasized. Back then, antitrust was viewed as government meddling in the operation of free markets, and was rarely enforced. Antitrust regulators continue to approve most of the mergers then investigate, but the fact that they are investigating many more proposed mergers and, in certain cases, suing to block them is a notable development.

Purpose and enforcement: Antitrust law has its origins in the Progressive Era of the late 19th Century. The landmark laws of the time, the Sherman Act of 1890 and the Clayton Act of 1914, aimed at curbing the power of trusts, the large combinations of industrial interests. The Sherman Act bars combinations which unreasonably restrain trade. The clearest example of a violation would be competitors in a given industry agreeing to fix prices. The Act also prohibits a dominant firm in a given market from acting to monopolize commerce in that market. The Clayton Act forbids mergers which have the effect of substantially lessening competition or creating a monopoly. What precisely these vaguely-worded statutes require has been left to the courts and regulators to decide over the years.

Antitrust law has two primary objectives. First, it seeks to promote vigorous competition in the U.S. economy. Competition is desirable because it tends to keep costs and prices lower, encourage the efficient allocation of economic resources, and provide for innovation and consumer choice. The presumption of antitrust law is that the normal operation of the free markets will foster competition. Government will only step in where there is evidence of anti-competitive conduct. Second, antitrust law aims to limit the concentration of corporate power. The concern in the Progressive Era was that the large corporate trusts threatened to trample individual liberties, and that suspicion of big business persists.

Antitrust enforcement has waxed and waned over the years. While regulators brought some high-profile cases, including the one that broke up Standard Oil in 1911, enforcement in the early years was lax. The Great Depression ushered in a period of tougher enforcement as the American public demanded stricter regulation of corporations the pendulum swung back the other way in the 1980s, reflecting the Reagan Administration's preference for free markets. Antitrust enforcement is shifting again. The prevailing view today is that free markets work, but don't work perfectly and government intervention may be necessary to prevent overreaching by powerful market players.

The problem of mergers: The spate of mergers in the last five years has raised concerns, particularly about competition in industries where there are fewer and fewer competitors. The proposed Lockheed-Northrop deal, for example, would have limited competition in government contracts for key weapons systems, including airborne radar, missile warning systems, and military aircraft production. Likewise, the government successfully blocked the proposed merger of Staples and Office Depot because the merger would have effectively eliminated competition for certain office supplies in certain geographic markets.

Antitrust enforcement will often involve a fact-intensive weighing of the competitive costs and benefits of a proposed merger. Companies involved in the merger may argue, for example, that the merger improves economic efficiency by cutting overcapacity in the industry as well as overhead costs, or that the merger is needed to keep pace with overseas competition. Regulators will, in turn, try to assess how the proposed merger affects choice and price for the consumer, whether the consumer is the U.S. government, a small businessperson, or a private citizen. Regulators rarely block mergers outright, but rather seek to work with the parties to limit anti-competitive effects.

The problem of monopoly: Monopolization is a related concern for antitrust regulators, as demonstrated most recently by the Justice Department's battle with Microsoft, the computer software giant. Antitrust law has never been construed to say that merely because a firm is dominant it is engaging in illegal monopolistic conduct. If a firm dominates a market because of superior skill or energy, antitrust steps aside. If, however, a firm engages in unreasonably exclusionary or anticompetitive activities to stay on top, that kind of behavior will be challenged. The rationale is that monopolies tend to stifle innovation, which in the long run hurts the economy and the consumer.

Our new high-tech economy presents a difficult challenge for antitrust. On the one hand, high-tech companies like Microsoft have been on the cutting edge of innovation, transforming our economy, generating jobs and wealth, and boosting our competitiveness in the global marketplace. On the other hand, high-tech companies, particularly those that enjoy a dominant market position, may have opportunities to exploit consumers and crush potential rivals. The concern in the Microsoft case, for example, was that the company was using its dominance in the computer software industry to squeeze out competitors in the market for Internet software.

Government regulators have tried to strike a balanced approach in this area. They recognize that the high-tech industry is different—that companies must constantly innovate to stay ahead of their competitors and that government does not want to interfere with this beneficial process. They reason, nonetheless, that the high-tech sector is not immune to the risks associated with monopolies, and will take steps to ensure that companies play by the rules.

Conclusion: I accept the need for antitrust enforcement. After all, the economy is in the midst of an unprecedented wave of mergers. Antitrust authorities should review the competitive effects of proposed mergers, provided such reviews are based on facts and careful market analysis, not ideology. The government must be careful not to do more harm than good. Free markets may sometimes fail, but it does not follow that government can make things better.

TRIBUTE TO NATHAN SHAPELL

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 22, 1998

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, on Thursday of this week, representatives of the Congress, the Administration, and the Supreme Court will gather in the Great Rotunda of this building for the National Civic Commemoration to remember the victims of the Holocaust. This annual national memorial service pays tribute to the six million Jews who died through senseless and systematic Nazi terror and brutality. At this somber commemoration, we will also honor those heroic American and other Allied forces who liberated the Nazi concentration camps over half a century ago.

Mr. Speaker, this past week *Fortune Magazine* (April 13, 1998) devoted several pages to an article entitled "Everything in History was Against Them," which profiles five survivors of Nazi savagery who came to the United States penniless and built fortunes here in their adopted homeland. It is significant, Mr. Speaker, that four of these five are residents of my home state of California. My dear friend Nathan Shapell of Los Angeles was one of the five that *Fortune Magazine* selected to highlight in this extraordinary article, and I want to pay tribute to him today.

Nate Shapell, like the other four singled out by *Fortune Magazine*, has a unique story, but there are common threads to these five tales of personal success. The story of the penniless immigrant who succeeds in America is a familiar theme in our nation's lore, but these stories involve a degree of courage and determination unmatched in the most inspiring of Horatio Alger's stories.

These men were, in the words of author Carol J. Loomis, "Holocaust survivors in the most rigorous sense," they "actually experienced the most awful horrors of the Holocaust, enduring a Nazi death camp or a concentration camp or one of the ghettos that were essentially holding pens for those camps."

They picked themselves up "from the very cruelest of circumstances, they traveled to America and prospered as businessmen. They did it, to borrow a phrase from Elie Wiesel, when everything in history was against them." They were teenagers or younger when World War II began. They lost six years of their youth and six years of education. "They were deprived of liberty and shorn of dignity. All lost relatives, and most lost one or both parents. Each . . . was forced to live constantly with the threat of death and the knowledge that next time he might be 'thumbed' not into a line of prisoners allowed to live, but into another line headed for the gas chambers." Through luck and the sheer will to survive, these were some of the very fortunate who lived to tell the story of that horror.

The second part of their stories is also similar—a variant of the American dream. These courageous men came to the United States with "little English and less money." Despite their lack of friends and mentors, they found the drive to succeed. As Loomis notes, "many millions who were unencumbered by the heavy, exhausting baggage of the Holocaust had the same opportunities and never reached out to seize them as these men did." Their

success in view of the immense obstacles that impeded their path makes their stories all the more remarkable.

One other element that is also common to these five outstanding business leaders—they are "Founders" of the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum here in Washington, D.C. They have shown a strong commitment to remembering the brutal horrors of the Holocaust, paying honor to its victims, and working to prevent the repetition of this vicious inhumanity.

Mr. Speaker, Nathan Shapell is one of the five Holocaust survivors and leading American entrepreneurs highlighted in this article. Nate is the Chairman of Shapell Industries in Los Angeles. As we here in the Congress mark the annual Days of Remembrance in honor of the victims of Nazi terror, I ask that the profile of Nate Shapell from *Fortune Magazine* be placed in the RECORD.

[From *Fortune*, April 13, 1998]

NATHAN SHAPELL—CHAIRMAN, SHAPELL INDUSTRIES

Nathan Shapell's history illustrates two truths about the Holocaust. First, by sharp and courageous use of his wits, a Jew could often greatly improve his chances of surviving. Second, in the end he practically always needed luck as well.

Now 76, Shapell (originally named Schapelski) was the youngest of five children in a family that lived in the western Poland city of Sosnowiec. After the Nazis invaded Poland, though, the father and two of his children scattered, leaving Nathan, then still in his teens, the only male in a household of four. Growing up quickly, he got decent work in the city's sanitation department and also gained the favor of certain German officials by managing to get them scarcities such as textiles and meat. For nearly three years Shapell's standing with these Germans not only kept his family safe but also allowed him repeatedly to help other Jews.

In the summer of 1942, however, Shapell's mother and hundreds of other Sosnowiec Jews were rounded up and incarcerated in a part of the city called Targowa. Frantic but able once more to tap the help of his Germans, Nathan got past Targowa's guards on the pretense that he was going in to survey the sanitation needs of the area. Making his way through crowds of desperate Jews, he finally found his mother, gave her food, and promised her help.

But he also realized that the sanitation arm band he wore might be the key to more rescues. Later that day he told the authorities that Targowa's sanitation needs were large, and secured permission to go into the area at least daily with a small crew. Over the next few days, he and his men entered just before a shift change for the guards, with each member of his crew wearing a sanitation arm band—and with a few more arm bands stuffed into Shapell's pocket. These he gave to male prisoners, who each day exited, trying to appear nonchalant, with the crews and their refuse-loaded carts. The discovery of this ruse would almost certainly have meant death for all concerned, but the guards on the new shifts never caught on.

Next Shapell focused on the huge pots of soup that were each day carried into Targowa and later taken out empty. Shapell and his men instead filled them up with small children (warned to total silence) and then boldly carried out the pots, as if they were simply helping with the day's chores. A half-dozen or so children, most thrust at the men by their parents, were rescued that way and released outside the gate. One, a small

girl of 5 or 6, looked up from the street where Shapell had set her and said, "Where shall I go?" He answered, "Child, I don't know. Run, run." As he tried to talk about that moment recently, Shapell broke down, unable to finish.

In a week of arm bands and soup pots, Shapell did not manage to rescue his mother. He finally succeeded, though, on a chaotic day in which the Germans encircled all of Targowa's Jews with a gigantic noose of rope and prepared to load them up for transport. Shapell's mother escaped because Nathan, talking his way into Targowa, found her and made her lie down on a pile of dead bodies. He then contrived to get the job of removing the bodies for disposal and got his mother to safety.

By the summer of 1943, though, the Nazis' vicious campaign to make Europe Judenrein—free of Jews—had wrenched the family apart and sent each of its members to a work camp or a concentration camp. The hellhole of Auschwitz-Birkenau was Nathan's lot, but there his youth and relative vigor got him thumbed into line of people to work, not die. He was then tattooed with the number he still wears: 134138.

In the nearly two years of captivity, hunger, and oppression that followed, he continued to be sustained by wits, guts, and a steely resolve to survive. He smuggled food out of kitchens, hid when exposure would have meant death, and got himself classified as a carpenter though he could barely drive a nail. But there was a moment near war's end, at a work site called Gintergruber, when nothing else counted but luck. One day a prisoner in his work crew escaped. When none of the other prisoners would admit to knowledge of how he'd gotten out, SS troops lined them up—some 200 men, in ranks four deep. Shapell was in the front row. The SS counted down it, ordering the fifth man to step forward, and then the next fifth man, until ten prisoners were lined up for all to see. The ten were then shot. Shapell, in the 80% of the front line that survived, went back to work.

Shapell was later moved in a forced march to a camp called Waldenburg. Freedom arrived there on May 8, 1945. No German guards came that morning to make their daily head count, and in the afternoon the camp's commandant drove out for the last time, his eyes venomous as he looked back at the prisoners watching in disbelief. The Jews then swarmed out of the camp to scavenge for food, on the way encountering Russian soldiers who were still at war, even though Germany had surrendered the day before.

The world called them "displaced persons," and in the next six years Shapell, 23 at the end of the war, became a leader in aiding homeless Jews who bore the label. His place of work was a small Bavarian town named Munchberg, where he established a model DP community. He oversaw the construction of houses and even set up a large home that took in Jewish children with no place to go. Wrote an American officer who had authority over Munchberg and knew himself fortunate to have crossed paths with this young refugee: "I heartily endorse Mr. Schapelski as an energetic, efficient, trustworthy, and most capable man."

For Nathan, Munchberg meant more than work well done. He was married there (to a Holocaust survivor) and was joined in the town by two siblings who turned out to have survived the war, Sala and David. (The remaining four members of Shapell's family are either known, or believed, to have died.) Eventually Nathan, David, and an Auschwitz friend of Nathan's who Sala married, Max Weisbrot, secured a permit to start a textile manufacturing and wholesaling business, and it did well.

So it was that when the three men make it to the U.S. in the early 1950s, they had some money. They went first to Detroit because a relative lived there. But Nathan didn't like Detroit, and they traveled in search of another landing spot, thinking that either supermarkets or homebuilding might be their future. They hit California, and for Nathan it was love at first sight. "Just the trees," he says today, "just the smell from the oranges and lemons. It was unbelievable, beautiful."

Through a Detroit connection, they met one night with a young building contractor in Los Angeles, Morley Benjamin. Knowing their English to be inadequate, the three visitors brought with them a taxi driver hired to be a translator—but he kept falling asleep. The meeting came to nothing.

Some months later, though, having picked up more English, the three went back to Benjamin, and this time they struck a deal to build houses together. The Shapell group put in \$600,000, and Morely Benjamin and a partner contributed expertise. In two suburbs of Los Angeles, Norwalk and Whittier, they built some 2,400 houses and sold them to veterans for \$10,990 each, no money down. Nathan, the leader of this band, badgered the young builder he always called "Mr. Benjamin" to teach him everything he knew about the business. Remembers Benjamin: "Nathan was constantly in my office, constantly wanting to know. Once I said to him, 'Nathan, do not come back for at least an hour.'" But Benjamin says Shapell never asked the same question twice. He was, besides, a whiz with figures.

In 1955 the parties split up, amiably. Shapell, with his relatives, formed S&S Construction and proceeded to build anew in Norwalk. He has always had a belief, he says today, that a prudent man should keep one-third of his money in cash and another one-third in good "stuff," and then if he wishes, put the other one-third at risk. But in 1955 he felt the Norwalk project required the commitment of everything he had. Out of it, though, came a small profit, enough to send S&S Construction on its way.

Since then the company now called Shapell Industries has built 64,000 houses and spread well beyond Lost Angeles. The company is known for high-quality building, for astute purchases of land, and for conservative financial behavior in an industry that tends to binge on leverage. Shapell himself dresses down from the elegant suits he wears in his office and "walks" his sites, doing hands-on quality control. He is not apt to stop those inspections soon: For three years a widower, he usually works at least six days a week and has no plans to retire.

In his business history, there is a period that caused him anguish. In 1969, when his company was doing about \$30 million in sales and \$3 million in profits, he took it public and was immediately sorry. Impatient by nature—"he has the attention span of a gnat," says an acquaintance—he could not abide dealing with securities analysts. He feels, moreover, that the homebuilding business, with its cycles, weather delays, and general ups and downs, is not well suited to a public market that craves consistency. "If you are honest and reporting exactly what happens," Shapell says, "Wall Street tells you goodbye." His company was itself a case history in volatility. In 1981, when interest rates skyrocketed, it lost nearly \$10 million on revenues that exceeded \$300 million—another period of acute anguish for Shapell. By 1983, through, the company was making \$15 million on revenues cut by a third.

So in 1984, Shapell took his creation private, buying in the 28% of the company that the public owned for \$33 million. Best money he ever spent, says Shapell: "when we'd done the deal, I felt like a million pounds had

been taken off me." It hardly ranks with the first, of course, but he calls that day his "second liberation."

EARTH DAY, 1998

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 22, 1998

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, Earth Day helps us to remember that environmental issues know no political bounds and affect all of the people, plants, and animals of the world community. It is essential that the policies our Government enacts, and the personal activities we undertake reflect our profound concern for safeguarding the Earth.

From combating global climate change to protecting threatened species to maintaining clean air and pure water standards, we have a duty to act locally and globally to protect the environment for present and our future generations.

Saving the planet may seem to be an insurmountable task, but in order for our children to have a brighter future we must commit ourselves to an environmental policy which seeks to establish a clean, safe, and productive environment.

We must not forget the air we breathe, our most precious resource. Americans can clearly see, smell, and feel the difference that pollution has made in their lives. As a strong supporter of the Clean Air Act, I understand the need for clean air standards. So too, we must not neglect our efforts to purify our water. By encouraging innovation, cooperation, and the development of new technologies for pollution reduction, these standards build upon the spirit of ingenuity that is the foundation of America's leadership in the world.

Moreover, the issue of global warming is one that affects us all. Without our intervention, global warming will find sea levels continuing to rise, an increase in heat-related deaths, increased allergic disorders, and other serious air quality programs.

By burning oil, coal, and natural gas to power our cars, heat our homes, light our cities, and through deforestation and clearing of land for agriculture, we are releasing greenhouse gases to the atmosphere more quickly than we can remove them.

