

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

COLORADO STATE SENATOR ELSIE LACY

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 23, 2000

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I wanted to take this moment to recognize the career of one of Colorado's leading statesmen, Senator Elsie Lacy. In doing so, I would like to honor this individual who, for so many years, has exemplified the notion of public service and civic duty. It is clear that Senator Lacy's dynamic leadership will be greatly missed and difficult to replace.

Elected to the State Senate in 1992, Elsie was the chairwoman of the Appropriations committee and the chairwoman of the Joint Budget Committee. Her main focus was on transportation, health and education issues. Before being elected to State Senate, Elsie was elected to the Aurora City Council, where she served for four years.

Senator Lacy is very involved in the community. She is a member of the Aurora Chamber of Commerce, a member of the Village East Neighborhood Association, and Boy Scout of America Merit Badge Counselor and Troop 630 committee chair, just to name a few.

This year marked the end of Senator Lacy's tenure in elected office. Her career embodied the citizen-legislator ideal and was a model that every official in elected office should seek to emulate. The citizens of Colorado owe Senator Lacy a debt of gratitude and I wish her well.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. MAJOR R. OWENS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 23, 2000

Mr. OWENS. Mr. Speaker, on Friday, I was unavoidably absent on a matter of critical importance and missed the following votes:

On the amendment to H.R. 4475, to prohibit use of funds for engineering work related to an additional runway at New Orleans International Airport, introduced by the gentleman from Louisiana, Mr. VITTER, I would have voted "nay."

On passage of the bill, H.R. 4475, the transportation appropriations for fiscal year 2001, introduced by the gentleman from Virginia, Mr. WOLF, I would have voted "yea."

FLOYD D. SPENCE NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2001

SPEECH OF

HON. DANNY K. DAVIS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 18, 2000

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 4205) to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2001 for military activities of the Department of Defense and for military construction, to prescribe military personnel strengths for fiscal year 2001, and for other purposes.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, for many years my colleagues and I have expressed opposition to the U.S. School of Americas. This year's defense authorization measure includes provisions that close the U.S. Army School of Americas and establish the Defense Institute for Hemispheric Security Cooperation. This supposedly new school for international military education will still train most of the third world's military tyrants.

Mr. Chairman this is only a cosmetic change. A name change with no attempt to address the growing public outcry and congressional concern over the SOA's link to human rights atrocities in Latin America.

The people in my district are well aware of the brutal inhuman products of this school. The members of the death school have horribly executed human rights activists in El Salvador, Guatemala, and Pakistan.

Mr. Chairman there is no reason to continue funding this macabre institution. That is why I support the Moakley amendment. The Moakley amendment will evaluate the effect of United States military training on the human rights performance of Latin American soldiers. Commando and combat courses have long been core curricula at the SOA and I believe that the training contributes to human rights atrocities.

Therefore, Mr. Chairman I strongly urge all Members to vote against any legislation supporting the School of Americas and urge all Members to vote for the Moakley amendment.

COLORADO STATE SENATOR TOM BLICKENSDEFER

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 23, 2000

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I wanted to take this moment to recognize the career of one of Colorado's leading statesmen, Senator Tom Blickensderfer. In doing so, I would like to honor this individual who, for so many years, has exemplified the notion of public service and civic duty. It is clear that Senator Blickensderfer's dynamic leadership will be greatly missed and difficult to replace.

Elected to the State Senate in 1992, he served as a Senate majority leader. Tom distinguished himself by focusing on water issues and other issues that are important in rural communities. He is a strong leader and is recognized throughout the State of Colorado for his contributions to the Republican party.

Senator Blickensderfer received many honors. In 1992, he was honored by CACI as the Business Legislator of the Year. He has also received honors from the Colorado Mental Health Association, and the NFIB Guardian of Small Business award, as well as, citations by Colorado Psychological Association and Health Ethics Lobby.

This year marked the end of Senator Blickensderfer's tenure in elected office. His career embodied the citizen-legislator ideal and was a model that every official in elected office should seek to emulate. The citizens of Colorado owe Senator Blickensderfer a debt of gratitude and I wish him well.

TRIBUTE TO YOSHI HONKAWA

HON. HENRY A. WAXMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 23, 2000

Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Speaker, today I pay tribute to a dear friend, Yoshi Honkawa, who is retiring after a thirty-six year career as a health care advocate in Los Angeles County. Yoshi's name has become synonymous with health care policy and advocacy for the residents of Los Angeles County. Over the years he has been an indispensable resource to me, my office, and the many institutions he has worked with. His wisdom and insight will certainly be missed as he enters his much-deserved retirement.

Yoshi began his impressive health care career in 1964 at the Los Angeles County-University of Southern California (LAC-USC) Medical Center. He served as the medical center's comptroller and assistant administrator for five years. His talent did not go unnoticed, and he was promoted to associate administrator in 1969.

Later that year, Yoshi became affiliated with the Los Angeles County Department of Hospitals and served as director of fiscal and hospital program planning until 1972. He then joined the Los Angeles County Department of Health Services where he was the deputy director of finance and legislative services.

In 1975, Yoshi became the director of finance at Cedars-Sinai Medical Center, where he remained to serve in various capacities. He was the vice president for government and industry relations from 1978 through 1993. In 1994, he was promoted to the position of consultant for health care advocacy.

Yoshi's contributions in the health care field have always gone far beyond his employment. First and foremost, he knows and counts as friends virtually every major player in the health care arena, both in California and in

● 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.

Washington, DC. He has access everywhere. Second, he has contributed his time and experience to serve as a mentor to many, many young people entering the health care field. Truly, his legacy continues through them. Finally, he has made it his special mission to increase the diversity of people making health care management their career, serving as a founding board member of the Institute for Diversity in Health Care Management, and serving tirelessly in many capacities in that organization.

He has been a long-time advocate and friend for graduate medical education, both through his activities at Cedars-Sinai and his membership of the Government Relations Steering Committee at the Association of American Medical Colleges. At the national level, he was also an active member of the National Health Planning and Development Council.

In addition, Yoshi has been actively involved in health care policy development and implementation for Los Angeles and California. He was a Commissioner on the California Health Policy and Data Advisory Commission for ten years from 1987 through 1997. While serving on the commission, he was instrumental in shaping California's health policy, and he has been appointed to countless other posts, sharing his experience and knowledge with pivotal commissions and committees.

Yoshi's tremendous contributions have been recognized many times through the awards and honors he has received. He has been honored by the American Hospital Association, the USC Alumni Association, the California Healthcare Association, and the USC Health Services Administration Alumni Association, to name a few.

The citizens of Los Angeles and our health care institutions owe Yoshi a great debt of gratitude, as do all of his friends and associates who have relied for so long on his guidance and help.

We know that his retirement may be beginning, but his involvement and influence in the field of health care will continue. I ask my colleagues to join me today in wishing all the best to Yoshi and his wife May.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. JAMES L. OBERSTAR

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 23, 2000

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, during the consideration of the Department of Defense authorization legislation (H.R. 4205) last week, I inadvertently voted yes when I intended to vote no on rollcall vote 203. I have consistently voted in support of life.

LEGISLATION COMMENDING ISRAEL'S WITHDRAWAL FROM LEBANON, H. CON. RES. 331

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 23, 2000

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I want to alert my colleagues to the introduction of H. Con.

Res. 331, by our distinguished Majority Leader, Representative ARMEY of Texas, which commends Israel's decision to withdraw its forces from Southern Lebanon. I am more than pleased to lend my cosponsorship and strong support to this resolution, which also calls on the U.N. Security Council to recognize Israel's fulfillment of Resolution 425, and to insist that all foreign forces be withdrawn from Lebanon. Also cosponsoring H. Con. Res. 331 are the distinguished minority leader, Mr. GEPHARDT of Missouri, as well as the ranking minority member of our House International Relations Committee, Mr. GEJDENSON of Connecticut.

Israel's courageous decision to pull out of Lebanon demonstrates its strong commitment to a peaceful resolution to the conflicts that trouble the region. I hope that Israel's courage is reciprocated by Syria and Iran in their dealings with Lebanon. By withdrawing from Lebanon, Israel will be in full compliance with United Nations Security Council Resolution 425.

Mr. Speaker, given the prior use of Southern Lebanon as a launching pad for attacks on Israel, the United Nations and the government of Lebanon must provide the necessary resources for UNIFIL and the Lebanese Armed Forces to stabilize Southern Lebanon. A major priority must also be to affirm Israel's right, as noted in Chapter 7, Article 51 of the United Nations Charter, to defend itself and its civilians from attack. I'm pleased that H. Con. Res. 331 sends a strong, bipartisan message of peace and stability to the region, and I urge our colleagues to cosponsor this important, timely resolution.

COLORADO STATE SENATOR DOROTHY "DOTTIE" WHAM

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 23, 2000

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I wanted to take this moment to recognize the career of one of Colorado's leading statesmen, State Senator Dottie Wham. In doing so, I would like to honor this individual who, for so many years, has exemplified the notion of public service and civic duty. It is clear that Senator Wham's dynamic leadership will be greatly missed and difficult to replace.

Appointed to the Colorado Senate in 1987 and then elected from 1988 until present, she worked hard on juvenile justice and on the children's code of Colorado. She also dedicated a lot of energy on AIDS legislation, proposed adoption, and the salaries of elected county officials. Dottie served as the chairman of the Judiciary Committee, vice chair of Capital Development and chairman of the Criminal Justice Commission.

This year marked the end of Senator Wham's tenure in elected office. Her career embodied the citizen-legislator ideal and was a model that every official in elected office should seek to emulate. The citizens of Colorado owe Senator Wham a debt of gratitude and I wish her well.

HOW TO DISCOVER NEW PHARMA- CEUTICAL CURES AT AFFORD- ABLE PRICES TO THE PUBLIC? THE BRITISH ADMIRALTY'S 1714 SOLUTION AND INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION TO SPEED THE CURE FOR DISEASES

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 23, 2000

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, today, I am introducing legislation based on the highly successful Act of Parliament of 1714 which established a prize for the invention of an absolutely essential tool: the modern sextant necessary to prevent shipwrecks.

My legislation would establish a series of prizes for the discovery of cures to many of the major diseases and illnesses that plague mankind. The prizes would be appropriate to the horror of the illness—\$10 billion tax free for a cure or prevention for Alzheimer's; \$10 billion for MS, \$10 billion for AIDS, etc.

The condition—the quid pro quo—is that the prize would go to an inventor/company (and cooperative consultation would be encouraged) in exchange for making the medical breakthrough available to the world at the cost of production.

An unusual bill? Yes.

But it worked before. And we desperately need to find a way to bring disease-curing, break-through drugs to market faster, but at a price that is affordable to the people who need them.

I'm including in the RECORD a description of how the British Admiralty, quite tired of its fleets ramming into land unexpectedly and sinking with massive loss of life, offered the huge sum of 20,000 in 1714 for the person who could "discover longitude." The Library of Congress tells me that 20,000 Pounds Sterling in 1750 would be worth \$401.4 million today. I assume that if the data allowed a conversion of Pounds to Dollars back to 1714, the amount would be about half a billion dollars. This huge prize led to a flurry of research and invention that produced the sextant and other devices and modernized the world of commerce and travel.

