

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

A TRIBUTE TO SERGEANT ARTHUR
EUGENE HIBBETTS

HON. JERRY LEWIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 7, 1998

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to your attention today the outstanding and dedicated career of Sergeant Arthur Eugene Hibbetts of Barstow, CA. Sergeant Hibbetts is retiring from the Barstow Police Department after a long and distinguished career with the City of Barstow.

Arthur Hibbetts has served the Barstow Police Department for 32 years. He was hired on October 31, 1966 and will retire officially on October 31, 1998. He served as a police patrol officer from 1969 to 1974 and focused on undercover and general investigation work as well as traffic accident investigation. In 1974 he served as a detective and focused on all major crimes including homicide, robbery, burglary, narcotics, theft and fraud. Later that same year, he became the patrol sergeant and served as the watch commander and supervisor of patrol officers. In 1986, Sergeant Hibbetts was promoted to detective sergeant and served as the supervisor of detective and the clerical staff of the investigation division. In 1989, he became patrol traffic sergeant and has served since then as the watch commander and supervisor of the uniform patrol and traffic program.

Sergeant Hibbetts received his education at Barstow Community College, the San Bernardino County Sheriff's Academy, and the FBI National Academy. Over the years, Sergeant Hibbetts has received extensive police training from numerous law enforcement organizations and has received professional certification from the FBI and the California Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training.

Mr. Speaker, please join me and our colleagues in recognizing the incredible contributions and achievements of this remarkable man. Sergeant Hibbetts has served the City of Barstow for 30 years with distinction and honor. I know that the entire City of Barstow is proud of his fine work and many achievements. It is only fitting that the House of Representatives pay tribute to him today.

HOMETOWN HERO: COACH BILLY
BOB EVANS

HON. PETE SESSIONS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 7, 1998

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. Speaker, in a year of world-breaking home runs, it is easy to lose sight of record setters in our own hometowns.

Therefore, I rise in recognition of a Texas hometown hero, Coach Billy Bob Evans, who has been setting records of his own for more than four decades. He is a role model with a unique coaching style and strong leadership for others to follow.

Coined the Millennium Man, Coach Evans has just won his 1000th girls volleyball game at Leon High School, defeating North Zulch 15-0, 15-1. Mr. Evans is the first coach in the entire state of Texas to reach that milestone and only the second in the Nation. His career win/loss record is 1001 to 174.

As coach of Leon's Lady Cougars, Mr. Evans has spent 43 years coaching three generations of Leon athletes. Following his first coaching job for boys and girls basketball at Fair Oaks High School, Mr. Evans returned home to Jewett. In 1954, Mr. Evans became the coach of boys and girls' athletics at Jewett-Marquez Consolidated, now Leon High School.

As Leon's only girls volleyball and basketball coach, Mr. Evans has guided his Lady Cougars through 18 state volleyball tournament appearances, 8 state championships, with his most recent title in 1991. He has won district in volleyball for the past 25 consecutive years.

Billy Bob Evans is part of Texas history. Mr. Evans says there is no special formula for his success and believes it takes more than talent to build a good athletic program. In his own words, Coach Evans says it takes determination, focus, and technique to form a winning team.

I applaud Billy Bob Evans for his commitment to students and their ability to succeed. I want him to know that this Congressman and the people of the Fifth District of Texas are honored to be part of his legendary career and we wish him much success in his years ahead.

SUPPORT FOR INTERNATIONAL
CENTERS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL
SAFETY

HON. MICHAEL D. CRAPO

OF IDAHO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 7, 1998

Mr. CRAPO. Mr. Speaker, I rise to express my strong support for the establishment of International Centers for Environmental Safety (ICES). The United States Department of Energy (DOE) and the Russian Ministry of Atomic Energy are currently responsible for overseeing components of the world's largest stockpiles of nuclear weapons, materials, and infrastructures. It is within the responsibilities of these two agencies to address the environmental impacts of nuclear activities resulting from the cold war. It is my understanding that these two agencies have recognized their re-

sponsibilities and are discussing the formation of ICES to address these important areas of responsibility.

The establishment of ICES enjoys strong support among DOE officials and representatives in the field. The primary mission of ICES would be to resolve environmental issues associated with the production and management of nuclear weapons materials, decontamination and decommissioning of nuclear facilities, and restoration of associated sites. ICES would be particularly helpful in assisting Russia decontaminate and decommission its obsolete nuclear submarine fleet, especially its spent nuclear fuel. The centers will draw upon the wealth of knowledge, expertise and technologies within the existing scientific infrastructures to accomplish these objectives.

In March of 1998, Russian Minister Adamov proposed to former Secretary of Energy Pena that ICES be established in the United States and Russia. Minister Adamov proposed that these centers be modeled after the International Nuclear Safety Centers that were established under former Secretary O'Leary and former Minister Mikhailov in January, 1996. Minister Adamov suggested that the Idaho National Engineering and Environmental Laboratory (INEEL) and the Russian Research and Development Institute of Power and Engineering serve as the host sites for the centers. Subsequent discussions have been held between Minister Adamov and Secretary Richardson. I agree that the INEEL is the optimal site for this new mission because of its facilities and technical expertise working with spent nuclear fuel and other radioactive materials.

Mr. Speaker, I urge Congress to support DOE's efforts to deal with the important environmental impacts associated with the cold war and to support the creation of ICES.

TRIBUTE TO THE HONORABLE JOSEPH M. MCDADE, MEMBER OF
CONGRESS

SPEECH OF

HON. JOE SKEEN

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 1, 1998

Mr. SKEEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay special recognition to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. MCDADE) who announced retirement from Congress at the end of the 105th Congressional session earlier this year.

I am pleased to have served with Chairman MCDADE throughout my career in the House of Representatives. Working together, we have served as members of the minority and majority party in Congress and have always held principle over politics.

We're going to miss Mr. MCDADE next session. Throughout his distinguished 36-year career in the House of Representatives, he

● 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.

served his constituents from Central Pennsylvania and the United States with honor and distinction.

I was especially grateful to serve with Mr. MCDADE on the House Appropriations Committee, in particular, the House Interior Appropriations Subcommittee and the National Security Appropriations Subcommittee. I've always appreciated his easy-going style and his willingness to roll up his sleeves and get to work resolving many of the nation's problems that face lawmakers. He is a man of his word and his character defines the meaning of integrity.

As the senior Republican member of the House Appropriations Committee, JOE MCDADE led the fight for a strong national defense. As the ranking republican of the Defense Subcommittee since 1985, Mr. MCDADE has been a key architect of the annual defense and national security legislation during much of the strengthening of the military during the 1980s. He played a key role in crafting compromises which preserved weapons programs and gave the United States leverage in negotiating arms control treaties like the START treaty with the Soviet Union and the 1989 United Nations Agreement to totally eliminate chemical weapons by the year 2000. He has supported military programs which emphasize a high-quality force, with emphasis on training and readiness for combat.

He also served the House of Representatives with distinction as the Chairman of the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Energy and Water Development, which has jurisdiction over most programs of the Department of Energy, Army Corps of Engineers Civil Works programs, the Bureau of Reclamation, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, the Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board, and several other agencies.

On the Interior Appropriations panel, I was proud to work with Congressman MCDADE in helping our nation address national energy problems. Because of his work promoting parks and recreation, he has been honored by the National Parks and Recreation Association.

Mr. MCDADE served from 1978 to 1991 as the top-ranking Republican on the Small Business Committee. On the Small Business Committee, Congressman MCDADE focused on measures to stimulate the nation's small businesses and industries, and to create new opportunities for small businesses to compete in the international marketplace. Over 98 percent of New Mexico's businesses are classified as small businesses, and many of these owners are extremely grateful for the Congressman's positive work on their behalf.

I wish Mr. MCDADE and his family all the best and look forward to his continuing dialogue and conversations with members of Congress who need advice from time to time in addressing and resolving the challenges that face our nation.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

THREAT OF NUCLEAR MISSILE ATTACK

HON. DOUG BEREUTER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 7, 1998

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, this Member would ask his colleagues to consider carefully the following editorial from the October 6, 1998, edition of the Norfolk Daily News, entitled "Defense System is Needed in U.S."

[From Norfolk Daily News, Oct. 6, 1998]

DEFENSE SYSTEM IS NEEDED IN U.S.

1972 TREATY DOESN'T BAR UNITED STATES FROM DEVELOPING ANTI-MISSILE WEAPONS

A bipartisan commission headed by Donald Rumsfeld, a former U.S. Secretary of Defense, recently concluded that nuclear missiles from rogue nations would strike American cities with "little or no warning" in just a matter of a few years.

At the same time, U.S. intelligence agencies are saying that the United States has nothing to worry about from such missile attacks.

What is one to believe?

The Heritage Foundation, a Washington-based public policy research institute, thinks Americans would be wise to heed the findings of the Rumsfeld commission and take the steps necessary to ensure the United States has an effective missile defense system. We agree.

The Soviet Union may be no more, but the threat of a missile attack on the United States is as real as ever. China is a bona fide nuclear power with missiles already aimed at the United States, and India and Pakistan have detonated nuclear devices as well. In addition, North Korea and Iran have been developing missiles that soon may be able to reach the United States. And a number of countries already possess missiles capable of striking U.S. allies and troops stationed abroad.

All of this prompts Edwin Feulner, president of Heritage Foundation, to make two points:

1. Those who argue that the 1972 ABM Treaty bars the United States from having a military defense system are mistaken. The treaty, which the United States signed with the Soviet Union, was designed to prevent the deployment of missile defenses. But the Soviet Union no longer exists. That makes the treaty null and void.

2. A missile defense system doesn't need to spur flashbacks of Star Wars and President Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative that was proposed in 1983. Since then, defense experts have been able to devise an effective missile defense system that could be operational simply by upgrading the U.S. Navy's existing fleet of guided-missile cruisers.

Those two points should help further the cause of establishing a missile defense system. For if even one nuclear missile reached the United States, millions could die within minutes. As Mr. Feulner has said, building such a defense system is not just a defense consideration, it's a moral imperative.

October 8, 1998

TRIBUTE TO SISTER IRENE KRAUS

HON. SANDER M. LEVIN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 7, 1998

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to consecrate the memory of a woman whose life was spent treating the sick in my state of Michigan and throughout the nation, Sister Irene Kraus, a Daughter of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul.

Sister Irene was a pioneer in the health care industry. She was the first woman to chair the American Hospital Association, she also chaired the Catholic Health Association and was inducted into the Healthcare Hall of Fame of the American Hospital Association. The number of honors bestowed upon this extraordinary woman are too great to list in full. Sister Irene's many accolades include: the American College of Healthcare Executives Gold Medal Award for Excellence in Hospital Administration, the B'nai B'rith International National Health Care Award, and the American Hospital Association Distinguished Service Medal.

I became personally acquainted with Sister Irene while serving on the Lay Advisory Board at Providence Hospital in Southfield, Michigan. As President and Chief Executive Officer of Providence Hospital, Sister Irene provided the leadership and vision necessary to implement a health care policy and value system based on respect, advocacy for the poor, quality care, simplicity and inventiveness. It was this literally divine combination that made Southfield's Providence Hospital, and the many other institutions guided by her hand, so valuable to their respective communities.

Underlying her many professional accomplishments, however, was her ability to look beyond organizational structures, to recognize every individual's need for medical and mental health care, and find practical avenues toward prevention and treatment. She did not hesitate to seek answers beyond the conventional wisdom of the day. Her combination of functional command, common sense and diplomacy often persuaded her colleagues to support her ground-breaking approach to policy.

Her rare combination of compassion, clear thinking and spirited leadership will be sorely missed by all those whose lives she has touched. Our family will miss her as a person whom we had the privilege of knowing and working with; like with so many others, she left an indelible imprint on our lives.

On Friday, October 9, a Memorial Service will be held to honor Sister Irene at Providence Hospital, Southfield, Michigan. Only the session in Congress will prevent my joining in this observance. I will be there fully in spirit.

INTRODUCTION OF THE AUTISM STATISTICS, SURVEILLANCE, RESEARCH, AND EPIDEMIOLOGY ACT OF 1998 (ASSURE)

HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 7, 1998

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to improve

the quality of research on pervasive developmental disorders like autism. My legislation—The Autism Statistics, Surveillance, Research, and Epidemiology Act of 1998 (ASSURE)—will provide critical support for the Centers of Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC) ongoing efforts to better quantify the incidence and prevalence rates of autism and its related developmental disorders.

This legislation was crafted in close cooperation with the National Alliance for Autism Research (NAAR), the developmental disabilities experts at CDC, as well as with service providers from my district. It is an important health care and medical research bill which I urge all members to support.

According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, "autism is a serious life-long developmental disability characterized by impaired social interactions, an inability to communicate with others, and repetitive or restrictive behaviors." It is estimated that autism affects one out of every 500 children, although precise rates are unknown. There is also a general consensus that autism rates seem to be increasing, although it is not known whether these increases represent a better understanding of the developmental disability (i.e., better diagnosis), or an actual increase in developed cases of autism.

The story behind the creation of this legislation is in many ways illustrative of why we need to pass and enact the ASSURE act when Congress reconvenes next year. For it was only after I had a meeting with a pair of courageous parents of autistic children in Brick Township that I realized the pressing need for better autism research. Mr. and Mrs. William and Bobby Gallagher, the parents of two beautiful children with autism, met with me in the summer of last year to share their concerns that Brick Township seemed to have an abnormally high number of children diagnosed with autism. After presenting me with preliminary data suggesting that as many as 27 children may have been diagnosed with autism in Brick over the last decade, I relayed their concerns personally to Len Fishman, Commissioner of New Jersey's Department of Health and Senior Services. I asked him to initiate a preliminary inquiry to determine if an autism "cluster" investigation was warranted.

Commissioner Fishman was very receptive to the concerns of the Brick parents, particularly since the New Jersey Department of Health and Senior Services (NJHSS) and the Ocean County Department of Health, in conjunction with the federal Agency for Toxic Substances and disease Registry (ATSDR), have been conducting a very comprehensive investigation of a cancer cluster in Toms River, New Jersey.

However, after a few weeks of preliminary research by state officials, it became apparent that the current level of scientific knowledge in the United States about autism was inadequate and no one knew for certain what the national rate of autism was. Although there were rough estimates of autism rates from studies in foreign countries, CDC and the NJHSS did not have enough information that an epidemiologist could use to determine if the alleged autism "cluster" in Brick was a real public health problem or an illusion of chance.

As a result, an intensive effort by CDC and ATSDR is underway to try to derive national

autism rates and try to determine if an autism "cluster" exists in Brick. The study is one of the first of its kind ever undertaken in the United States, and the results of the investigation will prove invaluable for other communities that may be affected by similarly high numbers of autism cases.

That is where the ASSURE act comes in. Under my ASSURE legislation, CDC will uncover and monitor the prevalence of autism as a national level by establishing between three and five "Centers for Research in Autism Epidemiology" across the country. These Centers would conduct population-based surveillance and epidemiologic studies of autism. Periodic screenings of the population (5 to 7-year old children) would be undertaken to examine prenatal, perinatal, and postnatal factors that contribute to autism development.

These Centers would combine data from multiple sites to gain a better understanding of how autism differs from other, related, developmental disabilities and disorder. Because autism is suspected to be caused by a combination of both genetic and environmental factors, the ASSURE legislation would help CDC track the trends of autism and determine which factors are responsible for the apparent rise in autism cases nationwide.

More importantly, the collaborative efforts by CDC and State health departments will help public health officials to possibly prevent autism once scientists better understand which environmental exposures are most likely to cause children to develop autism in the womb. The idea is that each Center established under this legislation would develop a certain niche of autism expertise. Such areas could include: specific genetic markers, early prenatal maternal drug and other exposures; and investigating other autism spectrum disorders.

Mr. Speaker, CDC has already established a pilot program—an autism epidemiology center—near Atlanta, Georgia. The limited but promising results from this initiative points to the fact that current understanding of autism is woefully inadequate and that better surveillance and monitoring of developmental disabilities like autism are critical to providing answers and hope to the parents of nearly 500,000 autistic persons in America.

A TRIBUTE TO THE HONORABLE JERRY SOLOMON

SPEECH OF

HON. JOE SKEEN

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 6, 1998

Mr. SKEEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay special recognition to the gentleman from New York (Mr. SOLOMON) who announced retirement from Congress at the end of the 105th Congressional session earlier this year.

I am pleased to have served with Chairman SOLOMON throughout most of his career in the House of Representatives. Working together, we have served as members of the minority and majority party in Congress and have always held principle over politics.

We're going to miss Mr. SOLOMON next year. Under his tenure as Chairman of the

Rules Committee since 1995, he has conducted himself and his panel with the utmost of duty and respect for all colleagues in the House of Representatives. Prior to being selected to serve as Chairman of the House Rules Committee in 1995, he served with distinction as a member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee and the House Veterans Affairs panel.

I would also like to commend Mr. SOLOMON for his steadfast support and active leadership for a strong national defense throughout his entire membership in the House of Representatives. We're all proud of his service with the United States Marines during the Korean War.

Prior to coming to Congress, Mr. SOLOMON served five years as supervisor of the Town of Queensbury and five years as a Warren County legislator in the New York State Legislature, before being elected to Congress in 1978.

As an active member of the House Task Force on National Defense Policy, Mr. SOLOMON is the former chairman and is still a member of the Prisoners of War/Missing in Action Task Force. Since 1982, Congressman SOLOMON has served as a congressional delegate to the North Atlantic Assembly, the political arm of the NATO Alliance. Presently, he serves as Vice President of that Assembly.

I send my heartfelt thanks for your leadership in the House of Representatives and best wishes to you and your family during your days of retirement.

TRIBUTE TO THE HONORABLE SIDNEY R. YATES

SPEECH OF

HON. JOHN JOSEPH MOAKLEY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 1, 1998

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to my colleague, a truly great Member of Congress, SID YATES, who will be leaving this House after forty-eight years of distinguished service.

SID began serving his country like I did, the Navy in World War II. He was then elected as the Assistant Attorney General and as the commerce commissioner of the State of Illinois.

First elected to Congress in 1948, before many of us had even started our political careers, SIDNEY served proudly through the 87th Congress until former president John Kennedy appointed him as ambassador to the United Nations. SIDNEY resigned his U.N. position shortly afterwards to regain the title he truly loved, and will hold until next January, Congressman from the ninth congressional district of Illinois.

SID is an exemplary Member of the House Appropriations Committee and a great cardinal. As the Chairman and later the Ranking Member of the Subcommittee for the Department of the Interior and related agencies, he has single-handedly done more to protect the National Endowment for the Arts than just about any member of this House. He kept the NEA going during the late eighties and early nineties and it is thanks to him that arts in America is what it is today.

As a member on the Subcommittee for the Department of Interior and related agencies, SID has gotten funding for dozens of national parks, seashores, and wildernesses.

All of us here in Congress will miss SID as our champion for the arts and for the protection of the environment. His successor will have a hard time living up to the legend of SID YATES. His calm, reasoned thinking and stalwart defense of the environment will be long remembered after his retirement.

Mr. Speaker, it has been a pleasure and an honor to serve with SIDNEY YATES and I wish him a long and happy retirement.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. LUCILLE ROYBAL-ALLARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 7, 1998

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Mr. Speaker, in order to attend the funeral services for former Los Angeles Mayor Tom Bradley, I was not present for roll call votes 480, 481, and 482. Had I been present, I would have voted nay on roll call 480, and yea on roll call votes 481 and 482.

PRIVATE RELIEF FOR ROBERT ANTHONY BROLEY

HON. BILL MCCOLLUM

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 7, 1998

Mr. MCCOLLUM. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a bill for the relief of Robert Anthony Broley. After enactment of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 (IIRIRA), Immigration Judges lost most discretion in granting suspension of deportation of certain criminal aliens. Any relief must be sought from Congress. The case of Robert Anthony Broley is, in my opinion, sufficiently compelling to have Congress grant him relief from pending deportation.

Robert is the son of Robert M. Broley and Barbara Broley. Mrs. Broley was born in Canada but is a U.S. citizen, having been naturalized in 1962. Mr. Broley is also a naturalized U.S. citizen. The son, Robert Anthony Broley, was born in Canada in 1966 and remains a Canadian citizen.

Robert Anthony Broley entered the United States with his parents at the age of 2 in November 1968. He lived with his parents in the United States until they accepted employment in Canada when he was nine. Robert Anthony Broley was admitted again in October, 1978 and, for the most part, he has remained here since. He has an American citizen son, Matthew.

Robert Anthony Broley had personal problems beginning with his senior year in high school. He stole checks from his parents in 1990. In 1992 he was convicted of Driving Under the Influence. He stole furniture from his family in 1993 in order to sell it for cash. His parents felt the need to turn him in to the authorities in order to help Robert in the long

run. He served 5 months in prison and was released in October, 1993 and given probation, which he violated by returning to Canada.

His father finally convinced Robert Anthony Broley to return to the United States in order to accept the consequences of his actions. While attempting to enter the United States to turn himself in for violating his probation, he was apprehended and is currently serving a term for parole violation with a release date of March 20, 1999. Once released, he is deportable under Section 212(a) and 237(a) of the Immigration and Naturalization Act (as amended by IIRIRA).