Over the last century atmospheric levels of these gases have steadily climbed and are predicted to increase as global economies grow. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) estimates that global surface air temperature will increase approximately another 5 degrees in the next 100 years. The IPCC also predicts that "the balance of evidence suggest that there is a discernible human influence on global climate." With this in mind, we need to act now to protect our planet.

I invite my colleagues to join with Secretary of State, Madeleine Albright, in her pledge to announce "A full court press to encourage meaningful developing country participation in the effort to combat global climate change".

As chairman of the International Relations Committee, I understand the importance of using our leadership in the United States to assist other countries in developing and maintaining successful environmental programs. I

personally have led efforts to protect whales from commercial hunting and to protect African elephants from the deadly effect of the international ivory trade. I have also been in the forefront in bringing greater awareness to the linkages between refugees, world hunger, and national security to environmental degradation. In addition, if we do not assist in the survival of indigenous and tribal people, their wealth of traditional knowledge and their important habitats will no longer be available for the rest of mankind.

Earth Day is a successful incentive for ongoing environmental education, action, and change. Earth Day activities address worldwide environmental concerns and offer opportunities for individuals and communities to focus on their local environmental problems. As you may know, along with several of my colleagues, I introduced H.R. 1256, which was approved by Congress to authorize the purchase of Sterling Forest. Added to existing parks, this purchase created a 15,000 acre area of greenery just 40 miles north of New York City. I am pleased to state that we have also received an additional \$8.5 million funding for this important project. Along with Rep. Sue Kelly, I have requested funding for the Hudson Valley national heritage area, which would help preserve the history, culture, and traditions of our beautiful region. I am also proud to note that my 20th district of New York is home to the Lamont-Doherty Earth Observatory, one of the country's leading climate study institutions.

Earth Day is a powerful catalyst for people to make a difference toward a clean, healthy, prosperous future. We must not continue with the lax attitude that someone else will clean up after us. We need to take care of our world today. I cannot think of a better day to commit to this than today, on Earth Day. Let us salute all of the people who observe Earth Day, in all ways, large or small.

REMARKS ON THE .08 BAC
STANDARD

HON. ROBERT E. ANDREWS

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 22, 1998

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to share with my colleagues an excerpt from the newsletter of the Conneaut Cellars Winery in Conneaut Lake, Pennsylvania. It was written by Mr. Joal Wolf, who is the proprietor of the winery. I believe this text eloquently articulates the arguments against the national .08 standard.

Recently neo-prohibitionists, social Dogooders, and short-sighted legislators (all in the business to scare you and make numbers look the worst possible) started their propaganda with nastier attacks due to the lack of attention in public. These attacks are direct at drinkers in general and unfortunately not at abusers and drunk drivers. They would like to duck the new reality, punish responsible drinkers, and blackmail states and local jurisdictions by withholding state highway funds (ISTEA) for not accepting a Blood Alcohol (BAC) level of 0.8%.

Decades of government data show that the number one cause of drunk driving incidents is the alcohol abuser who drinks excessively and then drives. Yet the proposed legislation inexplicably ignores this reckless menace

and instead calls for laws that would make it illegal for a 120 lb. woman to drive after drinking two glasses of wine within two hours. According to the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, the average BAC among fatally injured drunk drivers is 0.18%, and more than 80% of these drivers have at least 0.14% BAC. Federal government statistics show a very small percentage, not enough for casual effects, of accidents are caused by people with between 0.08 to 0.10% BAC. Fewer than 1.0% of fatalities involve drinking drivers (not drunks) with BAC under 0.10%.

Drunk driving versus drinking and driving—why bother with semantics when highway carnage is at stake? The real problem is the act of driving drunk. The crime should be when your ability is truly impaired, whether it is alcohol, lack of sleep, anxiety, anger, illegal drugs, and so forth.

IN MEMORY OF THE HONORABLE
JAMES R. STRONG

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 22, 1998

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, I wish to take a moment to speak about a man of distinguished civil service and professional integrity. The Honorable James R. "Jim" Strong, former Missouri State Representative and State Senator, recently passed away at the age of 77.

A native of Marshfield, MO, and a lifelong resident of the Jefferson City, MO, area, Strong graduated from Jefferson City High School in 1939. After studying at Jefferson City Junior College, Strong served in the United States Navy and was aboard the USS Phoenix at Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941. He served in the South Pacific for the remainder of World War II.

After the war, Jim Strong became the co-founder of Strong Brothers Millwork and Lumber Company, and later co-owned other lumber companies. He also was involved in office and commercial real estate rental and was a cattle farmer for many years. He served on the Jefferson City Council from 1969 to 1972, and was elected to the Missouri House of Representatives in 1973. In 1982, Strong was elected to the Missouri Senate, and he was re-elected in 1986. He retired from public service in 1990.

In addition to his contributions as a public servant, Jim Strong participated in many community activities. He was a member and elder of the First Presbyterian Church and also held memberships or offices in the VFW Post 1003, American Legion Post 5, Pearl Harbor Survivors Association, Cole County Fair Association, Cole County Fair and Horse Show, Salvation Army Advisory Board, Jefferson City Chamber of Commerce, Jefferson City Jay Booster Club, Cole County Historical Society, Capital City Council of the Arts, Memorial Community Hospital Board of Governors, St. Mary's Health Center Advisory Board, Cole County Republican Club, Pachyderm Club, Conservation Federation of Missouri, Cole County Association for Mental Health, Cole County Volunteer Fire Department, Jefferson City United Way, Cole County Extension Service, Lions Club, Jefferson City Rotary Club, Jefferson City Jaycees, Jaycee Cole County Fair Association, Mayor's Bond Issue Advisory

Board, and Jefferson City Planning and Zoning Committee.

Jim is survived by his wife, Sue, one son, two daughters, two sisters, one brother, eight grandchildren, and two great-grandchildren.

Mr. Speaker, Jim Strong was a true gentleman, and he displayed honesty and integrity throughout his public service career. I am certain that the Members of the House will join me in paying tribute to the fine Missouri legislator.

CONGRATULATIONS TO SCOTT
JOHNSON, MICHAEL WALSH,
LINDA COLEMAN, MATTHEW
ETHEN, AND DIANE JACKSON

HON. GEORGE P. RADANOVICH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 22, 1998

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Scott Johnson, Michael Walsh, Linda Coleman, Matthew Ethen, and Diane Jackson for being honored with the 1998 Excellence In Teaching Awards. These exceptional educators were honored for their unique contributions to the betterment of education.

Scott Johnson is a third grade teacher at Fresno Unified School District's Aynesworth Elementary School. He has been teaching for eighteen years. He has also taught fourth, sixth, and second grade classes. Scott has been in charge of the reading lab, E.S.L. teaching lab, and was a resource teacher for 6 years. As a member of the Fresno Zoological Society, he has volunteered for the past eight years in various fund-raising events. He has performed with the Fresno Children's Playhouse, bringing live theater to Fresno students. He has actively worked with his church's Children's Ministry and has been listed in the California State Department of Education's List of Exemplary Language Arts Teachers.

Michael Walsh is currently a sixth grade teacher at Fresno Unified School District's Roeding Elementary School. During his career, Michael Walsh has been a teacher at Rowell Elementary School, Slater Elementary School, and on special assignment at the Discovery Center. He has also served as a Teacher/Energy Coordinator at Easterby Elementary School, Elementary Science Specialist For the Fresno Unified School District, and Assistant Energy Coordinator for the Fresno Unified School District. He has a Bachelor of Arts degree from Arizona State University and has studied at California State University, Fresno, the University of California at Berkeley and Fresno Pacific College. Michael Walsh is also the author of the work titled "Science Education."

Linda Coleman is currently teaching at Fresno Unified School District's Yosemite Middle School. During her 25 years of teaching, Linda Coleman has served as a writing consultant, a teacher of physical education, and a teacher of language arts & science. Additionally, she is a coach for both volleyball and track and field at Yosemite Middle School. She received both her Bachelor of Science degree and teaching credential from California State University, Fresno and is an active volunteer in the community. Her volunteer activities include authoring Yosemite's first technology plan, member

of the School Improvement Plan Committee, Language Arts Representative, and WASA member of the Superintendents Advisory Committee.

Matthew C. Ethen is currently a Social Studies Teacher at Fresno Unified School District's Edison High School. Matthew Ethen has an extensive Military Background. He is a Commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Army ROTC and an Adjutant to the HHD 818th Transportation Battalion, where he was responsible for the training and welfare of 50 Army Reserves. He has also served as an Executive Officer, Captain, and Operations Officer. Outside his military service, he has served as a tutor, an assistant to a university professor, and a student teacher. Other responsibilities of his have included acting as an Educational Services Assistant for the Fresno Bee and an Educational Consultant for West Publishing Company. He has taught at Edison High School since 1991. Matthew Ethen earned his Bachelor of Science Degree at St. Cloud University and his teaching credential from California State University, Fresno.

Diane Jackson is currently the Principal of Fresno Unified School District's Bullard T.A.L.E.N.T. Elementary School. During her teaching career, Diane Jackson was a Language Arts Teacher at Orcutt Junior High in Santa Maria, a Resource Specialist at Fitch Middle School of Monterey, a Reading Specialist at Seaside High School of Monterey, and an instructor at Chapman University. Her administrative experience began in 1981 when she took on the position of Curriculum Coordinator for the Monterey Peninsula Unified School District. She moved on to become Elementary Principle of Crumpton Elementary School in Monterey from 1986-1989, Elementary Principal of Indianola Elementary School in Selma from 1989-1993, and a K-8 Principal in Coarsegold, California from 1993-1996. Diane Jackson earned her Bachelor of Arts degree in English at the University of California at Santa Barbara and a Master of Arts degree from California State University, San Jose.

Mr. Speaker, it is with greater honor that I congratulate Scott Johnson, Michael Walsh, Linda Coleman, Matthew Ethen, and Diane Jackson for being recognized with the 1998 Excellence in Teaching Awards. Their devotion and care for education serves as a model for all individuals involved in education. I ask my colleagues to join me in wishing Scott Johnson, Michael Walsh, Linda Coleman, Matthew Ethen, and Diane Jackson many more years of success.

CAMPAIGN FINANCE REFORM

HON. RON KIND

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 22, 1998

Mr. KIND. Mr. Speaker, today is a great day for supporters of campaign finance reform. It appears that after long last the leadership of the House of Representatives has agreed to allow an open, honest debate on campaign finance reform. The will of the people has overtaken the reluctance of the leadership in this crucial debate.

I began delivering a daily statement on campaign finance reform after the House failed to

pass legislation by July 4th of 1997. That was the date the President challenged Congress to pass comprehensive reform. Since I began my daily statements I have received overwhelming encouragement from the people of western Wisconsin who have told me that Congress must do something about the big money in politics. I am pleased that the leadership has finally given in to the demands of a majority of the members of the House who have advocated for real campaign finance reform.

This struggle is not over yet. We have received false promises before. I will continue to remind the leadership of their promise to allow an open and fair debate until that promise is kept.

I am pleased that the base bill for debate will be H.R. 2183, the Bipartisan Campaign Integrity Act. This is a bipartisan bill, worked out among freshman members the House. The freshman bill is an honest effort to craft a bill that will take the big money out of politics and give our elections back to the people. I hope the House passes this bill.

I thank the leadership for agreeing to end their stalling tactics and allow an open honest debate on campaign finance reform.

HONORING THE BAILEY-RICHMAN VFW POST'S 50TH YEAR

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 22, 1998

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, permit me to take this opportunity to recognize the 50th anniversary of the Veterans of Foreign Wars Bailey-Richman Post No. 9588 in Monticello, New York. This VFW Post has been an invaluable asset to Sullivan County, assisting the veterans of our region and our nation as a whole.

The VFW Post No. 9588 was chartered April 4, 1948 in the memory of Erwin Richman and Ralph Bailey, both of whom lost their lives fighting for our nation in World War II. The Post, founded in the spirit of patriotism and honor, has fulfilled its legacy with dedication and hard work. It has served as a spiritual as well as a civic guide for the Sullivan County community. The Post's 28 Charter Life Members, 80 regular members, 44 Life Members and the 25 Past Commanders are all leading examples of bravery and selflessness. Their sacrifice to preserve America's principles and ethics have helped to ensure a new and promising future for all Americans.

Since 1899 the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States has fought for and protected veteran's rights. Their importance is undeniable, having assisted the concerns of Veteran's across the nation. Today, the Veterans of the Foreign Wars actively petitioned government to bring about beneficial change. The Bailey-Richman Post No. 9588 has supported the national effort as well as working with the community members to make a better life for our veterans.

In the ongoing effort to improve health care for our Veterans in the Hudson Valley Region, the V.F.W. has been indispensable. The Veterans of Foreign Wars has recognized the desperate need to improve the health care of our Veterans. Through their diligent and tireless efforts, the V.F.W. has exposed and highlighted the need for improved Veteran health care.

Mr. Speaker, I invite my colleagues to join with me in recognizing the fifty remarkable years of service of the Bailey-Richman Post No. 9588 and their contributions to our communities and our nation.

EARTH DAY

HON. DANNY K. DAVIS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 22, 1998

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, in honor of Earth Day 1998, I challenge Congress to join with me in better protecting our children's health and leaving our children a legacy of protected natural resources.

Over the last 25 years, this country has made enormous progress on environmental protection. The health of American children has improved because (1) We have made significant progress in cleaning up the air our children breathe; (2) We have made significant progress in cleaning up our lakes and rivers in which our children swim, boat and fish; and (3) We have made significant progress on cleaning up the toxic waste sites around which millions of our children live. However, we still have a long way to go in order to protect and preserve our nation's natural resources so that your children and mine can enjoy its beauty and benefits tomorrow. Thus, I believe we need to recognize that it is not a question of whether we can afford to protect the environment, rather it is a question of whether we can afford not to.

I look forward to working with my colleagues to ensure that this year's budget provides funding to Restore clean water to our communities; Accelerate and make polluters pay for toxic waste clean up; and protect our national parks, wildlife refuges, and national forests.

EARTH DAY AND ELSMERE CANYON

HON. HOWARD P. "BUCK" McKEON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 22, 1998

Mr. McKEON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to discuss a very significant environmental issue: Elsmere Canyon. I find it particularly appropriate that I am afforded the opportunity to speak today, Earth Day, on a subject that is important not just to me, but also to the community that I represent.

Let me provide a brief history on this matter, Mr. Speaker. Before coming to Congress, I had the honor of serving as the first mayor of the City of Santa Clarita, which was incorporated in 1987. While in that capacity, a situation came to my attention that galvanized our community. A solid waste disposal company had proposed building a landfill using a portion of the Angeles National Forest known as Elsmere Canyon. If approved, the largest landfill in the United States—with a capacity of 190-million tons—would have been constructed in Elsmere Canyon.

In the early 1980's Los Angeles County's population boomed. At the same time, many small landfills were closed without any alternative measure to deal with the increased

trash. As a result, Elsmere Canyon became a prime location for a new landfill to handle the country's trash. However, the choice of Elsmere Canyon had major shortcomings that were easily recognizable.

The first issue involved preserving the integrity of our National Forest System. The Angeles National Forest, which is visited by over 30 million people each year, is considered by Southern Californians to be our "Central Park". Using part of the forest for a landfill was, in my view, bad public policy. Second, the Elsmere landfill would potentially contaminate groundwater and displace endangered wildlife and plant life in the Angeles. Third, after the 1994 Northridge earthquake, whose epicenter was a mere eight miles from Elsmere Canyon, the presence of seismic activity presented additional concerns that had to be addressed.

Finally, I was deeply concerned Los Angeles County was already accepting trash from other counties in California. I cannot agree with the notion that new landfills should be built in order to accept other communities' trash.

Additionally, there are proven alternatives to landfills, such as recycling and environmentally-safe incineration programs, and we need to explore them. Instead of passing waste from one area to the next, we should investigate the potential of disposing of trash in other manners. This also would alleviate growing tensions between our communities regarding the transportation of waste.

In 1995, I was proud to introduce legislation prohibiting the Secretary of Agriculture from approving any land transfer of Elsmere Canyon for the purposes of creating a landfill. I was even prouder when this legislation was approved as part of the Omnibus Parks Act of 1996. This legislation was the result of a community coming together—environmentalists and business leaders, government representatives, and civic-minded individuals—to bring about this historic change.

Yet this fight is not over Mr. Speaker. The portion of Elsmere Canyon that is not owned by the Forest Service is still viewed by Los Angeles County as a potential site for a future landfill. As you might imagine, this would be a major blow to our community and one that I continue to work to prevent.