To cure Alzheimer's, or MS, or AIDS, or Cancer, or the other major diseases is, I believe, worth more than half a billion dollars, and I would propose a tax free \$10 billion prize per major disease. On just Alzheimer's, for example, by 2025 with the aging of the Baby Boomers, it is expected that 14 million Americans will have Alzheimer's. Conservatively assuming \$50,000 a year in current dollars for the various costs to "manage" an Alzheimer's patient, the cost to society will be about \$700 billion a year for this one disease! Clearly, a \$10 billion prize would be a bargain. The NIH could guide us on the size of prizes for other designated diseases.

Why not rely on the current private sector process of finding cures?

First, a lot of current private industry research is wasted in the research on "me too" drugs, vanity drugs, and marginal improvements in existing products. The U.S. pharmaceutical companies profit levels are about 50 percent higher than their R&D budgets, and their overhead, sales, and lobbying expenses are twice as high. We need to focus the companies and the scientific community on major breakthroughs, not me toos.

Second, when a major breakthrough is invented, it is priced—at least in the United States—at such sky-high levels that access to life-saving drugs has become the major source of inflation in the economy and is unaffordable to the poor and sick. The industrialized world's drug companies resist allowing low cost production in the world's poorest nations, thus leaving millions to suffer and die needlessly, and even in America, the poor find their pharmaceutical care severely rationed.

The tax-free prize I am proposing would give any company or scientist the appropriate honor and monetary reward in exchange for ensuring the life-saving invention is available to society at a reasonable price.

Following is an excerpt from "Evolution of the Sextant" by Rod Cardoza of the Sea West Company.

Until the very early years of the 18th century a mariner's navigation consisted of sunshots to determine the latitude and dead reckoning, coupled with piloting, to estimate the longitude. Latitude, the distance north or south of the equator, is the horizontal component of the imaginary grid system encircling the earth, unaffected by the earth's rotation relative to the stars. Longitude, the distance east or west on the earth's surface, is the vertical component of these lines of position. It changes constantly, with respect to the heavens, as the earth rotates. Thus a key element in most methods of determining longitude is precise time keeping.

The onset of the 18th century saw new methods and instruments innovated for finding the elusive longitude. Among these, the lunar distance method found favor with the English, culminating in the perfection of the reflecting circle by Mayer, Borda, and Troughton toward the end of the century. Another method, longitude by change in compass variation, promised an easy solution in theory, but was not precise enough to be of any value in practice.

The search for the longitude generated some bizarre proposals. In one case Sir Kenelm Digby claimed that he had caused one of his medical patients to jump with a start, even though the two were separated by a great distance. This was accomplished by placing some specially invented "powder of sympathy" into a bucket of water and then adding a bandage taken from the patient's wound. This "fact" led to the suggestion that every ship should be equipped with a wounded dog. On shore, a diligent individual equipped with a standard pendulum clock and a powdered bandage from the dog's wound, would dip the bandage into water at the stroke of each hour causing the dog aboard the ship to yelp at the appropriate instant!

The impractical application of all these systems was becoming tragically obvious. Several instances of entire squadrons of British ships being lost due to imprecise navigation occurred in 1691, 1707, and again in 1711. These losses provided a final impetus to the British Admiralty to pass a bill "for providing a publick reward for such person or persons as shall discover the Longitude," in 1714. The amount of the reward was £20,000—a phenomenal sum at the time—indicative of the importance placed upon perfecting an accurate means of navigating.

Finally in 1735, John Harrison, a Yorkshire carpenter, successfully constructed the first marine chronometer having some components of wood and weighing 125 pounds! Because of its precise timekeeping ability, the chronometer, in perfected form, was later to become an indispensable addition to nearly every ocean-going vessel afloat. As a result

of his successful contribution Harrison eventually received the reward. In the interim, the modern era in navigation had begun.

The increased activity in "the search for the longitude" also spurred innovative interest in other areas of navigation. In 1731 John Hadley demonstrated his new reflecting quadrant to fellow members of the Royal Society in London. His quadrant was based on the principle of light reflection and angles of incidence described by Robert Hooke, Issac Newton, and Edmund Halley nearly a century earlier.

PERMANENT NORMAL TRADE RELATIONS WITH CHINA

HON. DOUG BEREUTER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 23, 2000

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, on Wednesday this body is scheduled to consider H.R. 4444, the legislation that would provide the People's Republic of China with Permanent Normal Trade Relations (PNTR) status in the context of China's accession to the World Trade Organization. This Member believes that Sino-American relations are increasingly problematic and uncertain. China is not our enemy, though certain forces in the U.S. and China want it to be. China is certainly not our strategic partner, either. China is a strategic competitor with whom responsible engagement and cooperation is necessary to ensure peace and stability in the East Asia region.

This Member believes that the forthcoming vote on PNTR will have significant ramifications for Sino-American relations and how successfully we manage the challenges posed by China. It is in this regard that this Member recommends the following article from the Financial Times, a respected international newspaper, which provides an insightful analysis of the impact of the PNTR vote.

[From the Financial Times, May 18, 2000]

TRADE STATUS MAY HOLD THE KEY TO END OF
ROLLER-COASTER RIDE IN US-CHINA RELATIONSHIP

(By James Kynge)

The last 21 years of US-China relations have been a roller coaster ride. Periods of bright optimism have swiftly subsided into mutual acrimony and, in 1996, a military stand-off in the Taiwan strait. But rarely, if ever, has a potential tear in the fraying fabric of bilateral ties been so visible—and avoidable—as now.

The decisive test will come next week, when the US House of Representatives votes on President Bill Clinton's proposal to safeguard China's US exports against possible discrimination by giving it permanent normal trade relations (PNTR) status. The proposal, which would abolish Congress's annual review of China's trade status, is prompted by the country's imminent admission to the World Trade Organization.

If Congress rejected PNTR, China could still enter the WTO but foreign diplomats and Chinese officials say rejection could cause a rupture in relations with the US more enduring and perilous than that which followed NATO's bombing of China's Belgrade embassy last year.

The most obvious impact would be felt by US corporations exporting to and operating in the world's most populous country. Beijing would be likely to exercise its right, under WTO rules, to deny them the unprece-

dedented trade liberalisation and market access concessions that it has promised to make once it joins the WTO.

Adding insult to injury, the European and other companies that compete so intensely with US companies in China would enjoy the full benefits of the WTO package. "[It] would be absolutely disastrous for US companies. There is no other word for it. Disastrous," said a US executive.

US multinationals are not the only potential victims. For a Chinese leadership facing crucial challenges at home and in foreign policy, a congressional "no" would deal a harsh blow to the very people seen as relatively pro-US, reformist and supportive of a faster integration into the wider world.

Zhu Rongji, the premier, has already endured the opprobrium that flows from being seen as too pro-American. His political career languished for several months last year after he returned from Washington having failed to clinch a WTO deal despite offering concessions so deep that many Chinese saw them as "traitorous".

This time, Mr. Zhu, President Jiang Zemin and hundreds of other lower level officials who have displayed their reformist colours are potentially vulnerable.

This is mainly because one of the main arguments that reformers in China employed last year to persuade conservatives of the wisdom of WTO accession was that it would mean the end of an annual review of Beijing's human rights record in the U.S. Congress. If PNTR is not awarded, the review—an annual humiliation for Beijing—would stay.

Sandra Kristoff, a former White House staff member and now senior vice-president of New York Life, said after meetings in Beijing this week that there was potential for the whole U.S.-China relationship to become unhinged. "[If there is a no vote] there would be no way that we could convince them that this does not mean that the U.S. wants to contain them," she said.

A resurgence of resentful nationalism, evident in Beijing after the Chinese embassy bombing, could add to the already unstable mix of emotions that conditions China's responses on Taiwan, diplomats said. Beijing has sworn to prevent Taiwan independence, by using force if necessary.

To many Chinese officials, U.S. hostility towards Beijing and Taiwan's steady drift towards independence are two sides of the same coin. Thus any hopes of the U.S. acting as an honest facilitator for talks between Taipei and Beijing would be undermined if PNTR was rejected.

From the perspective of China's economic reforms, however, the effects of a decision not to award PNTR are less clear. A recent acceleration in free market reform is being driven by the prospect of WTO accession and by the objective requirements of an economy in urgent need of restructuring.

Neither of these two factors would, in theory, be affected by a refusal to normalise trade relations with the U.S. But in practice, there are distinct risks.

One is that conservatives and military hawks, empowered by a rupture in relations with the U.S. could convince Mr. Jiang to stall WTO accession and defer some of the more painful and controversial aspects of reform.

Such a scenario is far from unthinkable. Mr. Jiang is a master of compromise politics, and there is already some internal opposition to crucial reforms that appear to be whittling away the economic power base of the Communist party.

Perhaps that is one reason why Chinese dissidents such as Dai Qing are so in favour of PNTR. "Permanent normal trade relations would send the Chinese people a powerful message: the most powerful

industrialised nation today will work with the Chinese people to build a new world order," said Mr. Dai.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2001

SPEECH OF

HON. BRUCE F. VENTO

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 19, 2000

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 4475) making appropriations for the Department of Transportation and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2001, and for other purposes.

Mr. VENTO. Mr. Chairman, I rise to express my concerns regarding the FY 2001 Transportation Appropriation rider, which would continue to freeze the Corporate Average Fuel Economy (CAFE) standards at current levels.

The CAFE standards passed by Congress in 1975 comprise one of the most successful environmental policies enacted in the past thirty years. Fuel efficiency standards save consumers millions of dollars at the gas pump while decreasing pollution and U.S. dependence on fossil fuels and foreign oil. Current CAFE standards save more than 3 million barrels of oil per day, and more than \$40 billion at the gas pump each year.

While the current provisions have been effective, the increase in the number of light trucks and sport utility vehicles (SUVs) on the road warrants a revision of CAFE emission standards. Light trucks and SUVs now account for 47.5% of vehicles sold in the United States. Yet, they are held to a lower fuel efficiency standard than passenger automobiles. The result is that the fuel efficiency of vehicles sold in the United States has hit its lowest point since 1980. This is in itself circumvention of the policy path, as these vehicles are certainly a substitute for the family automobile. When you add the freeze of CAFE standards, it compounds the energy inefficiency of our present policy and law.

The environmental benefits of reducing emissions cannot be underestimated. Holding SUVs to the same standards as passenger cars would reduce emission of carbon dioxide by 30 tons over the life of the automobile. Increasing CAFE standards for light trucks would reduce urban smog and the buildup of greenhouse gases, an important step in the battle against global warming. Furthermore, increasing CAFE standards would bring the United States closer to a 7% reduction from 1990 carbon dioxide levels, as required by the Kyoto Agreement.

The recent spike in oil prices highlights anew the need to reduce U.S. dependence on fossil fuels and foreign oil supplies. The United States has the technological capability to produce clean and efficient energy. It is essential that Congress support these goals, and stop prohibiting revision of CAFE standards. I urge my colleagues to work today to preserve the environment for tomorrow. Oppose the CAFE-freeze rider attached to the FY 2001 Transportation Appropriation bill.

RECOGNIZING TINA TAHMASSEBI OF DAVIE, FLORIDA

HON. PETER DEUTSCH

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 23, 2000

Mr. DEUTSCH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the efforts of Tina Tahmassebi, of Davie, Florida. Tina was recently honored by the Third Annual Seventeen/Cover Girl Volunteerism Awards as a first place prize winner in the 18–21 age category. Indeed, Tina is very deserving of recognition for her role in founding the Universal Aid for Children REACH OUT program.