While serving time in prison, Robert was involved in a very serious accident that has left his face permanently disfigured. His family feels that their son has completely changed and has suffered for his crimes and that his deportation will hurt Matthew, Robert's American citizen son.

In view of Robert Anthony Broley's situation, insofar that he was arrested because his family felt it would be for his own good, I feel great sympathy for his family's struggles. They never intended for him to be deported. Therefore, I am introducing a private relief bill on behalf of Robert Anthony Broley. I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

TIM LEE CARTER POST OFFICE BUILDING

SPEECH OF

HON. ED WHITFIELD

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1998

Mr. WHITFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank my colleagues for their support of H.R. 3864, designating the Tim Lee Carter Post Office Building in Tompkinsville, Kentucky. My bill passed the House on a voice vote on October 5, 1998.

Former Congressman Tim Lee Carter was born in Tompkinsville, Kentucky, on September 2, 1910. He attended public schools and graduated from Western Kentucky State College in 1934 and from the University of Tennessee in 1937. He volunteered for military service during the Second World War and served forty-two months as a combat medic and a captain in the 38th Infantry Division. Following the war, Carter practiced medicine in Tompkinsville until 1964.

Tim Lee Carter served with distinction in the House of Representatives for 16 years representing the old 5th District of Kentucky. While in Congress, Carter was a tireless advocate for improvements to the schools, water systems, libraries, airports, roads, and recreation areas of his District. His proudest achievement was the passage of a law to provide for preventive medical care for poor children. In 1966, he gained national attention as the first Republican Congressman to seek a U.S. withdrawal from Vietnam, but he never wavered in his support for those soldiers and voted against cutting off funding for the troops.

Upon retirement, Tim Lee Carter returned to his farm on the Cumberland River with his wife Kathleen Bradshaw Carter and continued to practice medicine until his death in 1987 at the age of 76.

Tim Lee Carter is an outstanding example of the selfless public servant and I hope that the Senate moves expeditiously to pass this legislation before the end of the 105th Congress.

INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION TO CONSERVE, ENHANCE AND PROTECT AMERICA'S LANDS AND WILDLIFE FOR FUTURE GENERATIONS

HON. CHRISTOPHER JOHN

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 7, 1998

Mr. JOHN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to announce the introduction of a landmark piece of legislation that has been crafted by a bipartisan group of members wishing to see a more equitable and prudent use of revenues generated from federal outer continental shelf activities. The bill, entitled "The Conservation and Reinvestment Act of 1998," (CARA) is the product of several months of discussions between Members of Congress, the States and the conservation community regarding a dependable source of funding for our nation's environmental needs. The proposal we introduce today reflects the wisdom of these discussions and is intended to serve as a starting point to launch a public debate on the merits of the idea underlying this legislation: that a portion of revenues derived from one of our nation's non-renewable resources should be reinvested back into our nation through conservation and recreation programs that will yield benefits today and in the future.

Generally speaking, the bill would dedicate sixty percent of the bonuses, rents and royalties from federal offshore oil and gas leases for conservation of wildlife and their habitats, for parks and recreation in urban and rural areas, and for impact aid for coastal states to mitigate the environmental and public service impacts of offshore oil and gas development. These monies would be classified as mandatory spending, thus ensuring a constant and dependable source of revenue for the conservation and community investments made possible by the legislation. While no budget offsets are contained in this bill, my colleagues and I are committed to working with members of the Budget and Appropriations Committees during the next several months to find acceptable offsets for what we believe to be a sound public policy initiative.

The benefits that would result from adoption of CARA are rivaled only by the dire need for such legislation. In Louisiana, we are experiencing a dramatic loss of over 35 miles per year of our coastline due to erosion and wetlands degradation. Meanwhile, as we watch our coastline erode, billions of dollars are extracted in federal mineral resources off our shores. Currently, fifty percent of the revenues derived from federal oil and gas activities onshore are shared with the host state. However, revenues paid from federal OCS production (beyond 8(g) activities) are not shared with adjacent states. The "Conservation and Reinvestment Act of 1998" will remedy this inequity by sharing an equitable portion of royalties derived from federal OCS production with

all coastal states to meet the environmental challenges facing their coastlines.

To my constituents in Southwestern Louisiana, this proposal is all about fairness. Since the 1950's, Louisiana has served as the hub of the offshore oil and gas industry. To put this in perspective, in FY97, \$3.2 billion of the roughly \$4 billion of OCS revenues received by the federal government was generated off the coast of my home state. However, the development of these resources is unavoidably accompanied by environmental and public service impacts in the states that host the development of the OCS. By creating a coastal impact assistance fund, as envisioned in CARA, we can ensure that coastal estuaries and marshes nationwide remain ecologically and economically productive for many years to come. This is accomplished without creating an incentive for new oil and gas development and will have no impact on current OCS leasing moratoria or the President's Executive Order concerning outer continental shelf leasing.

Mr. Speaker, this bill benefits more than just our coastal states by guaranteeing a stable funding source for the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) at its authorized level of \$900 million. This dedicated funding would provide for both state and federal programs included in LWCF, and include important revenues for recreation projects through the Urban Parks and Recreation Recovery Program (UPARR). The benefits of these programs are enjoyed in all fifty states currently, but budgetary constraints have left them seriously under funded in recent years as appropriators have tried to balance our federal budget. Our proposal breathes new life into these programs by ensuring that a constant source of funds will be available to our towns and states to meet their conservation and recreation needs.

Finally, to assist states in meeting the increased demand for funding programs used for non-game species of wildlife, our bill would reinvest ten percent of the revenues gained from OCS development into a new wildlife and education program. The funds would be distributed through the Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Fund, also known as Pittman-Robertson, which has been a model framework for wildlife conservation and recreation projects since its inception in 1939. However, unlike similar proposals that have been suggested to meet non-game wildlife needs, our proposal does not include a new excise tax on sporting goods to fund the program.

Mr. Speaker, the "Conservation and Reinvestment Act of 1998" creates a responsible framework for meeting current and future conservation needs that will yield environmental, recreational and economic benefits for all Americans. I realize that we have very little time remaining in this Congress, but I urge all of my colleagues to take a close look at this proposal and work with the cosponsors of this bill to improve upon it so that we can reintroduce, consider, and enact legislation during the 106th Congress.

CONGRESS UPHOLDING COMMITMENT TO VETERANS

HON. DAVID DREIER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 7, 1998

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, I believe that there is no better advocate for our nation's veterans than Vice Admiral James B. Stockdale. Throughout his military career and in his private life, Admiral Stockdale has tirelessly worked on behalf of those who served our country in the Armed Forces. While a prisoner of war in North Vietnam, Stockdale injured himself so that his fellow prisoners could escape torture and punishment. For his service to our country, Admiral Stockdale has been awarded two Purple Hearts, two Distinguished Flying Crosses, three Distinguished Service Medals, four Silver Stars and the Congressional Medal of Honor. In fact, he is the only three or four star officer in the history of the U.S. Navy to wear both aviator wings and the Congressional Medal of Honor.

In a recent speech on the steps of the U.S. Capitol, which I submit for the record, Admiral Stockdale urged Congress to uphold the nation's commitment to our veterans. Mr. Speaker, I believe that we have indeed heeded that advice. Last month, the House approved the Defense Authorization conference report which allows military retirees to join the Federal Employees Health Benefit Plan. Furthermore, yesterday the House approved the fiscal year 1999 VA/HUD Appropriations conference report, which provides \$19 billion for veterans programs, \$439 million more than was requested by President Clinton. In short, I believe that Congress is following Admiral Stockdale's leadership by approving legislation that honors those who valiantly served our country.

SPEECH DELIVERED BY VICE ADMIRAL JAMES
B. STOCKDALE

THE CAPITOL STEPS, WASHINGTON, DC,
SEPTEMBER 22, 1998

Thank you very much for that warm introduction and for the opportunity to join you here today.

Over the years, I have come to Washington many times for many reasons—but on this visit, we come together to focus the nation's attention on our responsibilities to the men and women who have nobly worn the uniform of their Country—the valiant Soldiers, Sailors, Marines, and Air Force personnel who have answered their Country's call to service.

In the history of this wonderful republic, we have celebrated those who have been willing to put their lives on the line—to pay the ultimate sacrifice to protect the ideals that made America great. To protect the basic freedoms that characterize the majesty of the American experiment in defining the relationship between citizens and their government.

As a nation, as a people, we have never hesitated to ask our fellow citizens to don the uniform of their country to fight for—to protect against forces detrimental to the interests of the United States. We have asked our sons and daughters to endure the horrors of war and to serve as agents of peace. We have, for 200 years, always asked, and they have always answered. Any alternative

would be unthinkable. But an integral part of this bargain has been a fundamental understanding—a MORAL CONTRACT—that we will not turn away, we will not abrogate our obligations to them after they have done their part for us. For our ideals, and for the preservation of our great nation.

Now, we stand here together with the recognition that this sacred compact has been shattered. With a heavy heart, I have come to this place, to our nation's Capitol, to ask the Congress of the United States to honor America's traditional commitment—a hitherto unquestioned commitment—to its military veterans.

For generations Presidents have approved the promise of free, lifetime medical care for military veterans. Legislative and administrative authority made these promises law. As far back as 1799, the U.S. Government offered free medical and hospital care to Seamen and Marines. In 1995 this all changed.

Now the government says that Veterans over the age of 65—we're talking about World War II and Korean Vets—are no longer eligible for treatment at military hospitals. Rather than fulfilling its historical contract with its fighting men and women, the Government now demands that these retirees must personally supplement Medicare benefits to obtain basic health care.

I am here today to carry this message for everyone who has worn the great uniform of the United States. To urge the Government to do the right thing for all of its retired military service personnel. Many of them are old. Many are sick, and many simply cannot afford to pay the costs of supplemental health care on military retirement pay.

A great American once said, "Old soldiers never die—they merely fade away." I am confident that General Douglas MacArthur would agree with me that they should surely be allowed to "fade away with dignity!"

Today, there are a million and a half retired military men and women, each with a dependent, 3 million all together, who simply cannot afford supplemental health insurance and are not receiving the benefit of the bargain—the bargain the United States Government made with them when they signed up to serve their Country. There are all too many heartbreaking examples of retired GI's who have had to sell their homes, liquidate their savings, or suffer the indignities of inadequate medical care because of the Government's current position. This is shameful. This is un-American. And this is totally unacceptable. I come to Washington to join you in asking our Congressional leaders—Senators Lott and Daschle, and Speaker Gingrich and Minority Leader Gephardt to right this wrong.

To enact legislation to provide lifetime retirement medical care for those Americans—and their dependents—who were willing to put their lives on the line for their Country. Over the last 200 years, America has asked and received so very much from its fighting men and women—now they are asking us for so little in return. For the opportunity to see a doctor. For medical treatment. For medicine.

As the richest, most powerful nation on Earth, I believe the United States of America can and should do the right thing for the very people who have suffered enormous sacrifice and burden to ensure the existence of a society we so enjoy—and a Country we so love.

I hope together, we can right this terrible wrong!

God Bless the United States of America, and God bless and protect the men and

women of the United States military services. Thank you very much.

HONORING RICHARD EDLER

HON. JERRY WELLER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 7, 1998

Mr. WELLER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the work and dedication of Mr. Richard Edler, who retired after 35 years and 6 months of service from the U.S. Treasury Department—Internal Revenue Service Collection Division on August 28, 1998.

Mr. E., as he is lovingly called by his counterparts at the I.R.S., has made large contributions to the Internal Revenue Service. Over the 35 years, Richard has been a Revenue Officer, a Compliance Officer, and has held various volunteer assignments including being the employee coordinator for the flu shots at the Olympia field office.

Mr. E. has also done a lot to help out his coworkers during his time at the Internal Revenue Service. Richard was the only person who arrived at the office prior to 6 a.m. every morning. He was always there to make sure to inform the employees if the parking lot conditions were clear of snow or flooding during inclement weather.

Richard Edler's commitment and impact on the Internal Revenue Service, and his service to his coworkers is not only deserving of congressional recognition, but should serve as a model for other government employees to follow.

I urge this body to identify and recognize others in their congressional districts whose actions have so greatly benefited and enlightened America's communities.

TRIBUTE TO IFAD'S TWO DECADES OF OPERATIONS: SMALL, EFFECTIVE INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTION TURNS TWENTY

HON. TONY P. HALL

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 7, 1998

Mr. HALL of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, this year an extraordinary organization, the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), celebrates twenty years of successful work to help the rural poor. I was pleased to recently participate in a workshop marking this milestone, in which IFAD gathered public and private sector representatives to find new ways to work together and advance in fight against rural poverty. I would like to share the recommendations made by the workshop participants, and to recognize IFAD for its many achievements in helping the impoverished citizens of the world.

For twenty years, IFAD has effectively pursued its mission of combating rural poverty and hunger in developing countries. Since 1977, IFAD has financed innovative projects that provide poor farmers with the technical

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assistance, training, equipment and supplies they need to increase food production and income. Throughout its work, IFAD emphasizes community-based approaches that enable the poor themselves to identify local solutions to local problems. With over 489 projects in 111 countries, IFAD has already touched the lives of over 200 million poor rural people around the world.

IFAD viewed its Twentieth Anniversary as an opportunity to take stock and prepare for challenges that lie ahead. The nature of poverty is becoming more and more complex. As it does, the need to engage an ever widening array of groups in the fight against poverty grows. Recognizing these trends, IFAD hosted an anniversary workshop in which representatives of civil society, the business community, government agencies and academia came together and explored new ways to tackle poverty through partnership.

Those who participated in IFAD's workshop examined opportunities for partnerships in microfinance—the valuable development tool through which poor people gain access to the small loans and savings facilities they need to lift their families out of poverty. They explored ways to combat desertification—the degradation of drylands that is a fundamental threat to the ability of subsistence farmers to feed their families. Finally, the workshop also took a close look at one innovative and successful alliance of public and private actors, the Popular Coalition to Eradicate Poverty and Hunger. Their recommendations in these three areas were thoughtful and valuable, and I would like to share them with my colleagues by submitting them for the RECORD.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE MICROFINANCE WORKING GROUP

1. IFAD should identify its implementing partners early, and create alignments with such partners on objectives and policies while not losing its grassroots approach.

2. IFAD should continue to reinforce linkages to non-governmental organizations (NGOs).

3. Because of its grassroots perspective, IFAD has a comparative advantage in identifying barriers to the development of microfinance institutions (MFIs). IFAD should capitalize on that perspective to inform and improve the policy environment for microfinance, especially in dialogues with UN agencies and other multilateral institutions.

4. IFAD should consider organizing working groups to encourage private sector engagement in the microfinance sector. Possible activities include selling products, providing training, and facilitating private sector investment in MFIs. IFAD could also consider providing grants to match private sector grants for purposes of developing MFIs.

5. IFAD should promote among governments and other policy making entities the use of alternative regulations specific to the microfinance industry, for the regulatory environment presently overseeing large, well-capitalized financial institutions may not reflect the unique nature and purpose of MFIs.

6. IFAD could develop a training agenda to promote "best practices" among MFIs, especially for those MFIs (e.g. local and indigenous NGOs) that do not have access to international best practice literature and curricula. IFAD's NGO Advisory Group could have a role in this effort.

7. IFAD should create microcredit workshops in regions around the world.

8. IFAD's NGO Advisory Group should work to create a "lateral" dialogue among other NGO Working Groups linked to multilateral organizations such as the (World Bank's).

9. IFAD should convene NGO working groups on MFIs in post-conflict countries and "reconstructing" economies.

10. IFAD should continue to explore new instruments and innovations for mobilizing and facilitating savings of the rural poor.

11. IFAD should engage in applied research on what is working in the field of microfinance (e.g., engaging in a dialogue with Ms. Marguerite Robinson of the Harvard Institute for International Development, an expert who has advised governments worldwide on MFIs).

12. IFAD should continue to explore linkages between microfinance, land tenure and desertification.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE POPULAR COALITION TO ERADICATE HUNGER AND POVERTY WORKING GROUP

1. How can the Popular Coalition broaden the leadership and input to the Coalition from NGO's, governments, multilateral institutions, faith communities, and the private sector?

Action: IFAD should convene the General Assembly from which a broad based steering committee would be chosen. Care should be taken to ensure that representatives from all faith communities (Muslim, Buddhist, Christian, Jewish, Hindu, and others) are chosen, as well as representatives from private sector industry.

2. Beyond having overarching input from the new Steering Committee noted above, there is a need to develop more specific strategies for greater involvement of the private sector and the faith communities. How can this be achieved?

Action: In conjunction with the new Steering Committee, the Secretariat of the Popular Coalition will develop multiple strategies to increase participation of all actors, with a "menu of options" for involvement to offer them.

3. How can the Popular Coalition develop a greater awareness and recognition of its successes and needs? How can it educate and inform its current and future constituents?

Action: The Secretariat of the Popular Coalition in conjunction with the regional nodes of the Popular Coalition will refine the mission and develop a "niche slogan" in a "building-block architecture" that can convey the many activities and goals of the Popular Coalition. The mission and slogan will not be overly complex, so as not to create confusion, but will not be overly simplistic either.

4. How can the Popular Coalition members in the South link with already existing coalitions in the North?

Action: The Secretariat should task a committee comprised of members from the regional nodes to do the following:

a. conduct an inventory of existing coalitions in the North via sectoral activities (technical assistance for agricultural development, legal and negotiating expertise for land reform, etc.) to understand what the possible assets are; and,

b. develop specific requests from Popular Coalition members that could be developed into a list of concrete assistance needs to be presented to northern coalitions.

5. How can the Popular Coalition target their success stories and their needs to northern NGO's, governments, multilateral institutions, and the private sector? What kind of information moves people to action

and involvement on the issues the Popular Coalition addresses?

Action: The Secretariat will engage an outside evaluator to conduct market research into how the success stories of the Knowledge Networks can be communicated to potential partners in the north with the end goal in mind of strengthening the Coalition members and leveraging resources to build their capacity.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE DESERTIFICATION WORKING GROUP

1. Discussants should support, as a group, U.S. ratification of the Convention to Combat Desertification before the end of the 105th Session. Reasons:

It provides the leadership the world expects from the United States on such issues, and will provide the U.S. an opportunity to influence decisions at the Second Conference of Parties to the Convention;

It is good for U.S. business and for the U.S. university/academic community where desertification expertise resides;

The humanitarian need is urgent;

The practical need is also urgent: biodiversity is declining, food sources are dwindling;

National security could be threatened by environmental flash points in fires and other natural disasters where desertification is a factor, and in conflicts over water and other scarce natural resources;

Migration within nations and across borders is prompted by spreading deserts, causing conflict within and among nations;

Desertification is linked to global climate change, and amelioration could help slow global warming;

The treaty's provisions interlink with U.S. obligations under existing treaties, such as national environmental action plans, measures to promote women's rights and sustainable development, and so on;

The treaty would enable the use of revolutionary strategies and methods to combat the spread of deserts; and

It would improve coordinated work with U.S. partners in other areas including foreign aid programs, and global cooperation is an avowed U.S. policy goal.

2. Raise awareness and understanding among the media and the U.S. private sector to generate support for the CCD. The treaty is not about "deserts," for example, as media reports have said, but about preservation of drylands in their current useful state for agriculture.

3. Mobilize scientific analysis of the relationship between desertification and other phenomena such as fires, climate change, damage to the ozone layer, etcetera.

4. Change U.S. trade policies to discourage actions abroad that contribute to desertification.

5. Support coordination between scientists, government agencies, NGOs and localities to develop useful technologies and methodologies to prevent and combat desertification.

HONORING THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF JESSE HOLMAN JONES

HON. KEN BENTSEN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 7, 1998

Mr. BENTSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor the efforts of Houston Endowment Inc. to highlight the life of Jesse Holman Jones, who during his lifetime was widely known as one of

the most powerful leaders in the nation, and because of his vast contributions to the growth of the City of Houston, became known as "Mr. Houston."

On November 10, 1998, Houston Endowment Inc. will host a Centennial Celebration of the remarkable contributions of Jesse Holman Jones, beginning with a champagne reception followed by the world premiere of the documentary, "Brother, Can You Spare a Billion? The Story of Jesse H. Jones."

Jesse H. Jones was born in Tennessee but moved to Texas at the age of seventeen, first working in a lumberyard for his uncle, then later establishing his own 60 lumberyards across the Southwest. As an extension of the lumberyards, he began building small houses south of downtown Houston, which he financed for working class families by offering 20-year mortgages, a new concept at the time. He eventually progressed to commercial structures, and in 1907 he announced that he would build the city's three tallest buildings. The nine-story Bristol Hotel, Houston's first "skyscraper", elevated Houston's stature; the 10-story Houston Chronicle Building brought Mr. Jones half interest in a thriving newspaper; and the 10-story Texas Company Building helped make Texaco and the petroleum industry a permanent part of the city's business community. Within 25 years, he had transformed Houston's Main Street and downtown into the region's most prominent business district, filled with office buildings, movie theaters, hotels, apartment buildings, department stores, and parking garages.