However, I am not here today just to speak words but to seek action. I have requested and am ultimately hopeful that Browning-Ferris Industries, which in late 1995 purchased the company that proposed the original Elsmere landfill, will donate its Elsmere parcel to the Angeles National Forest. Should this occur, the entire canyon would become part of the Angeles National Forest and would be preserved and enjoyed for future generations.

Mr. Speaker, I view Earth Day as an opportunity to remember the natural beauty and wonders that God has given us and what we can do to preserve those gifts. Elsmere Canyon truly is one of those gifts and I am proud to have done what I can to preserve this marvelous place. I am also proud of the work that my community has done to save this treasure. So as we celebrate Earth Day, I would like to take the time to remember the accomplishments of my community to make Earth a better place to live. I also would like to recall how these achievements were accomplished. Not through finger pointing or heated debate. Our community came together with a common

goal. A goal to make our community, our state, our nation, and our earth a better place.

TRIBUTE TO THE COORS BREWING COMPANY

HON. DAN SCHAEFER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 22, 1998

Mr. DAN SCHAEFER of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a great American company, one that will be celebrating its 125th anniversary next month. The success of Coors Brewing Company is a great American story. When Adolph Coors arrived in this country in 1868, he didn't speak English, but he did know how to brew a great beer.

From 1873 until today, Coors has made its reputation on the lasting values of its founder. The great American values of tradition, commitment, quality, and innovation. Those values helped Coors grow from a tiny local brewery in Golden, Colorado into a world-class competitor producing more than 20 million barrels of beer each year. Today, Coors' familiar products are sold not only across the U.S. but in 45 foreign countries as well.

Through the years, Coors has been at the forefront of responsible community involvement, and today it is recognized as a leader in corporate citizenship. That's why Business Ethics magazine recently placed Coors in the top ten of its "The 100 Best Corporate Citizens." Coors also have been cited numerous times for its outstanding record in attracting, hiring, and promoting minority Americans. It is what you would expect, given Coors record of investing hundreds of millions of dollars in economic development and other programs designed to strengthen Hispanic and African-American communities.

When you do business in Colorado, respect for the environment is, of course, a must. And Coors is a leader here too. Coors launched the aluminum recycling revolution back in 1959 when it began offering a penny for every returned can. Since 1990, the Coors Pure Water 2000 program has provided more than \$2.5 million to support more than 700 environmental programs across the nation.

One of its most noteworthy accomplishments has been in developing and promoting effective programs to discourage abuse of its products. Coors has a record of encouraging responsible consumption of its products by adults—and only adults. Over the years, millions of dollars have been devoted to community-based education and prevention programs. Coors' "21 means 21" message has been one of the elements responsible for the steady decline in underage drinking and drunk driving that we in the United States have been fortunate to see in recent years.

Coors has set the standard for responsible advertising, and has led the industry with policies to ensure that its ads encourage moderation, and are directed only to those over the age of 21.

This week, I urge my colleagues to join me in a toast to the thousands of Coors employees, those who work at Coors breweries in Colorado, Tennessee and Virginia, and at Coors distributorships in every state of the nation: Congratulations on a job well done.

EARTH DAY

HON. KAREN MCCARTHY

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 22, 1998

Ms. MCCARTHY of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, in commemorating Earth Day, I rise to pay tribute to Rachel Carson, whose courage and conviction in writing the 1962 acclaimed novel *Silent Spring* inspired a generation to action. She was the founder of the modern environmental movement, and her spirit was one of the driving forces behind the first Earth Day in April of 1970. I participated in that first Earth Day, as I have in each of them for 28 years, to demonstrate my support of the environmental gains we have made and to renew my commitment to those issues we must still resolve.

One of the most pressing issues that we are faced with today is that of global climate change, the effects of which can be seen in the unprecedented severity of climate changes ravaging the world. The global scientific community has established the seriousness of the problem through their landmark research in Antarctica.

In December of 1997 I participated in the Kyoto Round of the Global Conference on Climate Change, a process begun in 1992 at the Rio de Janeiro Earth Summit. The agreement which was reached in Kyoto outlines the important principles which need to be undertaken to slow the emission of greenhouse gases, which are the primary contributors to the warming of our climate. On this important day we recognize the challenges that we must confront as a society to assure that the earth remains a livable place for future generations. We must take advantage of new technologies and fuel alternatives to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and with these technologies assist developing nations to be environmentally responsible as they compete in the global marketplace.

Mr. Speaker, thirty-six years ago, Rachel Carson changed our thinking about the Earth. On this Earth Day, I urge my colleagues and the American people to honor her by embracing public policy which will continue to make our world a better place in which to live.

HONORING THE RETIREMENT OF COL. RICHARD MARTIN FROM THE CASTLE JOINT POWERS AUTHORITY

HON. GARY A. CONDIT

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 22, 1998

Mr. CONDIT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today with respect and appreciation to recognize one of my friends and constituents, Col. Richard D. Martin of Winton, California, in his retirement as executive director of the Castle Joint Powers Authority.

Colonel Martin, a former Wing Commander at Castle Air Force Base, has directed our successful reuse efforts from the beginning. In 7 years as director, he has led the effort which transformed Castle into one of the best examples in our Nation of successful conversion of military facilities into civilian use.

Castle Air Force Base closed in 1995. We now have more than 2,000 civilian employees with more on the way. In 1995, building after building was vacant. Now, most are leased and Castle is once again a vibrant economic machine. In 1995, no environmental remediation plan existed. Now, we are well on our way for restoring Castle to full public use. In 3 short years, we have turned the corner and we did it in large part because Colonel Martin was at the helm.

What could easily have become a drain on scarce public resources has instead become one of our region's greatest economic assets. More than any one other person, Dick Martin was responsible for this outcome.

He demonstrated leadership, vision, tenacity, creativity, professionalism and loyalty throughout his tenure as director while facing incredible odds and challenges unique to transforming a military installation into one of the Department of Defense's base reuse success stories.

Our community owes him a great debt of gratitude. I ask that my colleagues in the House of Representatives rise in tribute to Dick Martin for what can only be described as an outstanding performance above and beyond the call of duty.

PRaising THE VOLUNTEERS OF
RADIO VISION, FOR 18 YEARS OF
DEDICATION

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 22, 1998

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, it is my distinct pleasure to report that on Saturday, April 25, 1998, Radio Vision, of Orange County, N.Y. will cover its 18th annual Volunteer Recognition Day. Radio Vision is a closed circuit service for the blind and sight impaired of the Mid-Hudson region of South Eastern, N.Y. This radio service, for over 600 blind and visually handicapped listeners, provides its clients with news, novels, community happenings such as local sales and events, and a myriad of other informational and intellectually stimulating programming—all fully manned by volunteers.

Radio Vision offers invaluable aid to the blind. We often take for granted what a convenience it is to be able to watch the TV, or open the newspaper, to learn about the outside world around us. This is not an option for the blind or visually handicapped. Radio Vision offers the ability to learn about our environment just by turning on their radio. Radio Vision's purpose is to help the visually handicapped by specifically tailoring information in a unique format beneficial to them. Local and national news, shopping hints, new literature—and other sources of entertainment and information—are all made available to the sight impaired by Radio Vision through their radio.

Radio Vision has been a continual success for the past 18 years due to the diligent work and dedication of our volunteers. I am pleased to commend the over 105 volunteers who have given so much, of their time, their hearts, and their voices, in order to benefit others who need assistance. It is a truly selfless act and their efforts have greatly enriched the lives of many sight impaired people.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased that I am given the opportunity once again this year to high-

light the worthy deeds by the people of Radio Vision. I invite my colleagues to join with me in offering praise and thanks to these hard working volunteers. I offer Radio Vision my fondest thanks and best wishes for many more great years of making a difference.

TRIBUTE TO FLUHRER BAKERIES

HON. FRANK RIGGS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 22, 1998

Mr. RIGGS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to pay tribute to a Northern California Institution at its 100th Anniversary: Fluhrer Bakeries, Inc.

Fluhrer Bakeries, the largest wholesale bakery north of San Francisco and south of Eugene, Oregon, is located in California's First Congressional District behind the "Redwood Curtain," in the City of Eureka. Eureka is 265 miles north of San Francisco, California, and 100 miles south of the Oregon border. Its market area includes: Humboldt, Del Norte, Mendocino, Shasta, Trinity, Tehama, Siskiyou, Butte, Sutter counties in California, and Curry County in Southern Oregon.

Fluhrer bakes daily a full range of pan breads, hearth breads, rolls and buns. The company serves the retail trade, and also carries a full line of restaurant and institutional products.

Fluhrer Bakeries started out as Log Cabin Bakery in 1898. It was located at 621 5th Street, Eureka, California and was owned by Ira S. Mulford. The 1898 Eureka City Directory also lists the same address as his place of residence.

Log Cabin Bakery, under the direction of Arthur Hunting, was incorporated on February 15th, 1923. At one point, Log Cabin Bakery suffered a disastrous fire that demolished the bakery. They were able to continue baking through the generosity of the Casagrande Family, owners of the Humboldt Bakery. They were also able to bake at the Roma Bakery (later the Butternut Bakery) owned by the Pinochi Family.

Log Cabin Bakery moved into the present site in the early 1930's. This site was originally built to house a creamery.

On August 19, 1939, William "Heine" Fluhrer and his wife Margaret sold 6/10 interest in Fluhrer's Log Cabin Bakery to F.A. Schoenlen, W.T. Molloy, and Grover Hillman for the sum of \$33,786.82. It was incorporated as Fluhrer Bakeries, Inc. Lucien "Dick" Koenig was brought in from Klamath Falls, as General Manager of the Eureka facility in 1937. Fluhrer Bakeries, Inc., at the time, consisted of a chain of bakeries including locations in Medford, Klamath Falls, Salem, Portland, Roseburg, Grants Pass, and Walla Walla, Washington.

On August 22, 1948, William "Heine" Fluhrer, along with three other State of Oregon Republican Party leaders, was killed in an airplane crash. The Eureka facility was eventually purchased by a group of investors led by Lucien "Dick" Koenig, the General Manager.

The Butternut (Roma) Bakery in Eureka was purchased by Fluhrer Bakeries, Inc. from the Pinochi Family on April 6th, 1955 for the sum of Ten (\$10.00) and "other valuable consider-

ations." The Butternut, Roma, and Logger Loaf brands as well as the routes, and employees were incorporated into the Fluhrer system.

The Koenig family operated the bakery until 1973, and during their tenure instituted a number of improvements including the shipping building that was completed in 1962. Fluhrer Bakeries started the move to automation in the 1960's with the installation of a "state-of-the-art" Baker-Perkins Model 970 Single Lap Oven at the cost of \$75,000. Further improvements included cooling conveyors, and other efficient machinery. Fluhrer Bakeries, Inc. was one of the first bakeries to use poly bags; now the industry standard.

As the result of a labor strike that closed down the bakery for 6 months, Fluhrer Bakeries, Inc. was sold to a partnership including Robert A. Dunaway and Darrel Norberry in 1973. Mr. Dunaway, a local attorney, gradually bought out his other partners and presided over the company until his death in 1989. The heirs of Mr. Dunaway sold the assets of the bakery to an investment group in August of 1990.

The current President of Fluhrer Bakeries, Inc. is Mr. Kerry R. Glavich who is a 4th generation Humboldt County native and a 1971 graduate of Eureka High School. Mr. Glavich started at an entry-level position in the production department and has worked for Fluhrer Bakeries, Inc. since 1974.

The Director of Sales and Marketing is Bert Cortez. Bert went through the local school system graduating from Arcata High School in 1976. He has worked for Fluhrer Bakeries, Inc. since 1991 after a 17-year career in the local supermarket business.

Alan Hillyard is the Bakery Operations Manager. He graduated from Del Norte High School in Crescent City in 1971. He has been with Fluhrer Bakeries, Inc. since 1985, starting at an entry-level position and working his way into his present position.

Linda A. Graham serves as the Financial Services Manager. She is a 1976 graduate (Summa Cum Laude) from St. Louis University with a B.S. Degree in Accounting. She has held CPA licenses in the States of Missouri, Washington, and Oregon. She joined Fluhrer Bakeries, Inc. in 1995.

Mr. Speaker, Fluhrer Bakeries is an American success story. Starting out as a small business operated out of a home, it has grown to become a well-respected regional company. As the company enters its second century, I wish it and all its employees continued success.

IN RECOGNITION OF RAY AND PAT
MURPHY

HON. LUIS V. GUTIERREZ

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 22, 1998

Mr. GUTIERREZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize my constituents Ray and Pat Murphy, a very active couple in my community who are celebrating their well-deserved retirement this Saturday, April 25, 1998 at Nativity of Our Lord Church Hall in Chicago.

Decades of dedication and hard work characterize the lives of Ray and Pat Murphy. The mother of two children, John and Margaret,

Pat Murphy is the true example of a hard-working wife and mother. In addition to her work as a volunteer in many political elections and her tireless support of causes that she strongly believes in, Pat also worked for more than 38 years with NAPA-Genuine Parts Company until her retirement three weeks ago, on April 3, 1998.

Ray Murphy deserves recognition for his hard work and dedication to our community. After working for the railroad, the Standard Unit Parts Company, the Checker Cab Company and the City of Chicago, Ray began a 22-year career with the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Cook County that ended on November 19, 1992. Only a month later, Ray took on yet another challenge and started working at the Cook County Sheriff's office, where he stayed until his retirement on February 27, 1998. In addition to his professional accomplishments, Ray is also the President of the Hamburg Athletic Association and is a member of the Irish Fellowship.

Mr. Speaker, it is people like Pat and Ray, hard-working and dedicated community members who make a difference in our lives and constitute the backbone of our society. Their strong family values and commitment to hard work and honest living is what this great country is all about. Their legacy is celebrated today and will certainly continue on with their children John and Margaret and their grandchildren Dennis, Amanda and Patricia.

Today I salute them and their wonderful contributions to their community in the city of Chicago and wish them continued happiness, health and success in their future endeavors. May they continue to pursue their love for travel and embark on many exciting and safe trips to their favorite destinations.

COMMEMORATION OF THE 83RD
ANNIVERSARY OF THE ARME-
NIAN GENOCIDE

HON. STEPHEN HORN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 22, 1998

Mr. HORN. Mr. Speaker, as we near the dawn of a new millennium, many people have begun reviewing the events of the past 1,000 years. In the year 1000, Europe was only just beginning to rise from the Dark Ages, but the advances of the Enlightenment were still centuries away. Life was still brutish and short, marked by random violence and terrible scourges. We like to look at history and see a steady improvement in the condition of mankind. We would prefer to believe that humanity today bears little resemblance to the near-barbarism that marked the last millennial change.

Sadly, as we narrow our focus and look back at the 20th Century, we see that many of the horrors that marked the 10th and 11th Centuries still exist in our world. This century has seen horrors on a scale that even the cruelest leaders of the beginning of this millennium could not have imagined. Tens of millions of people have been savagely murdered in this century. It is more disheartening that many in the present day continue to hide or diminish events of sheer terror.

In our lifetime, we have seen the genocide of Stalin, of Mao, of Hitler, of Pol Pot, and a large number of less known despots.

While the term genocide did not come into common use until after the Nazi-run Holocaust against the Jews, the practice is rooted in the efforts of the Turks to destroy the Armenian people 83 years ago. At that time, the Ottoman Empire began a movement that would ultimately kill more than 1.5 million Armenians and leave deep scars upon those who survived—scars that continue to exist today.

What is so disheartening is that not only did this travesty occur, but today the effort to cover up or diminish this awful event continues. Mankind is capable of forgiveness, but it requires an acknowledgment by the guilty party of that guilt and a desire for contrition. Unfortunately, the Government of Turkey wants to escape its guilt by blaming the Ottomans and has made no effort at contrition. This stands in stark contrast to Germany, which could have tried to shirk its guilt by blaming the Third Reich. It did not. It accepted responsibility for the truth. Turkey should do the same.

Turkey not only denies responsibility for its past action, but has continued efforts to cause hardship in Armenia by blocking U.S. assistance from reaching Armenia and generally trying to obstruct closer relations between the United States and Armenia. Turkey is our ally and has helped further U.S. and European security. It would be unfair to leave this unacknowledged, but it would also be unfair to ignore a serious issue that does affect our mutual relations. By accepting its responsibility, Turkey can help show that while horrible events still take place, mankind has advanced to the point that we acknowledge and atone for such awful actions.

Mr. Speaker, I want to extend my appreciation to the Members of this body who have done so much to prevent the world from forgetting the atrocities of 83 years ago, and to the many Armenian-American organizations throughout the nation—and in particular in California—for their good work on behalf of the Armenian-American community and to foster close ties between the United States of America and Armenia.