The Seventeen/Cover Girl Volunteerism Award rewards and honors teens and young women who have made extraordinary achievements in the fields of volunteerism and public service. In concert with the Volunteerism Awards, Seventeen Magazine and Cover Girl Cosmetics Company have awarded more than \$90,000 in scholarship money, U.S. Savings Bonds and charitable donations. After examining Tina's extraordinary work, it is clear that her story exemplifies the tenets espoused by the Volunteerism Awards.

Tina founded the REACH OUT program while only a junior in high school. This student-run organization assists an orphanage and a vocational school in El Salvador by supplying medical supplies, office supplies, and clothing while simultaneously attending to the educational needs of the children involved in these programs. To purchase these much needed supplies, Tina and her group have held bake sales, car washes, and other fund-raising events. Shipping more than \$40,000 in relief to El Salvador to this date, Tina's efforts have undoubtedly made a lasting impression on those in the community.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to congratulate Tina Tahmassebi for her exemplary achievements in volunteering and public service. Tina has made a remarkable impact on the lives of the children in El Salvador, and her hard work is something that both she and the entire community can be proud of.

COLORADO STATE HOUSE
REPRESENTATIVE DOROTHY
GOTLIEB

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 23, 2000

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I wanted to take this moment to recognize the career of one of Colorado's leading statesmen, Colorado Representative, Dorothy Gotlieb. In doing so, I would like to honor this individual who, for so many years, has exemplified the notion of public service and civic duty. It is clear that Representative Gotlieb's dynamic leadership will be greatly missed and difficult to replace.

Elected to the State House of Representatives in 1992, she has served on the Education, Transportation and the Energy Committees. Dorothy distinguished herself by working on issues concerning the budget. Dorothy pushes hard to make children the top priority in the legislature.

The number of honors and distinctions that Representative Gotlieb earned during her

years of outstanding service are too numerous to list, too few to do justice to her contributions to the State of Colorado.

2000 marked the end of Representative Gotlieb's tenure in the State House of Representatives. Her tenure embodied the citizen-legislator ideal and was a model that every official in elected office should seek to emulate. The citizens of Colorado owe Representative Gotlieb a debt of gratitude and I wish her well.

TRIBUTE TO JOHN C. SAWHILL

HON. ROB PORTMAN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 23, 2000

Mr. PORTMAN. Mr. Speaker, last Thursday, May 18, our nation and our world lost a remarkable leader with the passing of John C. Sawhill, the president and chief executive officer of The Nature Conservancy.

I had the good fortune to work with John and his staff over the last three years as we developed the Tropical Forest Conservation Act—legislation designed to protect the world's most threatened tropical forests. Under John's leadership, the Conservancy provided us with the technical expertise, research and political savvy to help ensure that the TFCA was enacted into law.

During John's long and distinguished career in public service, academia, and the private sector, he held senior positions in the Nixon, Ford, and Carter administration; served as president of New York University; and was a partner in the international consulting firm of McKinsey and Company.

John joined The Nature Conservancy in January 1990. Under his leadership, the Conservancy grew into the world's largest private conservation group and the nation's 14th largest nonprofit institution, with annual revenues of \$780 million, over one million members, and a network of 1300 private nature reserves. Its mission is to preserve biodiversity by protecting wildlife habitat.

Samuel C. Johnson, the chairman of The Conservancy's National Board of Governors, noted that John's passing is sad news not only for the Nature Conservancy family, but also for the cause of conservation. I could not agree more. The Conservancy's remarkable record of achievement over the past decade is an eloquent testimony to John's energy, vision, intellect, and commitment to the mission of conservation.

During John's tenure, The Conservancy protected more than 7 million acres of land in the United States alone, including such landmark purchases as the 502-square-mile Gray Ranch in New Mexico in 1990 and the \$37 million acquisition of Palmyra Atoll in the Pacific, announced only two weeks ago. His stewardship of the organization also saw the number of staff triple to the current level of 3,000 employees; total assets triple to \$2.3 billion; and membership more than double.

Born in Cleveland, Ohio, on June 12, 1936, John was raised in Baltimore, Maryland. At the time of his death, he resided in Washington, D.C. and Washington, Virginia. He graduated *cum laude* from Princeton University's Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs in 1958 and received his Ph.D. in economics from New York University in 1963.

From 1960 to 1963, he was assistant dean and assistant professor in the department of economics at NYU.

John served as a director of a number of major American corporations, including Consolidated Edison, RCA, Philip Morris, Crane Corporation, General American Investors, American International Group, Automatic Data Processing, and North American Coal. At the time of his death, he was serving as a director of the Procter and Gamble Company, Pacific Gas and Electric Company, and the Vanguard Group of Mutual Funds.

He was involved with a number of nonprofit organizations. He was chairman of the board of the H. John Heinz III Center for Science, Economics and the Environment. He served as a member of the President's Council on Sustainable Development and the Environment for the Americas Board, the group that oversees debt-for-nature swaps and the establishment of conservation trust funds in several Latin American countries.

In addition, he served on the Commission on the Future of the Smithsonian and chaired the task force on governance, management and financial resources. He also served as a trustee of Princeton University and was chairman emeritus of the Whitehead Institute for Biomedical Research in Cambridge, Massachusetts.

In September 1997, John became senior lecturer of business administration at the Harvard Business School where he taught and conducted research on not-for-profit institutions. John also published a number of books, articles, and reports about energy and energy-related subjects.

John is survived by his wife, Isabel V. Sawhill, a senior fellow at the Brookings Institution and president of the National Campaign to Prevent Teen Pregnancy; his son, James W. Sawhill, a senior vice president at Wells Fargo Bank in San Francisco; a grandson, John C. Sawhill II; a brother, James M. Sawhill, of Newport News, Virginia, and two sisters, Sally Supplee of Palo Alto, California and Monroe Hodder of London, England.

John was an inspiration to me personally. I considered him not only a colleague but a friend. He will be greatly missed.

CONGRATULATING UMPQUA TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT, INC.

HON. PETER A. DeFAZIO

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 23, 2000

Mr. DeFAZIO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to extend my congratulations to Umpqua Training and Employment, Inc. (UT&E), which celebrates its 25th anniversary on June 11, 2000. UT&E has been a pillar in the community, offering employment training, guidance, and aid to the citizens of Douglas County.

On June 11, 1975, the State of Oregon's Corporation Division of the Department of Commerce issued a certificate of incorporation to the District 6 Manpower Program. The nonprofit corporation was organized by a group of Douglas County residents who believed that federal employment and training programs should be administered by a private corporation governed by local directors. In 1981, the corporation began doing business under the name Umpqua Training and Employment, Inc.

Although UT&E's original focus was training the structurally unemployed—those who have difficulty getting and keeping jobs under any economic circumstances—they saw an increase in business during the recession of the 1980's. The unemployment rate shot past the 20 percent mark, and residents increasingly began to utilize UT&E services, which include labor market information, testing and assessment, job search training, career counseling, work experience opportunities, and occupational training both in the classroom and on-the-job.

In the mid-1980's Alcan Cable moved to Douglas County and established a unique partnership with UT&E by locating their human resource department in UT&E's offices. Applicants who may never have been considered for employment, found good jobs with an excellent local company, and UT&E began to actively participate in industrial recruitment efforts. They have assisted virtually every new employer who has located in Douglas County since 1987, including WinCo Foods, which is currently establishing their food distribution center, and Roseburg Forest Products which is building their new LVL and I-Joist plant.

In the early 1990's as the timber industry downsized, UT&E, the local office of the Employment Department, and Umpqua Community College formed a "rapid response unit" to assist workers displaced by plant closures and large lay-offs. With federal funds granted to especially hard-hit areas like Douglas County, UT&E helped almost 1,500 residents acquire new skills and new jobs.

UT&E has been recognized for its excellence by the Board of Douglas County Commissioners, the State of Oregon, and the Oregon Consortium. I join my colleagues in offering my personal congratulations to all those involved with Umpqua Training and Employment, Inc. on its 25th anniversary. Their tireless work in the community has provided countless jobs for the citizens of Douglas County, and I wish the members and beneficiaries of UT&E continue success in their future endeavors.

STATE CHILDREN'S HEALTH INSURANCE PROGRAM

HON. RUBEN HINOJOSA

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 23, 2000

Mr. HINOJOSA. Mr. Speaker, I am happy to announce that for the first time, a Children's Health Insurance Program, or CHIP, is available in South Texas. CHIP is low-cost health coverage provided under a state-subsidized insurance program. Any Texas uninsured child, newborns through age 18, are eligible. All costs are flexible, and based on family income. For example, a family of four qualifies if the household income is \$34,000 or less. If you make more than that, you can qualify for greatly-reduced insurance through another program, Texas HealthyKids.

The CHIP operates like a Health Maintenance Organization, or MHO. It is run by the TexCare Partnership which partners with all 254 Texas counties to sponsor services through one of three different plans: CHIP, Medicaid, or Texas HealthyKids. CHIP provides services such as hospital care, surgery,

x-rays, therapies, prescription drugs, mental health and substance abuse treatment, emergency services, eye tests and glasses, dental care, and regular health check-ups and vaccinations.

For Texas, CHIP is funded from the proceeds of our tobacco settlement with the tobacco companies a couple of years ago. It is critically important in our state because Texas has the highest rate of uninsured in the country. And unfortunately, Texas has the nation's second-highest number of uninsured children. The worst problem we have is that not enough parents are using this great program.

South Texas, in particular, has carried the burden of uninsured children for many years. About 1.4 million of Texas' 5.8 million children lack health insurance, but 470,000 of them are now eligible for coverage under CHIP. Almost one-fourth—109,000—of the newly-eligible kids live on the Texas-Mexico border. When children don't have health insurance, they have to rely on costly medical treatment at the last minute. This threatens the child's future well-being. But now we have a true opportunity to change that. CHIP will give a lot of children the opportunity to lead healthy lives, without the fear of getting sick.

Let me share a quote with you from a parent from my district who recently went through the enrollment process: "My husband and I are hardworking middle-income people who were disqualified from Medicaid because I became employed. We have two incomes and * * * can't afford (insurance). Now we are told by TexCare Partnership we will have insurance for our children with low premiums and low co-payments that we can afford. My children have health care when they need it."

CHIP was first implemented in 1998 to address a national crisis—almost 12 million children that were without insurance. In Texas, we are now able to offer insurance to approximately 1.8 million children that otherwise would have none.

While we can make this offer, it is up to each parent or guardian to enroll, or at least inquire about getting, their children in this program. Believe it or not, the hardest part of the CHIP program is getting parents to enroll their children. More parents need to take advantage of this genuinely great program. I want to stress that even if a parent has never qualified for health insurance for their child before, now they can.

CHIP solves the cost problem for many Texas families. In CHIP, many families will only pay an annual fee of \$15 to cover all their children in the plan. Some higher-income families will pay monthly premiums of \$15 or 418, which covers all children in the family. Most families will also have co-payments for doctor/dental visits, prescription drugs, and emergency care. And families must re-enroll their children once a year. Children can only get this insurance if their parents apply, and I hope all parents will take the initiative and make certain your children are enrolled.

The application process is simple and straight-forward—any Texan can call 1-800-647-6558 between 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. Monday through Friday, and 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday. If parents want local assistance or information in my congressional district, they can call the organization "ADVANCE" at 956-618-1642, or visit any public library in Hidalgo County to pick up a bilingual brochure and application.