Mr. Jones' role in developing Houston's economy was as important as his role in building its skyline. He invested in local banks and became Chairman of the National Bank of Commerce, later to become Texas Commerce Bank and today's Chase Bank of Texas. His portrait still hangs in the majestic lobby of the bank's flagship office. Through his banking interests, Mr. Jones helped industrialize and internationalize Houston. He supported other growing industries, such as the radio and television industry, while convincing the federal government to enter into a public-private partnership to build the Houston Ship Channel, which today includes the Port of Houston, the nation's second busiest port. Such public-private partnerships were unheard of at the time.

Mr. Jones attracted the attention of President Woodrow Wilson and accepted the position of Director General of Military Relief for the American Red Cross. After the war, Mr. Jones helped reorganize the Red Cross from a loose-knit group of local societies into the permanent international relief agency it is today. In addition, in 1928 as Finance Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, he brought the party's national convention to Houston, the first major political convention to be held in the South since before the Civil War.

When the stock market crashed and the nation plunged into the Great Depression, Mr. Jones called the city's business leaders together and worked out a plan that prevented any bank failures in Houston during the Great Depression. Mr. Jones' business and financial insight were called upon when President Herbert Hoover asked him to serve on the board of the newly created Reconstruction Finance

Corporation (RFC); President Franklin Roosevelt expanded the RFC's powers and made Mr. Jones its chairman. The Federal Housing Administration (FHA), the Federal National Mortgage Association (Fannie Mae), and the Export-Import Bank are only a few of the many enduring agencies created by Mr. Jones and the RFC.

Mr. Jones would go on to be Secretary of Commerce during the "New Deal" and today scholars give Jesse Jones credit for saving the American capitalist economy, for mobilizing industry in time to fight and win World War II, and for radically changing the relationship between government, business and citizens.

After 14 years of public service in Washington, DC, Jesse Jones had won the respect of Democrats and Republicans alike, as he exercised his authority with diplomacy, patience, and equity. He and his wife, Mary Gibbs Jones, returned to Houston in 1946 and began to focus on philanthropy. By the time Jesse Holman Jones passed away on June 1, 1956, Houston Endowment Inc., the foundation he created in partnership with his wife, Mary, had helped more than 4,000 students through scholarship programs in 57 colleges and universities. Just months before he passed away, the town of 40,000 he came to in 1898 had obtained its one millionth citizen.

Mr. Speaker, I commend Houston Endowment Inc. for reminding Houstonians of the life of Jesse H. Jones, one of our most prominent citizens.

CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 4101, AGRICULTURE, FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1999

SPEECH OF

HON. RON PACKARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 2, 1998

Mr. PACKARD. Mr. Speaker, I would like to express my extreme disappointment in the President's threats to veto the FY 99 Agriculture Appropriations bill. This is legislation which will provide much needed aid for cashed-strapped farmers this fall.

American farmers are by far the most productive in the world. These hard working men and women epitomize every value that makes America great. They run their business on a dream and hard work with a constant concern over the weather conditions, hoping for a good crop. During a bad season, some pray daily to be able to put food on the table for their families. Now, after a season of low commodity prices and bad weather, the Democrats are looking to eliminate the emergency aid to those who grow our nation's food supply by urging the President to veto the FY 99 Agriculture Appropriations Act. This is unacceptable.

The fact is, the House more than doubled the only request received from the President, from \$1.8 billion to \$4.2 billion for emergency aid to help farmers. It is irresponsible for the President to play partisan politics with people's lives.

Mr. Speaker this is no time to play politics. I urge the President to rise above the temptation to exploit this issue for his political advantage and sign the FY 99 Agriculture Appropriations Act into law.

TRIBUTE TO THE HONORABLE
JERRY SOLOMON

SPEECH OF

HON. BOB STUMP

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 6, 1998

Mr. STUMP. Mr. Speaker, I've been pleased to call JERRY SOLOMON of New York my friend for 20 years.

JERRY SOLOMON was the guy you always wanted on your side in a legislative battle. You always knew where he stood. You always knew his word was his bond.

It was as if he never left the Marine Corps, and in his mind he probably never did. JERRY SOLOMON wore an American flag pin on his lapel and his love of country on his sleeve. Few members could match his tenacity and his sense of loyalty. Never were those qualities more on display than when the House acted on national defense and veterans matters.

More recently we've seen another side of JERRY SOLOMON. It was his sense of fair play. His chairmanship of the Rules Committee made him the legislative traffic cop in the House. He took his role seriously, and his integrity earned him the respect of majority and minority alike.

His idol was Ronald Reagan, whose determination to rebuild our military found its staunchest House advocate in JERRY SOLOMON. Our sons and daughters in the military have always been very special to him. He wanted nothing but the best for them both during and after their service.

Veterans have no greater friend than JERRY SOLOMON. He enjoyed a close relationship with that other giant of veterans' legislation, our former colleague and committee chairman Sonny Montgomery of Mississippi. Their collaboration was a golden period for America's veterans and an inspiration for those of us who followed them.

JERRY SOLOMON's proudest moment was that brisk October day at Fort McNair in 1988 when President Reagan signed into law his bill elevating the Veterans Administration to a full, cabinet-level department. That will be his last legacy and monument.

We will miss his passion, his perseverance, and his patriotism. "Semper Paratus" was never just a slogan for JERRY SOLOMON. It was his attitude towards his fellow Marines, his fellow veterans, his family, his friends, his district, his country, and this House.

We are coming to the end of an era, and this House just won't be the same without him.

Well done, JERRY. There's life after Congress. May yours be full and rewarding.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

POW/MIA RECOGNITION DAY

HON. JIM GIBBONS

OF NEVADA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 7, 1998

Mr. GIBBONS. Mr. Speaker, I insert for the RECORD a proclamation designating September 18, 1998 as POW/MIA Recognition Day in the State of Nevada. The full accounting of all of our servicemen and women abroad must remain of paramount importance to the Nation.

Whereas, today there are 2,118 Americans still missing and unaccounted for from Southeast Asia, including 3 from the State of Nevada, and their families, friends and fellow veterans still endure uncertainty concerning their fate; and

Whereas, we as Americans believe that freedom is precious because it has been won and preserved for all at a very great cost; and

Whereas, few Americans can more fully appreciate the value of liberty and self-government than those Americans who were interned in enemy prison camps as POWs and those who remain missing in action; and

Whereas, the courage, commitment and devotion to duty demonstrated by those servicemen and women who risked their lives for our sake has moved the hearts of all Nevadans; and

Whereas, their dignity, faith and valor reminds us of the allegiance we owe to our nation and its defenders as well as the compassion we owe to those families of the MIAs who daily demonstrate heroic courage and fortitude in the face of uncertainty; now, therefore, I, Bob Miller, Governor of the State of Nevada, do hereby proclaim September 19, 1997, as POW/MIA Recognition Day.

RECOGNIZING THE 75TH BIRTHDAY
OF MR. SANFORD GILBERT KAHN

HON. JOHN EDWARD PORTER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 7, 1998

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a special man and one of my constituents on his 75th birthday: Sanford Gilbert Kahn. Mr. Kahn is a veteran of World War II and is truly one of the unsung heroes of that conflict. A 20th Air Force bombardier and weatherman, Mr. Kahn flew thirteen successful missions and was awarded with two medals. Those sorties played an important role in bringing the war to an end. At a time when the movie "Saving Private Ryan" reminds us of the sacrifices of WWII veterans, it is most appropriate to recognize the real-life bravery of men like Sanford Kahn.

I would like to join Sanford Kahn's family and friends in celebrating his 75th birthday and in sending my best wishes for his continuing health and happiness.

October 8, 1998

PITTSSTON KNIGHTS HAILED

HON. PAUL E. KANJORSKI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 7, 1998

Mr. KANJORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the President John F. Kennedy Council 372 of the Knights of Columbus in Pittston, Pennsylvania on the momentous occasion of their 100th anniversary. I am pleased and proud to have been asked to participate in this historic event.

The early years of the Council are not well documented, but it is known that the Council made its home for many years on William Street in Pittston. Activities of the Council were curtailed during World War II due to the low membership as the members went off to war. Around 1947, the Council became more active under the leadership of the newly-elected Grand Knight, John Moran. The Home Association and Fourth Degree Assembly became active in 1948 and membership in the Council expanded to 400. When membership reached 600 in 1955, the members purchased a building, giving the Council its first real home.

The Council's 65th anniversary was noted with a parade; the following year, the Council's name was changed to honor the recently-assassinated John F. Kennedy. An oil portrait of Council's new namesake still hangs on the main floor of the Council's building.

The Knights of Columbus in Pittston have been integral in the social and civic life in the area through the years. It maintains a choir and honor guard and sponsors a Little League baseball team and many other youth-oriented activities. By 1988, official membership in the Council reached 844.

Mr. Speaker, I send my very best wishes to the dedicated community members who donate their time and energy to the Knights of Columbus activities in the Pittston area. Northeastern Pennsylvania is blessed with a commitment to community service and the long history of the Knights of Columbus. Council 372 is a great example of that proud tradition and heritage.

TRIBUTE TO THE HONORABLE JOSEPH M. MCDADE, MEMBER OF CONGRESS

SPEECH OF

HON. JOHN JOSEPH MOAKLEY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 1, 1998

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to my colleague, JOE MCDADE.

JOE MCDADE arrived here 10 years before I did. As he retires this year, the entire country will be the worse for the loss of his service.

In their wisdom, the people of the 10th district of Pennsylvania first elected JOE MCDADE to Congress in 1963 and every other year thereafter. After 35 years, JOE will be leaving the 10th district with a proud legacy of accomplishment and service for which he, and his staff, should be very proud.

JOE MCDADE is currently the longest serving Republican on the Appropriations Committee and among the longest serving Representatives in Pennsylvania's history. Since 1965, he has been on the House Appropriations Committee. But, JOE's service merits distinction for its quality as well as its longevity.

When JOE served on the Appropriations Subcommittee for Housing and Urban Development, he created the Rural Housing Guaranteed Loan Program to help people in rural areas buy homes. It was passed into law in 1990 and has grown to become one of the most important ways our government helps rural Americans buy homes. It was passed into law in 1990 and has grown to become one of the most important ways our government helps rural Americans buy homes. This year, JOE MCDADE's law will help more than 50,000 low and moderate income Americans buy homes.

When JOE was the ranking member of the Small Business Committee from 1978 to 1991, he created a small business development center and an applied technology center at the University of Scranton to provide training and technical assistance to small business owners.

JOE has been a distinguished, hard working, kind member of the Appropriations Committee and a Member deserving of the title Cardinal. He has been easy to approach and willing to listen to just about any requests for funding. During his 35 years in Congress, JOE certainly left his mark.

Whoever is elected in his seat will have a very hard time filling his shoes. The 10th congressional district of Pennsylvania is lucky to have had him as its representative and we are lucky to have had him as our colleague.

Mr. Speaker, it has been a great honor serving with JOE MCDADE and I join the entire Congress in wishing him well in his retirement.

INTRODUCTION OF RESOLUTION IN RECOGNITION OF THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ALLERGY AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES

HON. ANNE M. NORTHUP

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 7, 1998

Mrs. NORTHUP. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to submit a House Concurrent Resolution recognizing and honoring the 50th anniversary of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases. An identical resolution is being introduced in the Senate by my distinguished colleague, Senator MACK.

As a member of the House Appropriations Subcommittee with jurisdiction over the National Institutes of Health, I have a great interest in biomedical research and efforts to improve the quality of our public health. In this century, much has been accomplished, including the eradication of smallpox and the near-eradication of polio, the control of other infectious diseases such as whooping cough and diphtheria, and improved treatments for diseases of the immune system. We continue to benefit from the development of new diagnostic tools, medicines, and vaccines that have improved the health of citizens in this country and abroad.

The National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases has been responsible for many of our most important advances. NIAID began as the National Microbiological Institute, formed through the union of the Rocky Mountain Laboratory, the Biologics Control Laboratory, the Division of Infectious Diseases, and the Division of Tropical Diseases of the NIH. In 1955, Congress renamed the Institute as the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, recognizing the need for a coordinated scientific research program on infectious, allergic, and immunologic diseases.

Research supported by the Institute has resulted in numerous important advances, including the development of vaccines that have prevented the death of millions of Americans, new treatments to fight the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), and novel interventions that have reduced the burden of childhood asthma.

Much remains to be done, however. Infectious diseases remain the world's leading cause of death, and the third leading cause of death in the United States, and immune-mediated diseases such as asthma are a leading cause of disability and lost productivity. NIAID continues to lead the way in developing new ways to reduce the toll of these diseases.

I am introducing this resolution today to demonstrate the support of the United States House of Representatives for the NIAID, the NIH, and all of the dedicated professionals who have devoted their lives to improving the quality of the Nation's health.

REMARKS ON THE ATLANTA BRAVES

HON. NEWT GINGRICH

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 7, 1998

Mr. GINGRICH. Mr. Speaker, I gladly accept the challenge of my distinguished colleague, DUKE CUNNINGHAM.

While I respect his personal faith about the San Diego Padres, I also know that sometimes faith is not enough. And this year that saying will have to comfort the gentleman from California as he watches the Atlanta Braves win the National League Championship.

My dear Colleague from San Diego offered three reasons for his faith in the San Diego Padres.

I would like to offer my reasons for knowing the Atlanta Braves will win:

- (1) Cy Young award winner John Smoltz is 17 and 3 with a 2.90 era
- (2) Cy Young award winner Tom Glavine is 20 and 6 with a 4.47 era
- (3) Four time Cy Young award winner Greg Maddux is 18 and 9 with a 2.22 era
- (4) Danny Neagle is 16 and 11 with a 3.55 era, and
- (5) Rookie Kevin Millwood is 17 and 8 with a 4.08 era

The Padres may have Greg Vaughn, but the Atlanta Braves have Andres Galarraga with 44 home runs, Javier Lopez and Chipper Jones with 34, and Andruw Jones with 31—not to forget three other players with over 100 home runs.

The Braves' team batting average against the Padres was .259 vs. .209 for the Padres. The Braves outscored San Diego 34 to 29, had 17 more hits, five more home runs, 3 more stolen bases, and 8 more strikeouts.

And while Tony Gwynn is indeed impressive, he only batted .321 this year, while the Braves starters include Chipper Jones (.313), Andres Galarraga (.305), and Gerald Williams (.305). The Braves also out hit the Padres at almost every position, including pitcher.

Atlanta, the beautiful "capital" of the South, is blessed with many benefits, but having the Braves as their home team is one of the best. It is hard to beat Southern culture and great baseball.

In light of this, I not only accept the distinguished gentleman's challenge, I raise him: If the San Diego Padres win, I will give 100 pounds of fabulous southern BBQ to a homeless shelter in the gentleman's district.

And of course, if the Braves win, I will ensure that the gentleman from California's seat on the Appropriations Committee is secure despite this direct challenge. Now if the Padres win. . . .

U.S. NEEDS FAST TRACK AUTHORITY TO REMAIN GLOBAL LEADER

HON. JIM RAMSTAD

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 7, 1998

Mr. RAMSTAD. Mr. Speaker, two weeks ago I spoke before this House in favor of renewing fast track trade authority for the President. I called for my colleagues to choose statesmanship over politics and vote for this important legislation simply because it is the right thing to do and they know it.

I was deeply saddened that we did not have the support of the White House and many key Democrats in that fight—Democrats who typically understand the importance of fast track for opening new markets for U.S. farmers and exporters. I was saddened they were too concerned about the timing of passing the legislation and not the fact that their constituents need it, America's farmers need it, small businesses need it and consumers need it.

Mr. Speaker, I am more than saddened today. I am completely perplexed and frustrated. Yesterday, President Clinton spoke before International Monetary Fund and World Bank officials and called for expanded trade for next year and strategies to spur economic growth. I am very glad to hear him say these things, but his speech is a bit hypocritical.

It moves me to ask why the President will promote fast track authority renewal in January and wouldn't just two weeks ago? How is it the President can say it is "inexcusable and reckless to hold up [IMF] money based on other issues at a time when the world needs U.S. leadership?"

President Clinton's failure to be engaged in the recent fast track debate directly contributed to its demise at a time when U.S. exporters needed his leadership—and the international economy needs U.S. leadership. I want my constituents to know that I have concerns about IMF funding because of, in the

words of my colleague from Florida, Rep. STEARNS, "the countless evidence of the malfeasance and mismanagement of IMF."

Mr. Speaker, my concerns have nothing to do with what time of the year it is or because certain advocacy groups have threatened political ramifications. My concerns have to do with pure policy issues and a true desire to see U.S. taxpayer dollars used appropriately.

And on the issue of taxes, I don't think I could say it better than Senator ROTH: "Why should we expect Japan to push through a KEMP-ROTH style tax reduction . . . when the White House opposes any domestic tax rate cut that would spur growth?"

Mr. Speaker, I am disappointed that politics have replaced real leadership at the other end of Pennsylvania Avenue. America needs to be a strong leader out in the global market place. We need to set the parameters of debates and make sure we are included in market access agreements that would benefit our farmers and businessmen and women. America needs fast track trade authority and a President who truly wants it.

TRIBUTE TO RICHARD K. BOYD,
JR.

HON. ED WHITFIELD

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 7, 1998

Mr. WHITFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to a friend and distinguished former Kentuckian, Mr. Richard K. Boyd, Jr., who is retiring this month after 32 years of dedicated service with Westvaco Corporation.

As Manager of Government Relations and various executive capacities during his career at Westvaco, Mr. Boyd diligently exercised his professional stake in civic affairs. As a private citizen of Kentucky for 24 years, he faithfully demonstrated his deep sense of personal responsibility for civic involvement.

For much of his career, Dick Boyd lived and worked in Wickliffe, Kentucky, where he and his wife Malinda raised their three daughters—Anne, Gretchen and Rebecca. His arrival in Wickliffe pre-dates the Westvaco Fine Papers mill, a major employer and contributor to the economic development of western Kentucky. The growth of the mill and the company's good relationship with the community and the Commonwealth of Kentucky are a part of the legacy of Dick Boyd's career and his life in our state.

In 1988, Dick served in Kentucky State Government as Deputy Secretary of the Cabinet for Economic Development. His dedication to family, friends and neighbors is worthy of recognition.

Dick Boyd has performed his duties representing Westvaco and its operations in the First Congressional District of Kentucky with honest and integrity. He is a valued friend and a good citizen whose national corporate responsibilities have never diminished his concern for and dedication to the economic and civic progress of the people of western Kentucky. On their behalf, I take this opportunity to congratulate Richard K. Boyd, Jr. on his successful and distinguished career and extend best wishes for his retirement.

TRIBUTE TO DR. MARY P. SMITH,
AN ARDENT LEMONADE MAKER

HON. DONALD M. PAYNE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 7, 1998

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, if we are lucky we have come in contact with a person who instinctively makes lemonade out of the lemons of life. There is such a woman in my district who is being honored on Thursday, October 8. She is Dr. Mary Smith. Thirty years ago Dr. Smith saw a need for day care programs in Newark, New Jersey. She used her vision, commitment and steadfastness to establish Babyland Nursery, Inc. Babyland Nursery, Inc., now known as Babyland Family Services, Inc. has evolved into a model for urban day care throughout the nation.

In 1968, Dr. Smith started with 26 children in a seven-room basement apartment in central city Newark to establish one of the first day care programs in the United States and the first non-profit interracial day care center in New Jersey to provide day care for children from 2½ months to five years old. If we go back to 1968, we will remember it was a time that women while moving into the workforce had very limited resources for child care. This sometimes meant that these families had to depend on public assistance for survival rather than become self-sufficient. Today, we see the benefit of providing safe, clean, and educatable day care services. The lack of day care was a lemon to Dr. Smith. She took her knowledge, skills and foresight to make some lemonade that has quenched the thirst of day care need for countless families and children.

Babyland Family Services, Inc. has evolved to comprise 11 different facilities offering 20 separate programs that benefit over 1,500 children, women and families each year. It has a staff of over 200, volunteer support of almost 700 and a reputation that extends to the international arena.

Mr. Speaker, I am sure my colleagues will want to join me in thanking Dr. Mary Smith and Babyland as they are recognized for their hard work and dedication to the health, well-being and education of children from urban areas. I would also like to encourage all citizens to become interested in helping the future, our children, thus ensuring a brighter future for them and the generations to come.

STOP STALLING ON PATIENT
PROTECTIONS

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 7, 1998

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to share the words of A.G. Newmyer III with my colleagues. Mr. Newmyer is the Chairman of the Fair Care Foundation, a consumer advocacy organization working to protect people's access to affordable, quality health care, and a national board member of the Epilepsy Foundation.

This week he participated in an event with Senators KENNEDY, DURBIN and TORRICELLI to

urge that the Senate quit stalling on the issue on patients' rights. His words bear repeating and so I have attached his statement from that event.

I agree with Mr. Newmyer. Passage of federal consumer protection standards for managed care is past due. The leadership's tactics to thwart passage meaningful reform this year are unconscionable. This is not an issue that is going away and I look forward to continuing to work with Mr. Newmyer and other consumer advocates to achieve federal patient protections.