THE STATE CHILDREN'S HEALTH
INSURANCE PROGRAM INTEG-
RITY ACT OF 1998

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 22, 1998

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join today with my California colleagues, Representatives HENRY WAXMAN, GEORGE MILLER, ROBERT MATSUI, ANNA ESHOO and TOM LANTOS; and with Representative SHERROD BROWN, the ranking Democrat on the Commerce Health and Environment Subcommittee, to introduce the State Children's Health Insurance Program Integrity Act of 1998.

This legislation is simply a technical correction to the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) legislation passed by Congress last year—but it is an important technical correction. The bill would protect the integrity of state CHIP programs by eliminating the potential for direct conflict of interest problems caused by a health plan playing dual roles in a state CHIP program. Under this bill, a state

would be prohibited from allowing a health plan to simultaneously administer and participate in the state CHIP program.

This legislation was developed in direct response to events that occurred during the Health Care Financing Administration's (HCFA) review and approval process of California's CHIP program (called Healthy Families).

Under California's program, the administrative vendor will perform a wide variety of functions including: providing trained staff on the program's toll free telephone lines, making eligibility determinations and redeterminations, collecting premiums, enrolling and disenrolling members, transmitting enrollment information and updates to participating health plans, administering the annual open enrollment process, and the list goes on and on. These are clearly functions over which a participating health plan has tremendous interest and will certainly attempt to influence in any system.

California's CHIP program design would have permitted a private health plan to serve as both the administrative vendor and a participating health plan. Initially, California did select a private health plan to be the administrative vendor of the CHIP program. That plan would have run the program (and performed all of the above-mentioned functions) while also participating as a health plan option for low-income children.

We firmly believe that a system of such a nature is inherently biased. And, at a time when there are numerous alternatives to selecting a health plan with a financial interest in that market, it is a bias that can be easily avoided.

Our concern regarding California's choice of the administrative vendor was alleviated when the private health plan pulled out of the contract and the State selected a non-health plan entity as the new administrative vendor. We introduce our legislation today to be sure that no other states attempt to develop biased programs.

Our reasoning for the need for such clarifying legislation is reinforced by looking at another provision in the Balanced Budget Act of 1997 (BBA). The BBA allows state Medicaid programs to choose private enrollment brokers to handle the day-to-day enrollment functions of their Medicaid programs. However, in allowing these enrollment brokers, the law clearly stipulates that the enrollment broker be free of any conflicts of interest. Specifically, the law requires that, "The broker is independent of any such entity and of any health care providers (whether or not any such provider participates in the State plan under this title) that provide coverage of services in the same State in which the broker is conducting enrollment activities."

Our new legislation would apply the same conflict-of-interest standard that exists in the Medicaid enrollment broker law to the CHIP law.

This is an important bill that would protect the integrity of CHIP programs around the country. And, we look forward to working with our colleagues for passage of the State Children's Health Insurance Program Integrity Act this year.

SALUTE TO EARTH ANGELS

HON. WILLIAM (BILL) CLAY

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 22, 1998

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, today we commemorate Earth Day—an important occasion that has raised our national consciousness about environmental protection. In celebration of this event, I would like to pay tribute to one of the most committed environmental groups in the United States today, St. Louis' Earth Angels.

The Earth Angels are a very special group of young environmentalists who are dedicated champions of our natural world. A grassroots group, there are now 150 Earth Angels working to preserve and protect the natural environment in our city. Many of the children who become Earth Angels come from homes of limited resources and few privileges. And they are courageously committed to improving their lives by helping to improve the quality of life in our community.

The Earth Angels have adopted a noble mission. They are working to preserve the natural life of our planet. These children have worked thousands of hours recycling garbage, planting trees and raising funds to help protect the environment. They created and recently expanded a Model Prairie Garden at the Delmar Landing Metrolink station and now are hard at work on their third butterfly garden established on a vacant inner city lot.

Over the years, the Earth Angels have received many national awards for their environmental achievements. Today the Earth Angels are receiving a "Renew America Award" from the National Awards Council for Environmental Sustainability (NACES), a coalition of 60 national environmental, nonprofit, government and business organizations including the National Audubon Society, Sierra Club, AT&T, National Geographic and the Smithsonian Institution. Later this month, the Earth Angels will receive the National Arbor Day Foundation's Annual Award for 1998 in the category of Environmental Education. And recently St. Louis' Earth Angels received a Giraffe award from the Giraffe Foundation of Washington State—an honor given to those who have "stuck their necks out" for the common good.

Mr. Speaker. The Earth Angels are truly among the finest citizens in the city of St. Louis. These children are wise beyond their years and are sure to become tomorrow's leaders. The Earth Angels have the highest respect for the living world. They observe Earth Day every day. The Earth Angels are hard-working achievers who have made many invaluable contributions to the St. Louis community—I am proud to salute these outstanding young people.

TRIBUTE TO LORA LUCKS

HON. JOSÉ E. SERRANO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 22, 1998

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Mrs. Lora Lucks, an outstanding individual who has dedicated her life to public service and education. She will be honored to-

tomorrow evening for her outstanding contributions to the community at the Ninth Annual Scholarship Dinner Dance that will be hosted by the Association of Jewish Professionals, Inc. in New York.

Born and raised in Brooklyn and a graduate of Brooklyn College, Lora Lucks started her teaching career at Mark Twain Junior High School. Thirty one years ago she joined P.S. 48 in the Bronx where she started her supervisory career. For the past 22 years she has served as Principal at P.S. 48 and played a prominent role as a true educational leader.

In addition, Mrs. Lucks has been the Project Director of the Hunts Point Cultural Arts Center for the past 14 years. This after-school program nurtures the artistic talents and fosters a sense of pride and accomplishments in students within the South Bronx Community. Having forged a strong alliance with businesses, organizations, and foundations, Lora has been able to bring much-needed resources to the school and the children of Hunts Point.

Through her years of service she has been given several awards. In 1992 she was honored as the District 8 Supervisor of the year and in 1993 she was the recipient of the Reliance Award for Excellence in Education.

Mrs. Lucks is married and has two sons, Stuart and Robert, one grandson, Arie, and a daughter-in-law, Charlotte. Her husband, Solomon is a retired New York City educator and supervisor. He served as the chairman of the Technology Department at Bayside High School for 27 years.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing Mrs. Lora Lucks for her outstanding achievements in education and her enduring commitment to the community.

THE PEOPLE OF BAYONNE
REMEMBER THE HOLOCAUST**HON. ROBERT MENEDEZ**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 22, 1998

Mr. MENEDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to thank the people of Bayonne, New Jersey for the commitment they have made to honor the victims of the Holocaust. On May 4, 1998, the Inter-Faith Clergy and the Bayonne Jewish Community Council will sponsor The Holocaust Memorial Observance Program at the City Hall Council Chambers of Bayonne to acknowledge the fifty-second anniversary of the liberation of the concentration camps of Europe at the end of the Second World War.

We must never forget that from 1933 to 1945, more than six million Jews were tortured and killed in the Holocaust.

I bring this event being held in Bayonne to the attention of my colleagues as a reminder that it has become the duty of us all, as citizens of a free and democratic society, to maintain an unwavering vigilance in order to ensure that the horrors of the Holocaust are never repeated. This responsibility is dedicated to the observance of Yom Hasboab, Holocaust Remembrance Day.

By honoring the memory of those slain in the Holocaust and by emphasizing the importance of remaining vigilant against bigotry and tyranny, the people of Bayonne are doing their part to ensure that such atrocities will never again be committed.

VINCENT A. BERGAMO'S OUTSTANDING CONTRIBUTIONS TO HARNESS RACING

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 22, 1998

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, it is my honor to announce the well deserved retirement of Vincent A. Bergamo from the New York State Racing and Wagering Board. There will probably never be another individual who has accomplished or meant as much to the sport of Harness Racing as Vincent Bergamo has. Due to Vincent's career of hard work and dedication, harness racing has been improved for the better.

Having had the honor and distinction of working with Vince, I believe he exemplifies all that is great about this sport: he is dedicated, hard working and honest. Mr. Bergamo has served Harness Racing for 40 years and will be sorely missed.

Mr. Bergamo's distinguished career began in 1958 at the Monticello Raceway. However, his love for harness racing began long before. As a native of Goshen, NY, Vince early became acquainted with the sport. As a young man he worked as a stable boy for the Harriman Family and then for five years, while teaching history and math in Middletown NY, he worked summers as a judge at several race tracks. At the age of 23, Vince's love for the sport became a full time commitment, as he became the youngest Presiding Judge in the history of the Saratoga Harness Racing Track.

Throughout his distinguished career Vince fulfilled the presiding judge responsibilities at every track in New York State and at tracks in the state of Florida, Maryland, New Hampshire, and Pennsylvania. Known for being tough, but fair, Vince fostered an environment of true integrity and competitiveness in the sport wherever he went.

As one of its founding members, Mr. Bergamo has been devoted and responsible for saving and preserving the Goshen Historic Track, the oldest existing sporting site in the United States. The Goshen Historic Track was greatly endangered when the Harriman Family relinquished its title after nearly a century of ownership. Vince's exhaustive efforts, purely voluntary, on behalf of the track, directly led to its designation as a Historic Site in the National Register. Today, the men and women who serve on the Goshen Historic Track Board of Directors successfully keep the track alive and well, as a non-profit corporation.

During his illustrious career Mr. Bergamo has been the proud recipient of numerous awards and honors, including: 1994 William Houghton Memorial; 1993 Elected Trustee of the Harness Racing Hall of Fame and Museum; 1992 Presidents Medal of Harness Racing; 1991 National Amateur Lifetime Award; 1987 USHWA Distinguished Service; 1986 Recognized for 25 Years Historic Track with "Bergamo Day"; 1986 Member of the USHWA; 1971 Founded C.K.G. Billings Series; 1961 Founded the Goshen Matinee Program.

Along with all of his accomplishments, Vincent A. Bergamo is also a family man, who has raised 10 children: 7 sons and 3 daughters. He is a dedicated man, whether it be to

his family or to the sport, and there will never be another quite like him. His years of selfless volunteering have earned him a long and plentiful retirement.

Mr. Speaker I invite my colleagues to join me in saluting a remarkable man on the conclusion of his great career, and in wishing Vince, his wife, and their family many years of good health and happiness in the years ahead.

TRIBUTE TO THE RETIRED SENIOR
VOLUNTEER PROGRAM OF HOUSTON
AND HENRY COUNTIES

HON. TERRY EVERETT

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 22, 1998

Mr. EVERETT. Mr. Speaker, I wish to bring to the attention of the House a very special group from my congressional district celebrating a milestone of public service to the people of Southeast Alabama.

I am speaking about the Retired Senior Volunteer Program of Houston and Henry Counties in the Alabama Wiregrass region. This month this organization celebrates 25 years of community volunteerism and selfless public service.

Founded locally in 1973, the RSVP provides meaningful volunteer opportunities for people who are retired or semi-retired. During the past quarter century, the RSVP's volunteers have impacted Houston County, Alabama with 2 million hours of service. If you were to convert that to a monetary value, it would exceed \$10 million.

Federally funded by the Corporation of National Service and sponsored by the Zonta Club of the Dothan Area Incorporated, the RSVP is making a difference in the lives of many Alabamians. I am very proud to salute the RSVP of Houston and Henry Counties as they commemorate 25 years of helping others. I join all my colleagues in wishing them 25 more productive and beneficial years of community service.

EARTH DAY RECOGNITION

HON. SAM GEJDENSON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 22, 1998

Mr. GEJDENSON. Mr. Speaker, as a former member of 4-H while growing up in eastern Connecticut, I would like to take this opportunity to share with you the results of a recent national poll conducted by 4-H and Honda, which shows the American people are demanding more vigilance from the U.S. government and industry in safeguarding the environment.

According to the EarthView survey released this week, teenagers and baby boomers agree that government and industry are falling short of their environmental obligations and that time is running out to protect the Earth from permanent environmental damage.

Sixty-three percent of teens and 64% of boomers agree that government leaders are not concerned about the future impact of today's environmental problems.

Eighty-two percent of teens and 76% of boomers think government leaders should do more to control pollution from the oil and chemical industries, even if that increases the price of oil.

The American people have rejected the extreme policies of the anti-environmentalists in Congress. In fact, every poll conducted since the 1994 election, which includes questions about the environment, demonstrates the vast majority of the American people support the progress of the past twenty five years. Moreover, a majority of Americans continue to reject the false choice between the environment and economic growth. Public opinion aside, the Republican Party is committed to rolling back important protections which guarantee every American can enjoy a healthy environment. I have opposed these dangerous attacks on the House floor as well as a former member of the Resources Committee.

I remain committed to preserving the fundamental tenets of our most important environmental statutes. While we have made tremendous progress over the last generation, we must remain vigilant. The American people do not believe we have gone too far and that it's time to turn back the clock. We need to continue our efforts to improve water quality to ensure our children will be able to enjoy our precious natural resources like the Quinebaug and Shetucket rivers in eastern Connecticut and Long Island Sound. We must preserve endangered plants and animals for their aesthetic, economic and pharmacological benefits. National standards must be maintained to ensure every American, regardless of where they live, will receive certain basic protections and to guarantee taxpayers in our state do not see their investments rendered meaningless by actions of our neighbors. Finally, changes to major statutes must be fully debated before the American people and not brought about through backdoor tactics.

Finally, I would like to submit for the RECORD an op-ed piece by William Strauss and Neil Howe which appeared in USA Today regarding this survey. Be assured that I will continue to fight to preserve, and further, the gains of the past twenty-five years and I hope you will join me in the fight.

GRANDPA SURE WOULD LIKE THIS EARTH DAY
(By William Strauss and Neil Howe)

The original Earth Day, April 22, 1970, took place when the fabled "generation gap" between young boomers and their middle-age parents was at its widest. Back then, eco-activists openly loathed the pro-construction mind-set of the dominant "can-do" G.I. generation.

The times, they are (again) a-changin'. A new generational wave is about to break over the environmental movement as the boomers' own "can-do" kids come of age, according to a new poll.

ENTER THE 'MILLENNIALS'

Today's teens are the front ranks of the Millennial Generation, 1980s babies who are now populating American middle and high schools. Whereas their boomer parents were better talkers than doers, these Millennial kids are doers first, the poll says.

Millennials are no more like Generation X than inner-driven Xers were like boomers. Through the 1980s and early '90s, Gen X teens commonly viewed Earth Day not as boomer-style "eco-awareness," but rather as an occasion to do something personal, local and manageable. They'd recycle, pick up litter or tidy up a park. All that was useful, but it

narrowed the crusading spirit of the original Earth-Day activism.

Earth View, a new poll conducted by the National 4-H Council and Honda, compares the environmental views of 1,000 American teen-agers ages 13-18 with those of 1,000 of their parents, now in their 40s and early 50s. The poll reveals that the "eco-awareness" of Earth Days gone by soon may be supplanted by "eco-action."

Consider this. Three out of five boomer parents believe their own generation cares more about the environment than their kids do. Talking isn't doing, though. Millennials agree that their parents' generation cares as much about the environment as they do, but they see their own generation as far more inclined to take concrete action.

Where boomer parents are somewhat more likely than their kids to have donated to eco-causes or to have boycotted polluters' products, more Millennials have actually cleaned up or measured pollution, the poll shows.

Today's teens are more willing than their parents—or than teens a decade ago—to dig into their pockets. Seven in 10 say they would support shelling out 50 cents more per gallon for gasoline to make the air cleaner. Nearly eight in 10 would pay 50 cents more per compact disc to fund plastic-recycling programs.

Where the Earth Days of the '70s reflected a distrust of technology—recall the burying of automobiles—the Earth Days of the next century are likely to celebrate it. Aging boomers and Millennials overwhelmingly agree that technology can play a major role in safeguarding the planet.

ACTIVISM REVIVED

More than their parents, today's teens feel an urgency about the environment. Yet the Earth View poll also shows them to be more optimistic that they can do something about it. Fully 86% believe that it's their generation—and only 9% believe that it's boomers—whose actions today will matter most in 20 or 25 years.

If current trends continue, eco-activism early in the next century could become a modern version of what it was in the 1930s. That's when uninformed workers from the Civilian Conservation Corps cut trails, planted trees, and built enormous flood-control and power-generation edifices.

And who were those civic doers whose attitudes remind us of today's teens? The same G.I. Generation that won World War II—and then came home to create suburbia and give birth to the boomers.

The boomers' own environmental visions may be achieved by their children, whose attitudes resemble the boomers' parents. Yet it's the G.I. generation's grand constructions that the original Earth Day activists so often condemned. How ironic.

Neil Howe and William Strauss are co-authors of Generations, 13th-Gen and The Fourth Turning.

A TRIBUTE TO ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY CHAPTER OF SIGMA DELTA PI

HON. NYDIA M. VELÁZQUEZ

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 22, 1998

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to epsilon Kappa, St. John's University's Chapter of sigma Delta Pi, the National Collegiate Hispanic Society which, for seventy-seven years has been promoting Hispanic culture and language in the United

States. In light of the act that we are honoring Hispanic heritage and culture, I am choosing to make this tribute in my native language Spanish.