COLORADO STATE
REPRESENTATIVE STEVE TOOL

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 23, 2000

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I wanted to take this moment to recognize the career of one of Colorado's leading statesmen, Colorado Representative, Steve Tool. In doing so, I would like to honor this individual who, for so many years, has exemplified the notion of public service and civic duty. It is clear that Representative Tool's dynamic leadership will be greatly missed and difficult to replace.

Elected to the State House of Representatives in 1992, Steve served on the Finance, Judiciary, and the Health Environment and Welfare and Institutions Committees. He has sponsored legislation regarding the penalty one might receive for child abuse resulting in death. Steve has also worked very aggressively in regards to school finance and trying to balance school finance in the State of Colorado so that there is equal distribution of funds to all communities.

The number of honors and distinctions that Representative Tool earned during her years of outstanding service are too numerous to list, too few to do justice to his contributions to the State of Colorado.

2000 marked the end of Representative Tool's tenure in elected office. His career embodied the citizen-legislator ideal and was a model that every official in elected office should seek to emulate. The citizens of Colorado owe Representative Tool a debt of gratitude and I wish him well.

IN HONOR OF ESTHER KIM AND
KAY POE ON THE OCCASION OF
THE 2000 U.S. OLYMPIC
TAEKWONDO TRIALS

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 23, 2000

Mrs. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Esther Kim and Kay Poe of the US Taekwondo team, who recently participated in the U.S. Olympic Taekwondo Trials in Colorado Springs, Colorado. Ms. Kim and Ms. Poe deserve this body's special recognition for their outstanding display of courage and sportsmanship.

Ms. Poe was set to fight her best friend Esther Kim, whom she has known for thirteen years, in the final match of the tournament, when Ms. Kim then made a most monumental decision, which will undoubtedly affect the lives of both taekwondo stars forever. Knowing that Ms. Poe was injured and unable to fight competitively, Ms. Kim forfeited the women's flyweight championship match and title in honor of her best friend.

Ms. Kim's "bow down" ended her chances of competing for the U.S. in Sidney this September at the Olympic Games. Mr. Speaker, this action clearly demonstrates Ms. Kim's courage and conviction, as well as her indescribable admiration and love for a friend.

Ms. Kim believed that Ms. Poe had worked harder at the sport and deserved the oppor-

tunity to represent her country. Poe was seeded number one in the world, while Ms. Kim was ranked tenth.

Rather than dishonoring her best friend by defeating an injured opponent, Ms. Kim chose to respect not only Ms. Poe's ability in the sport, but her determination in defeating her semi-final opponent after suffering an injury.

The Olympic Games are a pillar for international unity, as a plethora of athletic ambassadors compete for a chance to bring back a medal of outstanding athletic achievement for their respective nations. The U.S. teams' goals are very similar, in that our athletes make great sacrifices, with the hope that their efforts will be rewarded with a medal that can be brought back to our grateful nation.

Ms. Kim's father, Mr. Jin, who trained both Ms. Poe and Ms. Kim was honored by his daughter's decision. He believed that both athletes emerged victorious, as they worked together in honoring the team's final Olympic birth.

I salute Ms. Poe and Ms. Kim for their dedication and sacrifice and I ask my colleagues to join me in commending both Esther Kim and Kay Poe for their efforts at the U.S. Olympic Taekwondo Trials in Colorado Springs, Colorado.

HONORING JOHN CIFICHIELLO

HON. JOSEPH CROWLEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 23, 2000

Mr. CROWLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor John Cifichiello from the Bronx. This Thursday, Mr. Cifichiello will be honored by Community Board #11 in the Bronx for his lifetime of service to God, country, and family.

Mr. Cifichiello is a lifelong resident of New York City. He was born on August 24th, 1906 to Italian immigrants Vito and Rosa in their Greenwich Village apartment.

At a young age, his family moved to the Fordham section of the Bronx. Vito and Rosa, along with their daughter Josephine, sons John, Neal, and Fred worked hard and eventually bought their own home on Crotona Avenue. John worked in the printing trade and married Caroline Ciani of Pelham Parkway.

During World War II, he served in the Navy in Ireland and England and upon his discharge began a career in the Postal Service while helping to raise a son John, and a daughter, Carolyn.

Since the end of the war, Mr. Cifichiello has been a community and church activist. He is a past Commander of the Catholic War Veterans and, he has escorted veterans to mass each Sunday at the Kingsbridge Veterans Hospital. He has also been active in Mount Carmel's Holy Name Society and St. Vincent De Paul Society.

Mr. Cifichiello continues to serve as a member of Community Board #11 and is a past president of St. Lucy's Senior Citizens Association. He was a long term member of the Red Cross, participating in numerous blood drives for St. Lucy's and is also a past member of the Catholic Guild for the Blind. He served with the Pelham Parkway Little League for over twenty years, first as a coach and then as president.

Upon retiring from the Post Office in 1975, he began as a volunteer at the New York Bo-

tanical Gardens where he continues to serve. He continues to march in the Bronx annual Columbus Day Parade.

Mr. Cifichiello is also the proud grandfather of Peter, Matthew, Michael, John Melissa, and Carolyn.

Mr. Speaker, please join me in commending this volunteer and family man for his many years of service to his church, family, and his nation.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. JIM RYUN

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 23, 2000

Mr. RYUN. Mr. Speaker, yesterday, May 22, I was unavoidably detained and was not present for rollcall vote Nos. 211, 212, and 213. Had I been present, I would have voted "yes" on the rollcall No. 211, "yes" on rollcall No. 212, and "yes" on rollcall No. 213.

COLORADO STATE HOUSE REP-
RESENTATIVE ANDY McELHANY

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 23, 2000

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I wanted to take this moment to recognize the career of one of Colorado's leading statesmen, Colorado Representative, Andy McElhany. In doing so, I would like to honor this individual who, for so many years, has exemplified the notion of public service and civic duty. It is clear that Representative McElhany's dynamic leadership will be greatly missed and difficult to replace.

Elected to the State House of Representatives in 1992, Andy served as chairman of the State, Veterans and Military Affairs Committees. He was the sponsor of the 'Deadbeat Parent' bill and worked hard on the issues of health care reform, transportation, government efficiencies and tax reform.

Representative McElhany received many honors. One of his many honors was the the Colorado Library Association Legislator of the Year award.

2000 marked the end of Representative McElhany's tenure in the State House of Representatives. His career embodied the citizen-legislator ideal and was a model that every official in elected office should seek to emulate. The citizens of Colorado owe Representative McElhany a debt of gratitude and I wish him well.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. LUIS V. GUTIERREZ

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 23, 2000

Mr. GUTIERREZ. Mr. Speaker, yesterday I was unavoidably absent from the House floor when the following votes were taken: rollcall vote No. 211, rollcall vote No. 212, and rollcall vote No. 213. Had I been present in this

chamber when these votes were cast, I would have voted "yes" on each of the votes.

HONORING THE SERVICE OF WALTER W. SHERVINGTON TO THE MEDICAL PROFESSION AND HEALTH CARE

HON. DONNA MC CHRISTENSEN

OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 23, 2000

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to Dr. Walter W. Shervington, a noted psychiatrist and a hero of health care, for dedicating his life to the needs of both the communities in which he lived and worked and the Nation.

Dr. Shervington received his undergraduate degree from the University of Pennsylvania and his medical degree from the University of Maryland School of Medicine. His distinctive medical career involved active participation in numerous professional associations, which included the Black Psychiatrists of America, the National Association of State Mental Health Program Directors, the American Psychiatric Association and the American College of Psychiatrists. In February of this year, he was appointed to the Board of Directors of a new U.S. Olympic Committee, with oversight of drug screening for U.S. athletes participating in the Olympics.

In August of 1999 he was sworn into office as the 99th President of the National Medical Association (NMA). The NMA is a professional, scientific and educational organization that represents the interests of more than Twenty Five Thousand (25,000) African American physicians and the patients that they serve. It is an organization that is dedicated to establishing parity in medicine and the elimination of health disparities.

Dr. Shervington's three decade tenure with the NMA is a legacy of service, dedicated commitment, accomplishment and reflects the multiple and diverse positions that he held. He served as Chairman of the Section on Psychiatry and Behavioral Science; Delegate, Secretary, Vice Speaker and Speaker of the House of Delegates; Chairman of the Board, Vice President and President-Elect, before being sworn into office as President during the Association's 104th Annual Convention and Scientific Assembly.

His term as President brought national attention to the negative impact of Managed Care on African Americans, issues of parity and the access of African American patients to HIV/AIDS treatment. His expertise in the field of psychiatry enabled him to write and lecture extensively on mental health and the impact of HIV/AIDS on the African American community. He served as principal investigator and co-principal investigator on several HIV/AIDS projects and participated in the New Orleans Regional AIDS Planning Council, while being a member of the National AIDS Advisory Committee of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

Until his death he served as Chief Executive Officer of the New Orleans Adolescent Hospital, a psychiatric hospital for children and adolescents serving the Greater New Orleans area. He formerly served as Medical Regional Director for the Office of Mental Health in the

Louisiana Department of Health and Hospitals. In 1992 he was appointed Assistant Secretary, Office of Mental Health, by Governor Edwin Edwards of Louisiana and was also an Associate Professor of Psychiatry at Louisiana State University School of Medicine. His death on April 15, 2000, ended the illustrious performance of an individual's contributions to various communities and the field of medicine.

On behalf of the Congress of the United States of America, I salute Dr. Walter W. Shervington for his dedicated service to his country, his profession and especially the African American community. I thank his wife Denise and daughters Shanga and Iman for sharing him with us.

HONORING LAURIE SPRACKLIN-NOEL

HON. KENNY C. HULSHOF

OF MISSOURI
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 23, 2000

Mr. HULSHOF. Mr. Speaker, the word courage is used to describe many things. President John F. Kennedy wrote the best selling book "Profiles In Courage," and we in the House of Representatives are often asked to vote the courage of our convictions. Courage is often associated with our national war heroes. To a lesser degree, the word "courage" is used to describe athletes who persevere despite injury.

Winston Churchill defined courage as the first human quality because it is the quality which guarantees all others. While Sir Winston did not know Laurie Spracklin-Noel, his words surely describe her.

Laurie, a constituent, was recently diagnosed with stage-three cancer. As a wife, a mother of four, an OB/GYN nurse, an award winning actress and speaker, Laurie has shown her ability to succeed in many areas. At the same time, her most important accomplishment is yet to come. When this event happens Laurie will add the distinction of cancer survivor to her list! Laurie is determined to overcome her cancer through the combination of chemotherapy, the strong support of her family and friends in Moberly, Missouri, and her positive attitude and yes, her undaunted courage. In fact, Laurie has said, "even if this cancer were in stage four, I'm going to beat it."

While Laurie knows she is in the fight of her life, her attitude, disposition, and faith make this fight winnable.

Napoleon said, "Courage is like love; it must have hope to nourish it." Laurie is an inspiration to her family and community. They have hope that through her courageous efforts Laurie will win her battle.

Mr. Speaker, the thoughts and prayers of my colleagues and I go out to Laurie and her family and we wish them well for the future.

RUSSELL GEORGE, SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF COLORADO

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 23, 2000

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I wanted to take this moment to recognize the career of one of

Colorado's leading statesmen, and my very dear friend, Colorado Speaker of the House, Russell George. In doing so, I would like to honor this individual who, for so many years, has exemplified the notion of public service and civic duty. It is clear that Speaker George's dynamic leadership will be greatly missed and difficult to replace.