STATEMENT OF A.G. NEWMYER III

Good morning. My name is Newmyer and I'm here on behalf of the 2.5 million Americans who have seizure disorders, and their families. Some of these folks are well known to you—former Congressman Tony Coelho, Representative Neil Abercrombie, Congressman Hoyer's late wife. Others are total strangers—like me. And a couple hundred people on the Hill either have epilepsy or someone in their family does, but you don't know about it because stigma and fear keep these folks in the closet.

The Epilepsy Foundation urges passage of strong patients' rights legislation. Today's health insurance system is a mean-spirited, predatory mess. But it's far worse for people with special medical needs.

Those of you who cover this debate may recall that Tracy Buccholz from MN was the first public witness before the President's commission on health care. Tracy has epilepsy and led a rather normal life until her health plan started playing games with her life. She explained to the commission, when she came to Washington to testify, that she had been waiting eight months for permission to see her neurologist, despite the literature and promises of her plan.

I'd like to make three brief points this morning.

First, the member satisfaction statistics are pure nonsense. If I asked each of you how you like your life insurance, you'd think I was nuts. You'd tell me that you think it's fine—you never had to use it. The same thing's true for the 80% of Americans who have no significant medical need in any one year. I urge the press to focus on satisfaction among plan participants who have faced a serious medical need.

Second, to those members who say they don't want to interfere in the insurance market, let's be serious. The user isn't the customer. Most patients get insurance at work and have very little choice. When the person making the purchase decision isn't the user of the service, it's not a market. It's an anomaly. And it needs to be fixed. Now.

Finally, I know of no other segment of our society where some people elect to engaged in predatory behavior knowing that the victims can't go to court. No patients want more lawsuits. Patients want health plans to stop horsing around. Patients want to fix a system where some people prosper by denying care. The key is ERISA reform, which is why its being fought so hard by for-profit managed care plans.

I leave you with this thought. Steve Wiggins, CEO of Oxford, made \$29 million the year before he was fired. Last year, with his company ½ way down the toilet, he left with \$9 million in severance. The CEO of Aetna-United took home \$17,693,000 during the past three years.

Do you really think those plans can't afford for people with seizures to have easy access to decent care?

INTERNATIONAL CAPITAL FLOW
AND IMF POLICY**HON. MICHAEL G. OXLEY**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 7, 1998

Mr. OXLEY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues a column published today by James K. Glassman of the American Enterprise Institute. As the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank hold their annual meetings this week, his thoughts are especially timely.

As the international financial community continues to struggle to find a solution to the growing Asian contagion, some commentators are beginning to call for international capital controls. The underlying argument behind this position is that the free flow of capital has contributed to our current problems and that barriers must be erected to prevent this flow in the future.

However, as Mr. Glassman makes clear, "capital does not flee sound economies." Rather, investors move their resources in response to changes in the market conditions of a given economy—they move money out of investments in economies as risk rises and into investments where the risk level is more acceptable. Thus, capital is efficiently allocated. Efforts to limit this movement, then, are inherently heavy-handed and counterproductive.

Again, Mr. Speaker, I commend the following column by Mr. Glassman to my colleagues.

[From the Washington Post, October 6, 1998]

COOL IT

(James K. Glassman)

Judging from the panicky pronouncements of politicians, journalists and financiers, you would think we were on the brink of another Great Depression. On Friday, President Clinton declared that the world was on a "financial precipice." The cover of Newsweek trumpets "The Crash of '99." And the folks whose limousines are now clogging Washington for the 53rd annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank—Super Bowl Week for the global credit set—are rushing to erect a new, complex architecture, backed by new money, to keep the world from crashing down around them.

But not so fast. Before we make the errors of haste, let's recall that never in history have businesses been better run. Never have markets been freer and wealth more abundant. Never has technology for communicating, producing and healing been so widely available. Rarely has inflation been less threatening. Rarely have the raw materials of industrial growth—from copper to wheat to oil—been so cheap. Rarely has the world been so peaceful.

The truth is, the international economy was neither as terrific as practically everyone said it was in the spring, nor is it as terrible as practically everyone says it is in the fall. So, let's cool it before we do something irrevocably stupid.

While countries such as Brazil have undeniable short-term troubles, the solutions are not mysterious. They need sounder currencies, linked to the dollar, less public spending, lower taxes and less regulatory red tape, borders that are more open to trade and capital, and governments that are more

candid, less corrupt and less apt to meddle in the private sector.

None of these improvements requires the ministrations of the IMF. Markets enforce a more efficient discipline: A country that complies with conditions hospitable to capital will get that capital, which is continually scouring the globe, seeking the best returns. Talk of "contagion" is nonsense: capital does not flee sound economies, as monetary historian Anna Schwartz shows clearly.

Still, the financial bureaucrats gliding down Washington's streets in their limos this week think differently. They believe that, since the world is on the brink, smart people—i.e., like them—need to do something to save it.

That's the danger. British Prime Minister Tony Blair wants a "new Bretton Woods," birthplace of the IMF and World Bank. The problem with another Bretton Woods is that it assumes that these institutions can actually have a beneficial effect today on economies in trouble. The opposite seems the case.

The IMF bears responsibility for Asia's troubles. With the U.S. Treasury in 1995, it delivered unprecedented sums to bail out banks and investors who made reckless loans to Mexico. That rescue then encouraged investors to make riskier extensions of credit to Asia, Russia and Latin America. That led to overcapacity—too many factories unprofitably producing computer chips, cars and clothes, often under government direction—and to the current crisis.

Instead, incredibly, "the free market and the unfettered flow of capital across borders are being vilified as causes of this disaster," writes economist John Makin of the American Enterprise Institute. The French and the British actually want to give the IMF more power, and plans to restrict capital flows abound.

Still, someone has kept his head. Treasury Secretary Robert Rubin has advanced a sensible proposal: Make credit available to sound countries that may be suffering liquidity problems (that is, need cash) but that haven't fallen into deep crisis.

I'd like to expand this idea and obviate the need for an IMF altogether. Set up a streamlined international lending institution that would have constantly available funds, under these four conditions:

(1) Loans would be made only at "penalty rates"—certainly higher than the 4.5 percent that Korea recently paid.

(2) Nations borrowing money must put up their best collateral, such as U.S. Treasury bills or gold.

(3) Borrowers must allow foreign banks to operate within their borders and be able to purchase their domestic banks. The best way to reform a rotten financial system is to admit good, free-market bankers.

(4) Borrowers must subscribe to a new bankruptcy convention that would adopt laws similar to those in the United States and Europe. Lenders have to know that they can seize assets in a default.

At the same time, the world's financial moguls need to: (a) pressure Japan, another villain in the tale of Asia's collapse, to fix its banking sector immediately and reflate the yen; (b) reaffirm the importance of free trade and reject restrictions on the flow of capital; and (c) use the World Bank to alleviate the suffering of innocents in countries such as Indonesia, victims of economic crimes committed by others, including the IMF.

As for the extra money that the IMF wants and Congress has failed to approve: for credit under these new arrangements, as long as Japan reorganizes its banking sector, yes;

otherwise, no. Right now, withholding cash is the best leverage for reform that we've got.

REPUBLIC OF CHINA'S NATIONAL
DAY**HON. MICHAEL BILIRAKIS**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 7, 1998

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call attention to the National Day of Republic of China on Taiwan. This day commemorates the Wuchang Uprising on October 10, 1911, which led to the establishment of the ROC on January 1, 1912.

The United States' relationship with Taiwan dates back to the end of World War II. In the 1950s and 1960s, U.S. forces used Taiwan as a forward base against Sino-Soviet communism in Asia. Over the years, we have developed strong economic, political and social ties with both the government and people of Taiwan.

Today, Taiwan is one of our most significant trading partners. With one of the largest economies in the world, the nation has done remarkably well during the current economic turmoil that has been engulfing other Asian countries. Taiwan's sound fiscal policies have enabled it to remain strong and provide economic assistance to its neighbors during this difficult time.

Over the past decade, the Republic of China has moved rapidly toward becoming a democratic society. Free and fair elections are routinely held at the local and national levels, and approximately 70 percent of eligible voters participate in ROC elections. Taiwan is a shining example of freedom and democracy in a part of the world in need of role models.

America must stand by its long-standing commitment to the people and government of Taiwan. I hope that we will be able to continue our partnership and friendship with the ROC well into the next millennia.

I want to extend my best wishes to the people of Taiwan on the occasion of the Republic of China's National Day.

A TRIBUTE TO DR. MOUSTAPHA
ABOU-SAMRA**HON. ELTON GALLEGLY**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 7, 1998

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to Dr. Moustapha Abou-Samra, this year's recipient of the Physician of the Year Award from the Ventura County Medical Resource Foundation.

Dr. Abou-Samra, a neurosurgeon who practices at Community Memorial Hospital, Ventura County Medical Center and St. John's Hospital, has made valuable contributions to Ventura's medical community for nearly 20 years.

He is president of the Community Memorial Hospital Foundation, serves on its Board of

Trustees and is a member of the Benefactor's Committee. At Ventura County Medical Center, Dr. Abou-Samra served as president of the medical staff, was Chief of Surgery, and served as Chairman of the Quality Assurance Committee and of the Ethics Committee.

Dr. Abou-Samra also taught classes on "Understanding Cancer." He served as the president of the board for the American Cancer Society and was presented the prestigious Golden Sword Award by the organization. Dr. Abou-Samra introduced and coordinated the "Think First Program," a head and spinal prevention program that has become recognized nationwide.

Dr. Abou-Samra also has served on numerous other boards, including the Easter Seals Board of Medical Directors, the Ventura County Symphony and St. Paul's Parish Day School. He is currently on the board of the Ojai Festival.

Dr. Abou-Samra is obviously deserving of this award.

Mr. Speaker, I know my colleagues will join me in recognizing Dr. Abou-Samra for his many years of promoting a healthy America and wish him many more years of service to the medical community.

COMMENDING THE MEMBERS OF THE MARINE SECURITY GUARD

HON. MARTIN FROST

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 7, 1998

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring to the attention of the House the bravery and heroics of the members of the Marine Security Guard at our embassies in Nairobi, Kenya and Dar Es Salaam, Tanzania following the horrific and tragic bombing there on August 8. I have the honor of submitting for the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a report filed by Lt. Colonel Dennis Sabal which details the devotion to duty and courage under fire exhibited by the Marines who were charged with the responsibility of guarding those two embassies. It is a credit to our Nation that our Marines have and will continue to guard, in the words of Lt. Col. Sabal, "Americans and America's interests abroad, as marines have done for over 222 years."

COLONEL BURGESS: It has been almost 96 hours since the devastating blasts ripped through the American Embassies in Nairobi, Kenya and Dar Es Salaam, Tanzania. With the situation at both embassies now somewhat stabilized, I want to take a few moments and attempt to paint a picture of the events leading up to the blasts as well as provide you with a commander's perspective of the actions of our Marines subsequent to the explosions.

On Friday morning, 8 August 1998 at 10:30 am local Kenyan time (03:30 EST), Corporal Samuel Gonite was standing Post One in the American Embassy in Nairobi, Kenya. At approximately 10:35, Marine Sergeant Jesse "Nathan" Aliganga walked into the embassy to cash a check. Corporal Gonite watched Sergeant Aliganga walk past Post One, get onto the elevator, and ascend to the bank.

At the same time and unbeknownst to anyone in the embassy, two men pulled up to the

rear guard shack of the embassy, which was manned by the local Kenyan security force. This parking lot, which was sandwiched in between a 60 story bank building and a smaller bank building, was also the entrance into the underground garage for the embassy. Reportedly, a man approached the local guard and demanded he open the gate (leading into the embassy's underground garage) to which the local guard refused. At this time, the man hurled what was believed to be a grenade in the direction of the guard.

Inside the embassy, people heard the explosion and reportedly got up to look out of their windows when at 10:40 am, a truck filled with explosives crashed into the rear wall of the embassy adjacent to the underground garage, and exploded. Corporal Gonite was immediately knocked to the ground by the concussion of the blast. The glass surrounding Post One was shattered but remained in tact. The detachment commander, Gunnery Sergeant Cross, upon hearing the first blast, immediately went for the ladder well and was shielded from the main blast. The Chancery was in shambles.

When the truck exploded, the small bank building behind the embassy collapsed onto the chancery's emergency generator, spilling thousands of gallons of diesel fuel into the basement of the embassy. The diesel fuel ignited and smoke and fire were billowing throughout the embassy. As injured and confused people were running out of the chancery screaming and choking, the Marines were running into the building looking for survivors.

With no thought for their own lives, having no idea what else may happen, or whether or not the shattered structure would cave in on them, the Marines immediately reacted and began a sweep of the building.

Sergeant Briehl, who was waiting outside the embassy in the car, immediately darted into the building looking for Sergeant Aliganga. He ran to the elevator shafts behind post one, which were completely destroyed, and fell two floors down into the shaft, breaking three ribs and sustaining multiple lacerations and bruises. Sergeant Briehl managed to climb out of the elevator shaft and continued his search for Sergeant Aliganga. Sergeant Outt, who was in Nairobi from Bujumbura for a dental appointment, as well as Sergeant Harper, who was on COT leave in Nairobi from Accra, immediately reached with the Marines and manned posts around the embassy.

At this time, we had Gunnery Sergeant Cross, Sergeants Russel, Jiminez, Briehl, Outt, Harper, and Corporal Gonite on board. These Marines immediately made their way through the rubble, fire and smoke looking for survivors, fended off local looters who swarmed the embassy moments after the blast, secured classified material, and most importantly to them, began the search for their brother, Sergeant Aliganga.

To provide a bit of situational awareness, the embassy in Nairobi is a seven floor concrete structure with five above ground and two below ground levels. It was situated on two major avenues of approach with minimal stand off distance between the road and the structure. When the bomb exploded, the force of the blast was so devastating that it blew out almost every closed window and frame on the building. 12 inch thick concrete walls on all floors of the embassy were shattered like thin plates of glass. Solid wooden doors mounted on steel frames were sent airborne landing throughout the structure. Windows on office buildings over a quarter of a mile away were shattered. There was not

an office space that survived inside of the embassy. Bodies were spread all over, most of which were buried under up to eight feet of rubble.

At the same time, the Regional Security Officer for the American Embassy in Dar Es Salaam, Tanzania, John DiCarlo, a former Marine Security Guard, had taken post one from Corporal Johnson in order for him to make a head call.

At approximately 10:40 am, a truck bomb exploded outside the security gate, ripping through the embassy. Corporal Johnson was knocked to the deck. He stood up, and immediately ran to Post One where he found it intact, but inoperable. Corporal Johnson immediately reacted the Marines, which were all at the Marine BEQ during the explosion, and informed all mission personnel to evacuate the building. Corporal Johnson donned his react gear and took control of the Command Center.

The detachment commander, Gunnery Sergeant Kimble, arrived at the Embassy approximately 4-5 minutes after the blast and began checking offices throughout the chancery to insure all personnel were safely out of the building. One of the casualties of the explosion was Gunnery Sergeant Kimble's wife Cynthia, who sustained bruises and eye injuries from flying glass. While Cynthia was flown to London to receive eye surgery. Gunnery Sergeant Kimble never lost focus on the mission at hand. Within eight minutes of the blast, Sergeant Sivason, and first post's Corporals Bohn, Hatfield, Johnson, and McCabe began working through the chancery clearing all rooms of personnel. No direction was required as each Marine knew exactly what had to be done.

Due to the enormous amount of smoke and fire, the decision was made to evacuate Post One and the Marines fell back to their secondary positions.

Corporal Johnson took security for the mission personnel at the rear of the Embassy, and all other Marines took up perimeter security around the building. The force of the blast blew out every window in the chancery, and all doors except post one. The headline doors, which are located on the opposite side of the embassy, were forced open by the blast. Emergency fire exits on the opposite side of the building in which the blast occurred were blown off the hinges. Concrete walls within the Embassy were knocked down and safes were moved and in some cases knocked over. During the search of the building the Marines had to bust through walls in order to get to areas unattainable during their sweep. Within four hours of the truck bomb, which damaged diplomatic properties and houses up to 1000 meters away, the embassy was secure with MSGs maintaining 24 hour security on the building until the arrival of the FAST team.

In Nairobi, Marines continued to work throughout the day cleaning the embassy, providing local security (as the local constabulary proved worthless), moving the injured and the dead from the rubble to safety. The condition of many of the dead was horrific, making the task of search and rescue that much more difficult for all concerned. By 03:00, I arrived on the scene with my XO, 1stSgt, and admin chief, all of whom had been stationed in the Nairobi embassy for over a year and knew the ground, and two MSGs from the Pretoria det, who quickly took up posts around the embassy.

By 04:00, a number of Army special forces NCOs had volunteered to stand post to give the Marines a much needed break. 1stSgt Quzman took the post from the detachment commander and I ordered the Marines home to

shower and sleep. At first light, all of the Marines were back to continue their Mission while looking for Sergeant Aliganga. After hours of digging by hand through tons of rubble, behind Post One and in the elevator shafts, we moved to the area of the bank. This was one of the hardest hit areas as it was one floor up and only about 50 feet from the blast site. Twelve inch slabs of reinforced concrete were piled up to the ceiling, while desks, computers, and file cabinets were reduced to scrap. The Marines and Army S/F personnel, along with DOS personnel worked frantically against the clock. By this time, over thirty bodies had been recovered from the rubble, including ten Americans.

Finally, at exactly 14:30 local time, after 27 hours and fifty minutes of relentless digging with their bare hands, the body of Sergeant Aliganga was recovered from the rubble. Once positively identified, the Marines then gently wrapped Sergeant Aliganga in the American flag, and very purposefully marched him through the rubble and out of the embassy to the waiting vehicle. Although there were no cameras present, nor was there any music playing, the crowds seemed to still, and people stood erect, with tears running down their faces, as the body of another United States Marine, who gave his life in defense of his country, was ushered away.

By nightfall, the FAST team arrived and quickly took up the perimeter security of the embassy, freeing the MSGs to return to the still ongoing task of recovering classified material and equipment from the rubble.

Sir, I apologize that my words are insufficient to more accurately describe the true essence of this horrific tragedy. What must not be missed is the incredible bravery and heroism displayed by our Marine Security Guards. Without any regard for their own lives or safety, they maintained incredible presence of mind in the face of tremendous devastation. Each marine continued to serve our country and our Department of State with distinction. Even through the chaos and the fog, our Marines never lost focus of their mission. They were models of strength to be emulated by all.

As you finish reading this synopsis, the Marines from Nairobi and Dar Es Salaam, augmented by Sergeant Harper from Accra, Sergeant Lawlor from Bonn, Sergeant Outt from Bujumbura, Sergeant Boudah from Dublin, Corporal Graff and Sergeant Wolf from Frankfurt, Sergeant Salazar from the Hague, Sergeant Alberto and Corporal Durden from London, Sergeant Jackson from Paris, Sergeant Smith and Corporal Cornell from Pretoria, and Sergeant Reynolds from Rome, are manning makeshift embassies as our MSGs continue to support our Department of State. They have not missed a beat and will continue guarding Americans and America's interests abroad, as marines have done for over 222 years.

Semper Fidelis and Very Respectfully,
DENNIS SABAL,
Lieutenant Colonel, U.S. Marine Corps.

HONORING POLICE CHIEF JOHN
AMBROGIO FOR EXCELLENCE IN
SERVICE

HON. ROSA L. DeLAURO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 7, 1998

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of a dedicated and highly respected

member of the Hamden Police Department whose decision to retire ended a career in law enforcement which spanned more than forty years. Chief John Ambrogio leaves a legacy of dedication, integrity, and excellence spanning over four decades, and he will not be forgotten by his fellow officers or by the citizens of Hamden.

Chief Ambrogio dedicated nearly a third of his life to leading the Department of Police Services with dignity and virtue, and his work has had a profound effect on the quality of life in Hamden. Eighteen departmental commendations as well as various other professional accolades reflect the commitment and devotion John has given to Hamden and its residents. John's good work is reflected in dramatic reductions in crime rates, the inauguration of the annual Halloween party, and the development of a progressive and highly effective police department—just a few examples of the contributions he has made to the Hamden community.

As a professional law enforcement officer, the various ways John has influenced the community are innumerable. Hamden residents credit John's work as Chief of Police as the most important factor in keeping Hamden a safe community, which is relatively free of criminal activity and drug trafficking. John Ambrogio has become an indispensable figure in Hamden and replacing him will be a tremendously difficult task.

It is with great pleasure that I join with his wife, Maureen, his children, and grandchildren, as we honor my dear friend Police Chief John Ambrogio for more than forty years of dedication and commitment to the Town of Hamden. I wish him many happy years in his retirement.

FARLEY UNITED METHODIST
CHURCH WILL CELEBRATE ITS
150TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. MARCY KAPTUR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 7, 1998

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to give special recognition to the Farley United Methodist Church in Richfield Township in Northwest Ohio. On October 18, 1998, the church will celebrate its 150th anniversary.

The Farley Society was founded in 1848. Later named the Farley Methodist Church, and then the Farley United Methodist Church, the church is a small rural congregation in the town of Berkey, Ohio. Strongly supported by its members, succeeding generations of the original founding families still attend the church. To quote one of its members, "Although the church remains today as a small, country church, it has been part of the fabric and an influence in the Richfield Township community for generations."