Hace exactamente setenta y siete años en Berkeley, California, se creó una asociación honoraria para reunir estudiantes universitarios sobresalientes en literatura y cultura tanto española como hispanoamericana para formar parte de esta cofradía dedicada a promover el pasado y presente glorioso del mundo hispánico: lo español, lo indígena y lo africano. A partir de ese momento, su propósito ha sido preparar nuevas generaciones para que se sientan orgullosos de sus raíces e iniciar a estudiantes de otras culturas a apreciar lo maravilloso de lo nuestro.

Es muy importante tomar en consideración los ataques en contra de comunidades étnicas como la nuestra, que quieren preservar su identidad a través del lenguaje y cultura. Me estoy refiriendo a la legislación que comunmente es reconocida como "English Only", que fue presentada en la Cámara de este Congreso para establecer el inglés como idioma oficial de este país. Si esta legislación hubiese sido aprobada, nos habría prohibido hablar nuestra lengua en esta Cámara de Representantes o en cualquier sitio público. Es importante que organizaciones como Sigma Delta Pi continúen con su esfuerzo en preservar la cultura hispana y, de esta manera, complementen a la cultura general de este país.

Successful organizations like this cannot promote themselves alone. They need the guidance and vision of talented leaders like Professor Marie-Lise Gazarian-Gautier, a renovate scholar in literature at St. John's University, Coordinator of the Graduate Spanish Program and Moderator of Epsilon Kappa. St. John's Chapter of Sigma Delta Pi. Dr. Gazarian is affiliate with universities in Paris-France, Moscow-Russia, and Santiago the 1945 Chilean Nobel Prize Laureate. She is also author of several books, among them: "Gabriela Mistral: La maestra de Elqui". In addition, she serves as Foreign Correspondent for several literary journals abroad and has hosted a nationwide series on "Contemporary Hispanic Fiction" produced by WCBS-TV and St. John's Television Center. In 1996 she was appointed Judge of the Selection Committee for the Poet Laureate from Queens. She currently serves as Vice President for the Northeast of Sigma Delta Pi.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to rise with me today in honor of the seventy-seventh anniversary of Sigma Delta Pi and the invaluable contribution its chapters are making throughout the Hispanic Culture and society throughout the United States. We wish Sigma Delta Pi continued success and recognize St. John's University's Chapter, Epsilon Kappa, for its outstanding work in promoting Hispanic culture in America.

HONORING MISS ERNA ELDER ON HER RETIREMENT

HON. JERRY F. COSTELLO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 22, 1998

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize a great teacher, Miss Erna Elder, on

her retirement from St. Mark's Lutheran School in Steeleville, Illinois.

She has shared her many talents with her community for the past 42 years. Miss Elder joined the St. Mark's staff in the fall of 1957 and taught both the first and second grade classes. For twenty-four of the past forty-two years she also served as the school's secretary during the summer months. In 1979, Miss Elder also served as the Secretary-Treasurer of the Southern Illinois District Teacher's Conference. During the 1986 school term she served as the acting Principal.

Miss Elder served St. Mark's in many other capacities over the years, such as Walther League Counselor, basketball scorekeeper and several committees benefiting the St. Mark's community. She has also had the pleasure of watching St. Mark's grow from having just five class room teachers for grades 1-8 to eleven teachers for Pre-Kindergarten through grade 8.

Miss Elder is an alumnus of St. Mark's having attended grades 4-8. She is a graduate of Sparta High School. From there she went on to receive a Bachelor of Science Degree in Education from Southern Illinois University in Carbondale where she majored in Elementary Education.

In 1992, Miss Elder received the honor of being named to Who's Who Among America's Teachers. Over the years, Miss Elder has taught 846 students. As the first grade teacher for the majority of her 42 years of dedicated service to St. Marks she has influenced many young lives.

I ask my colleagues to please join me in congratulating Miss Erna Elder on her retirement after many devoted years of service to the children of St. Marks and the entire community.

TAX LIMITATION AMENDMENT
APRIL 22, 1998

HON. RON PACKARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 22, 1998

Mr. PACKARD. Mr. Speaker, today we will have the opportunity to vote on a piece of legislation which will make it more difficult for the government to raise taxes. The Tax Limitation Amendment is good for American taxpayers because, ultimately, it will allow hard-earned wages to stay where they belong—in the hands of those who earn them.

If this amendment to the Constitution is passed, a two-thirds majority vote of the House and Senate will be necessary before any tax increase is imposed on the American public. Mr. Speaker, isn't this exactly what our forefathers intended when they included the concept of "no taxation without representation" in the Declaration of Independence?

Fourteen states already require a supermajority in order for their state legislatures to raise taxes. These states have proved that tax limitation does work—when taxes are limited, big government spending remains low and economies and the job base flourish.

Tax limitation already exists in the House of Representatives, but only through the end of this Congress. Let's preserve this statute, which works for government and works for taxpayers. Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues

to listen to the American public, to regulate taxes and to support the Tax Limitation Amendment.

WORKING TOWARD ECONOMIC
SELF DETERMINATION: A NEW
AGENDA FOR AFRICA

HON. CAROLYN C. KILPATRICK

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 22, 1998

Ms. KILPATRICK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to inform my colleagues and concerned citizens of an important event taking place in the 15th Congressional District of Michigan. On Friday, April 24, 1998, I will join the Constituency for Africa, Africa World Expo Inc. and the Detroit Minority Business Opportunity Committee in hosting "A New Agenda for Africa: Augmenting Business Opportunities with Africa," a conference designed to help build successful trading partnerships between small and medium-sized American businesses and Africa. The conference, to be held in Detroit, Michigan, follows two monumental events in the history of this country's relationship with Africa: this body's passage of the Africa Growth and Opportunity Act and President Clinton's groundbreaking visit to six African nations.

On March 11, 1998, Congress voted 233 to 186 to support the African Growth and Opportunity Act. This bill sets forth a much-needed new U.S. economic and trade policy toward the countries of sub-Saharan Africa, encourages closer economic cooperation with this region, and supports debt reduction for the poorest African countries. This legislation was developed on a bi-partisan basis with the 48 Presidents and ambassadors of the sub-Saharan African nations themselves. Last December, I had the honor and privilege of participating in a Presidential mission on economic cooperation to six countries in sub-Saharan Africa. This bill complements, rather than supplants, continued, effective aid to Africa. Aid to Africa has been cut by 25 percent; the passage of this bill is but beginning toward establishing economic self-determination and self-sufficiency for sub-Saharan Africa.

The conference will feature a number of experts on African trade issues, and will spotlight American business operators who have successful ventures in sub-Saharan Africa. Conference participants will hear first-hand accounts of the trade environment in sub-Saharan Africa from Mamadou Seck, Senegalese Ambassador to the United States; Koby Koomson, Ghanaian Ambassador to the United States; Mr. Banji Milambo, an economist with the Republic of Zambia; The Honorable Ackim Nkole, Deputy Minister of the Republic of Zambia, Dr. Ng'andu Bwalya, Director General of the Zambia Investment Center and Mr. Gerry Munyama, commercial officer for Namibia. It is my honor and privilege that these ambassadors and experts have taken the time to educate all Americans about trade and business opportunities in Africa.

I warmly welcome these and all of the participants for this important conference and encourage American business owners to consider Africa as they enter our increasingly-global economy. I thank the Speaker for allowing me to enter these remarks in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

MAKING FISCALLY RESPONSIBLE
POLICY PERMANENT

HON. JIM KOLBE

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 22, 1998

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Speaker, for years, in scores of town hall meetings I have conducted throughout my district, an overwhelming majority of my constituents have told me consistently that balancing the federal budget and making our tax system fairer rank among their top priorities.

That's why I am so pleased that this year, for the first time in a generation, we will achieve a balanced budget. Indeed, the Congressional Budget Office, is now actually projecting a surplus by year-end. This is great news. But what's to guarantee that Congress, in future years, will continue to maintain fiscal discipline and live within its means? What's to prevent Congress from returning to the ruinous tax-and-spend policies of the past?

Today, the House will vote on the Tax Limitation Amendment. I am proud to be a cosponsor of this important, bipartisan resolution, which would make it unconstitutional for Congress to raise taxes without first achieving a two-thirds supermajority vote in both Houses.

According to a poll conducted just last month, a supermajority of the American taxpayers supports a supermajority requirement for Congress to raise taxes. And just last week, when I spoke to the Tucson Metropolitan Chamber of Commerce, my assertion that Congress should vote to impose this restriction on itself drew loud applause.

Legislatures in fourteen states, including my home state of Arizona, have already instituted this fiscally responsible provision. And the evidence is clear that tax limitation amendments work. Studies have shown that states with this supermajority provision have not only reduced the growth of taxes and spending, but also increased economic growth and employment, compared to states that have no tax limitation provision.

The Tax Limitation Amendment would enshrine the principle of tax limitation, and the supermajority requirement, in permanent law, while providing the right mix of discipline and flexibility for Congress. It would make it much more difficult for Congress to increase discretionary spending without undermining its authority to deal with legitimate economic and military emergencies.

The House of Representatives already is on record for tax limitation. House rules now require a supermajority vote to increase income taxes. But this only applies to the House, and—because it is only a rule, not a law—it is only for this Congress. There is no guarantee that future Congresses will adopt similar rules. To make tax limitation permanent, we must pass this amendment.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE CARIBBEAN AMERICAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY'S 13TH ANNUAL ENTREPRENEURS OF THE YEAR AWARDS GALA

HON. MAJOR R. OWENS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 22, 1998

Mr. OWENS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the Caribbean American Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Inc. (CACCI) and the honorees of the 13th Annual Entrepreneur of the Year Awards Gala. The special event will be held in Brooklyn, New York on April 23rd, 1998. Mr. Roy Hastick, Sr., President and CEO of the Caribbean American Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Inc.; Mr. John Imperiale, Dinner Chairman; Mr. Richard Jackson, Chairman of the Board for the Chamber; and other organizers of the event have tirelessly dedicated themselves to developing an event that will celebrate the accomplishments of a few outstanding entrepreneurs in New York City.

The CACCI is a statewide, not-for-profit organization incorporated in the State of New York in 1985 to promote economic development among Caribbean-American/African-American and other minority entrepreneurs. During the many years of dedicated service to the business community, the Chamber of Commerce, Inc. has aggressively and compassionately pursued opportunities to ensure the survival of Caribbean/African American and other minority entrepreneurs. The Chamber's contributions to the economic development have increased their level of influence in today's competitive business climate.

Over the past several years, the Caribbean American Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Inc. has received numerous awards for its strong advocacy role. In 1998, the Chamber of Commerce was awarded the National, New York State, and New York City Small Business Advocate of the Year awards. More recently, the Chamber received the Martin Luther King Jr. Humanitarian Award, the Ronald H. Brown Business Service Award, the U.S. Small Business Administration Award for Distinguished Service, and the New York State Federation of Hispanic Chamber of Commerce "Chamber of the Year Award."

I salute the fifteen honorees who have made significant achievements in their respective professions and who deserve recognition for their devotion to our Caribbean-American/African American community. The individuals that will be honored at the special event include the following: Denzel Bacchus, President of Exotic Caribbean Products; Clifford P. Charles & Kenneth A. Charles of Charles and Charles Certified Public Accountants; Grace Claxton-Johnson, President of Johnson Home Care Services, Inc.; Julia Lystra Collis, Owner, President and CEO of Aristocrat Manor; Ricot Duputy, President of Radio Soliel D'Haiti; Rosner Jean George, President of Irvington Manor Catering Hall; Dick Gidron, CEO/Founder of Dick Gidron Ford; Herman Hall, Publisher of *Everybody's Magazine*; Lowell Hawthorne, President of Golden Krust Bakeries, Inc.; Daniel Passrello, General Manager of Kings Plaza Shopping Mall; Balfour Peart, Manager of Worldwide Sales; Ellis Watson, President of ETS Air Shuttle; Zamal Sanker,

CEO of Caribbean Daylight; and Josephine Infanti, Executive Director of Hunts Point Local Development Corporation.

The honorees of this year's awards dinner represent national and international models for the promotion of economic opportunity and leadership in the business community. They have displayed a level of determination and commitment to economic development that must serve as a source of inspiration in other cities. These community leaders represent an unwavering commitment to job creation by recognizing the positive impact that equal opportunity in employment has on the quality of life for many residents of the city and the State of New York. It is these unique and special qualities as individuals and business professionals that warrant their recognition. I am proud to be involved with such an accomplished group of individuals. I am certain that my colleagues will join me in honoring these remarkable individuals.

I commend the Caribbean American Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Inc. mission to ensure diversity in the American business sector. I further commend the Chamber for their impressive showcase of professional excellence. Mr. Hastick, Mr. Imperiale, and Mr. Jackson have committed their lives to developing closer political and economic ties between persons in New York and in other nations. I look forward to broadening and deepening my friendship with the Caribbean American Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Inc. in the years ahead for the benefit of the people of Brooklyn and New York.

TRIBUTE TO CHIEF GARY
JOHANSEN

HON. JANE HARMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 22, 1998

Ms. HARMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Police Chief Gary E. Johansen on his retirement from the Palos Verdes Estates, California, Police Department after ten years of dedicated service.

Gary joined the Pleasanton, California, Police Department in 1977 after a career as a high school instructor. His experience as a teacher greatly enhanced his law enforcement career and the communities he served. He was active in teaching in the fields of traffic accident investigation and drug enforcement. He was a patrolman, motor officer, sergeant in patrol and training, lieutenant in patrol and administration and captain in managing the investigation's division.

In 1988, Gary was appointed Chief of Police in the City of Palos Verdes Estates. During his tenure he guided the Department through difficult financial times while improving both training and equipment. He established the DARE Anti-drug program in local schools, oversaw installation of Computer Aided Dispatch, reduced response time on police calls, increased the number of Neighborhood Watch Groups, and worked on community outreach to resolve local conflicts in schools or among residents.

Chief Johnson has continued to teach in both school and police environments. He holds a Bachelor and Masters Degree from California State University in Fresno, is a

graduate of the POST Command College and holds an Executive Certificate from California Peace Officers Standards and Training.

My close friendship with Chief Johansen began in tragedy. He provided strength and courage to his officers, staff and families after a masked gunman charged into a hotel room during a training session and murdered two of his officers. His example helped sustain a shocked and grieving community. Gary's retirement to his home in Bend, Oregon, will leave a grateful community in his debt.

IN RECOGNITION OF EARTH DAY

HON. RON KIND

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 22, 1998

Mr. KIND. Mr. Speaker, today, we celebrate Earth Day. From its humble grass-roots beginning, Earth Day has grown to an international event. Events are planned in all 50 states and in the continents of Africa, Asia, Europe and North and South America.

Proudly, my home state of Wisconsin can claim some credit for this worthwhile event. Former Governor, U.S. Senator and Earth Day founder Gaylord Nelson championed environmental issues during his 18 years in Washington. Of all Senator Nelson achievements, he will always be remembered for his progressive environmental record.

In 1963, Senator Nelson urged then-President John F. Kennedy to give national visibility to the importance of protecting the environment by taking a nationwide conservation tour. At every stop he would spell out, in dramatic fashion, the serious and deteriorating condition of our environment and discuss a comprehensive agenda to begin to address the problem. No President had ever made such a tour. While Earth Day was still seven years off, President Kennedy's conservation tour awoke the nation's attention to this issue.

After 28 years, Senator Nelson and other environmental advocates of his day may be proud of what Earth Day has grown to become. Since the first Earth Day celebration, this country has passed a number of important environmental measures—the Clean Air Act, the Clean Water Act, the Endangered Species Act, Conservation Reserve Program to name just a few. Thousands of acres of wetlands have also been restored and nearly extinct species have been saved. Wisconsin can clearly see the positive effect of these important laws every time we enjoy the beauty of the Mississippi River and its tributaries.

As a nation and a world, we must not rest on our past achievements. In the next 35 years, America's population is expected to grow from approximately 266 million people to nearly 350 million. This growth brings development which may encroach upon many of the environmental accomplishments we have attained. With new found freedom and economic prosperity, many other nations of the world also project increased populations and environmental concerns as their industrial bases expand.

As members of Congress, we have a responsibility to ensure the protection of our environmental resources. I urge all my colleagues, Democrats and Republicans alike, to remember the efforts of Senator Nelson and

others of his generation by joining me in passing legislation that protects the nation's and world's natural resources.