Elected to the State House of Representatives in 1992, he served on the Agriculture, Judiciary, Joint Legislative Sunrise/Sunset, UMTRA Oversight, Children's Code Oversight, Capital Development, and G.A. Board of Ethics Committees. In 1996, he sponsored numerous legislation, including, revision of Child Welfare Laws, water augmentation, right to farm, Colorado Children's Trust Funds.

Speaker George received many honors. He has received honors from the Colorado Association of School Boards, Colorado Bankers Association, Colorado Association of Naturopathic Physicians, Colorado Restaurant Association, Colorado Rehabilitation Coalition, Colorado Crime Stoppers, CCI Domestic Violence Coalition, Colorado Academy of Audiologists. In 1994 and 1996, he was the recipient of the AP Legislator of the Year award.

This year marked the end of Speaker George's tenure in elected office. His career embodied the citizen-legislator ideal and was a model that every official in elected office should seek to emulate. The citizens of Colorado owe Speaker George a debt of gratitude and I wish him well.

HONORING BOBBY W. BEASLEY

HON. BOB ETHERIDGE

OF NORTH CAROLINA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 23, 2000

Mr. ETHERIDGE. Mr. Speaker, today I pay tribute to one of my constituents, Bobby W. Beasley, the superintendent of Harnett County Schools. Mr. Beasley is retiring on June 30, 2000, after 36 years of dedicated service to the children of North Carolina. He has served the people well, and his leadership will be sorely missed in my home county.

Bobby Beasley, like many of those educators who have moved North Carolina to the forefront of education reform over the past 20 years, was born in one of our rural counties, Union County near Charlotte, and grew to manhood in Laurinburg, a small town in the Sandhills of the state. After graduation from Laurinburg High School, he enrolled at East Carolina University in Greenville intent on becoming a teacher. Four years later, he began his career as a math teacher and coach at Stokes-Pactolus School in Pitt County.

After only 3 years as a teacher, Mr. Beasley was appointed principal of Bethel Elementary and Bethel Middle School, also in Pitt County, and he remained a school administrator for the rest of his career. Along the way, he also continued his formal education, obtaining the master's degree from East Carolina University and, later the six-year certification in school administration.

Mr. Beasley came to Harnett County in 1974, recruited by Superintendent R.L. Gray to be principal of Angier High School. Those were momentous times in Harnett County, a largely rural tobacco county about to be caught up in a tremendous school consolidation effort designed to make its schools the

equal of those just north of it in Wake County, home of the state's Capital City. Mr. Beasley was a key advisor at this consolidation took place, moving in a principal of one of the new schools, Western Harnett High School, when it opened in 1977.

Quiet, well liked by students, and a curriculum and instruction specialist, Mr. Beasley ran Western Harnett High School for 10 eventful years before being appointed assistant superintendent for curriculum and instruction in the Central Office in 1987. His focus began countywide as the school system evolved from rural to urban. With the retirement of Superintendent Ivo Wortman in 1994, Mr. Beasley was handed the reins of leadership for the Harnett County system.

Mr. Beasley's terms as assistant superintendent and superintendent coincided with a decided push for education excellence on the part of North Carolina and its school systems. A testing and accountability system that has made the state an education leader in the nation was instituted in 1990 after the state dropped to the bottom of the nation in the SAT rankings in 1989. SAT average scores began a run upward in 1990 and have led the Nation in improvement. In addition, the state's scores on the National assessment of Educational Progress have been among the nation's best.

Harnett County schools have responded well to this accountability demand. Under Mr. Beasley's direction, the average SAT scores have improved dramatically, this year topping the state's average. Writing scores of 4th graders are above the state average, and test scores across the board show that Harnett County students have responded to the need to work harder, score higher, and prepare themselves better for the technologically complex world in which they will live.

Harnett County has invested more than \$77 million in new schools and school improvements during Mr. Beasley's tenure as superintendent. He has shown himself to be an effective voice for school improvement, to be a public servant our leaders trust and admire, and to be a visionary man who knows what our county can and should become.

It has been said that an elementary teacher may touch up to 1,000 students over a lifetime of teaching, that a high school teacher may influence 3,000, that a high school principal may impact perhaps 10,000 individuals. Bobby Beasley has served in each of these capacities—one after the other. He has gone on take the awesome responsibility of running an entire system at a critical time in the life of Harnett County and been intimately successful.

It has been said that a man and his times must coincide if great progress is to result. This quiet man who believed in the students he taught and those who attended the schools he administered was in harmony with what was needed.

And Harnett County was better in the past—and will be eminently better in the future—because of Bobby Beasley's efforts.

HONORING FATHER PHILIP J. CASCIA OF PROSPECT, CONNECTICUT

HON. JAMES H. MALONEY

OF CONNECTICUT
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, May 23, 2000

Mr. MALONEY of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, today I honor the remarkable contributions made by Father Philip J. Cascia of Prospect, CT, in the important cause of world peace. In setting up Intersport USA, a non-profit sports exchange program, he has for over a decade played a prominent role in promoting friendly relations between the people of the United States and those of other nations around the globe.

Father Philip J. Cascia was born in Springfield, MA, in 1951, later moving to Connecticut where he graduated from St. Thomas High School in Bloomfield. After his college education and theological training in Maryland, Father Cascia returned to Connecticut where in 1977, he was ordained as a Catholic priest for the Archdiocese of Hartford. His early assignments took him to Waterbury and Prospect, and in 1985 Father Cascia became the spiritual director at Sacred Heart High School in Waterbury. During this period Father Cascia's dedication to his local communities led to the establishment of a soup kitchen, a homeless shelter, a thrift store, and an affordable housing program. It is a mark of his leadership that all of these community services remain active to this day.

It was during his time at Sacred Heart that Father Cascia took the wrestling team that he had established for inner-city children at the school to the former Soviet Union. As the first trip of its kind, the initiative earned national recognition in both America and the USSR, as well as the attention of President Reagan, whose encouragement inspired Father Cascia to establish Intersport USA. Expanding the program, Father Cascia has taken his youth athlete exchange programs to China, Vietnam, South Africa, and Cuba, and is now working to organize programs with Libya, North Korea, and Japan. Many of Intersport's programs have evolved into regular exchange visits.

Intersport USA has profoundly shaped the experiences of young athletes, allowing them to mingle freely with their counterparts from other countries, both competitively and socially. Father Cascia continues to be at the forefront of this work, fostering mutual respect among all participants, and allowing goodwill to replace ignorance and hostility.

Through this sports-based diplomacy, Father Cascia has acted as a tireless ambassador for peace, laying the foundations for friendlier relations between America and the countries in which he has visited. One example was his visit in 1990 to Hanoi, where at the entrance to the sports arena, the Vietnamese Government raised the American flag for the first time ever in that city. He has not only met his stated goal of "plant(ing) the seed of peace and understanding in the minds and hearts of young athletes," but has also helped secure a more peaceful future for America's citizens. Mr. Speaker, I welcome you and the House of Representatives joining with me today in commending Father Cascia on his work and on his success in promoting greater understanding between nations around the world.

SUSAN KLINE NAMED RECIPIENT OF THE 18TH ANNUAL KODIMOH BROTHERHOOD HUMANITARIAN AWARD

HON. RICHARD E. NEAL

OF MASSACHUSETTS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, May 23, 2000

Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity today to honor my constituent, Ms. Susan Kline, who on Tuesday, June 20th will be named the recipient of the Kodimoh Brotherhood Humanitarian Award by Congregation Kodimoh in Springfield, Massachusetts.

It was 18 years ago when Max Gruber, Kodimoh past president, established the Kodimoh Brotherhood Humanitarian award. The purpose of this award is to honor persons in the community who have distinguished themselves for their outstanding commitment and service to worthy causes.

This year, Susan Kline, past president of Kodimoh and long-time member of the Executive Board, has been selected to receive this distinguished honor.

Ms. Kline is an active volunteer and lifetime member of the Kodimoh Sisterhood. She is a trustee of the Harold Grinspoon Supporting Foundation and is president of the board of the Resource Center for Jewish Education. Ms. Kline also serves on the board of the Greater Springfield Jewish Federation and is a member of its Community Planning Committee.

Susan Kline serves as a board member of Spectrum Home Health Care, and is involved in Hadassah and other women's organizations. She is an avid tennis player and is president of the Field Club of Longmeadow.

A native of Auburn, Maine, Susan Kline was educated at Harvard University where she earned a Bachelor of Arts in modern European History and Literature and a Master of Arts in Teaching. She and her husband Edward live in Longmeadow. They have two grown daughters, Judith and Elinor.

I would like to take this opportunity today to congratulate both Susan Kline upon receiving this honor and Congregation Kodimoh for one more year of honoring and instilling the ever so important notion of community and national service.

COLORADO STATE SENATOR
DAVID WATTENBERG

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, May 23, 2000

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I wanted to take this moment to recognize the career of one of Colorado's leading statesmen, State Senator Dave Wattenberg. In doing so, I would like to honor this individual who, for so many years, has exemplified the notion of public service and civic duty. It is clear that Senator Wattenberg's dynamic leadership will be greatly missed and difficult to replace.

Elected to the Colorado Senate in 1984, he served as the chairman of the Agriculture, Natural Resources, Energy Committee. Dave also served on the Business Affairs and the

Labor Committees. He sponsored bills on things such as, horse racing, water issues, mining, transportation and tort reform. His main focus was on agriculture, water, ranching issues and banking issues.

Senator Wattenberg received many honors. In 1989 and 1990, he received the Legislator of the Year from CACI. In 1988 he received awards from Colorado Ski Country USA, and the Consulting Engineers Council. He was also honored with the NFIB Guardian of Small Business award.

This year marked the end of Senator Wattenberg's tenure in elected office. His career embodied the citizen-legislator ideal and was a model that every official in elected office should seek to emulate. The citizens of Colorado owe Senator Wattenberg a debt of gratitude and I wish him well.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. LYNN C. WOOLSEY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 23, 2000

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Speaker, due to a previously scheduled family event, I missed rollcall votes Nos. 207–210. Had I been present, I would have voted: Rollcall No. 207—“yea”; rollcall No. 208—“no”; rollcall No. 209—“no”; rollcall No. 210—“yea.”

INTRODUCING A HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR THE PLACEMENT OF THE CHIEF WASHAKIE STATUE IN STATUARY HALL LOCATED IN THE UNITED STATES CAPITOL

HON. BARBARA CUBIN

OF WYOMING

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 23, 2000

Mrs. CUBIN. Mr. Speaker, I am honored today to present to the Members of the U.S. House of Representatives a concurrent resolution providing for the placement of the Chief Washakie statue in Statuary Hall located in the U.S. Capitol.

As the resolution states, Chief Washakie, leader of the Eastern Shoshone Tribe, contributed greatly to the settlement of the west by allowing the Oregon and Mormon trails to pass through Shoshone lands.

Chief Washakie was well known as a distinguished leader and a stately warrior who bravely defended the Shoshone and their allies. Additionally, Chief Washakie was the only chief to be awarded a full military funeral.

On behalf of the people of Wyoming I am proud to put forth this legislation providing this commemoration of one of the State's most celebrated names.