I am pleased to commemorate the church's 150th anniversary. This milestone is a testament to faith, to the strength of community, and to the values of family, tradition, and coming together. A church is only as strong as its members, and the 150 year long journey of the Farley United Methodist Church has only come about through the faith and persever-

ance of its congregants. Their lives have certainly been made richer through their faith, but our community has also been made richer by the church's presence. The simple white structure at the town crossroads has housed generations of souls uplifted by the strength of prayer and each other as God's Word was celebrated each Sunday for 150 years.

As those years are celebrated, I know that the spirit of the church's ancestors will be felt, and they will join today's membership in the commemoration. May all present find the day to be one of inspiration, reflection on the past, and vision for the future.

NATIONAL MISSILE DEFENSE
SYSTEM

HON. BOB SCHAFFER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 7, 1998

Mr. BOB SCHAFFER of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, few Americans are aware that we have no reliable national missile defense system. If a foreign terroristic antagonist, one Saddam Hussein for example, were to launch a single ballistic missile at the North American continent, we would be defenseless to stop it, and it is wholly unlikely that we could accomplish the task.

The President of the United States seems unconcerned about the matter, even though the technology currently exists to begin programs promising to effectively render nuclear missiles obsolete.

To defend the President's irresponsible policies and actions, he has deployed the cover of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, General Henry H. Shelton. General Shelton has compromised national security to carry out his role as chief apologist for an incompetent Commander-in-Chief—President Clinton.

Recently, General Shelton issued a communication to this Congress about the global threat of ballistic missile attack.

Mr. Speaker, the Shelton letter was alarming, not only because it describes a very real threat, but because it is replete with inconsistencies, inaccuracies, contradictions and admissions all pointing to the obvious conclusion that Americans are today in danger.

Today, I responded rather harshly to General Shelton's August 24 letter to Congress. In composing this response, I consulted many colleagues. They share my concern, and my conclusions and have asked that the final draft be distributed to all Members.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I hereby submit for the RECORD, the full text of the letter I have today posted to General Shelton. Furthermore, I am eager to join any Member who shares my outrage in this matter, in actively working to provide a reliable national missile defense system.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

October 7, 1998

General HENRY H. SHELTON,
Joint Chiefs of Staff, The Pentagon, Wash-
ington, DC.

DEAR GENERAL SHELTON: Your letter to Congress of August 24 said you "believed that North Korea continues moving closer to

initiation of a Taepo Dong 1 Medium Range Ballistic Missile (MRBM) testing program."

One week later, on August 31, attempting to launch a satellite, North Korea tested its Taepo Dong 1 Long Range Ballistic Missile, a three-stage ballistic missile with an estimated range of 3,000 to over 6,000 miles, or unlimited range if used as a fractional orbital bombardment system.

But the Intelligence Community failed to provide even a day's notice of North Korea's Taepo Dong 1 ICBM test, or an analysis of its purpose. The Intelligence Community certainly can not provide a three-year warning of its ballistic missile threat.

The yardstick of adequate warning for missile tests is not, and should not, be met in simply describing preparations for missile tests as they unfold over the span of a few months, weeks, or even days. Still, as premised in the obviously flawed 3+3 policy, adequate strategic warning to implement this policy entails predicting the appearance of new missile systems years in advance. In order to prevent these new emerging threats from becoming reality, the United States must secure advantage of the greatest amount of time possible to deploy missile defenses. Any delay threatens freedom.

The Taepo Dong 1, furthermore, is a Long Range Ballistic Missile, an ICBM, not a Medium Range Ballistic Missile as you claim. North Korea's Taepo Dong 1 can threaten the United States today.

Your 3+3 ballistic missile defense program is unconscionably leaving the American people vulnerable to ballistic missile attack. We need a defense today against long range ballistic missiles.

Intelligence Community—The Intelligence Community failed to accurately predict the capabilities of North Korea's August 31 test of its Taepo Dong 1 long range ballistic missile. The Intelligence Community failed to correctly analyze North Korea's ballistic missile test.

The Intelligence Community failed to anticipate and provide timely and adequately warning of Pakistan's acquisition and test of its Ghuari intermediate range ballistic missile. The Intelligence Community failed to predict the resulting nuclear tests and arms race between India and Pakistan.

The Intelligence Community failed to provide adequate warning of Iran's test of its Sahab-3 intermediate range ballistic missile.

You are relying for our defense on an Intelligence Community that has repeatedly failed to predict and warn of critical ballistic missile and nuclear arm developments.

You are recklessly compromising the lives and safety of tens of millions of Americans.

Rumsfeld Commission—The unanimous conclusion of the Rumsfeld Commission argues strongly and conclusively against relying on the Intelligence Community for advance warning on ballistic missile threats. You deny the conclusions of the Rumsfeld Commission. But world events in 1998 have validated the conclusions of the Rumsfeld Commission, and repudiate your findings and perspective.

The Rumsfeld Commission points out unconventional, high-risk development programs and foreign assistance can enable rogue nations to acquire an ICBM capability in a short time, and the Intelligence Community may not be able to detect those efforts. You and the Joint Chiefs of Staff view that as an unlikely development. But North Korea has already developed and ICBM capability, disproving your view.

The Proliferation Primer, A Majority Report of the Subcommittee on International Security,

Proliferation, and Federal Services, Committee on Governmental Affairs, U.S. Senate, January 1998, describes at great lengths the foreign assistance being given to rogue nations by Russia, China, North Korea, and the United States for the development of long range ballistic missiles.

Your views on the threats we face from long range ballistic missiles and rogue nations are without basis.

Program—You suggest the 3+3 program is an unprecedented effort to address the likely emergence of a rogue ICBM threat, claiming it compresses what is normally a 6-12 year development program into 3 years, with additional development concurrent with 3 year development.

But we built the atomic bomb in 3 years. We put Polaris to sea in 3.2 years. We built four ballistic missile systems. Thor, Atlas, Titan, and Minuteman, concurrently in under eight years.

We can successfully build advanced technology weapons in crash programs. Your 3+3 program under President Clinton, rather than seeking to build a ballistic missile defense to meet the threats which confront us, is needlessly compromising the security of millions of American lives.

Technology—You claim you have "a prudent commitment to provide absolutely the best technology when a threat warrants development." Yet China threatened to attack the United States by ballistic missile in 1996. North Korea can attack us today. Russia can swiftly launch hundreds of long range ballistic missiles against us. Where is our defense your prudence dictates?

You claim you want to provide the best technology for ballistic missile defense, yet President Clinton canceled the Brilliant Pebbles program in 1993, which would have deployed advanced ballistic missile defenses today. President Clinton cut the Space Based Laser technology program in 1993, an advanced technology program which the Air Force now advocates. President Clinton also cut programs for the research and development of technology for ballistic missile defense. Your claim is utterly false and preposterous.

President Clinton dumbed down the Navy Theater Wide ballistic missile defense program (Navy Upper Tier) to restrict its use of target and cueing information, restrict the speed of its interceptor, and restrict the capability of its Kinetic Kill Vehicle. President Clinton is pursuing ineffective and dumbed-down ballistic missile defense technology. President Clinton is clearly not seeking "absolutely the best technology."

You are using the statement of "absolutely the best technology" to delay the deployment of a strong and effective ballistic missile defense. You are needlessly placing the lives of tens of millions of Americans at risk of destruction by long-range ballistic missiles. You are attempting to deceive Congress.

Additional Funding—You claim that additional funding of ballistic missile defense programs will not buy back any time in its already "fast-paced schedule." You contradict the Navy's report on its Theater Wide ballistic missile defense program, which points out how additional funding can bring development by 2002 rather than 2006. You contradict the experience of the Space Based Laser program, where lack of funding, especially under President Clinton, has restrained progress. Your views are invalid.

President Clinton is starving the funding of the Space Based Lasers, precluding their

deployment. President Clinton canceled Brilliant Pebbles. Yet funding can revive those programs. Still you deny the American people a defense against long range ballistic missiles.

ABM Treaty—You and the Chiefs of Staff believe adherence to the ABM Treaty is consistent with our national security interests. But the ABM Treaty invited the massive buildup of the Soviet nuclear missiles, and the Soviet Union flagrantly violated its provisions. You have been silent about these violations of "arms control" agreements.

Furthermore, in April 1991, Dr. Henry Kissinger, author of the 1972 ABM Treaty, repudiated the treaty for being inconsistent with our national security interests, writing, "Limitations on strategic defense will have to be reconsidered in the light of the Gulf War experience. No responsible leader can henceforth leave his civilian population vulnerable."

You are irresponsible with American lives, leaving tens of millions of Americans vulnerable to swift, massive destruction by long-range ballistic missiles.

Position of the Joint Chiefs of Staff—The Joint Chiefs of Staff recommends the deployment of a ballistic missile defense at 25 U.S. cities to save the lives of 30 to 50 million U.S. citizens. The Joint Chiefs of Staff believes it is worthwhile deploying a ballistic missile defense to save the lives of tens of millions of Americans.

The Joint Chiefs of Staff believes that the deployment of a ballistic missile defense will limit the ability of a ballistic missile attack to damage our population, industry, and military.

The Joint Chiefs of Staff believes that the deployment of a ballistic missile defense will provide the U.S. a strategic advantage that will enable us to peacefully settle crises around the world.

These views of the Joint Chiefs of Staff for the deployment of a ballistic missile defense, confident in our technological ability to build an effective ballistic missile defense, provide timely advice for Congress although made in 1966.

In spite of the increasing dangers we face, and in spite of the advances in ballistic missile defense technology we have had in 32 years, you find the advice of the Joint Chiefs of Staff to be without merit.

Summary—There is no substitute for a strong defense against long-range ballistic missiles. Your actions and policy of leaving the American people undefended from long range ballistic missiles is indefensible.

Your letter presents Congress with more than a credibility gap. Your leadership, the leadership of President Clinton and his Administration, and the defense of the American people are incompatible.

You, the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and President Clinton are needlessly risking the lives of tens of millions of Americans. You are inviting a nuclear Pearl Harbor. But the defense of the American people from the threat of long-range ballistic missiles will not admit delay.

It is inconceivable, sir, to arrive at any other conclusion but that you are culpable of dereliction of duty, leaving the lives of tens of millions of Americans undefended from long-range ballistic missile attack.

Your Commander-in-Chief President William Jefferson Clinton and his assistant Vice-President Al Gore are also derelict in their duty to defend American lives.

Very truly yours,

BOB SCHAFFER,
Member of Congress.

TRIBUTE TO THE HONORABLE
SIDNEY R. YATES

SPEECH OF

HON. NITA M. LOWEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 1, 1998

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to my good friend and colleague, SID YATES.

Since first joining this Congress a remarkable fifty years ago, SID has been a paragon of conscience and decency, shaping this great Nation for the better through quiet perseverance and boundless idealism.

I have had the pleasure of serving with SID on the Appropriations Committee and have watched in admiration as he successfully funded scores of worthwhile projects, many of enormous benefit to our environment. Years from now, when our children and grandchildren enjoy scenic vistas and waterways, when they walk along gleaming lake fronts and thrill to the diversity of our Nation's wildlife, they will have SID YATES to thank. He has always understood our powerful moral obligations to be custodians of the great outdoors.

Just as important has been SID's championship of the arts. In the midst of controversy and contention, SID has always been a staunch and eloquent defender of the NEA. To those who would inflame public passions about the controversial margins of the artistic world, SID responded with a calm affirmation of the arts' central role in our national life. How many orchestras and exhibitions, how many performances and plays, owe their very existence to SID's faithful leadership? Indeed, the NEA itself might have been overwhelmed by its critics had not SID YATES been a member of this Congress.

For me, it has also been a great honor to sit with SID YATES on Appropriations' Foreign Operations Subcommittee. There, he has been an articulate spokesperson for American leadership around the world and a fierce defender of Israel's interests. It is entirely fitting that SID's first election to Congress should occur in the very year of Israel's declaration of statehood. And that, from this high vantage, SID should be able to watch Israel's development from a threatened outpost between the desert and the sea, to a modern, thriving nation, bursting with technology, artistry, and innovation. SID YATES played no small role in Israel's inspiring progress.

Mr. Speaker, SID YATES leaves this House diminished by his departure, yet wiser for his service. I know that SID YATES' integrity and courage will remain a model to countless public servants for many years to come.

HU KOMPLIMENTA I PLANUN
HAGÁTÑA

SPEECH OF

HON. ROBERT A. UNDERWOOD

OF GUAM

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 7, 1998

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, today I wish to commend the efforts of the many citi-

zens on Guam who organized and actively took part in "Project Hagåtña." This island-wide initiative has connected generations on Guam with our Chamorro heritage and has instilled in us our common values as a people longing to strengthen our identity and culture as native Pacific Islanders. Project Hagåtña Project Hagåtña incorporated a multi-faceted approach by sponsoring scores of events that built upon our cultural backgrounds and renewed our energy to learn our history. The events were planned in confluence with the Centennial of the Spanish American War.

As my colleagues may know, the Guam legislature recently changed the name of our capital city from "Agana" to "Hagåtña" (Guam Public Law 24-162) in hopes of restoring and promoting our ancestral village names while at the same time trying us to our cultural roots.

I would like to commend the following individuals for their remarkable efforts in coordinating Project Hagåtña: Lourdes C.N. Ada, Benigno-Joseph Umagat, John San Nicolas, Annabelle Perez, Jeffrey Edubalad, Teresita N. Taitano, Robert J. Umagat, John Garica, Donna Paulino, Lelani Farralles, Lourdes Alonso, Kennedy Jim, Mayleen San Nicolas, Josusa M. Hayes, Clotilde R. Peredo, Patrick S. Leddy, and Peter Alexis Ada.

My congratulations to the people of Guam on the success of Project Hagåtña, may its work continue to remind us of our unique cultural place in the world and strengthen our heritage.

H.R. 4717: DRAFT OF THE CON-
SERVATION AND REINVESTMENT
ACT OF 1999

HON. DON YOUNG

OF ALASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 7, 1998

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, since July 17, 1998, Congressman JOHN DINGELL, W.J. "BILLY" TAUZIN, RICHARD BAKER, CHRIS JOHN, and I have been circulating a discussion draft and asking for comments to help further this legislative proposal. Our proposal is based on the idea that funds derived from outer continental shelf or OCS activities should be shared with coastal states impacted by the development, as well as reinvested into conservation. Today, we, along with several of our colleagues, will be introducing H.R. 4717.

To set the stage we must digress to the topic of oil and gas revenues paid to the Federal Treasury by companies involved in producing the federal mineral estate. Currently, would-be oil and gas operators on our public lands, and in federal waters, must bid for a lease at auction, pay rent on this tract if successful with their bid, and pay a royalty on each cubic foot of natural gas and barrel of oil produced. The receipts from oil and gas development onshore, in states like New Mexico and Wyoming, are shared with the state which hosts the federal lease. Generally, half of the revenues the federal government receives from mineral development is shared with these public and land states.

However, oil and gas produced in the federal waters of the OCS is not shared in this

manner with adjacent states. There have been numerous attempts to address this inequity. Most have failed at the hands of large states like California and Florida with the help of the environmental community opposed to OCS revenue-sharing because they perceived it as incentive for new oil and gas production. One of the first negotiations took place between Louisiana Governor Earl Long and President Truman. Governor Long has a long history of quotable and embellished stories, but this one is told as follows: Governor Long approached President Truman regarding the issue of revenue from offshore drilling with his state of Louisiana. President Truman, sympathetic, came back with an offer of 50% of the revenues to be shared with impacted adjacent states, such as Louisiana. Governor Long, in typical Earl Long style replied that if Louisiana could not get its due of 100%, it wanted nothing at all. And since that day Louisiana and the other coastal states received just that.

Which brings us to where we are today. With more than 90% of the offshore federal production occurring off the coast of Louisiana, no state is more energized when this issue of revenue sharing is brought up. Past proposals had formulas which favored producing coastal states such as Louisiana and Texas, which have been supportive of responsible development of OCS oil and gas resources. Some previous proposals even penalized states like Florida and California who annually seek a moratorium on OCS leasing. Not so, this time. We all realize the necessity of keeping our large states supportive of in order to have major legislation passed into law.

It seems appropriate to thank those individuals and groups involved with this bill introduction. The proposal has been a process-driven, seeking input from a diverse array of individuals and groups. Countless meetings and information exchanges occurred throughout the summer and into the fall. Any success realized today, with this bill introduction, came from the diversity of the participants and our determination to stay true to an open process and dialogue. Today, you find Congressman that run the spectrum of ideology and geography together supporting this bill. You see the same with the groups who have come out to support this endeavor and I look forward to continuing this collaboration.

Since July, when Congressman DINGELL, TAUZIN, BAKER and JOHN and I began circulating a discussion draft, posted it to the House Resources Committee website, we have been affirmatively seeking comments on the specifics of this idea. I can't stress enough our desire for critical input. Most of our discussion draft ideas were based upon existing reports or programs. Your input has been critical to making this proposal realize its legislative potential. Today, we are moving into the next step in our process by introducing this bill. Yes, the 105th Congress is nearly finished, but we felt it worthwhile to formally introduce a legislation for thorough scrutiny until the 106th Congress meets. And the citizens of Alaska so willing, I intent to come back and re-introduce the Conservation and Reinvestment Act of 1999 early next year. Please understand, today's introduction does not signal the end our dialogue. I am committed to working with all interested individuals and groups

to improve this bill next Congress, should compelling arguments for further amendments. I am dedicating myself to continue the dialogue begun four months ago into the 106th Congress, and working together, we can build a coalition sufficient to enact the "Conservation and Reinvestment Act of 1999" into law.

TITLE I

The first title of the Conservation and Reinvestment Act will redistribute 27% of the total OCS receipts in a given year and is based on a Minerals Management Service's advisory committee's report. This report was prepared by the Administration and local government officials, and oil and gas industry representative, and conservation-community interests. The panel took a pragmatic approach, by suggesting only revenues from new oil and gas development be considered. While this reduces Budget Enforcement Act-induced concerns, it was troublesome to the environmental community because of the implementation that such revenue-sharing would be a strong incentive for new development. Hence, our bill utilizes all revenue, from both existing production and new leases. With this change not only will the funding levels increase to benefits the programs included in our bill, but we wanted to address the environmental community concerns from the outset.

Let's be candid about the perception that this bill includes incentives for oil and gas production. The only true incentive for a company to produce oil and gas, onshore or offshore, is the price of a barrel of oil or cubic foot of gas. A company examines the economics when making its development decisions. Companies will not decree to place a billion-dollar rig offshore based on a state or local government official's desire to increase their share of the fund our legislation would establish. They invest in the OCS if, and only if, they have reasonable expectations of making a profit. Obviously, even in today's oil & gas price environment, many companies have decided to compete in our OSC—especially in the Gulf of Mexico, but also in the Beaufort Sea, and even on existing leases off California.

Would they like to know their royalties are put to noble purposes for the good of taxpayers throughout the Nation? Well, of course, The Land and Water Conservation Fund primarily fueled by OCS receipts does just that, and has since 1965. But, no one believes LWCF has been an incentive for oil and gas drilling, rather its just been a good idea to reinvest some of our oil and gas dollars in the acquisition of lands and conservation of our renewable resources by both state and federal entities.

In addition, we have asked the Minerals Management Service to prepare data to show the amount of new production which would be necessary to increase a state's allocable share by 10%. Preliminary data shows that if all existing leases were to begin producing offshore California, there would be an increase in California's allocable share of only 1 percent, or about \$1 million annually. I strongly doubt the people of California would abide new development off their coast simply to gain this revenue for coastal impact assistance.

I argue that this issue of incentives is a "red herring." When a rational person examines the funding distribution, released today, they will

see states like Florida and California as some of the largest recipients of impact assistance, despite the current and likely future leasing moratoria. Nevertheless we wish to address the perception of incentives. We are and have always been committed to keeping this bill free of drilling incentives as this is revenue-sharing legislation, pure and simple. To date, we have not received one comment which provides an adequate alternative to funding distribution to areas impacted by OCS development. But, we will work with individuals and groups in finding alternative which accomplishes the goal of providing funds to areas impacted by development which factors in the amount of development adjacent to a given state.

TITLE II

The second title of the Conservation and Reinvestment Act reinvests 23% of the OCS funds into land-based conservation efforts, with a focus on the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF). More than 30 years ago, the LWCF Act created a unique partnership between Federal, State and local governments by authorizing matching grants for the acquisition and development of recreation and conservation resources. Similarly, the Urban Park and Recreation Recovery Program (UPARR), created in 1978, provided Federal funds to distressed urban areas to rehabilitate and construct recreation areas. Together, these programs strived to develop a national system of parks that would, day-in and day-out, meet the recreation and open-space demands of the American public. Our proposal recognizes the noble potential within these programs and provides the stable funding they have been lacking.

LWCF monies have helped fund over 37,500 State and local projects including campgrounds, trails, playgrounds, and parks throughout the country. UPARR grants have been used to rehabilitate and develop nearly 1,500 urban recreation and park projects in more than 400 local jurisdictions. Yet, with the ever increasing demands of Americans for accessible recreation facilities, State and local governments have identified nearly \$3 billion in capital investment needs nationally over the next five years for land acquisition and new construction. Nonetheless, despite the successes of the state-side LWCF matching grant and UPARR programs and the continuing demand for recreation and conservation resources, neither program has been funded over the past three years.