HONORING THE 150TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ILLINOIS & MICHIGAN CANAL

HON. JERRY WELLER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 22, 1998

Mr. WELLER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the 150th Anniversary of the Illinois & Michigan Canal. At its 150th birthday, the I&M Canal is one of the best-kept secrets of American history. In 1848, when the I&M Canal connected the Great Lakes and the Mississippi, it created a water highway between New York harbor and the Gulf of Mexico. The Canal opened the floodgates to an influx of new commodities, new people, and new ideas. The I&M, and the railroad and highway lines that soon paralleled its connection between Chicago and LaSalle, became the great passageway to the American West. At a stroke, the opening of the I&M Canal gave Illinois the key to mastery of the American mid-continent.

The dream of the canal had animated every vision and underlaid every plan for Illinois for 200 years before. As it was being built, the Canal's commissioners laid out a canal port called Chicago that would grow into a great metropolis. Creative Illinois investors patented new agricultural and industrial machines that would make this the richest economic zone the world had ever seen. That people from all over the world flocked to the region, lending their intelligence and their muscle to building the most populous inland American state, and Chicago the greatest city of the American heartland, is directly traceable to the 97-mile canal that linked the Great Lakes to the Illinois and Mississippi rivers.

The Illinois & Michigan Canal did not do the whole job by itself. But it started the ball rolling. In the wake of the canal, Chicago got its first street plan, attracted its first generation of merchants, created its board of trade and system of commodities trading. The railroads would complete the work, but only on the basis of what was pioneered by the canal.

In 1984, Congress recognized the I&M Canal's historic significance and future potential by designating the nation's first Heritage Corridor. Private citizens, business and government leaders are cooperating in unprecedented park, trail, and historic preservation projects. After years of economic decline, the newly revitalized Canal Corridor is now becoming a splendid living history museum of American enterprise, technological invention, ethnic diversity, and cultural creativity. The I&M Canal's mix of open space conservation, historic preservation and economic development is fast becoming a national model for regional planning and tourism promotion. The heritage of the I&M Canal is becoming a catalyst for Northern Illinois' future economic health and an inspiration for future generations.

A HISTORIC DAY FOR THE CITY OF MILWAUKEE AND ITS THOUSANDS OF IRISH-AMERICAN RESIDENTS

HON. THOMAS M. BARRETT

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 22, 1998

Mr. BARRETT of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take a moment to recognize a historic day for the city of Milwaukee and its thousands of Irish-American residents.

Tomorrow, April 23, several officials who negotiated the ground-breaking Northern Ireland peace accord will be in the Common Council Room at Milwaukee's City Hall. The news conference is a precursor to the officials' participation in the ninth annual University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee George F. Kennan Forum in International Affairs. This year's forum, entitled "Prospects for Peace in Northern Ireland," was arranged long before the peace talks reported progress this spring and culminated in the Good Friday Agreement peace accords announced on April 10.

The officials attending the UWM Forum on International Affairs include: W. David Trimble, leader of the Ulster Unionist Party; Anthony Cary, counsellor political at the British Embassy in Washington, D.C.; and Irish Consul General Frank Sheridan of Chicago. Other confirmed speakers include Bronagh Hinds, of the Northern Ireland Women's Coalition of Belfast; Mitchell McLaughlin, Head, Island Wide Sinn Fein Organization of Belfast; Bridd Rodgers, Chairperson of the SDLP Negotiations Team.

The Good Friday Agreement ended twenty-one months of grueling talks and tense negotiations and one last 32-hour marathon session between Northern Ireland's political leaders. The settlement plan offers a hope for peace among sectarian groups that have waged a war of terrorism against each other for nearly thirty years.

Under the settlement plan, self-rule would be restored to Northern Ireland for the first time in 26 years and new institutions would be created to provide the minority Catholics with a greater voice and to meet the majority Protestant wishes that Northern Ireland remain a part of Britain. The settlement plan also calls for the strengthening of relations between Northern Ireland and the Irish Republic.

Although some factions have voiced opposition to the settlement plan, the hope for peace continues to grow as the May 22 referendum date approaches. On that day, the people of both Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland will have the opportunity to vote for peace.

I think President Clinton said it best when he said "After a thirty year winter of sectarian violence, Northern Ireland today has the promise of a springtime of peace."

Milwaukee has long participated in the practice of healing and developing understanding among Irish youth. Since 1980, Milwaukee area families have participated in The Ulster Project, which brings Catholic and Protestant teen-agers between 14 and 16 years of age, at no cost, to the United States to live with Catholic and Protestant families with children of the same age. The Belfast teens, nominated by church and school officials in Northern Ireland, are selected for participation

based on leadership potential. The American teens and their families are recruited, screened, and selected based on their willingness and ability to accommodate the addition of another teenager to their household for the one-month long project.

The Ulster Project is important because it teaches young people the skills of conflict resolution in an environment far from the politically charged atmosphere of Northern Ireland. The teens participate in an intensely programmed and professionally supervised month of educational, ecumenically spiritual and social activities that promote interaction and reflection. The teens are also required to perform weekly community service tasks and are allowed time to have fun with the new friends they make from both America and their homeland.

The Ulster Project provides the teens with an alternative to the "them against us" mind set that has permeated the politics of Northern Ireland for thirty years and that, until recently, had prevented reason from prevailing in the peace talks. The Ulster Project teaches a "them and us" approach of inclusion and discussion and resolution. Teens returning to Northern Ireland after participating in the Ulster Project have been able to view the conflict in a different light and change their perceptions of Catholics or Protestants. The Ulster Project has become a real and effective factor in turning young people away from continuing the conflict and towards working for peace.

There are many more Ulster Projects across the United States that have provided the same opportunities to teenagers from Northern Ireland. The American people have deliberately gotten involved in the effort to restore peace to all of Ireland and their efforts have paid off. President Clinton also recognized the importance of peace in Northern Ireland and devoted the resources of his administration to working to resolve the conflict in Northern Ireland and he has been credited with keeping the talks going which lead to the peace settlement.

The Milwaukee community is obviously excited to host the key players from the Northern Ireland peace talks. And, to finally see the prospect of peace manifested in the peace agreement is an accomplishment in which the Irish in Milwaukee, and around the nation, can surely take pride.

A TRIBUTE TO THE COLORADO
EMS FOUNDATION

HON. ROBERT E. ANDREWS

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 22, 1998

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to celebrate the 350th anniversary of the American fire service, a history steeped in tradition about individuals risking their own lives to save the lives of others. As Chairman of the Congressional Fire Services Caucus, I applaud the work of individuals and organizations, both past and present, who have preserved our communities and protected them against the threat of fire and other dangers.

Protecting communities against fire exacts a toll on fire departments, whether they are paid or volunteer. We, as private citizens, should

feel a sense of duty to help our first responders be properly trained and equipped to perform their work. For 350 years, they have responded to our calls without failure. As fire protection becomes a more expensive undertaking, the need for additional community support becomes more imperative.

This goes beyond public financing. The private sector can play a major role in augmenting local government efforts. Recently, I learned of an organization in the state of Colorado that awards grants and other types of aid to improve the readiness of first responders. Since its inception in 1996, the Colorado EMS Foundation has awarded hundreds of thousands of dollars to Colorado-based fire departments and EMS providers, allowing them to purchase state of the art equipment that will help save lives and reduce property damages caused by fires.

The Colorado EMS Foundation is primarily funded by one family, the Dixons. They are private citizens committed to a safer Colorado. The Executive Director of the Foundation, Robert W. Dixon, is a paramedic and former volunteer firefighter. His experiences exposed the Dixon family to the problems many fire departments face regarding inadequate equipment, instilling in them a desire to help our domestic defenders. When I hear of stories about private sector initiatives supporting first responders, I want them to be heard by others.

I commend the Dixon family for their efforts in Colorado. I hope that others across the country hear of their work and follow their lead. The American fire and EMS services need more people like the Dixons, individuals who realize the challenges facing emergency responders and who are willing to take it upon themselves to make a difference and come to their aid.

TRIBUTE TO LAUREL ELEMENTARY
SCHOOL FIFTH GRADE
STUDENTS AND TEACHERS

HON. BOB SCHAFFER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 22, 1998

Mr. SCHAFFER of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the Laurel Elementary School fifth grade students and their teachers. Recently, I was invited to be a guest reader at the school's Read-Aloud Day, an all-volunteer effort to demonstrate to children the importance of reading. My time with the students was very rewarding and one of my favorite experiences as a Congressman.

Laurel Elementary School, whose motto is, "Learning Together for a Better Tomorrow," opened its current building in 1993, retaining the original school's name which was on Laurel Street. The staff is committed to and accepts the responsibility for providing a comprehensive academic experience which challenges all students. The staff and community work collaboratively to provide a safe and nurturing learning environment. They are determined that all students will learn essential skills to become successful, lifelong learners.

The ability to read is one of the most critical keys to a person's success and happiness, so I am pleased that Laurel Elementary School is fostering a love of reading. As the son of two

public school teachers and the father of four children, I greatly value quality public education. It is my goal for all children to obtain the background knowledge necessary to achieve mature literacy and succeed.

The Fort Collins Read-Aloud Day has been held for the last eight years and is organized to promote community awareness of the importance of reading. This year, more than 100 volunteers are giving their time to local schools. I am honored to have been invited to participate at Laurel Elementary School.

CONGRATULATING THE STATE OF
ISRAEL ON ITS 50TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 22, 1998

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to take this opportunity to congratulate the State of Israel and all of the people of Israel as they celebrate the 50th anniversary of their nation's independence.

The desire of the Jewish people to establish an independent modern State of Israel is the outgrowth of the existence of the historic Kingdom of Israel established three thousand years ago in the City of Jerusalem and in the land of Israel, and was finally realized with the assistance of the world community following the slaughter of six million European Jews during the Holocaust.

The people of Israel rightly take great pride in having rebuilt a nation, forged a new and dynamic society, and created a unique and vital economic, political, cultural, and intellectual life despite the heavy costs of six wars, terrorism, international ostracism, and economic boycotts. Furthermore, under these difficult circumstances, the people of Israel have established a vibrant and functioning pluralistic democratic political system including freedom of speech, a free press, free, fair and open elections, the rule of law, and other democratic principles and practices.

Because of our shared experience in building new nations and recognizing the fundamental liberties of our people, the United States and Israel have maintained a special relationship based on mutually shared democratic values, common strategic interests, and moral bonds of friendship and mutual respect. In addition, the American people have shared an affinity with the people of Israel and regard Israel as a trusted ally and an important strategic partner.

I extend my warmest congratulations and best wishes to the State of Israel and her people for a peaceful, prosperous, and successful future.

FAUQUIER COUNTY HONORS
SENIOR VOLUNTEERS

HON. FRANK R. WOLF

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 22, 1998

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, this Saturday, April 25, will be a special day in Fauquier County in the 10th District of Virginia. A very special

volunteer recognition luncheon will be held at Fauquier High School in Warrenton sponsored by the Board of Supervisors of Fauquier County.

That event will conclude the county's National Volunteer Week activities in two special ways. First, and most importantly, it will honor more than 30 very dedicated senior citizens who have given selfishly of their time and energy for many years to help make their community a better place in which to live. Second, it will be the first county-wide recognition event to be cosponsored by the community-at-large and the newly established County Volunteer and Information Assistance Center.

Mr. Speaker, what is so wonderful about this recognition is that the citizen volunteers who will be honored are 80 years of age or older, and many are still very active volunteers. They support the Hospital Auxiliary, the Red Cross, and the Senior Center. Their services have ranged from helping to provide food and clothing, to supporting blood donation drives, to tutoring and mentoring, to visiting and helping the sick and shut-ins. They are people who have contributed in so many ways to creating the wholesome, caring, and sharing community the citizens of Fauquier County enjoy.

I know our colleagues would join in saluting these extraordinary people and thanking them for their spirit of volunteerism. They have shown us that helping neighbors by volunteer efforts knows no age barrier. They are folks who continue to be an inspiration and example for all to follow.

We join in honoring the following senior volunteers: Virginia T. Allison, Ethel Bailey, Hazel Bell, Ruth H. Brittle, Florence Mabel Cooper, Mary E. Culver, Everett Danley, Addie V. Desantis, F. Byrd Greene, Isabelle H. Hilleary, DeNiece O. Johnson, Viola F. Latham, Alice M. Mann, Grace Miller, Ann C. Nelson, Blanche C. O'Connell, Mary H. O'Shaughnessy, Andrew C. Parrish, Lewis A. Payne, Luther R. Payne, Alice Pullen, Mattie F. Rector, Annie R. Rogers, Alyce G. Russell, Dorothy V. Rust, Refa M. Ryan, Anne Brooke Smith, Lawrence W. Sudduth, Nina P. Thorpe, Helen Warren, Barbara E. Waterman, Elsie C. Woodzell, and John Zirnheld.

BOSNIA

SPEECH OF

HON. JOHN P. MURTHA

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 31, 1998

Mr. MURTHA. Mr. Speaker, I include the following speech by retired General George Joulwan, who was Supreme Allied Commander in Europe from 1993–1997 and the overall commander for NATO's forces in Bosnia.

This is one of the best assessments of the situation there that I have heard.

What a great introduction! Thanks. And though I do not need to tell this group, you are indeed fortunate to be represented in Washington by Congressman Jack Murtha. Not only is he devoted to his district in western Pennsylvania, but he is absolutely dedicated to the security of our Nation. In my 7 years as a CINC, as commander-in-chief of US forces in both Central and South America and in Europe, Middle East and Africa—no

other Member of Congress was more supportive than Jack Murtha. He cares deeply about this country and he cares deeply for the young men and women who wear the uniform of our country. I want to thank him personally for his support—and on behalf of the millions of troops I was privileged to command.

Let me also say a special word about Mrs. Murtha. She, too, cares about both Country and Community. Her dedication to the Girl Scouts of America here in Johnstown is indicative of her concern for the youth and future leaders of our Country. Thank you—for your interest, commitment, and concern. I might add that another reason I am here is that I am the father of three daughters—all three were in the Girl Scouts. And that included girl scout troops when we were stationed in Europe. The Girl Scout experience instilled poise, self esteem and character into my daughters. It was a wonderful foundation on which to build as one matures. All three are graduated from college—Penn State. I might add—and all three are married. And I have two granddaughters who soon also will be girl scouts. So it is indeed a pleasure to be here.

So I am pleased to be here with people who truly care about young children and our country. And I thank you for all you are doing. And it is in that spirit that I want to talk to you tonight. As a former Supreme Allied Commander in Europe and as a father and grandfather.

My purpose tonight is to discuss a true success story for the United States and Europe—Bosnia. Bosnia is important to the United States and to NATO and the world because it symbolizes a new era in preventive defense—that is to prevent conflict rather than to fight a war. And that concept is important to you here in Johnstown who suffered more from casualties in the Gulf War than any other district in America. Bosnia is also important because even though American leadership is crucial, Europeans are providing the bulk of the troops—to include Russia. And Bosnia is important because with success in Bosnia a new security arrangement is possible for Europe. A security arrangement for the 21st Century built on democratization and free enterprise; on mutual trust and confidence and on freedom, justice and liberty. This is what General Marshall envisioned in the Marshall Plan of 1947. 50 years later we have the opportunity to realize Marshall's dream. That's why we must get it right in Bosnia. And the main message I want to leave with you is the absolute need for clarity of mission and purpose by our political authorities anytime we commit young American men and women in harm's way. And as we are on the verge of a new phase in Bosnia, my purpose this evening is to share with you my thoughts on the way ahead.

I will do so as one who was closely involved with the Dayton Accords and as one who was overall responsible for the NATO and military operations in Bosnia. As one who strongly believes in the importance of US leadership and involvement in not only fighting and winning our nation's wars but being proactive in preventing deadly conflict. And as one who sees a genuine opportunity for peace, stability, and a better life for all the people of Bosnia. To achieve this stability we along with our NATO allies and partners have taken risks for peace in Bosnia—and continue to do so today.

It is interesting that as we meet tonight, planners from 36 countries are meeting at my former headquarters in Mons Belgium to determine the force structure for the next phase. I started this process nearly three years ago and it works. Indeed European forces will comprise nearly 80% of the new

force for SFOR after June of this year. And U.S. forces will drop from 8,500 to about 6,000. But the issue that still needs to be answered is "to do what?"

When the President agreed to keep American troops in Bosnia beyond June of 1998, he did so "in principle" pending clarity on the missions to be assigned to the follow-on force. The President was right to do so. As the vanguard of NATO, U.S. troops are essential to the consolidation of the gains that have been made since Dayton and to the nurturing of peace and stability in the Balkans. It is doubtful whether the peace will hold without the presence of outside military forces. Now the President needs to assure the American people, Congress, and, more important, the troops, that the mission and tasks to be performed after June are spelled out before the final decision is made to keep American forces on the ground in Bosnia. Not to do so can result in failure and unwanted casualties.