REMEMBERING THE PRICE OF FREEDOM

HON. MICHAEL BILIRAKIS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 23, 2000

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, on this Memorial Day, as on similar days in years past, we

remember the contributions of the millions of men and women who served in our Armed Forces. It is also a day to instill in younger Americans the tradition of honoring those who died in service to their country.

This year we commemorate two important events—the 50th anniversary of the Korean war and the 25th anniversary of the end of the Vietnam war. These anniversaries remind us of how important it is to remember our history and to honor those who died to protect our future.

Memorial Day is a time for new generations to learn about the price America has paid to preserve freedom and lead other nations to democracy. Those of us who lived through the cold war have a responsibility to educate our children and grandchildren about the dangers still present in the world—and the need to maintain defenses strong enough to deter potential adversaries.

The words “freedom” and “democracy” are most often used to explain why members of our Armed Forces gave their lives to defend our country. And in far-off places such as Bosnia and South Korea, American men and women are still fighting for these principles.

There are no words to adequately describe the supreme sacrifice made by brave Americans who died in service to this Nation. But we can demonstrate our deep respect for them—and their families—by remembering their struggle.

Each of us has an obligation to honor the sacrifices of those who have worn the uniform of our Armed Forces. On Memorial Day, take time to remember that our freedom was paid for in blood on battlefields around the world.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. CHRISTOPHER SHAYS

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 23, 2000

Mr. SHAYS. Mr. Speaker, I am not recorded on rollcall votes 211, 212, and 213. Had I been present, I would have voted “aye” on H.R. 3852, a bill extending the deadline for commencement of construction of a hydroelectric project in Alabama; “aye” on S. 1236, a bill extending the deadline for commencement of construction of a hydroelectric project in Idaho; and “aye” on H. Con. Res. 302, which provides for a national moment of remembrance to honor men and women who died in pursuit of freedom and peace.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. CASS BALLENGER

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 23, 2000

Mr. BALLENGER. Mr. Speaker, on Monday, May 22, 2000, I missed rollcall votes 211 (H.R. 3852) and 212 (S. 1236). Had I been present I would have voted “yea” on both.

TRIBUTE TO THE LATE JOSEPHINE BARNETT LACKEY

HON. CHARLES W. “CHIP” PICKERING

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 23, 2000

Mr. PICKERING. Mr. Speaker, my heart is heavy and saddened today at the passing of Mrs. Josephine Barnett Lackey, affectionately known as “Miss Jo”, who passed away unexpectedly on Sunday May 14, 2000, at the St. Thomas Hospital in Nashville, TN, after suffering cardiac arrest. “Miss Jo”, a constituent of mine from Forest, Mississippi, was the wife of Jimmy Lackey, owner of Lackey Home Center in Forest, and one of the more prominent Tennessee Walking Horse Breeders, and Exhibitors in our state. Her death was untimely, and has certainly shocked and devastated the Forest community.

“Miss Jo” grew up in the Standing Pine community in Leake County, and graduated from Walnut Grove High School. She graduated from Delta State University with a degree in Elementary Education in the spring of 1950, and shortly thereafter moved to Forest where she taught in the Forest School System. She and Mr. Lackey were married in 1953, and on July 12, 2000, they would have celebrated their 47th wedding anniversary. For more than 50 years, she was a resident of Forest.

“Miss Jo” delighted in meeting, greeting and helping people. That was her hallmark. That is why the Gift and Bridal Registry Shop she operated in the Lackey Home Center was such a fascination and delight to her. She loved being with people, and offering suggestions that would make their life happier and enjoyable. Sid Salter, editor-publisher of the Scott County Times, summed it up real well when he said in his May 17, 2000, editorial, Josephine Lackey, “there are few homes in Forest that don't have a piece of fine crystal or china hand chosen by Jo Lackey as a gift. For rich and poor alike, she gave her best advice and treated every customer at Lackey Home Center as a friend.”

“Miss Jo” was president of the Forest Garden Club, and was a member of the Hontokalo Chapter of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. She was a member of the Forest Baptist Church and was a substitute Sunday School teacher. Her love and faith in God, and the Lord Jesus Christ, was most evident in the two scripture passages that were used by her Pastor Reverend Gordon Sansing, and her former Pastor Sonny Adkins as the text for their remarks at her funeral. The passages were: Psalms 71:17–18 “O God, thou has taught me from my youth; and hitherto have I declared thy wondrous works. Now that I am old and greyheaded, O God forsake me not, until I have shewed thy strength unto this generation, and thy power to every one that is to come”, and Proverbs 3:5–6 “Trust in the Lord with all thine heart, and lean not unto thine own understanding. In all thy ways acknowledge Him, and He will direct thy paths.”

Again, quoting Sid Salter, “Josephine Barnett Lackey was—by every rational measure of mind, body and spirit—a beautiful, elegant woman. Blessed with the beauty nature gave her as a young woman, Josephine Lackey merited the still beautiful face of a faithful wife,

devoted mother and grandmother, hard-working business woman and dependable friend she had earned at the age of 70 when her great heart finally failed her.

Our community is diminished by her passing and we will—with her family—sorely miss her.”

“Miss Jo” had a deep love for her family that included husband, Jimmy, son Jim, daughters Julie and Jenny along with their husbands, and five grandchildren. Another daughter, Joy, preceded her in death in 1996.

Without a doubt, the legacy that “Miss Jo” would want us to remember her by is the love she had for her Lord, her Family, her Church, her Friends, her Country, her State, and by all means her love for Forest and Scott County. She was truly a dedicated Christian lady, and a great American. I extend my heartfelt sympathy to her family. Also, I want to express my appreciation, and that of all citizens of the 3rd district for her life of service, and contributions to the betterment of our world.

TRENDS CONCERNING THE ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

HON. SPENCER BACHUS

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 24, 2000

Mr. BACHUS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to inform my colleagues about several recent disturbing trends at the Asian Development Bank [ADB]. The Bank recently concluded its annual meeting in Chiang Mai, Thailand. Two of my Banking Committee staff recently attended the annual meeting at the invitation of the U.S. Department of the Treasury.

By way of general background, the Asian Development Bank [ADB] was established in 1966. The Bank also operates a concessional, below market rate, lending facility; the Asian Development Fund [ADF] created in 1974. There are 58 member countries, 42 of which are based in the Asia-Pacific region and 16 are non-regional. The United States and Japan are the largest shareholders in the Bank, each with a 16 percent ownership share.

The purpose of the ADB is to promote sustainable development in the poorer countries of the Asia-Pacific region through project investment lending, policy reform lending and advice, and technical assistance. Through 1999, the United States has received over \$4.6 billion in business procurement from the Asian Bank Group.

By tradition, Japan nominates the president who also serves as chairman of the board. In many ways, the ADB is a very Japanese institution. The president selects board committee members and committee chairs. He appoints Japanese nationals from the Ministry of Finance in Tokyo to serve as the treasurer, and the head of the important Budget and Personnel Department. Japanese staff occupies other key management positions, notably the head of the Strategy and Policy Department and at least one of the two powerful program department directorates.

Under the leadership of the Bank's previous president, Mitsuo Sato, the ADB established an enviable track record as one of the most progressive and reform-minded of any of the multilateral development banks. President

Sato worked closely with the United States and other shareholders to inaugurate a series of sweeping and forward-leaning policy changes designed to increase substantially the institution's development effectiveness.

Among these reforms was a decision to invest more in basic human capital (for example, basic education, health and sanitation), an effort to strengthen project quality, increase the transparency and accountability of its own operations, establish an information policy based on the presumption of disclosure, the creation of an inspection panel, the formulation of an explicit governance and anti-corruption policy, a coordinated effort together with UNICEF to improve child nutrition and early childhood development, a proactive policy for outreach to non-governmental organizations [NGOs], as well as a gender and development policy.

But President Sato stepped down in early 1999. He was succeeded by Tadao Chino, a former Vice Minister of Finance for International Affairs. In style, outlook, and temperament, he appears quite different from his predecessor. More consequential, he appears to be taking the institution in the wrong direction—a direction that is far less multilateral and less inclusive.

From the outset of his tenure, the ADB has become notably less open to the views of others, including the United States. Indeed, Bank management has aggressively advanced its own agenda over the concerns and even strong objections of the United States and other shareholders.

Examples of the high-handed management style of the Bank's new leadership includes unilateral exclusion of the United States from chairing the Board's Budget Review Committee even after repeated protest from the Treasury Department; programming excessively high lending levels in order to accelerate discussion of a general capital increase; and resistance to formalized cooperation with the World Bank. More broadly, key policy and operational issues are advanced quickly over the objection of major donor shareholders when it suits Bank management, and capriciously stalled when it does not.

The United States during the 1999 annual meeting raised many of these internal governance and management issues. But it would appear that precious little progress has been made. Whereas the Bank was once a reform leader, it now lags not only the World Bank but every other regional multilateral development bank [MDB] in embracing needed reforms and has been resisting calls for more substantive change in the Asian Development Fund negotiations [ADF-8].

To be fair, the Bank under President Chino has embraced poverty reduction as its overarching mandate. But this occurred only after repeated calls from the United States and other major shareholders that a poverty reduction policy paper be presented to the board by the time the ADF-8 replenishment negotiation began in October 1999. The Bank remains far behind in turning this policy commitment into operational practice.

Most recently, President Chino is resisting the United States nominee for the Bank's American vice president. By tradition, there has always been a U.S. national as vice president, a European vice president, and a vice president representing a non-borrowing regional. The current U.S. vice president, Peter

Sullivan, will retire this summer. Chino is mounting an unprecedented challenge to Treasury's candidate. Never before has a Japanese Bank president challenged the right of the United States to name its candidate for vice president. Why the resistance? I have no first hand knowledge, but would note that a recent issue of Emerging Markets speculates that if the strong-minded, experienced candidate were appointed to a vice-presidential slot at the Bank, “she could begin chipping away at the power exercised from ‘behind the throne’ by the small clique of Japanese ‘advisors’ to the president.” Whatever the case, it is incumbent on the United States to support its nominee and insist that U.S. prerogatives be respected.

Moreover, I understand that President Chino has literally created a fourth vice president with wide-ranging powers without consulting the board. He disregarded concerns repeatedly raised by the U.S. Executive Director's office that the reorganization of the functions of the Strategic Policy Department should not be undertaken without consulting the board. The department director is a Japanese national.

More broadly, President Chino's pattern of stonewalling the United States and other member donors has been repeatedly in his non-responsiveness to the concerns of interested parties outside the Bank. It has been reported that he refused to receive representatives of student and NGO protesters at the annual meeting in Thailand. He may even have been less than courteous to his Thai hosts at an important official function involving members of the royal family.

In addition to numerous internal governance and the above personnel issues, there is also a growing concern that Bank management is trying to turn the ADB into a defacto secretariat for a future “Asian Monetary Fund.” As Members may recall, Japan earlier proposed to create an “Asian IMF” during the worst of the global financial crisis of 1997–1998—an idea that had only tepid support within the region and which was opposed by the United States.

However, elements of this approach have begun to insinuate themselves into the organizational structure of the ADB. First, in March 1999 the Bank approved the “Asian Currency Crisis Support Facility.” This \$3 billion fund, financed entirely by Japan but administered by the Bank, was established to provide guarantees to Asian crisis countries on sovereign bond issues, in conjunction with ADB loans. Among other issues, this mechanism inappropriately would allow obligations under the facilities to be accorded preferred creditor status.