Title two of our bill would revitalize the LWCF and UPARR programs by providing matching grants to federal, state, local, and urban governments for the acquisition and development of conservation and recreation resources. Our bill provides annual funding which in many years provides funding at full \$900 million levels. This bill will recommit Congress to the vision that revenues earned from the depletion of a nonrenewable resource should be invested in permanent assets that will serve the conservation and recreation needs of all Americans.

The 23% for land-based conservation would be distributed as follows:

42% to be utilized for Federal LWCF;

42% to State and local conservation and recreation projects; and

16% to fund UPARR programs.

It is important to point out that the funds allocated for State and local conservation and recreation projects only could fund one-half of the projects' costs and all expenditures would have to be consistent with the States' comprehensive outdoor recreation plans. Also the stated, territories, the District of Columbia, Indian tribes, and Alaska Native Village Corporations would all be eligible to receive matching grant funds.

TITLE III

For over six years, some segments of the conservation community have advocated the creation of an excise tax to provide funding for non-game wildlife projects and conservation education. Included in this bill is funding for wildlife conservation and education. Conservation education is critical to ensuring that people understand the interdependence between man and the environment. We are losing the idea that people and the environment that surrounds them not only can coexist, but must coexist. As the urban sprawl envelops more of the public geography and ideology, we must work to educate with the principles of sustainable use. Hiking, biking, bird-watching, canoeing, mountain climbing, and hunting are all sustainable and acceptable uses of our lands and resources. Education by using sound scientific principles is the only way to ensure that our use of our resources will be sustainable for future generations.

Another void this legislation helps to fill, is the issue of game vs. non-game funding. This issue divides the sporting community who need unity to accomplish our common goals. The excise tax initiative, while well intentioned, was divisive as it created segmented funding for a particular species of wildlife. Our bill provides funding for both species of wildlife, game and non-game through the existing mechanism of Pittman-Robertson.

Pittman-Robertson currently allows for the flexibility to address the needs of non-game species, as well as game species. We all realize that Pittman-Robertson is currently focused on funding game species. However, our bill will create a new subaccount, named the "Wildlife Conservation and Restoration" subaccount. The conservation and Reinvestment Act of 1998 will provide funding at higher levels than any other federal source for wildlife. Above levels proposed by the excise tax initiative. This will provide wildlife funding to help move the conservation community beyond the debate of game versus non-game funding and provide for conservation education. This funding is provided with the knowledge that many states will utilize them for non-game and watchable species and these functions can take place with the bill as drafted. However, we allow the flexibility for individual states to maximize their digression.

I am very active in the Congressional Sportsmen's Caucus and am currently the chairman of the Executive Council. The Sportsmen's Caucus is the largest Caucus in the Congress and sportsmen's champion. Far too often, our sportsmen and women are criticized for their outdoor recreation. The mass public does not understand our role in the economy or appreciate our heritage. The sporting community, represented by those who enjoy and utilize the outdoors are a huge segment to our Nation's economy. Members of

the Caucus leadership, like SAXBY CHAMBLISS often incorporate our significance in their speeches. We should take a moment to realize how much our sportsmen contribute to the economy and environment.

If hunting and fishing were a corporation, it would rank 10th on the Fortune 500 list. This is ahead of giant corporations like AT&T.

Sportsmen activities support more than twice the number of workers employed by Wal-Mart. Wal-Mart, incidentally, Wal-Mart is the largest Fortune 500 employer.

Sportsmen's assets equal, \$60 billion in retail sales, 1.9 million jobs supported, and \$8.7 billion in state and federal tax revenues. Economists estimate that these factors create a \$169 billion ripple effect in our country's economy.

Some additional facts related to the taxes the sporting community pays are also interesting:

Tax revenues generated by sportsmen are greater than the box office total of all United States movie theaters. Also, exceed the combined box office earnings of the all-time top ten grossing films.

Federal tax revenues generated by sportsmen could pay for the combined budgets of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Endangered Species appropriation, Bureau of Land Management, National Biological Service, and National Park Service. For two years!

Federal tax revenues from New York sportsmen alone could pay for the entire U.S. Forest Service fish and wildlife budget. Pennsylvania sportsmen could pick-up the same tab.

Sportsmen's sales tax revenues generated in North Dakota, South Dakota, Vermont, and West Virginia could pay for their state's entire parks and recreation budgets.

All of you are well aware that the sporting community, especially those who engage in hunting and fishing, have been supporting the larger community of outdoor recreation for decades. Their generous contributions through the sportsmen trust accounts of Dingell-Johnson and Pittman-Robertson have immeasurably benefitted wildlife and their habitat. With that success in mind, I look forward to working with all individuals and groups to see this new subaccount passed into Law.

TRIBUTE TO PETER C. EAGLER

HON. BILL PASCRELL, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 7, 1998

Mr. PASCRELL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call to your attention the Honorable Peter C. Eagler of Clifton, New Jersey. Peter is being honored this evening by the Clifton Democratic Club for his many years of invaluable service to the community.

Peter Eagler is a lifelong resident of the City of Clifton. In 1972, he graduated from Paul VI High School whereupon he entered Fairleigh Dickinson University as an undergraduate. He graduated from Fairleigh in 1976 with a Bachelor of Arts degree in Political Science and Russian Area Studies.

Peter has been employed by the New Jersey Highway Authority in Woodbridge since

1977 and is also a Coordinator for the PNC Bank Art Center, formerly the Garden State Art Center. He previously worked as an Assistant Coordinator for the Art Center and as a Coordinator of Heritage Festivals.

Peter's career in politics began back in 1974 when he was first elected to serve on the Clifton Democratic County Committee. He then became an active participant in several campaigns in North Jersey including being County Coordinator for Jimmy Carter's Presidential campaign, County Coordinator for Jim Florio's 1977 bid for Governor, member of the Steering Committee for Gloria Kolodziej's campaign for City Council, and County Coordinator for both Gary Hart's Presidential Primary bid and the Freeholder campaign in 1984. Peter also served Jim Florio's campaign again in 1989, as an advisor to the campaign's Ethnic Coordinator.

In 1990, Peter ran for a seat on the Clifton City Council and was elected. In 1994 and, again in 1998, he was re-elected to serve on the Council. As a member of the Council, he has served, and continues to serve, as liaison to the Planning Board and the Environmental Advisory Board, Chair of the Certificate of Occupancy Committee, and a member of both the Recreational Task Force and Real Estate Committees.

In 1995, Peter ran unsuccessfully for Freeholder but ran again and was elected to the Board of Chosen Freeholders in 1996. As Freeholder, Peter served as Chairman of the Community Services, Education, and Recreation Committee. In November 1997, the Democratic Party gained a majority on the Freeholder Board and in January of 1998, Peter was chosen as the new Director of the Freeholder Board.

Outside of his political involvements, Peter is also an active member of the community. He has been President of St. John Kanty's Parish Council (1975-1977), Administrator of Hamilton House (1981-1987), member of Passaic County's Sesquicentennial Commission (1985-1987), the Governor's Ethnic Inaugural Committee, the Clifton Historical Commission (1975-1990), and the Lakeview Civic Association. In December 1993, he was ordained a Subdeacon in Holy Apostles Church. Currently, Peter serves as a Trustee of Holy Archangel Broadcasting and is a Coordinator of the St. Nicholas Program at the Hamilton House Museum.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you join me, our colleagues, and Peter's family and friends in paying tribute to one of North Jersey's most dedicated servants of the community, the Honorable Peter C. Eagler.

HOME HEALTH CARE PAYMENTS

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 7, 1998

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of myself, Mr. DINGELL, Mr. MATSUI, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Mr. COYNE, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. McDERMOTT, and Mr. McGOVERN of Massachusetts, I am today introducing a bill to help ameliorate the impact of the home health

agency interim payment system and to delay the scheduled 15% cut in home health agency payments scheduled for next fall.

Our bill is revenue neutral.

It is different from the bill being developed by some of the Republicans on the Ways and Means and Commerce Committees. It does not create huge new tax breaks which will cost far more in out-years than they raise in the near term. It concentrates its relief on those who have been careful, cost-conscious providers and does not throw out money at the agencies which have been abusing Medicare by providing excessive and often questionable visits.

Our bill is identical (except for the pay-for) to the bipartisan bill which has been developed by the Senate Finance Committee, and which may pass the Senate at any moment. Our pay-for simply changes the limits on the Medicare Medical Savings Account demonstration project, lowering the number of participants in the early start-up years and raising them in the out-years and extending the life of the demo. Very few people are likely to participate in this program in the early years, yet CBO charges us for the cost of a full-blown program. By starting more realistically, we will not hurt the program, but can be scored for budget savings.

Attached is a description of the formula changes our bill makes.

This is a small, do-able bill in the last hours of the 105th Congress. It does not waste money on the agencies who have created so much of the fraud, waste, and abuse problem in the home health sector. It is a responsible pay-for. It is a bill that can quickly and easily be conferenced with the Senate.

We urge other Members to join us in supporting this approach.

SUMMARY OF FORMULA CHANGES

Reduces state and regional differences for "old" agency payments; brings down the per beneficiary limits for the highest cost "old" agencies; raises the per beneficiary limits for the lower cost "old" agencies and eliminates current 2% discount on per beneficiary limits applicable to new agencies. Raises the separate average cost per visit limits for all agencies.

CBO: budget neutral (through FY 2008).

Per Beneficiary Limits

1. "Old" agencies: payment is 50% BBA policy +50% (50% national mean +50% regional mean);

2. "New" agencies: payments are increased by 2% to equal 100% of the national median (about \$3,450), (which continues to be regionally adjusted for wages); and

Per Visit Limits

3. Increase the per visit limits from 105% to 110%.

4. Delays for 1 year the 15% across-the-board cuts currently scheduled to go into effect on October 1, 1999.

CBO: Cost is \$1 billion over 5 years.

HONORING RICHARD L. OTTINGER

HON. NITA M. LOWEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 7, 1998

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to an outstanding leader, good friend, and

beloved former member of this House, Dick Ottinger.

Dick represented Westchester County in the United States House of Representatives from 1965 to 1971, and again from 1975 to 1985. Throughout his service in the Congress, Dick was a model of integrity and energy. He fought for the interests of working families and consumers, for the underprivileged and for seniors—always guided by a powerful sense of justice and idealism.

But Dick's greatest passion has always been the environment. He came to Congress at a time when few in Washington devoted sufficient attention to the cleanliness of our air and water, to the depletion of fossil fuels, or to the long-term relationship between economic growth and sound environmental stewardship. He left Washington with these priorities enjoying wide acceptance among lawmakers and the public alike. Without a doubt, Dick's contribution to the environmental cause was wide and deep—and today his legacy is as great as the American outdoors.

Mr. Speaker, Dick's accomplishments are not limited to the arena of elected office. Public service is at the very heart of Dick Ottinger's character, an instinct revealed in every season of his life. He was one of the founding members of the Peace Corps, a distinguished attorney, an author of numerous books and articles, and today the Dean of the Pace University School of Law as well as the Co-Director of Pace's prestigious Center for Environmental legal Studies.

For his extraordinary body of work, Dick Ottinger has been honored many times over. But perhaps the greatest tribute is the lasting affection and admiration of the men and women whom Dick so ably represented and about whom he continues to care so deeply.

I am pleased to recognize Dick Ottinger, together with his wife June, and to express my thanks to an outstanding role model and wonderful human being.

COMMENDING THE INCORPORATION OF THE SUABE NA TASI FOUNDATION ON GUAM

HON. ROBERT A. UNDERWOOD

OF GUAM

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 7, 1998

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues the recent formation of a particular non-profit corporation known as the Suabe Na Tasi Foundation. On August 20, 1998, this foundation was officially incorporated on Guam to increase public awareness about the waters surrounding our beautiful island and to raise the necessary funding to study and implement measures to sustain our vibrant economy while protecting our precious ocean resources.

As many of my colleagues know, Guam's coral reefs as home to the most diverse fish populations in the world. Recent increased development have heightened the demand placed on our near-shore waters and, as a result, our reefs and ocean waters have not only been threatened but are becoming adversely impacted. Tumon Bay in particular, Guam's

most developed shoreline, has produced signs of environmental stress and human activity is the leading apparent cause. Recent studies also point to an increase in algae growth and beach sands are turning from a pure white to an abused gray that gives way to erosion as each day passes.

In response to these growing signs of rapid development, various local governments as well as GovGuam have attempted to take constructive action to restore our environment and free it from intrusive and negative impact in the future. However, there is a single impediment standing in the way of needed progress and that is a tremendous lack of funds. The Suabe Na Tasi Foundation has stepped up to act as the engine to fund important local initiatives to save our environment and help Tumon Bay.

The people of Guam are especially grateful to Telo Taitague, a local and talented vocalist who has committed to release a compact disc to facilitate a public awareness campaign and offered all the proceeds in support of the Foundation's efforts. Telo, is a true civic leader on Guam as she has devoted her singing talent to aid not only the Suabe Na Tasi Foundation but in the past helped with the Toys for Tots campaign, Rest Homes in North Carolina, the Hawaiian Save the Waters campaign, Special Olympics, and Miss Guam Universe. The Foundation has also completed plans to hold a benefit concert with Telo and other Guam artists and musicians to release money for the restoration of Tumon Bay.

Mr. Speaker, it is also worthwhile to commend the work of several individuals, who with their determination and energy, worked to incorporate the Suabe Na Tasi Foundation. Mr. Paul Packbier, an advocate for protecting the environment who has over twelve years of experience in environmental consulting and chairman of the Foundation, is to be praised for his efforts in organizing the foundation as well as Mr. Sinforoso M. Tolentino, a highly respected lawyer and friend of the business community on Guam. Mrs. Beth S. Lizama, currently the Vice President of Marinas Credit Bureau and a Business Development officer for Mari-Net, also deserves recognition and are gratitude for her commitment to the Suabe Na Tasi Foundation. Without these three individuals, the Suabe Na Tasi Foundation would not have been incorporated and Tumon Bay would still be in dire need of our attention and care.

The Suabe Na Tasi Foundation is the first organization of its kind, and we on Guam eagerly await its benefits and look forward to proudly preserving our environmental resources. Let us continue as an island community to share our talents and energy for the betterment of Guam. Si Yu'os Ma'ase to the contributors and founders of the Suabe Na Tasi Foundation. May your organization and dedication to protecting our environment serve as a model for other communities across the United States to emulate.

HONORING THE RETIREMENT OF COMMANDER JAMES E. BURD

HON. ROBERT A. BORSKI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 7, 1998

Mr. BORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I would like to extend my deepest congratulations to Commander James E. Burd, the Commanding Officer of the Naval Air Technical Services Facility, on his retirement.

Commander Burd was born in Harrisburg and raised in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. In 1975 he graduated from the United States Naval Academy and he obtained of his pilot wings a year later.

He was initially assigned to a Helicopter Combat Squadron and flew an H-46D helicopter aboard the USS *White Plains* (AFS-4), USS *Midway* (CV-41), and USS *Niagara Falls* (AFS-3) in the Pacific and Indian Oceans. In 1980, Commander Burd received his Masters Degree in Aeronautical Engineering from the Naval Postgraduate School. He also attended the Defense Systems Management College where he issued over 2,200 individual engineering safety clearances for almost every aircraft and aviation weapon system in the Navy and Marine Corps inventory, in addition to the prototype and classified systems successfully employed during Desert Storm. While aboard the USS *Shasta* (AE-33), he demonstrated true heroism by helping to save an aircraft from a ditching situation. By 1984, he was appointed as an Aeronautical Engineering Duty Officer, yet he still found the time to volunteer as a Detachment Officer in Charge of a helicopter deployment aboard USS *Flint* (AE-32).

Commander Burd continued to advance his career in the Navy when he was promoted to the position of Project Officer for the Presidential Helicopter Program and qualified as Aircraft Commander in the CH-53A. Eventually, he became the Vertical Flight Program Director for the Naval Air Development Center in Warminster, Pennsylvania.

After returning to San Diego in 1994, he became the Helicopter Class Desk Officer for COMNAVAIRPAC. Commander Burd now had the enormous responsibility of being in charge of more than 700 Navy and Marine Helicopters stationed throughout the Pacific Fleet. He continued to excel in his career and by 1994 he was designated as the first 3.3 Technical Data Department Head of the Naval Aviation Systems TEAM.

Incredibly, Commander Burd's personal awards are as impressive as his career's track record. He has been honored with the Meritorious Service Medal along with two Navy and Marine Corps Commendation Medals. He also received four separate citations for various at sea rescues and emergency recoveries while piloting both H-46 and H-53 helicopters.

I am more than honored to join Commander Burd's wife, Nancy and his son, Andy, in congratulating him for a job well done. He is an American hero who was dedicated his life to his family and community, as well as preserving the safety of our nation. I wish him the best of luck in the endeavors that follow his retirement.

October 8, 1998

**WORLD POPULATION AWARENESS
WEEK**

HON. MARTIN OLAV SABO

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 7, 1998

Mr. SABO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to call World Population Awareness Week 1998 to the attention of my colleagues.

October 25-31, 1998 marks the 13th annual celebration of World Population Awareness Week. More than 300 family planning, environmental educational, community and service organizations in 61 countries are co-sponsoring the week in an effort to raise awareness of the need or universal voluntary family planning.

I commend to the attention of my colleagues the following proclamation, made by the Governor of Minnesota, the Honorable Arne H. Carlson:

**WORLD POPULATION AWARENESS WEEK
PROCLAMATION—1998**

Whereas world population stands today at more than 5.9 billion and increases by more than 80 million per year, with virtually all of this growth in the least developed countries;

Whereas the consequences of rapid population growth are not limited to the developing world, but extend to all nations and to all people, including every citizen of the State of Minnesota concerned for human dignity, freedom and democracy, as well as for the impact on the global economy;

Whereas 1.3 billion people—more than the combined population of Europe and North Africa—live in absolute poverty on the equivalent of one U.S. dollar or less a day;

Whereas 1.5 billion people—nearly one-quarter of the world population—lack an adequate supply of clean drinking water or sanitation;

Whereas more than 840 million people—one-fifth of the entire population of the developing world—are hungry or malnourished;

Whereas demographic studies and surveys indicate that at least 120 million married women in the developing world—and a large but undefined number of unmarried women—want more control over their fertility but lack access to family planning;

Whereas this unmet demand for family planning is projected to result in 1.2 billion unintended births; and

Whereas the 1994 International Conference on Population and Development determined that political commitment and appropriate programs aimed at providing universal access to voluntary family planning information, education and services can ensure world population stabilization at 8 billion or less rather than 12 billion or more.

Now, therefore, I, Arne H. Carlson, Governor of the State of Minnesota, do hereby proclaim the week of October 25-31, 1998 as World Population Awareness Week, and urge citizens of the State to take cognizance of this event and to participate appropriately in its observance.

A JOB WELL DONE

HON. LANE EVANS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 7, 1998

Mr. EVANS. Mr. Speaker, in a matter of days, Adam Sachs, an outstanding member of

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my Committee staff will return to Kansas City, Missouri. As Adam begins this new chapter in his life, I wish Adam, his wife, Juliana Harper-Sachs, and their two daughters, Haleigh and Maggie Harper, happiness and success in the coming years.

Adam began his government service in 1987, when he joined the staff of my congressional office. While a member of my personal staff, Adam served as my legislative assistant for national defense issues and other key issues until 1989. Adam then returned to school and received his law degree from Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri, in 1992.

Last year, after he had established a successful law career in Kansas City, I was fortunate to prevail upon Adam to return to Washington to join the Democratic staff of the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs. As a member of my Committee staff, Adam has served as the Chief Counsel and Staff Director of the Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations. While Adam's tenure with the Committee has been short, his accomplishment have been significant.

Among his achievements, Adam was instrumental in the establishment of a new process by which the Department of Veterans Affairs responds to allegations of employment discrimination, including sexual harassment in the VA workplace. When inaccurate allegations were made that burials in Arlington National Cemetery were being sold in exchange for political contributions, Adam determined the facts which refuted the improprieties which had been so eagerly alleged. To ensure Arlington National Cemetery continued to be our Nation's most honored final resting place, Adam worked in a bipartisan fashion to develop legislation to maintain the integrity of burials at Arlington National Cemetery. As an indication of Adam's legislative abilities, this legislation was overwhelmingly approved by the House of Representatives.

Adam is blessed with many outstanding attributes. He has a passion for fairness and justice, an unfailing sense of good humor and a willingness to always take on one more task. Adam, those of us who have come to know you and work with you, will miss you. We wish you all the best and look forward to seeing you again in the future.

**HONORING SUNNY YEDDIS
GOLDBERG**

HON. NITA M. LOWEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 7, 1998

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to a remarkable individual and good friend, Sunny Yeddis Goldberg.

There are few people as well named as Sunny. Active in an extraordinary number of causes, ranging from education to neighborhood beautification, from promotion of the arts to prevention of illness, Sunny brings to each challenge her unique blend of bright optimism and boundless energy.