As one who had the responsibility for providing military advice on the implementation force (IFOR) and the stabilization force (SFOR) to the President as well as the 16 nations of NATO, I suggest that a comprehensive dialogue take place for the next phase of the operation. When I briefed the President and his advisers in the oval office in November 1995, I recommended the following conditions be met for the commitment of US troops: clarity of mission and purpose, unity of command, robust rules of engagement and timely political decisions. The President agreed with the comprehensive military plan based on those conditions as did the 16 nations of NATO. As a result, when the NATO-led force deployed to Bosnia in December of 1995 and the US troops crossed the Sava River, we did so with great confidence and determination because the mission was clear and the troops were well trained for the tasks assigned. Despite dire predictions, the multinational force was successful in accomplishing all tasks assigned and without, to date, one hostile death casualty. That's 855 days! That's because we did it right. And we need to do it right in the next phase of the operation beyond June 1998.

Given the conditions mentioned above, what then should be the issues for the post June 1998 commitment of US forces to Bosnia? The key question that must be answered is the specific mission of the follow-on force. In November 1996 when the decision was made to down size IFOR from 60,000 to an SFOR of 30,000, I had several sessions with NATO and US decision makers on the missions to be performed. To determine the size of SFOR I asked the 16 ambassadors of NATO's North Atlantic Council three questions. Do you want SFOR to hunt down and arrest indicted war criminals? Do you want SFOR to perform civil police functions? And do you want SFOR to forcibly return refugees to their homes? The answer to all three questions was no. Indeed the written political guidance of 26 November 1996 from the Council reflected this intent of NATO's political authorities. If the answers were yes then I would have recommended additional troops and training. Those same questions need to be addressed now before a decision is made to extend the mandate beyond June. The answers to these questions must provide clear political instructions so that the senior military leadership can give the best advice to our political authorities on the force required to do the tasks assigned, the resources needed, and the risks involved. Most important, such guidance will provide the framework to train the force to the tasks. And it is training that is absolutely paramount for our forces in Bosnia—train to mission enhances mission success and minimizes casualties.

Clarity of mission is also needed because SFOR is a multinational operation. 36 nations contribute forces. Over 75% of the SFOR is from nations other than the United States. Indeed NATO's Partnership for Peace initiative is bearing fruit in Bosnia. There is a Russian brigade conducting joint patrols in the American sector; I had a Russian general on my staff as my deputy; Ukrainian troops are in Mostar; and Polish soldiers work along side those from Scandinavian countries. As a result of our success to date in Bosnia, mutual trust and confidence is being developed between former adversaries. An unprecedented number of treaties are being signed between countries that for centuries have been bitter enemies. NATO is now ready to admit three new members—Poland, Czech Republic, and Hungary. Stability and democracy are taking root in Eastern and central Europe. But the path for long term security in Europe goes through Bosnia.

It is in this larger context that Bosnia is important. NATO's credibility and relevance are on the line in Bosnia. Therefore the tasks and missions need to be understood and debated now. And we must get it right not only for the military but primarily for civilian implementation as well. Again, let me be more specific.

Under the Dayton accord the military force provides a secure environment for the international police force (IPTF), the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), and other UN and international agencies to operate. It does so by ensuring the military and paramilitary forces of the former warring factions do not engage in hostilities, conducts over a hundred patrols a day, monitors 600 heavy weapon storage areas, and within capabilities provides assistance to civil agencies. On the latter task the support has been significant; 60 bridges have been built, 2500 kilometers of road paved, four airports opened, and significant support provided to the High Representative and international organizations. Three elections held in Bosnia in the past two years were successful in large part due to IFOR and SFOR support. Another question that must be answered therefore, is to what extent the new military force will support civilian tasks in Bosnia. The military force required to carry out those tasks is significant. While I accept the need for soldiers to provide a secure environment for civilian agencies, it is also important for civilian agencies to have a sense of urgency in meeting the goals set forth in Dayton. There were 11 annexes in the Dayton Agreement—only one applies to the military, the other 10 are the responsibility of civilian agencies. As we enter the next phase clear milestones should be established and met by civil agencies and organizations. An integrated civil-military plan must be developed for all facets of the Bosnia mission. I say this because the military can create an absence of war; but only the civilian agencies and the ethnic groups themselves can bring true peace. And one of the critical areas that needs to be addressed now is that of the police.

If the political authorities in Washington and Brussels want the new military force to assume other tasks such as internal police functions, then Washington and the North Atlantic Council need to clearly state that mission. Surely there is a requirement for a robust functioning police force in Bosnia. Crime and corruption are rampant. Custom violations are the norm. Citizens are intimidated and refugees are denied returning to their homes. But is the military force the right organization to do police actions? Temporarily seizing radio towers is one thing; arresting citizens and shooting rubber bullets into an unarmed mob is yet another. The President made the point in his December

speech when he called for a "self-sustaining secure environment in Bosnia that will allow us to remove our troops". *I agree.* Therefore, a key issue for discussion before our troops are committed beyond June is what is the future security plan for Bosnia that will meet the President's objective?

Right now a capability gap exists between the heavily armed troops of SFOR and the unarmed international police task force (IPTF). In two years the IPTF has never exceeded 2000 police from over 20 nations and funding has been very difficult to obtain. What the President needs to insist on is a more robust role for the international police and a sense of urgency is establishing a multiethnic police academy that graduates 500-800 professional police every three months. Not to do so only ensures that the military force will slide down the slippery slope and become policemen without adequate training and rules of engagement. And without a long-term security plan, the probability increases that US and NATO forces will remain for a very long time in Bosnia. But there is an alternative—an armed international police force.

The armed international police force could come from several of our allies and partners and perform the critical policing functions until sufficient local police trained by the IPTF graduated from the police academy. France, Belgium, Italy and Germany have highly regarded paramilitary police forces. Organized in battalions, properly armed and equipped, these paramilitary police are exactly what is needed for the next phase in Bosnia. Many of these organizations are now under the ministers of defense in their respective countries and routinely work side by side with the military. The armed international police force should come under the command and control of the military command in Bosnia and thereby preserve the principle of unity of command. An integrated staff would ensure tasks were understood and assigned to the right organization.

With an armed international police force, the capability gap between the unarmed IPTF and the heavily armed NATO force is filled. The armed international police force could operate within the secure environment of the military force and with the local police assist in crowd control, return of refugees, and other police functions. With an armed international police force in place plus a sense of urgency in graduating professional local police from an IPTF monitored police academy, then it is possible to see an eventual end to a large military presence in Bosnia. Of course, some officials within our own government would prefer to give police tasks to our soldiers—and so would several of our allies. If that is the case—and if the President agrees—then the administration should clearly make known the police function requirement before the decision is final to extend the force beyond June 1998. But soldiers generally make poor policemen. Law and order need to be institutionalized with the support of an armed international police force. However, if the President and the Alliance want to give the military police functions then let's get the mission clear now and not back into it after June.

Another issue that requires discussion is the role of the follow-on force in hunting down and arresting indicated war criminals such as Radovan Karadzic and General Mladic. Certainly these indicated war criminals need to be brought to justice before the international tribunal at The Hague. Right now the NATO-led force is restricted in what actions it can take in actively conducting operations against those accused of brutal atrocities in this war. Those restrictions were imposed by the 16 nations of NATO. Indeed, Dayton places responsibility for bring-

ing war criminals to justice on the parties who signed the agreement—Presidents Milosevic, Tudjman and Itzebegovic. But SFOR will do all within its mandate to bring indicated war criminals to justice as was done recently in Prejidor and Vitez. However, if the political authorities want the military multinational force to hunt down and arrest Karadic and Mladic then that guidance must be given in the written mandate from the North Atlantic Council of which the United States is a leading member. Given that clarity, the military authorities will generate the force, request the resources, identify the risks, develop actionable intelligence, and when the political decision is made will execute the mission.

As I said, clearly war criminals belong before the International Tribunal in the Hague, Netherlands. And I strongly believe we need to be proactive in doing so. In fact in November 1996 I presented a plan to the head of the International Tribunal Judge Goldstone and his successor Judge Arbor on how NATO could assist in apprehending indicated war criminals and stay within its mandate. The plan called a force of police or military other than SFOR; formed and trained outside Bosnia; and committed to arrest indicted war criminals to include Karadic and Mladic whenever there were actionable intelligence. SFOR would form the outer ring of protection for this apprehension force and coordinate the action. Last March we began planning and training for the first operation under the new plan. The targets were two war criminals identified in sealed indictments—that is the war criminals did not know they were indicated and subject to apprehension.

Since the two suspected war criminals were in the British sector, the United Kingdom had the lead. We began an intensive intelligence collection effort to locate the two suspects. I spend a great deal of time coordinating with the Secretary General of NATO to ensure that clarity of mission and the political guidance were sufficient. Indeed, I briefed the President of the United States in Madrid in July. I told both that if there was any reaction by the Serbs to attack SFOR I would immediately respond with air strikes. Both agreed. The only deviation from prior guidance I made was that the military would determine the time and place for apprehension. This was to protect the troops and to improve our chances for success with minimum civilian casualties. Once we had good intelligence the force was formed and trained in June in the UK; deployed to Bosnia on July 9; conducted its mission on July 10 and withdrew on July 11. In this encounter one of the indicated war criminals drew a pistol and fired at the British soldiers wounding one of them. The British returned fire and killed the indicated war criminal. Thus are the hazards of conflict. If we had listened to the media and other critics who thought you could send two soldiers to a cafe where the indicated criminals were drinking coffee—tap them on the shoulder and arrest them we would have two dead soldiers. I value our soldiers lives to risk them so foolishly. We did it right in Prejidor. And subsequently, it was done right in Vitez and just last week again in the British sector. If the political authorities want SFOR to do more in the next phase then make it clear in the written guidance. This assures political, as well as, military accountability. No more Somalis!

The long range security plan the President has called for also should include the evolution and role of the militaries in Bosnia. National institutions in addition to entity security structures need to be developed. A national level Minister of Defense and joint

staff and commanders should be the objective. NATO's Partnership for Peace (PfP) initiative could be used to encourage the development of national security institutions. The three ethnic groups have all expressed interest in joining their neighbors in the PfP program. In time, NATO and 27 partner nations could be exercising, conducting seminars, and building trust and confidence with a multiethnic military in Bosnia. With a continuing NATO PfP presence in Bosnia the need for a large armed NATO force could be significantly reduced over the long term. Indeed the Partnership for Peace initiative could be used as an incentive for Sarajevo, Zagreb and Belgrade to join the rest of Europe in accepting the basic principles of respect for international boundaries, human rights, and democratic norms. This is an effective means by which to transition to what the President called a "self-sustaining secure environment" in Bosnia.

Let me briefly summarize: It is important that the missions and the tasks for the follow-on force in Bosnia be clear before the final decision is made. That an armed international police force be formed to work with the NATO force and the IPTF to develop a "self-sustaining security environment in Bosnia". That clear political guidance be given on hunting down war criminals, police functions, and forcibly returning refugees. That the Partnership for Peace initiative be offered as an incentive for Sarajevo, Belgrade and Zagreb to join their neighbors in Europe in respect for borders, human rights, and democratic principles. To provide this clarity now creates the best conditions for success in Bosnia.

Ladies and gentlemen, much has been accomplished over the past two years in NATO's first operational mission since its inception. Optimism has replaced pessimism; hope has replaced despair for the people of Bosnia. The United States and its partners have demonstrated their ability to respond to the new threats that confront the Euro-Atlantic community and the world. Within the framework of NATO, American political and military leadership have been instrumental in providing the resolve and resources to create the conditions for success in Bosnia. This has been done with candor, compassion, vision and clarity. And our troops, along with those of 36 nations to include Russia, have performed superbly for over two years. It truly is one team with one mission! A new security framework for conflict prevention in Europe will result with the success of this multinational force. But it is important that the United States stay engaged—not as the world's policeman, but the world's leader.

The President is right to stay the course in NATO. But this important mission requires thoughtful consideration before final approval. It must be based on well considered tasks for all those who continue the tedious and potentially dangerous work of building the foundation for a lasting and truly self-sustaining peace in Bosnia.

Ladies and gentlemen, I was a 2d lieutenant in Germany when the Berlin Wall was being built and a LTG Corps Commander in the famous Fulda Gap when it was torn down. I saw Germany reunited and Russian troops depart from Central Europe. As Supreme Commander, I witnessed NATO's transition in mission and structure to a new NATO but one built on the rock solid foundation of the past-shared ideals and values, and mutual respect and confidence. Indeed, these are exciting times! There is unprecedented opportunity for peace stability and prosperity in a Europe that has seen two World Wars and millions of death in this Century. We can enter the 21st Century with great hope for our children and our grandchildren. It

has been my privilege to serve my Country for 40 years to create this opportunity for peace and freedom. We must not fail. And with the help of patriotic citizens as we find here in Johnstown, Pennsylvania, I know we will succeed. I urge you to stay involved and interested in world affairs, to commit yourselves to make the world a safer, better place. I know you will. God bless you for your support of our troops and of our great nation. Thanks for what you're doing for the young people of Johnstown. And thank you for keeping Jack Murtha in the Congress of the United States.

Retired General George Joulwan was Supreme Allied Commander, Europe from 1993-1997 and the overall commander for NATO's forces in Bosnia.

EARTH DAY

HON. BOB SCHAFFER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 22, 1998

Mr. BOB SCHAFFER of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, today is Earth Day, a day to celebrate environmental stewardship, care for the land, preserving America's scenic beauty, and responsibly managing our precious natural resources and values. Like most Americans, I am committed to achieving the highest standards of environmental protection and wise use of our resources.

I know that we cannot have a strong, prosperous America if we do not preserve our natural resources. I also know that prosperity and a clean environment is not an "either-or" proposition. We can have both if we are true to a few core American values of: accountability for results, personal and community responsibility, honest dialogue and effective use of our entrepreneurial spirit through sound science and technological advances.

It is clear that responsible values and stewardship lay the foundation for a better environment and a stronger economy. I am pleased to submit the remarks of Thomas J. Donohue, the President and CEO of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce on Earth Day for the RECORD. I applaud Mr. Donohue and the U.S. Chamber for their efforts to promote a better environment through industry and innovation.

A BUSINESS VIEW OF EARTH DAY '98: TIME FOR A NEW GENERATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL SAFEGUARDS

My very first day on the job as the new president and CEO of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce fell on September 1 of last year, which just happened to be Labor Day. We marked that occasion with a vigorous series of speeches, media interviews and other activities. Some thought that was kind of curious. They weren't used to seeing business step forward on Labor Day to speak out about policies affecting workers.

Now, as America prepares to observe Earth Day 1998 this Wednesday, I suspect that again, many will wonder what business has to offer on a day typically reserved for reflections, predictions—and yes, accusations—by those associated with environmental causes.

In fact, business normally hides on Earth Day. It's an understandable reaction, given the eagerness of some environmentalists to vilify business as the malevolent, profit-hungry force behind all our environmental problems.

Well, I want Earth Day 1998 to be remembered as the occasion when business came out of hiding and moved off the defensive.

We have progress to report and a good story to tell. We also have a warning to sound and a constructive proposal to make. Above all, as the institution that has brought unparalleled prosperity to our country—and, which over the last decade has spent at least one trillion dollars to clean the air, water and land—we have earned the right to be heard. And we will be.

And so today, I would like to: First, report on the tremendous environmental progress this nation has made and why. Second, explain why new regulatory proposals pushed by the EPA and the administration, as well as the global environmental community, will stall further environmental cleanup—and, hurt our society's ability to pay for it. And third, discuss a new approach to environmental management going forward.

I. THE STATE OF THE ENVIRONMENT—1998

To best determine how to move forward on environmental policy, Americans need to fully understand just how far we've come.

The environment is much cleaner and safer than 30 years ago. It is an impressive story. Let me give you the highlights:

Water

Since the inception of the Clean Water Act in 1972, 93% of businesses are in significant compliance with the law.

Point source pollution has been reduced dramatically. More than 1 billion pounds of toxic pollution have been prevented from entering the nation's waters each year due to the wastewater standards put in place over the past generation.

More than 64,000 major industrial permits—agreements between companies and the government—are now in place to control discharges.

As of 1996, the business community's annual investment in clean water reached \$50 billion.

Air

Air quality has also improved dramatically. Since 1970, emissions of lead have virtually disappeared, emissions of particulate matter have decreased by 78%, and total emissions of six common air pollutants have declined by an average of 24%. Since 1980, sulfur dioxide emissions from electric power plants have been cut in half.

These improvements have occurred even as the U.S. economy, as measured by GDP, grew by 104%, the population rose by 29%, and the number of motor vehicle miles driven increased by 121%, according to EPA.

The business community's annual contribution to cleaner air as of 1994 is \$25 billion.

Land

Prior to 1976, solid and hazardous waste in the United States went literally unmanaged—other than private and municipal haulers picking up household waste. It was estimated that there were over 17,000 open dumps.