In addition, the Finance Ministers of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations [ASEAN] asked in 1999 that the Bank temporarily house its economic monitoring secretariat. Over U.S. resistance, the ADB established and expanded this surveillance unit, in possible competition with the IMF. Contrary to view of some United States economists, like Stephen Roach of Morgan Stanley, I suspect few Asian countries would want to participate in a Japan-led regional monetary fund, in large measure because of what is perceived by many in the region as Japan's ongoing failure to confront and deal with its militarist past. On the other hand, many of these countries are borrowers from both the ADB and Japan. They may be persuaded to go along with Tokyo in a desire

not to disadvantage themselves when they request the Japanese Government at the ADB for loans and to position themselves to receive additional foreign aid credits from Japan.

Mr. Speaker, it sadly appears that the Asian Development Bank is at a crossroads. Confidence is eroding in the capacity of the institution to pursue effective development strategies in a manner that is accountable, participatory, and transparent.

At the risk of presumption, it would appear high time that the administration make clear in no uncertain terms its deep concern over the present leadership at the Bank. As the chairman of the authorizing subcommittee with jurisdiction over the international financial institutions, I would simply note that both Treasury and the ADB should be on notice that an institution that pursues the narrow objectives of a few, adopts a haughty and intolerant management style, and now lags all other regional MDBs in key reforms is unlikely to command broad congressional support.

In conclusion, Mr. Speaker, wise leaders on both sides of the Pacific understand that, despite our occasional differences, the two major shareholders of the ADB—Japan and the United States—must work together if the Bank is to effectively address poverty reduction as well as help meet the many other needs and challenges of the Asia-Pacific region in the 21st century. I hope and expect our two great countries can work hand in hand at the ADB, as we have so often in the past, to uplift the lives of people throughout the region and reach our common goals to foster sustainable development.

A SPECIAL TRIBUTE TO WILLIAM N. MORGAN ON THE OCCASION OF HIS RETIREMENT FROM THE OHIO BANKERS ASSOCIATION AND IN CELEBRATION OF HIS PUBLIC SERVICE TO THE STATE OF OHIO

HON. PAUL E. GILLMOR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 24, 2000

Mr. GILLMOR. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise today to pay special tribute to an outstanding individual and a devoted public servant from the State of Ohio. Later this summer, William N. Morgan will retire from his position as senior vice president of the Ohio Bankers Association after more than 25 years of dedicated service.

Bill Morgan's call to duty and service began as he enlisted in the U.S. Army in 1957. After three years of work with the Military Police Criminal Investigation branch in Germany, Bill left the military and prepared for his future taking a position as chief deputy sheriff in Perry County. Bill also served as chief probation officer with the New Lexington Juvenile Court.

With a keen interest in government and politics, Bill was elected mayor of the city of Shawnee in 1966. Bill's commitment to public service continued when he was named deputy director of the Tax Collection Department within the Ohio Treasurer's Office. Four years later, in 1970, Bill assumed the role of director of public affairs for the Ohio Association of Insurance Agents. Then, in 1974, Bill began his distinguished tenure with the Ohio Bankers Association.

Mr. Speaker, I have known Bill Morgan for many years and have had the opportunity to work with Bill on a variety of issues during my tenure in the U.S. Congress and as president of the Ohio Senate. I am not alone in saying that Bill Morgan is a man of honor and integrity and has given freely of his time and talents to further public policy. Bill has been a good friend and his public service to the State of Ohio will be sorely missed.

At this point, Mr. Speaker, I would urge my colleagues in the 106th Congress to rise and join me in paying special tribute to Bill Morgan on the occasion of his retirement. We wish him, his wife, Virginia, and his entire family the very best now and in the future.

HONORING VELUPPILLAI
SIVAPALASINGAM

HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 24, 2000

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I am joining Montefiore Medical Center, a keystone of health care for the Bronx community, in honoring Veluppillai Sivapalasingam for his quarter century of conscientious and compassionate service to the citizens of the Bronx, especially those from the Norwood neighborhood.

He joined Montefiore's Radiation Oncology Department 25 years ago and began a career of helping his professional, administrative and support staff, his students, and most especially, his patients.

When he joined Montefiore he was the first Clinical Instructor for the School of Radiation Therapy Technology and in the ensuing 25 years he has taught all of the graduates as well as the current students the clinical skills required to use a Linear Accelerator for patients diagnosed with cancer. He has dedicated his time and talents to the technical and medical staff and has served as a tireless advocate for patients.

His devotion to family, friends, colleagues and patients over his quarter century with Montefiore has earned him the honored sobriquet of a true gentleman. Mr. Sivapalasingam has given much to this community. I congratulate him for all of his good work and wish him many more years with us.

165TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE
FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH OF
ROME, GEORGIA

HON. BOB BARR

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 24, 2000

Mr. BARR of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, the history of the Seventh District of Georgia is rich in the accomplishments of its citizens and institutions. Today I recognize the celebration of the 165th anniversary of Georgia's Rome First Baptist Church. The Church has played a historic role in Rome and Floyd County in north-west Georgia.

The "Rome Baptist Church" was organized on May 16, 1835, by six charter members. The first church home was a frame building at

the corner of West Eighth Avenue and West First Street. In 1855, the second sanctuary was constructed on the corner of East Fourth Avenue and East First Street. This church was damaged during the course of the War Between the States, and was closed from 1864 to 1865. The Church was re-opened in the spring of 1867 after extensive repairs were made. In October 1882, the church voted to "take down the present building and put up a new one in proper style; a house that would seat seven to eight hundred persons and would be a credit to our denomination and city and would probably cost \$18,000 to \$20,000." This new, bigger building was dedicated in 1883. The name was changed in 1893 to "First Baptist Church." Later, in 1924, the Sunday School annex was added to the Sanctuary, and in 1947 the new chapel was dedicated. The present sanctuary was constructed in 1958. The First Baptist currently has approximately 1,000 resident members.

The First Baptist Church of Rome has always been involved in missions. Luther R. Gwaltney, pastor of First Baptist from 1869–1876, was instrumental in founding Cherokee Baptist Female College (now Shorter College) with the help of Alfred and Martha Shorter in 1873. Several other churches in Rome grew out of First Baptist, including Thankful Baptist Church, founded by many former slave members of Rome Baptist Church in 1867; DeSoto Baptist Church (later called Fifth Avenue Baptist Church) in 1882; Lindale First Baptist Church in 1898; East Side Baptist (later called Second Avenue Baptist) in 1907; South Broad Baptist in 1909; DeSoto Park Baptist in 1910; Lahaina Baptist Church, Maui, Hawaii in 1973; Lebanon Valley Baptist Church, Pennsylvania in 1979; and Towne View Baptist Church in Kennesaw, Georgia in 1989.

The church has sponsored numerous members on mission trips to many parts of the world, such as Liberia in 1986, and Honduras in 1988; a youth mission trip to Lake Placid, New York; a mission trip to Panama; a mission team to Prague in 1995; a mission trip to Spain in 1996; mission trips to Romania, Czech Republic, Tennessee, and South Dakota in 1997; a medical mission to Honduras in 1998; a mission trip to the Middle East in 1998; and trips to England and Alaska in 1999. In addition, the Koinonia Soup Kitchen was founded in 1982 by the downtown churches and meals have been served the last week of each month in the fellowship hall since that time.

The mission of the First Baptist Church is to be a community of believers who seek to mold their lives after the heart of Jesus Christ, and where they seek to be His hands in missions and ministry. "Seeking His heart . . . being His hands."

When speaking of the South, the phrase "the Bible Belt" is often used. The importance of family values and family worship is of profound importance to the majority of the people in Georgia, and they are proud of their religious beliefs and heritage. Congratulations to the staff and congregation of the First Baptist Church of Rome, for their devotion to God and their service to our community and fellow citizens.

IN HONOR OF THE TEACHERS,
PARENTS, ADMINISTRATORS
AND STUDENTS OF VALLEY
VIEW MIDDLE SCHOOL

HON. ELTON GALLEGLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 24, 2000

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, today I recognize the parents, students, faculty, and staff whose dedication to excellence has earned Valley View Middle School, in my hometown of Simi Valley, California, recognition as a national Blue Ribbon School.

Valley View Middle School is a shining example of what can happen when parents, teachers, and administrators collaborate on the best approaches for providing a quality education. Each year the school formulates a new motto. This school year it was "Learn from the Past . . . Look to the Future." That motto says a lot about how the school has progressed over the past several years.

The Northridge earthquake hit in 1994. Valley View is six miles from the epicenter. A month later, a student was stabbed to death at the school. From that physical and emotional devastation grew a renewed commitment to make the school safe for the students. It also inspired the Valley View community—parents, students, educators, and staff—to evaluate their situation and develop a vision for the future.

They did it through IDEALS: Independence, Diligence, Exploration, Academics, Leadership, and Social Skills. In their words, IDEALS gave the Valley View community "a common focus that builds unity in our efforts to provide the best possible learning opportunities for our students."

Valley View helps students understand the options available to them. It instills in them a sense that choices have consequences, and good choices lead to a good, productive life. Valley View strives for academic excellence in a safe, secure, and stimulating environment.

Valley View's recognition as a Blue Ribbon School is but one small measure of their success. The more important measure is the students who leave the school with knowledge, confidence, and faith in their futures.

Mr. Speaker, as our nation works in concert to better our education system, it would serve us well to study the successes of our Blue Ribbon Schools. They are the best of the best and a key to our future. Their creativity and response to their communities' needs prove what can be accomplished. I know my colleagues will join me in applauding Valley View Principal Jan Britz, her entire staff, and the parents and students of Valley View for striving for—and reaching—this level of excellence.

ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN
HERITAGE MONTH

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 24, 2000

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to call the attention of my colleagues to a special remembrance during May of Asian/Pacific

American Heritage Month. I would especially like to express appreciation and respect for Asian/Pacific Americans and their invaluable contributions to our country. Asian/Pacific Americans are an integral part of the diversity of this country. Mr. Speaker, the greatness of this country rests upon all its members embracing both the common bond of freedom and democracy, and equally, the fact that nearly all Americans are either immigrants themselves or descendants of immigrants, participating in a country and society of remarkable history and myriad cultural traditions. The Asian American community itself reflects the wonderful diversity of this country. Southeast Asians, South Asians, East Asians, and Pacific Islanders are all groups which have faced different obstacles and overcome different odds to their lives as Americans.

The term Asian/Pacific American encompasses such a wide range of categories that it is doubly ironic that they have faced so many stereotypes, damaging assumptions, and injustices, in this country. Mr. Speaker, our country witnessed the honorable service of those patriotic Japanese American soldiers who fought in World War II, while their family members and friends were forced into internment camps. We should never forget the loyalty of Hmong veterans, Chinese-Americans who gave their lives building railroads across this country, South-Asian immigrants denied equal employment opportunities, and those Asian/Pacific Americans who were the innocent victims of hate crimes.

Despite the struggle that Asian/Pacific Americans have faced in this country, they have been among our nation's finest and greatest contributors, scientifically, economically, artistically, and politically. Mr. Speaker, I am extremely fortunate to work side-by-side with such great Asian/Pacific-Islander contributors as Congressman FALCOMA, ROBERT MATSUI, PATSY MINK, DAVID WU, and also, Mr. UNDERWOOD. They are not the only Asian/Pacific-Islander leaders of note. I am especially privileged to work with such great humanitarians as Bill Lann Lee, the Acting Assistant Attorney General of Civil Rights and Harold Koh the Assistant Secretary of Democracy, Labor, and Human Rights. By appointing more Asian/Pacific Americans than any former President has, President Clinton has, I hope, only begun what will become an increasing trend in political appointments.