Professionally, Sunny has devoted her life to children, earning degrees in education and

acquiring an expertise in overcoming learning disabilities. As a private therapist and as an expert with the Board of Cooperative Services, Sunny has helped countless young people overcome obstacles to achieve their potential.

In Mamaroneck, New York, where Sunny lives, she is regarded as a community treasure. Indeed, one of Sunny's passions has been Larchmont-Mamaroneck Community Television, an exceptionally well-regarded local station with a rich array of programming a central place in the life of the villages it serves. Sunny has been a Board Member at LMC-TV for twelve years, including nine during which she served as President.

This month, LMC-TV will not only recognize Sunny's exceptional contribution, but will name its annual award after her. There can be no more deserving recipient of the "Sunny" than Sunny herself.

Mr. Speaker, Sunny Yeddis Goldberg is one of those individuals around whom burdens seem lighter and joys even more sweet. We are enriched by her work and inspired by her example.

**CONGRATULATIONS TO FATHER
DUENAS MEMORIAL HIGH
SCHOOL AND THE ACADEMY OF
OUR LADY OF GUAM ON THEIR
50TH ANNIVERSARY**

HON. ROBERT A. UNDERWOOD

OF GUAM

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 7, 1998

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, fifty years ago, Bishop Apollinaris William Baumgartner's dream came to fruition. Firmly believing that the growth of Guam's Catholic Church depended on the establishment of the local clergy, he worked to ensure that young men on Guam had the opportunity to receive religious vocation training and to pursue university level education. Upon contacting the Stigmatine Fathers at Waltham, Massachusetts, work commenced on a minor seminary accommodating young Guam men aspiring to the priesthood.

It was an uphill battle. At the time, the church in Guam was in the earliest stages of self-reliance. It was a challenge to survive with meager funds and at the same time support the goal of an institution that will foster Guamanian clergies, bishops and priests. Money was not the sole problem. Time and energy also went into clearing the land upon which the school was to be built. Fortunately, efforts from dedicated followers make the building construction possible.

In the summer of 1948, five Stigmatine Fathers, considered pioneers and Founding Fathers, arrived on Guam. The Father Superior, Rev. Joseph Morgan, C.P.S., was accompanied by the Revs. Charles Egan, C.P.S., Gerald O. Goggin, C.P.S., Leo James Garachi, C.P.S., and Elsworth Fortman, C.P.S. to form the nucleus of the teaching staff. A total of 17 Stigmatine Fathers instructed at the school until 1959 when local clergy were able to administer and staff the school. Capuchin Franciscan Friars, who were pastors of most of the parishes in the Marianas in those days, took over the school's administration.

Father Duenas Memorial School (FDMS) was named after a local priest martyred by Japanese Imperial troops during World War II for sympathizing with the Americans. FDMS opened its doors on October 1, 1948. To usher in the school's first year, a solemn high mass was celebrated in the presence of Bishop Baumgartner and attended by the parents, relatives and friends of students. Among those who filled the chapel to maximum capacity were representatives of the Guam Department of Education, Mr. Norbert Tabery and Mr. Simon Sanchez. The presence bears testimony to the good relations which have always existed between Catholic Schools, FDMS being the first, and the Government of Guam.

To attract more students, Bishop Baumgartner decided to admit non-seminarians, classified then as "day-students," to FDMS. Considered as a college preparatory High School, day students attended classes during the daytime while seminarians boarded at the school. A total enrollment of less than fifty students doubled in 1949 and has since steadily increased.

Around the same time of Father Duenas Memorial's inception, Bishop Baumgartner laid the foundation of yet another of Guam's premier educational institutions. Named after Mary, the Mother of Jesus, the Academy of Our Lady of Guam (AOLG) is a female-only Catholic educational institution delivering Catholic educational service based on the Gospel values of love.

With the assistance of my aunt, Sister Mary Inez Underwood, the Academy opened its doors to 36 freshmen on September 8, 1949. First housed in a section of the Agana Cathedral Activities Hall, the students learned about developed skills in the sciences, mathematics, language and fine arts as well as the life and example of Christ.

Under the guidance of the future Archbishop of Guam, Monsignor Felixberto Camacho Flores spearheaded the construction of a permanent structure for the Academy in 1960. In 1974, the school received its first accreditation from the Western Association of Schools and Colleges. It has undergone the accreditarian process successfully four times after this, the last being in March of 1996.

From an initial enrollment of 36 students in 1949, the student body now consists of over 400 young women. Under the direction of Sister Mary Inez Underwood, Sister Mary Roberta Taitano, Sister Marie Pierre Martinez, Sister Evelyn Muna, Sister Mary Mark Martinez, Sister Mary Francis Jerome Cruz, Sister Mary Helene Torres, and Sister Mary Angela Perez, the Academy has distinguished itself as one of the finest college and career-bound preparatory schools on Guam. Sister Mary Francis Jerome and Mrs. Daphne Castillo continue this tradition of excellence today.

While AOLG students are recognized islandwide for their outstanding scholastic achievement, participation in Academic Challenge Bowls, Mock Trials, and the Debate forums, AOLG is also recognized locally and regionally for its strong interscholastic sports program, such as previous Far East Volleyball Tournament championships, tennis and golf tournaments, as well as an array of other youth athletic activities.

October 14, 1998 marks the 50th anniversary of the establishment of Father Duenas Memorial High School and the Academy of Our Lady of Guam. I commend and congratulate the founders, administrators, faculty, staff, students, alumni and alumnae of these two fine Catholic schools.

For fifty years, the schools have generated men and women who have made great contributions toward the transformation of Guam from an island ravaged by war in the forties to its present state as a political and economic center in the Western Pacific.

I wish FDMS and AOLG continued success. I am confident that these fine institutions of faith and learning will continue their commitment to excellence by providing a valuable educational opportunity to the sons and daughters of Guam.

HONORING HAZEL HAINSWORTH YOUNG AND THE ALPHA KAPPA OMEGA CHAPTER

HON. SHEILA JACKSON-LEE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 7, 1998

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of honoring the Alpha Kappa Omega Chapter and Mrs. Hazel Hainsworth Young. This Resolution first recognizes the Alpha Kappa Omega Chapter on the celebration of their 70th birthday. It also recognizes the dedication and commitment of Mrs. Hazel Hainsworth to the sorority and to her community.

Throughout its storied history, the Alpha Kappa Omega Chapter has been an instrument of leadership in many civic, cultural, and charitable projects. This chapter has consistently made an effort to enhance the quality of life for all Houston residents. In the early 1930's, it was this chapter which distributed milk to the underprivileged children of Houston. This tradition continues in the 1990's with its devotion to improving academic achievement among African-American students. Whatever the need, this chapter has answered the call with commitment and leadership.

Mrs. Hazel Hainsworth Young serves as a vivid reminder of our sorority's commitment to wholesome sisterly friendships and of our endeavors to serve our community. She has exemplified the true meaning of being a sister in the Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority. She continues to be a source of inspiration, not only for me and for you, but to our future members. Who better to look up to for direction and leadership, than to one of our founding sisters.

This birthday celebration allows us to reflect on our past and to look to our future. The past is filled with many Alpha Kappa Alpha sisters, who like Mrs. Hazel Hainsworth Young, dedicated themselves to the improvement of their community. These sisters have set an example which future members of this chapter can emulate.

On this occasion of your 70th year of existence, I want to commend the sisters of the Alpha Kappa Omega Chapter for their dedication to sisterhood and for their efforts to improve the Houston community. I also want to

thank Mrs. Hazel Hainsworth Young for her leadership and service.

A TRIBUTE TO THE STREET-LEVEL YOUTH MEDIA PROGRAM

HON. LUIS V. GUTIERREZ

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 7, 1998

Mr. GUTIERREZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the Street-Level Youth Media program for their designation as a recipient of the "Coming Up Taller" Award. The Annual "Coming Up Taller" Awards are sponsored by the National Endowment for the Arts and the President's Committee on the Arts and the Humanities to showcase cultural excellence and enhance the availability of out-of-school arts and humanities programs to children, especially those with limited resources.

Street-Level provides a concrete example of how after-school, weekend and summer arts programs are effectively used by communities in prevention strategies for children and youth.

Street-Level began in 1993 as a vision of a small group of artists who wanted to create a hands-on program that would provide free access to emerging technologies. Children and young adults, with the help of computers, cameras, video, radio and other mediums of media art and technology, were given a forum for self-expression, communication and social change.

Today, that vision has become a reality. Through their collaboration with National Public Radio, The Field Museum of Chicago, Gallery 37 and Public Broadcasting Service, among others, Street-Level is able to serve more than 1,000 children and young adults in Chicago. Thanks to their association with these well-known entities, we have been graced with historical documentaries, innovative animation and multicultural education resources.

Programs like Street-Level Youth Media deserve our recognition. Programs such as these are proactive, promote a child's creative interests and develop critical thinking skills. As we embark into the Twenty-First Century, our challenge should be to replicate exemplary programs like Street-Level so that we may have an able Twenty-First Century citizenry.

I applaud the work that you do and I am hopeful that your creative energy will follow your lives and make our world richer. Congratulations.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. JAMES H. MALONEY

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 7, 1998

Mr. MALONEY of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably detained for a recorded vote earlier today. If I had been present for the rollcall vote No. 487, I would have voted "yea".

DO THE WRITE THING CHALLENGE PROGRAM

HON. FRANK RIGGS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 7, 1998

Mr. RIGGS. Mr. Speaker, not long ago, I served as host for a reception in the Cannon Caucus Room to honor the finalists in the Do the Write Thing Challenge Program. As Chairman of the Subcommittee on Early Childhood, Youth and Families of the House Education and the Workforce Committee, I want to call this initiative to the attention of my colleagues.

Do the Write is a project of the National Campaign to Stop Violence. Students in urban middle schools are encouraged to write about problems of violence and drug abuse in their communities. Through these writings, 7th and 8th graders are motivated to make a commitment to stay in school and do something about drug abuse and violence. They also increase adult awareness and involvement in programs to address these problems.

At the beginning of each school year, school superintendents in targeted cities notify middle school principals about the Do the Write Thing Challenge Program. Students are then asked to write papers relating to three questions: "How has youth violence and drug abuse affected my life?" "What are the causes of youth violence and drug abuse?" "What can I do about the youth violence and drug abuse that I see or experience?"

A panel of volunteers reads student papers. They selected male and female finalists for each school. From among these students, the best entries from each city are named national finalists. There is a local recognition ceremony for the school finalists, and a series of recognition events in Washington, D.C. for the national finalists. Local committees also work with government, businesses, and community leaders to provide opportunities for the student participants such as job training internships, mentoring, and scholarships. These are designed to promote community service and build a new network of positive relationships for those who have accepted the Do the Write Thing challenge.

The Do the Write Thing Challenge Program is presently operating in Atlanta, Chicago, Detroit, Hartford, Houston, Las Vegas, Los Angeles, Miami, New Orleans, New York, Philadelphia, and Washington, D.C. Nationwide, over 15,000 students have submitted writings as part of the program.

Mr. Speaker, those who merit recognition are too numerous to mention, but I want to particularly thank Daniel Q. Callister, the founder and Chair of the National Campaign to Stop Violence for his leadership in the Do the Write Thing Challenge Program. I also thank Marion W. Mattingly who is working tirelessly to expand the Do the Write Thing Challenge Program to additional cities. The Council of Great City Schools, the National Association of Secondary School Principals, the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges, the Young Astronauts Counsel, and the Justice Department's Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention are all supporting the program. Finally, special com-

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mendation goes to the Kuwait-America Foundation, the primary sponsor of the Do the Write Thing Challenge Program.

HONORING ROBIN CHANDLER DUKE

HON. NITA M. LOWEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 7, 1998

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to a good friend and outstanding leader, Robin Chandler Duke.

Robin is one of those rare individuals who lends energy and dynamism to every cause with which she is involved. Through her service and advocacy, Robin has advanced compassionate public policy here and abroad, while touching countless lives.

I have had the great privilege of working at Robin's side in the critical struggle to protect a woman's right to choose. President Emeritus of the National Abortion Rights Action League, Robin has been a tireless champion of reproductive freedom—always inspiring those with whom she works and meeting even the most difficult challenge with grace, wit, and determination.

Robin is a giant among pro-choice leaders, yet this is but a small part of her varied activities. For seven years, Robin has been the National Co-Chairperson of Population Action International, which is dedicated to the promotion of voluntary family planning, effective population policies, and individual rights. In addition, Robin is actively involved in the U.S. Japan Foundation, The David and Lucile Packard Foundation, the Alan Guttmacher Institute, the United Nations Association, the Council on Foreign Relations, and the Friends of Art and Preservation in Embassies. She has represented our country in various international conferences and organizations, and remains today a shining light of principle and purpose.

Above all, Robin is a delightful human being. A paragon of elegance and poise, and yet utterly without pretension. Robin is always impressive, but never imposing. It is a joy to be her friend.

Mr. Speaker, this month Population Action International will honor Robin Chandler Duke for her service to that organization and for a lifetime of good works. Let the record reflect my enormous admiration and gratitude for this outstanding American.

GEOGRAPHY AWARENESS WEEK

HON. BOB STUMP

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 7, 1998

Mr. STUMP. Mr. Speaker, during the week of November 15–21, the Arizona Geographic Alliance will be celebrating Arizona's Geography Awareness Week. The Alliance has worked closely with the Governor, local mayors and school superintendents to recognize the week in the public schools. The National

Geographic Society, the State of Arizona, and Arizona State University supports Geography Awareness Week.

The purpose of the week of programs is to illustrate the importance of geography education. Studying geography is much more than just locating a city, state or country on a map. Students of geography learn about direction, climate, physical and social characteristics of a region, methods of travel, cultural differences, monetary systems, and environmental settings. A thorough understanding of geography offers an understanding needed for many of today's jobs. Geographic education also opens the mind to the world and experiences beyond our own boundaries.

I commend the members of the Arizona Geographic Alliance for their promotion of the importance of geography education. Hopefully, other states will join Arizona in creating a Geography Awareness Week to renew interest in our ever-changing global environment.

CELEBRATING THE 70TH BIRTHDAY OF JAMES FORMAN

HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 7, 1998

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise to celebrate James Forman, who should have been a celebrated leader years ago. Jim, as we always called him when he was the engine and the engineer of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), has just celebrated his 70th birthday. Jim Forman is the least known of the major civil rights leaders of the 1960s. Our colleague, John Lewis, may be the best known of those of us who worked in SNCC, but John would be the first to say that it was Jim who ran SNCC.

Jim Forman was the Executive Director of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee when it was at its best and at its height. This was the SNCC that pioneered the non-violent techniques of the sit-ins at segregated lunch counters; that organized the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party that broke segregated national convention delegations in both parties; and that originated the 1964 Mississippi civil rights summer that brought an integrated army of students into the South to break open the worst and most dangerous areas. These historic achievements required more than young people who were willing to sit in, go to jail, or risk their lives. Jim did those and more. Jim was the sturdy hand at the helm who brought order out of movement chaos, kept everybody focused, and headed off trouble. I remember Jim as the forceful man in charge who was good at the whole range of human interactions. He could cajole, he could persuade, he could entice, and, if necessary, he would order.

SNCC was an extraordinary, collegial, decentralized movement organization. Its loose structure, youthful participants, and free spirits demanded a special leader. How fortunate our band of the young and foolish were. At the moment when we needed a leader who could hold us all together until the segregated south succumbed to the rule of law, we found one—James Forman.

TRIBUTE TO THE HONORABLE
GERALD SOLOMON

SPEECH OF

HON. HERBERT H. BATEMAN

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 6, 1998

Mr. BATEMAN. Mr. Speaker, regrettably, schedule conflicts on two occasions prevented me from joining in the tribute here on the House Floor to our departing colleague, JERRY SOLOMON. I would like to have contributed comments then. Since I could not, I ask these words be included at the appropriate point in the RECORD.

JERRY SOLOMON is a number of things to me. On a personal level, he is a friend, one of my best friends in the Congress. He is also a neighbor, as my wife and I live in the same complex as JERRY and his wife, Freida, when she is in the area.

From my earliest days as a member of the House, JERRY was friendly, open and willing to take his time to help a new member.

Amazingly, even after he became Chairman of the Rules Committee, JERRY SOLOMON remained the same Jerry as before. He was accessible, interested and willing to help whenever his help did not conflict with his deeply held policy positions.

JERRY is a highly skilled legislator. All Members of the Congress are patriots. They love their country. JERRY SOLOMON is an ardent patriot. He would be even if he was not a Marine Corp veteran, but being a Marine helps.

I have heard JERRY in the forum of the North Atlantic Assembly, where he has served so ably and effectively defended and advocated the security interest of the United States of America.

On this floor, and in the ways that the Chairman of the Rules Committee can make a difference, JERRY SOLOMON has been one of the strongest advocates for our military service, and on behalf of trying to keep us strong. He has been in the forefront of the efforts to preserve our much too threatened American Merchant Marine and American Merchant Mariners.

For all this, and for much more, I salute my friend and neighbor, JERRY SOLOMON. You will indeed be missed.

CONGRATULATING GUAM'S PARTICIPATION IN THE IV MICRONESIAN GAMES

HON. ROBERT A. UNDERWOOD

OF GUAM

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 7, 1998

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, during the first ten days of August this year, the 1998 Micronesian Games were held in the Republic of Palau. Noted for its natural beauty, friendly people and world famous dive spots, the Republic played host to the IV Micronesian Games, the largest sports event ever to be held within this group of islands. Delegations of over two thousand athletes and coaches from as far away as Kiribati and Nauru made

the trip to the archipelago. Team Guam, consisting of over 200 participants and officials, came to compete with our brothers and sisters from all over the Western Pacific and to defend the medals earned during the last Micronesian Games held four years ago on Guam.

Once again, the Guam delegation performed particularly well. I would like to commend and congratulate Team Guam for their superb performance, efforts and contributions toward the success of the Games. Participating in regional competitions such as the Micronesian Games strengthens our relations with our neighbors and prepares our athletes for higher levels of competition.

I am pleased to submit for the RECORD the names of Guam athletes who have distinguished themselves by winning medals during the IV Micronesian Games.

GOLD MEDAL WINNERS

TABLE TENNIS

Men's Single: Carlos Gumataotao.

BASKETBALL

Men's Team: Manuel Alegre, Vincent Bautista, Carmen Blas, Joey Almoguera, Joseph P. Cepeda, Daniel D. Cepeda, Richard Gutierrez, Michael Lee, Arnold Mesa, Jine Ho Han, Jesse Pinaula, Mike Swaney, Paul Shimizu, Melvin F. Peters.

LAWN TENNIS

Men's Team: Mark Arakawa, Alfred Feria, Lynn Nguyen, David L. Smith.

Men's Doubles: Lynn Nguyen, Mark Arakawa, Mixed Doubles: Lynn Nguyen, Linda Johnson.

Women's Individual: Linda Johnson.

VOLLEYBALL

Women's Team: Debra Bell, Francine Calvo, Lucia Calvo, Dolores Cruz, Mie Endo, Sharon Mendoza, Deborah D. Pangelinan, Leticia Pangelinan, Rebecca Salas, Sonda Yatar, Michelle Cruz-Talspic, Lisa Muna.

SOFTBALL

Men's Team: Peter B. Aguon, Melan C. Borja, Fernando S. Diaz, John D. Hattig, Raymond Rojas, Edward T. Laguana, Richard B. Martinez, Vincent E.M. Meno, Peter P. Pangelinan, Frank P. Quintanilla, Albert L. Rdialul.

Women's Team: Jennifer M. Aguon, Josephine M.P. Blas, Arlene Cepeda, Margaret M. Cepeda, Kauleen Crisostomo, Maria B. Cruz, Carla V. Dulay, Vickie Fejeran, Darleen Rayburn, Vitolia Love, Susan Miner, Lillian Quintanilla, Luann Guzman, Marcelle Rivera, Arlinda Sablan, Tara Steffy, Monica Fernandez.

CANOEING

Women's Team (8 mile): Susan Hendricks, Venesia Luzanta, Irene Meritita, Melanie Mesa, Nicole Murphy, Julie Paxton, Agnes Suba, Jorgi Strand hagen, Junko Suzuki.

Men's Team (500 m): Anthony Blas, Marcelito Carlos, Randy Sager, Benjamin Del Rosario, Grafton L. Howard, David Torre, Magahet Mendiola, Andrew Painter, Uati Taua, Raymond Rojas.

WRESTLING

Greco-Roman (213 lbs): Joe Santos.
Greco-Roman (167 lbs): Karido Goodrich.
Greco-Roman (160 lbs.): Darryl Gose.
Greco-Roman (158 lbs): Melchor Manibusan.

Freestyle (213 lbs): Joe Santos.
Freestyle (167 lbs): Ben Hernandez.
Freestyle (158 lbs): Melchor Manibusan.

UNDERWATER FISHING

Team: Roberto Cabreza, Joseph Hobson, Kenneth Pier.

Individual Event: Joe Hobson.

SWIMMING

500m Butterfly: Musashi Flores.
500m Freestyle: Musashi Flores.