Little attention was paid to hazardous waste either and the health impacts were unknown. The first law that was enacted to regulate the transportation, treatment, storage and disposal of hazardous waste, the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act ("RCRA"), was supported by industry, to prevent any one state becoming a dumping ground for the waste from other states.

Today there are no known open dumps being allowed to operate in the United States. As for hazardous waste, its improper disposal is virtually non-existent.

What accounts for such substantial progress in cleaning the water, air and land? The simple, easy and wrong answer is that government is responsible because it forced businesses, consumers and communities to act. Speaking for business, there were times

when companies had to be nudged or even pushed into action. But on other occasions business led the way. And, in two critical respects, it was business that gave our nation the resources and the tools to succeed. I'm talking about unparalleled economic prosperity and the world's best technology.

It is only because of the wealth created by our enterprise that we have been able to invest at least a trillion dollars into making the United States one of the cleanest environments on earth. Without a strong economy and without the advances in science and technology, we would have the horrendous pollution problems of the developing world. Clearly, the stronger the economy, the cleaner the environment.

You will not see *this* business organization asking the American people to sacrifice environmental quality for the sake of economic prosperity—our message is you cannot have one without the other. A growing economy pays the bills for environmental cleanup. And a clean, healthy environment spawns profitable new industries and technologies—technologies we can export—adding immeasurably to the health, productivity and quality of life of workers and their families.

With our technological base, it is business that developed the tools to enhance environmental protection at less cost to government, taxpayers and consumers. Environmental technology is a key growth sector of the economy—nearly 1.3 million Americans are employed by more than 50,000 private environmental technology companies nationwide.

II. THE WRONG APPROACH GOING FORWARD: NAAQS, GLOBAL WARMING, ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE

Cleaner air, cleaner water, cleaner land—the existing system of permits and controls has scored all of the easy gains on each of these fronts. But now, the law of diminishing returns has kicked-in. For example, although 90% of gains achieved in water quality enhancement occurred between 1972 and 1990, we are spending \$50 billion annually on pollution control investments and complying with thousands of pages of new EPA regulations, to achieve little additional protection of health and the environment.

Some laws have never gotten off the ground. The Superfund law is a prime example of a complicated law, lacking common sense and designed solely to punish. That approach has never worked and never will work.

Let's just look at the facts. Superfund has been around since 1980. Of the 1200 sites on the National Priority List, only about 200 of them have been cleaned up and that was at a cost of \$32 billion. Depending on what study one relies on, somewhere between 50% and 70% of the money expended on this dysfunctional program has been spent on transactional costs—on lawsuits, lawyers and consultants.

The regulatory trend has been toward more stringent controls, more prescriptive standards of performance, and new fines and penalties—even when compliance is high. The concept of "compliance" has come to mean adherence to a rigid process, rather than achieving environmental outcomes. Clearly, this top down, command-and-control approach has outlived its usefulness.

Environmental regulators should be looking at new approaches for scoring gains that are increasingly complex, incremental and hard to come by. Unfortunately, they seem to be leaping headlong in the opposite direction—toward more bureaucratic control, even on a global scale. Where common sense, cooperation and pragmatism should prevail, they seem content to rely on the most provocative sound bite, the scariest headline and the squishiest science.

NAAQS—For example, EPA's new clean air rules clearly illustrate just how far Washington regulators can stray from reality and common sense. Just as businesses and communities were working to reach the very ambitious clean air standards set in 1990, EPA simply changed the definition of clean air and moved the goalposts, throwing everyone's good faith plans and programs into doubt. Many of EPA's own scientists have questioned the basis for these new rules which, through regulatory sleight-of-hand, could well quadruple the number of areas thrown out of clean air compliance, thus crippling their economic development plans.

On top of all that, EPA has proposed new haze regulations that further complicate the ability of businesses and communities to meet environmental mandates.

Global Warming—Then there's the issue of global climate change. Before we allow a group of nations under the banner of the United Nations to impose what would be, in effect, a \$30,000 tax on each American household over the next twenty years, we need to make sure that the sky is really falling this time around. Let me explain.

In the 1930's this nation experienced its first global warming scare—that's right, I said the 1930s! Then, as now, temperatures rose for several years in a row and artificial gases were alleged to be the cause. Then, as now, there were cries that human activity was destroying the earth.

The only problem was that by 1940 it started getting colder. By 1977 we experienced the coldest winter of the century. Some environmentalists said we were entering a new "Ice Age."—and Congress even held hearings to bemoan the fact that the earth seemed to be getting colder and colder.

By the mid-1980's the forecast had changed—the weather was getting warmer and the cries of "Global Warming" were renewed.

Science is on both sides of the issue. To me that suggests we need a reasoned debate—not the kind of approach taken by Interior Secretary Bruce Babbitt who when discussing global warming, accused business of being "un-American."¹ Nothing sells like fear, but this kind of scapegoating does not exactly foster a positive dialogue.

As a business leader I caution the United States not to commit to actions that will sink our economy while doing little to protect our environment. We should not allow the United Nations to control our domestic policy or usurp our national sovereignty. That is what Kyoto would do since much of the developing world would be exempt from the treaty's harsh edicts. Instead of dividing the world into winners and losers, why not adopt a win-win approach with a strong emphasis on the export of our environmental technologies to dirtier developing nations?

Environmental Justice—Now, let me also discuss a proposal that ought to disturb all Americans who are interested in creating a more broadly based prosperity that leaves no one behind.

On February 5, 1998, EPA issued an interim Guidance Document on so-called Environmental Justice. Under EPA's doctrine, the federal government establishes a new procedure under which individuals, in low-income or minority areas, can bring lawsuits against states and local governments and can demand that these governmental agencies impose special conditions on facilities operating in those areas. In fact, EPA can even require that companies located in these areas undertake actions to mitigate impacts of industry that may have operated in the area for decades. This would add great cost to companies that might not have even been there when the land was polluted.

For the last decade Congress has enacted laws to create empowerment zones and en-

terprise communities to help minorities and welfare recipients get into private sector jobs. Congress has created tax benefits, job training, tax-exempt bond financing, loan guarantees, block grants, technical assistance and help with locating private sources of capital to encourage companies to locate in low income and minority communities.

Environmental Justice as proposed by the Administration is not only contrary to these efforts to create new jobs in low income and minority areas; it is a policy that will drive existing good paying jobs out of those areas.

The Administration ought to reexamine its policy. It is already having a terrible effect on economic opportunity. For example, EPA is trying to stop the Shinteck project in Louisiana, a \$700 million state of the art PVC plant. In communities outside of Chicago and Philadelphia, under the guise of environmental justice, surrounding residents are trying to bankrupt facilities costing several hundred million dollars apiece. Who wants this justice that deprives low-income workers and minorities good paying jobs, a solid tax base in their communities, and investment?

This is not justice—it's economic, social and environmental insanity. Businesses will be left with no other option than to move jobs and opportunities out of the areas that need them the most. The only beneficiaries of this misguided policy will be the plaintiff's attorneys who will enjoy yet another windfall of lawsuits.

III. A NEW GENERATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

The reality is that the major threat to environmental progress is the tired laws and regulatory programs that have brought us as far as they can but which will actually inhibit future advances. Today we have a regulatory approach that no longer provides the trust that is necessary for the proper management of our environment. The regulated community and many in the states do not trust EPA. EPA does not trust the regulated community or the states. Business does not trust the environmentalists and the environmentalists do not trust anyone.

And so American business is today asking the Clinton administration to join us in honoring Earth Day 1998 in a truly significant way—by embracing a new approach to environmental management which expends resources on priority health risks rather than perceived or unproven risks that have emotional appeal. What are the key elements of this approach?

First, *clear and realistic goals should be set*—with the emphasis on results, not paperwork and bureaucracy. Present laws and regulations have us bogged down in minutiae—we literally cannot see the forest for the trees. Setting goals would help in allocating resources and would deliver a bigger bang for the buck. It would also expose the confusing patchwork of overlapping—even conflicting—laws, regulations, and guidelines;

Second, *only the best science and most effective technologies should be used when making decisions and establishing action plans*. The inflexible language of environmental statutes and rules often prohibit agencies and regulated businesses from taking advantage of new technologies. For example, an experimental project at Amoco's Yorktown, VA refinery found that EPA regulations made the company spend \$95 million on required clean-ups when alternate ways not only would have been more effective, but would also have cost only 15% of that.

Next, *cost-benefit analysis, risk assessment, and other analytical tools must be deployed* to help us prioritize environmental cleanup resources. EPA provided cost-benefit estimates for fewer than half of its 430 planned major rules for 1998.

Next, we need *customized tools and strategies for preventing pollution at specific sites*. This is a case where one size fits nobody. In order to do this, we need to break down legal barriers that currently inhibit diverse approaches to environmental management.

Finally, federal regulators should view *state and local government and the private sector are allies, not adversaries*. Businesses, farmers, homeowners, and state and local government should be enlisted in this effort as partners, because those closest to the resource manage it the best. This requires a shift in the Washington-knows-best attitude.

CONCLUSION

Going forward, we need an environmental policy that values performance over paperwork. We need regulations based on hard numbers, clear goals and sound science. We need realistic targets and maximum flexibility as to how companies and communities can reach these targets. We need a new spirit of cooperation between EPA, the regulated community and the states. And we must fully encourage and embrace the promise of technology. Its role in future environmental progress and U.S. economic leadership cannot be overstated.

Adopt this program and business will continue to deliver a cleaner environment, just as we have done for nearly three decades.

On Earth Day two years ago, EPA Administrator Carol Browner said "the past 25 years have left us with a complex and unwieldy system of laws and regulations and increasing conflict over how we achieve environmental protection. The result of this history? An adversarial system of environmental policy. A system built on distrust. And too little environmental protection at too high a cost."

I couldn't agree more. And so I will seek the earliest opportunity to meet with Ms. Browner, Vice President Al Gore and his "re-inventing government" team to give both the regulators and the regulated a chance to put all their cards on the table—to seriously and realistically discuss how we can proceed in the future to build on the solid environmental gains we've made in the past. And since the states play such a key role in implementing environmental rules, I believe the governors, through the National Governors Association, should be involved in these discussions as well.

Working together, we can fashion the tools needed for a new millennium of environ-

mental stewardship, one that won't sacrifice our economy or our environment. A prosperous economy pays the bills and develops the technologies for a clean environment. A clean environment makes all the hard work that goes into economic growth worthwhile—because it affords us all a healthy and enjoyable quality of life. It's time to bridge that gulf that has separated these two great goals for so long. It's time to see economic opportunity and environmental quality as indivisible parts of the same great dream—the American dream.

Mr. Speaker, environmentalism for the next century should focus on core American values and produce tangible results, rather than bureaucratic command-and-control regulation. As Thomas Donohue of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce points out, personal responsibility is the key to the new environmental stewardship. It is the efforts that adequately involve local communities, stakeholders and the American public that promise a cleaner environment, a stronger economy, and a brighter future.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

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

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

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

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

APRIL 27

2:00 p.m.

Judiciary

To hold hearings to examine Department of Justice prosecution trends.

SD-226

APRIL 28

9:30 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation

To hold hearings to examine possible problems relating to the Year 2000 computer conversion.

SR-253

10:00 a.m.

Budget

To hold hearings to examine Japan's economic difficulties and their potential United States impact.

SD-608

Judiciary

To hold hearings on proposed legislation to reform bankruptcy law provisions.

SD-226

Labor and Human Resources

To hold hearings to examine reading and literacy initiatives.

SD-430

Small Business

To hold hearings to examine environmental compliance tools for small business.

SR-428A

2:00 p.m.

Judiciary

To hold hearings on S.J. Res. 44, proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to protect the rights of crime victims.

SD-226

2:30 p.m.

Appropriations

Foreign Operations Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1999 for the United States Agency for International Development.

SD-192

Commerce, Science, and Transportation

Science, Technology, and Space Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine the Department of Commerce's Federal research and development needs.

SR-253

Energy and Natural Resources

Forests and Public Land Management Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 326, to provide for the reclamation of abandoned hardrock mines, S. 327, to ensure that Federal taxpayers receive a fair return for the extraction of locatable minerals on public domain lands, and S. 1102, to provide a reasonable royalty from mineral activities on Federal lands, to specify reclamation requirements for mineral activities on Federal lands, and to create a State program for the reclamation of abandoned hard rock mining sites on Federal lands.

SD-366

APRIL 29

9:30 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Communications Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine satellite reform, focusing on regulation policy and deregulation.

SR-253

Indian Affairs

To resume hearings to examine Indian gaming issues.

Room to be announced

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Defense Subcommittee

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

SD-192

Judiciary

To hold hearings to examine opportunities for the blackmarket to raise tobacco prices.

SD-226

Labor and Human Resources

To hold hearings to examine proposed legislation relating to assistive technology.

SD-430

2:00 p.m.

Judiciary

To hold hearings on pending nominations.

SD-226

APRIL 30

9:00 a.m.

Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry

To hold hearings to examine agricultural transportation issues.

SR-332

9:30 a.m.

Appropriations

VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee

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

SD-138

Commerce, Science, and Transportation

To hold hearings on the nominations of James M. Loy, USC, to be Commandant, and James C. Card, USC, to be Vice Commandant, both of the United States Coast Guard.

SR-253

Energy and Natural Resources

Forests and Public Land Management Subcommittee

To resume hearings on S. 1253, to provide to the Federal land management agencies the authority and capability to manage effectively the federal lands in accordance with the principles of multiple use and sustained yield.

SD-366

Labor and Human Resources

Public Health and Safety Subcommittee

To resume hearings to examine the role of the Agency for Health Care Policy Research in health care quality.

SD-430

10:00 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation

Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

SR-253

Judiciary

Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

SD-226

2:00 p.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Aviation Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for the Airport Improvement Program.

SR-253

Energy and Natural Resources

National Parks, Historic Preservation, and Recreation Subcommittee

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

SD-366

Judiciary

To hold hearings on S. 1645, to prohibit taking minors across State lines to avoid laws requiring the involvement of parents in abortion decisions.

SD-226

MAY 5

9:30 a.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

Forests and Public Land Management Subcommittee

To resume hearings on S. 1253, to provide to the Federal land management agencies the authority and capability to manage effectively the federal lands in accordance with the principles of multiple use and sustained yield.

SD-366

Labor and Human Resources

Children and Families Subcommittee

To resume hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds through fiscal year 2002 for the Head Start program.

SD-430

10:30 a.m.

Appropriations

Foreign Operations Subcommittee

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

Room to be announced

MAY 6

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Defense Subcommittee

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

SD-192

2:30 p.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

Forests and Public Land Management Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 94 and H.R. 449, bills to provide for the orderly disposal of Federal lands in Nevada, and for the acquisition of certain environmentally sensitive lands in Nevada.

SD-366

<p>MAY 7</p> <p>9:00 a.m. Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry To hold hearings to examine agricultural trade policies. SR-332</p> <p>9:30 a.m. Appropriations VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1999 for the National Science Foundation, and the Office of Science and Technology. SD-138</p> <p>Appropriations Treasury, Postal Service, and General Government Subcommittee To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1999 for the Executive Office of the President. SD-192</p> <p>2:00 p.m. Energy and Natural Resources National Parks, Historic Preservation, and Recreation Subcommittee To hold hearings on titles VI, VII, VIII, and XI of S. 1693, to renew, reform, reinvigorate, and protect the National Park System. SD-366</p>	<p>MAY 11</p> <p>2:00 p.m. Appropriations Defense Subcommittee To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1999 for the Department of Defense. SD-192</p> <p>MAY 13</p> <p>10:00 a.m. Appropriations Defense Subcommittee To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1999 for the Department of Defense. SD-192</p> <p>MAY 14</p> <p>9:00 a.m. Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry To hold hearings on the Department of Agriculture's Year 2000 compliance. SR-332</p> <p>2:00 p.m. Energy and Natural Resources National Parks, Historic Preservation, and Recreation Subcommittee To hold hearings on titles IX and X of S. 1693, to renew, reform, reinvigorate, and protect the National Park System, and S. 1614, to require a permit for the making of motion picture, television</p>	<p>program, or other forms of commercial visual depiction in a unit of the National Park System or National Wildlife Refuge System. SD-366</p> <p>MAY 21</p> <p>2:00 p.m. Energy and Natural Resources Energy Research and Development, Production and Regulation Subcommittee To hold hearings on S. 1141, to amend the Energy Policy Act of 1992 to take into account newly developed renewable energy-based fuels and to equalize alternative fuel vehicle acquisition incentives to increase the flexibility of controlled fleet owners and operators, and S. 1418, to promote the research, identification, assessment, exploration, and development of methane hydrate resources. SD-366</p> <p>OCTOBER 6</p> <p>9:30 a.m. Veterans' Affairs To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Veterans Affairs on the legislative recommendations of the American Legion. 345 Cannon Building</p>
--	--	---