Mr. Speaker, there is a long list of Asian/Pacific Americans who have contributed intellectually and culturally to this country. Perhaps some of the most inspired and famous of these contributors are Asian/Pacific American women. ABC news correspondent Connie Chung has been a respected media presence for years. Doris Matsui, who is the current Deputy Assistant to the President has long been a prominent public service figure. Architect Maya Lin has given America an unforgettable monument to the Vietnam War. Writers Iris Chang, Jhumpa Lahiri, winner of this year's Pulitzer Prize for Fiction, and Janice Mirikitani, the current Poet Laureate of San Francisco have gained wide-spread critical and popular recognition for their work. Two years ago, Kalpana Chawla became the first Indian American astronaut in space. Mr. Speaker, Asian/Pacific American women have truly taken the public spotlight with their accomplishments and courage.

On a national level, we are all familiar with the scientific work of Dr. David Ho, an innova-

tive researcher who has battled to fight the AIDS virus. Throughout the world, Mr. Speaker, we have the privilege of being surrounded by breath-taking architecture, and among the most amazing buildings are the exquisite structures which reflect the visions of I.M. Pei—the magnificent East Wing of the National Gallery of Art here in Washington, the John F. Kennedy Presidential Library in Boston, the entrance to the Louvre in Paris, and many others. Across the United States, people have been moved by the thoughtful essays of Ronald Takaki, the memoir-based fiction of Chang-Rae Lee, and the musical inspiration of Zubin Mehta and Yo-Yo Ma. We are all awed by the strength and grace of athletes such as Michelle Kwan, former 49er Jesse Sapolu, and golfer Tiger Woods.

Mr. Speaker, I especially wanted to highlight three wonderful Asian/Pacific American heroes in my home district of San Mateo/San Francisco. They are Alice Bulos, an activist for Filipino-American issues, Ann Ito, the co-founder of the League of Women Voters, and David Louie a premiere reporter seen on the local Channel 7 News. Mr. Speaker, these local pioneers are incredible contributors to the cultural vitality of the San Francisco Bay Area and an integral part of the active Asian/Pacific American population which is a hallmark of the Bay Area.

Mr. Speaker, to individually recognize each of the Asian/Pacific Americans who have made outstanding civic and social contributions to this society would be an endless task. However, I believe that this month we should take the time to understand and realize that every Asian/Pacific American in this country has faced varying levels of ignorance and harmful bias in this country. It is our duty as Members of Congress to fight against any intolerance or prejudice in this country and to congratulate the achievements of Asian/Pacific Americans which are, in the light of the past and present injustices perpetrated against them, especially triumphant. Mr. Speaker, I ask all my colleagues to join with me in celebrating the stirring history and the breath-taking diversity that Asian/Pacific Americans have given to this country.

**MUHAMMAD ALI BOXING REFORM
ACT**

SPEECH OF

HON. TOM BLILEY

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 22, 2000

Mr. BLILEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 1832, the Muhammad Ali Boxing Reform Act, by my good colleague and friend Mr. OXLEY from Ohio.

Last year, the Commerce Committee received a letter signed by 19 bipartisan U.S. State Attorneys General asking that this legislation be enacted. The Attorneys General wrote that "this legislation will curb anti-competitive and fraudulent business practices and prevent blatant exploitation of professional boxers."

The International Boxing Digest stated "We support the new [boxing] bill, and urge all honest people in professional boxing to do likewise. Fighters need to be protected, and not

simply from what happens in the ring. This bill does it like it's never done before." Ring Magazine said "Imagine a world in which fighters are not taken advantage of financially, title shots are awarded to legitimate contenders, and bogus alphabet organizations slowly fade from existence. If the Ali Act passes . . . that boxing heaven may just be located right here on earth."

H.R. 1832 would stop promoters from taking long term advantage of boxers. It prohibits coercive contracts, and limits acceptable conflicts of interests. H.R. 1832 also cleans up boxing's sanctioning bodies. All boxing ranking must be done based on objective and consistent written and published criteria, and sanctioning body employees are prohibited from receiving bribes from boxers and promoters. Under the philosophy that sunlight is the best disinfectant for corruption, promoters, sanctioning bodies, and boxing judges and referees are all required to disclose their sources of benefits and compensation to prevent any backroom underhanded dealing.

Former heavyweight champion Muhammad Ali agreed to lend his name to this bill because he believes that boxers need to be protected from the "dishonest ways" of some promoters and managers. Boxing News wrote that "Pure, unvarnished greed is killing the game . . . Boxing desperately needs [a Federal] law . . . to cut down on the terrible corruption." H.R. 1832 by Congressman OXLEY cuts down on the corruption and brings honesty and fair and open dealing back to the sport of boxing.

I urge your support for this legislation.

SUPPORTING DAY OF HONOR FOR
MINORITY WORLD WAR II VET-
ERANS

SPEECH OF

HON. J.C. WATTS, JR.

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 23, 2000

Mr. WATTS of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of House Joint Resolu-

tion 98 to support Minority Veterans who fought in WW II.

I ask you to join me in commending a group of well deserving military veterans. On April 12, this resolution was introduced with bipartisan support, to recognize the extraordinary contribution of minority veterans during World War II. Several U.S. Senators including military veterans JOHN MCCAIN, JOHN WARNER, and STROM THURMOND have co-sponsored an identical resolution in the U.S. Senate which passed with unanimous consent on May 18, 2000.

During World War II more than 1.5 million minorities recognized that the United States was an imperfect nation but also realized that it was their nation. Even though there was racism and segregation present throughout the country, like the famous Massachusetts 54th, these individuals anted up to serve their country in the Armed Forces in the belief that our nation could and would change. As a result of their unselfish call to duty, many of them sacrificed their lives.

A "Day of Honor" in recognition of their courageous service is long overdue. The Day of Honor 2000 Project is sponsored by a committed group of individuals, including minority veterans, who truly understand the importance of this effort. They are helping organize this initiative in communities throughout the nation.

These veterans through their effectiveness in combat and their devotion to duty helped destroy the color barrier within the Armed Forces and in American society in general.

IN HONOR OF MR. AND MRS.
CLAYTON PETTY, SR., ON THEIR
50TH WEDDING ANNIVERSARY

HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 24, 2000

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, today I honor Clayton and Marion Petty on their Fiftieth Wedding Anniversary. This special celebration is a great testament to their extraor-

dinary dedication to each other and their family.

Fifty years ago the world was a different place. President Truman was in the White House and Europe was still trying to overcome the destruction of World War II. And fifty years ago a young couple named Clayton and Marion began their married life. Fifty years later, that couple is surrounded by friends and loved ones celebrating a union more lasting and meaningful than newspaper headlines and trivia found in history books.

Today, with so much change in the world, traditional values and long term commitments may at times seem lost and forgotten. However, on May 27, 2000 what will not be forgotten, but reaffirmed and celebrated, is the marriage of Clayton and Marion Petty and their commitment to their family and the community of Bayonne, New Jersey. They are an example for us all.

Mr. and Mrs. Petty have contributed greatly to their community; and an example of that community involvement is their recent induction into the S.P.O.R.T. Bayonne High School Hall of Fame, an organization the Pettys helped found for local kids who love to play soccer. The Pettys are involved in many other organizations as well, including: Soccer Bees; F.A. Mackenzie Post; the Mackenzie Post Auxiliary; United Cerebral Palsy; Assumption Catholic War Vets; Korean War Vets; and the Bayonne Youth Foundation.

Mr. and Mrs. Petty always place family first. They are the proud parents of five children, Patrick, Kathleen, Lauren, Robert, and the late Timothy. Their Children have brought them tremendous joy over the years.

I extend my sincere congratulations and admiration to the Pettys. May your life together continue to be full of love and family. I also ask that my colleagues join me in honoring them on this very special occasion.

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, May 25, 2000 may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

MAY 26

10 a.m.

Governmental Affairs

To hold hearings to examine export control implementation issues with respect to high performance computers.

SD-342

JUNE 6

10 a.m.

Environment and Public Works

To hold hearings on S. 1311, to direct the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to establish an eleventh region of the Environmental Protection Agency, comprised solely of the State of Alaska.

SD-406

JUNE 7

9:30 a.m.

Indian Affairs

To hold hearings on S. 2508, to amend the Colorado Ute Indian Water Rights Settlement Act of 1988 to provide for a final settlement of the claims of the Colorado Ute Indian Tribes.

SR-485

Joint Economic Committee

To hold hearings on the High-Technology National Summit, focusing on removing barriers to the new economy.

SH-216

11 a.m.

Foreign Relations

Business meeting to consider pending calendar business.

SD-419

2:30 p.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

Forests and Public Land Management Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 2300, to amend the Mineral Leasing Act to increase the maximum acreage of Federal leases for coal that may be held by an entity in any 1 State; S. 2069, to permit the conveyance of certain land in Powell, Wyoming; and S. 1331, to give Lincoln County, Nevada, the right to purchase at fair market value certain public land in the county.

SD-366

Foreign Relations

International Economic Policy, Export and Trade Promotion Subcommittee

To hold oversight hearings to examine satellite export controls.

SD-419

JUNE 8

2:30 p.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

National Parks, Historic Preservation, and Recreation Subcommittee

To hold oversight hearings to review the final rules and regulations issued by the National Park Service relating to Title IV of the National Parks Omnibus Management Act of 1998.

SD-366

JUNE 13

10 a.m.

Environment and Public Works

To hold hearings on the nomination of James V. Aidala, of Virginia, to be Assistant Administrator for Toxic Substances of the Environmental Protection Agency; the nomination of Arthur C. Campbell, of Tennessee, to be Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Economic Development; and the nomination of Ella Wong-Rusinko, of Virginia, to be Alternate Federal Cochairman of the Appalachian Regional Commission.

SD-406

JUNE 14

9:30 a.m.

Indian Affairs

To hold hearings on S. 2282, to encourage the efficient use of existing resources and assets related to Indian agricultural research, development and ex-

ports within the United States Department of Agriculture.

SR-485

JUNE 21

9:30 a.m.

Indian Affairs

To hold hearings on certain Indian Trust Corporation activities.

Room to be announced

JUNE 22

9:30 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation

To hold hearings to examine issues dealing with aviation and the internet, focusing on purchasing airline tickets through the internet, and whether or not this benefits the consumer.

SR-253

JUNE 28

9:30 a.m.

Indian Affairs

To hold hearings on S. 2283, to amend the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century to make certain amendments with respect to Indian tribes.

SR-485

JULY 12

9:30 a.m.

Indian Affairs

To hold oversight hearings on risk management and tort liability relating to Indian matters.

SR-485

JULY 19

9:30 a.m.

Indian Affairs

To hold oversight hearings on activities of the National Indian Gaming Commission.

SR-485

JULY 26

9:30 a.m.

Indian Affairs

To hold hearings on S. 2526, to amend the Indian Health Care Improvement Act to revise and extend such Act.

SR-485

SEPTEMBER 26

9:30 a.m.

Veterans' Affairs

To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs on the Legislative recommendation of the American Legion.

345 Cannon Building