ATHLETICS

10,000m: Brent Butler.
5,000m: Brent Butler.
1,500m: Brent Butler.
800m: Neil Weare.
High Jump: Joseph Skeritt.
Discus: Rene Delmar.
4400m Relay: Jenae Skeritt, Sloan Selgrist, Jacqueline Baza, Aubrey Posadas.
3,000m: Jenae Skeritt.
1,500m: Sloan Selgrist.
800m: Jenae Skeritt.
400m: Jacqueline Baza.
High Jump: Jenae Skeritt.
Long Jump: Aubrey Posadas.

SILVER MEDAL WINNERS

CANOEING

Women's Team: 2500M; 500m.

TABLE TENNIS

Men's Team Overall: Chris Candaso, Carlos I. Gumataotao, Francisco Gumataotao, Frank G. Gumataotao.

Women's Team Overall: Natalie I. Gumataotao, Bina Lujan, Donna Santos.

Men's Doubles: Carlos Gumataotao, Frank Gumataotao, Jr.

LAWN TENNIS

Women's Team Overall: Anita P. Feria, Linda R. Johnson, Kuba Otomi.

Women's Doubles: Anita P. Feria, Linda R. Johnson.

SWIMMING

100m Butterfly: Musashi Flores.
4X100m Free Relay: Musashi Flores, Joshua Taitano.

5X50m Medley Relay: Musashi Flores.
400m Freestyle: Joshua Taitano.

100m Backstroke: Joshua Taitano.
4X50m Medley Relay: Peter Manglona, Allison Aglubat, Daniel Kang, Molly Boyd, Chirika Aguon, Lorianne Sablan, Joshua Taitano.

4X100m Freestyle Relay: Alison Aglubat, Daniel Kang, Molly Boyd, Chirika Aguon, Lorianne Sablan, Gilbert Mendiola.

ATHLETICS

1500m: Neil Weare.
4X100m Relay: Neil Weare, Ryan Claros, Paul Claros, Phil Am Garcia.
Shot Put: Rene Delmar.
1500m: Jenae Skeritt.
800m: Sloan Selgrist.
200m: Jacqueline Baza.

BASKETBALL

Women's Team: Joyce Q. Afleje, Trinidad Borjka, Liezel M. Delin, Melissa Elwell, Kristina French, Tarsha Okiyama, Michele L. Presnell, Catherine P. Sison, Michelle P. Sison, Teresa P. Sison, Tara Taitano, Marina M. Vergara, Satrina Chargualaf, Tony Thompson.

VOLLEYBALL

Men's Team: Ryan T. Balajadia, Jason J. Camacho, Gerson T. Hoebing, Rayond J. Mantanona, Steven V. Pangelinan, Jesse G. Perez, Michael Rabago, Marvin Rojas, Richard M. Tumanda, Peter L. Valdez, Joel R. Valenzuela, Richard Y. Ybanez, Barbara Quinata, Daniel J. Hattig.

WRESTLING

118 lbs. Greco Roman: Tony Santos.
127 lbs. Freestyle: Darryl Gose.
188 lbs. Greco Roman: Mike Taijeron.

BRONZE MEDAL WINNERS

CANOEING

Men's Team: 8 mile.

WRESTLING

118 lbs. Freestyle: Tony Santos.

TABLE TENNIS

Women's Doubles: Donna Santos, Natalie Gumataotao.

WEIGHTLIFTING

169 lbs. Best of Snatch: Edgar Molinas.

169 lbs. Clean & Jerk: Edgar Molinas.

231 lbs. Best of Snatch: Jeff Ludwig.

231 lbs. Clean & Jerk: Jeff Ludwig.

ATHLETICS

400m: David Neilsen.

4X400m Relay: Neil Weare, Ryan Claros, Paul Claros, Phil Am Garcia.

BASEBALL

Men's Team: Steven Alcantara, Wilton Acta, Dale Alvarez, Joey J. Blas, Rico R. Castro, Brian Cruz, Dominio Cruz, Issac N. Cruz, Roman Duenas, Kin Fernandez, Vince Gumataotao, Larence Idelbong, Kevin Isezaki, Thomas A. Morrison, Barry Nauta, Shaun A. Pascua, Raymond Quintanilla, Jim S. Reyes, Mark Roberts, Joseph Tuquero, Anthony F. A. Yatar, Rosita Cruz, Ryan Flynn, Darly Haun.

SWIMMING

2 mile ocean swim: Travis Bryce.

400m Individual Medley: Josehua Taitano.

100m Breaststroke: Peter Manglona.

50m Backstroke: Samuel Lee.

200m Breaststroke: Alison Aglubat.

100m Breaststroke: Alison Aglubat.

200m Breaststroke: Daniel Kang.

LAWN TENNIS

Men's Individual: Lynn Nguyen.

Men's Doubles: Alfred Ferial, Dave Smith.

RECOGNIZING THE AWARD WINNERS OF THE FAYETTE COUNTY 4-H

HON. RON PAUL

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 7, 1998

Mr. PAUL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to offer my congratulations to thirteen young men and women from Fayette County who will this weekend be honored by the Fayette County 4-H club in my district.

Being awarded the Gold Star will be Michelle Cernoch; Ashley Dittert, and Vickie Sanders.

Receiving the Silver Star, Bradley Klesel and Billie Jo Murphy.

The "I Dare You" award will go to Heather Woelfel and Shayne Markwardt.

The "Outstanding Junior" Award will be presented to Jennifer Klesel, Melanie Cernoch and Kelly Orsak.

And finally, the "Outstanding Sub Junior" award will be presented to Adam Mayer, Jodie Kristynick and Brandon Otto.

These fine young people should be commended for their dedication to the fine principles of 4-H. I know I speak for all the constituents of the 14th District when I offer them congratulations and best wishes for continued success.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

PROTECTING DOCTORS AND PATIENTS IN MEDICARE+CHOICE: INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION FURTHER LIMITING PHYSICIAN INCENTIVE PLANS

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 7, 1998

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, as more Medicare beneficiaries join managed care plans, public fears about the effects of financial incentives to physicians demand renewed attention. Under current regulations, Medicare+Choice plans cannot make more than 25% of physicians' total payment dependent on financial incentives to alter practice behavior. This regulation only catches those organizations at the high end of the spectrum since most incentive plans effect less than 25% of total compensation.

A recent editorial in the September 3, 1998 New England Journal of Medicine states that the intensity of incentives in a capitated compensation system clearly affects the extent of physicians' conflict of interest. Bonuses and withheld amounts paid out in lump sums when a specific target is attained can create especially intense conflicts of interest if the physician is close to qualifying for the extra money near the end of a contract period.

An article in the August, 1998 issue of the Journal of Health Politics, Policy and Law states that "more than 60 percent of managed care plans withhold a portion of physicians' salaries to cover expenditures that exceed target projections for use of specialists or hospitals. Furthermore, most plans withhold more than 11 percent of physicians' salaries and some even withhold more than 30 percent". The Journal advocates precautionary measures to protect and reassure the public trust, including limiting financial incentives.

Survey data of HMO managers suggests that physicians' decision making is influenced when financial incentives are between 5-10 percent of income. "Half of the respondents believed that a bonus of 5-15% would affect ordering behavior," according to "Data Watch: HMO Managers' Views on Financial Incentives and Quality" by Hillman, Pauly, Kerman, and Martinek in the Winter 1991 issue of Health Affairs. Clearly there is a need to further reduce the allowable percentage of physicians financial incentives. If managed care programs continue to reward physicians who provide fewer services to patients, physicians will fail to be advocates of patients.

The bill I am introducing today will reduce provider incentives to limit patient services by diminishing financial rewards to physicians who provide minimal services. This bill seeks to eliminate the current ethical dilemma facing physicians by further reducing from a maximum of 25% to a maximum of 10% the percentage of physicians' salaries that are dependent on financial incentives. The rising number of Medicare HMO's make protecting patients by ensuring quality health care essential

THE HOMEOWNERS EMERGENCY MORTGAGE ASSISTANCE ACT

HON. LUIS V. GUTIERREZ

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 8, 1998

Mr. GUTIERREZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce legislation that will restore the dream of homeownership to middle- and low-income families.

Mr. Speaker, the sight is all too familiar in urban and rural America: boarded-up homes, abandoned lots, blighted communities. These sights demonstrate that the dream of homeownership is fleeting for some and that these dreams can become nightmares when financial hardship occurs. But what often goes unspoken in discussing this issue is the fact that some of these abandoned properties were purchased under Federal mortgage programs intended to help middle- and low-income Americans. This leads us to ask: what improvements can we make to Federal mortgage assistance programs so that people can keep their homes and live the American dream?

This is the goal of my legislation, the Homeowners Emergency Mortgage Assistance Act. This bill makes needed changes in the way the Federal Housing Administration (FHA) administers its mortgage guarantee program and will keep the dream of homeownership alive for people facing temporary financial difficulties. Under the bill, property owners who fail to pay their mortgage for two months, due to no fault of their own, would not be subject to immediate foreclosure. Often, homeowners cannot honor their mortgage payments because of factors beyond their control. For example, the FHA does not require inspections on homes it guarantees. After a home is purchased, serious structural dilapidation may be uncovered. In such cases, the home may be falling apart and the homeowner will not be able to both repair the damage and pay their mortgage. The home becomes unlivable and is foreclosed. This further blights the neighboring areas and ends the homeowner's dream.

To resolve this unfortunate situation, my bill would provide temporary mortgage assistance to homeowners in need for a period of no longer than 36 months. The assistance would have to be paid back to the FHA and would only be offered if FHA officials deem that the homeowner would be able to honor their mortgage obligations and pay back the emergency assistance after this time period.

Saving people's homes in this manner is a win-win proposition for the government, for the homeowners, the lenders and for the adjacent communities. As you know, the FHA guarantees 100 percent of mortgage loans provided by private lenders to middle- and low-income families under the National Housing Act. Yes, 100 percent. When a home is foreclosed, the FHA has to pay the lender the entire cost of the mortgage. As you can imagine, this is tremendously costly. It can also be avoided in many cases.

In such cases, temporary assistance can make all the difference for homeowners, allowing homeowners to pay for repairs and honor their mortgages. The FHA saves money because the temporary assistance they provide

is far less costly than paying the full cost of the mortgage. In addition, the temporary assistance must be paid back thus recouping additional taxpayers' dollars. The lenders are equally satisfied because they are receiving their monthly assessments. And the community is preserved from blight that would otherwise reduce property values throughout the area. The Homeowners Emergency Mortgage Assistance Act is a solution that restores the dream of homeownership for everyone concerned.

The program has also been "battle-tested." My legislation is based on a very successful program in Pennsylvania. More than 24,000 Pennsylvania families faced with possible foreclosure have received help from the state's Homeowners Emergency Mortgage Assistance Program (HEMAP). Pennsylvania's Republican Governor Tom Ridge and Democratic leaders throughout the state have hailed the program as a cost-efficient means to prevent homelessness. In Pennsylvania, 90 percent of assistance payments have been paid back and only eight percent of HEMAP loans have resulted in foreclosure. This record of success should be duplicated at the Federal level.

Saving homes, money and neighborhoods is what government programs should work to achieve. The Homeowners Emergency Mortgage Assistance Act will accomplish these vital goals. I urge my colleagues to co-sponsor this legislation and work with me to maintain the dream of homeownership for middle- and low-income Americans.

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY IN CENTRAL ASIA

HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 8, 1998

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, this Congress has focused much needed attention on U.S. foreign policy with respect to the internationally recognized right to freedom of religion and the right to practice one's personal faith. As Co-Chairman of the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe and for the benefit of my colleagues, I would like to direct the attention of this House to the Department of State's "OSCE Implementation Report 1998" and, more specifically, the sections concerning religious freedom issues.

In Central Asia, the recognition of religious liberty has been mixed. The Constitution and laws of the Kyrgyz Republic provide for the right of all citizens to choose and practice their own religion. However, these rights are not being effectively protected in practice. In December 1996, the President issued a decree creating new legal obstacles for registering church congregations. In 1997, a new law failed to pass the parliament that would have severely limited religious liberties. Similarly, in its seventh year of independence, Kazakhstani citizens enjoy basic religious rights, although the government is inclined to regulate the activities of foreign religious associations. Current law in Turkmenistan requires 500 signatures before registration is granted and in Uzbekistan, similar restrictions apply to religious groups.

In Eastern Europe, although there are signs of progress, there are some countries that could be potential trouble spots. In 1997, Russia enacted a potentially discriminatory law concerning religion which imposes new restrictions on the establishment of new religious organizations. In Moldova, there is currently in force a 1992 law on religion that contains some restrictions to religious liberty and could inhibit the activities of some religions, although these provisions are reportedly not being enforced. In Ukraine, despite the 1991 law which has positive provisions, a 1993 amendment to that law has been used to restrict the activities of foreign religious organizations. Foreign religious workers have encountered resistance from Ukrainian local officials when trying to renew visas or seeking the use of public buildings for religious services. These kinds of government activities may violate commitments found in the Helsinki Final Act, Basket III, Section 1d, in which the participating states confirm that religious faiths can have contacts and meetings among themselves.

The focus of the report on the Baltic States is Latvia where freedom of religion is constitutionally well established. Under the 1995 Law on Religious Organizations, the Government of Latvia does not require religious groups to register. However, there is incentive to do so in that certain rights and privileges will be afforded to them only if they register. The Justice Ministry has registered some 800 congregations under this law but still denies registered status to Jehovah's Witnesses, the Latvian Free Orthodox Church, the Church of Christ Scientist, and the Rock of Salvation Church. With respect to foreign missionaries, they are allowed to hold meetings and proselytize only if Latvian religious organizations invite them. In particular the Jehovah's Witnesses have encountered severe obstacles under the current Latvian legal framework. As one of the privileges afforded to registered religious organizations, Latvian law allows for religious education to be provided to students in public schools on a voluntary basis by representatives of registered faiths. Elsewhere in the Baltics, Estonia has yet to clarify the implementation of a new visa law enacted in January which could potentially restrict residency of foreign missionaries to ninety days during any six month period. The Baltics merit a close watch, despite some favorable reports.

In the Caucasus, both Azerbaijan and Armenia have strict laws prohibiting foreigners from proselytizing. While Azerbaijan does respect "domestic" faiths, placing no restrictions on them, many foreign groups have reported harassment. The Ministry of Justice has denied registration to one such group but does allow it to continue to function. The Helsinki Commission in investigating this case has learned that, because of this church's work among the refugee population, the Azeri government continues to refuse to register the humanitarian aid arm of the church but continues to refuse registration to their religious body. Unfortunately, this appears to be a pattern the Azeri Government follows when it receives a benefit from a group it does not want to register.

In Armenia there are similar concerns. In September of 1997, a new law was enacted by parliament, designed to stifle the growth of non-Armenian Orthodox churches by tight-

ening registration requirements for non-Apostolic religions and also by tightening funding restrictions so that foreign-based churches are not allowed to be supported by funds from headquarters outside Armenia. Despite this, however, a variety of faiths regularly hold services.

While there has been progress in the OSCE region, there remain areas where significant violations of religious liberty are occurring in Eastern and Central Europe. I commend the "OSCE Implementation Report 1998" to my colleagues as an interesting study of the progress and problems of the region.

TRIBUTE TO MARY FAT

HON. ROBERT T. MATSUI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 8, 1998

Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to one of Sacramento's most inspiring citizens, Mary Fat. Mrs. Fat will be honored this evening by the Jinan-Sacramento Sister Cities Corporation. I ask all of my colleagues to join with me in commemorating her remarkable contributions to the people of Sacramento.

Mary Fat was born Yee Lai Ching in Canton, China in 1908. She was the youngest of seven children in a prominent Hong Kong family. She became the bride of a young Frank Fat in 1924 in Canton. A traditionally arranged marriage, she never knew her husband before they were wed. In 1925, the couple saw the birth of a son, Wing-Kai.

Frank returned to the United States where he had worked before in 1926, without his wife and newborn son. His objective was to make enough money to repay debts and support his young family. Frank quickly found work in a restaurant in Sacramento, California.

Yee Lai Ching was not eager to join her husband in the United States. But in 1936 she and her son joined Frank in Sacramento. At this time she adopted the American name of "Mary." She found a job at a Del Monte cannery in addition to her work raising a young son. Frank and Mary eventually had six children, four sons and two daughters. Their children were educated as attorneys, a dentist, and successful businessmen and women.

In 1939, Frank bought a dilapidated restaurant on L Street in Sacramento. His hard work and Mary's assistance eventually established the restaurant as one of the best in California's capital. They forged a successful life together in both business and community activism which encouraged an awareness of Chinese culture.

Mary strongly supported Frank as the leader of the Chinese community in Sacramento. With her help, he founded the Jinan-Sacramento Sister Cities Corporation, the Chinese American Council of Sacramento, and CAPITAL, the Council of Asian Pacific Islanders Together for Active Leadership.

Today, with the tireless work of Mary and Frank Fat, CAPITAL is Sacramento's premier Asian American Pacific Islander organization, comprising 65 groups in Northern California. Yet the Fat's family life was every bit as prolific as their civic endeavors.

Mary and Frank's children and grandchildren are following the example set by the Fats. They are positively contributing to their community and furthering awareness of the diverse Chinese culture which exists not only in Sacramento and California, but throughout the United States.

Mr. Speaker, Mary Fat has devoted her adult life to supporting the civic activism of her husband and promoting the wealth of Chinese culture which exists in my home state. As she is honored tonight, I ask all of my colleagues to join with me in saluting her seventy years of great accomplishments and community service in Sacramento.

ACKNOWLEDGING THE COMPLETION OF THE SAN LEANDRO CREEK MURAL

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 8, 1998

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to inform my colleagues today about the completion of an important project in my district.

The Friends of San Leandro Creek have completed work on a creek mural located in Root Park in my district. This mural spans more than 19,000 square feet and is the largest of its type in the Western United States.

Students participating in the San Leandro High School Art Program created the mural design. The students were presented with information about the history of the creek and a list of items to be included in the final design. The final mural depicts the Creek as it was in the early 18th century, filled with rainbow trout and fished by Native American tribes for food.

I would like to point out the hard work of Rick Richards. Rick put this idea together and has been a longtime local activist for environmental causes and a tireless advocate for local community development issues that may impact the San Leandro Creek. Rick is the environmental conscious of the San Leandro community. I would also like to thank Veronica Lacarra Werkmeister for her dedication to this project. She is a nationally renowned muralist and her commitment to teaching children and this project has resulted in the works we commemorate this weekend.

I am very proud to share this mural with my colleagues. The Friends of San Leandro Creek and the students at San Leandro High deserve credit for their commitment to this project and their commitment to San Leandro Creek. I look forward to visiting this mural after Congress adjourns and encourage residents of San Leandro to do the same.

CELEBRATING THE 87TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 8, 1998

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, it is a great honor for me to congratulate the democratic

government and the people of Taiwan, the Republic of China, on their 87th National Day which they celebrate on October 10, 1998.

Taiwan has much to celebrate this year, as it approaches the culmination of a decade marked by unparalleled economic growth, laudable political reforms, exceptional progress on human rights issues, and the general advancement of values cherished by free men and women around the world. Under the leadership of President Lee Teng-hui, Taiwan has been transformed not only into one of the world's most successful lands, but it has also been prepared to become one of the international community's foremost citizens.

Mr. Speaker, it is long past time to allow this progression to reach its overdue culmination in the form of Taiwan's full participation in international organizations, including accession to the United Nations.

It is nearly a century since the founder of the Republic of China, Dr. Sun Yat-sen, drafted the original plans for a free nation unencumbered by emperors and tyranny. The realization of Dr. Sun Yat-sen's ideals and dreams did not occur with the swiftness he likely intended, as his republic's initial years witnessed lengthy civil wars, brutal invasions, and a series of unforeseen obstacles that forced the ROC's government to relocate to Taiwan at the end of its fourth decade. Out of the ashes of this tragedy, however, came the drive and determination to advance the fortunes and welfare of the Taiwanese people, to prove by comparison that free enterprise and political freedoms work with greater efficiency and justice than Communist alternatives.

President Lee's numerous and comprehensive reforms have provided unimpeachable evidence of this fact. He has limited government authority, repealing the extraordinary powers that were provided by outdated civil war decrees, and he has focused the government's responsibilities on issues such as technological investment and environmental protection. In addition, President Lee has led the Taiwanese people in the establishment of a diverse, competitive, multi-party political system with a free press and respect for human rights. This process was capped by Taiwan's presidential election in 1996, when, for the first time in five millenniums of Chinese history, the head of state was directly elected by the people. Despite the dire warnings of those who opposed this evolution, Taiwan's economy and its people have flourished with these progressive changes.

Taiwan's enrichment has not only benefitted its island's nearly 22 million citizens; in addition, the ROC's largesse has aided developing nations and those suffering from humanitarian disasters as well. Whether operating a much-needed hospital in the strife-torn capital of the Central African Republic, contributing to the recovery of my home state of California after a devastating earthquake or, most recently, using its membership in the Asian Pacific Economic Community (APEC) to employ its vast foreign exchange reserves to help ease the financial crisis suffered by its neighbors, Taiwan has proven its commitment to the welfare and health of the international community.

Given this reality, Mr. Speaker, it is both unfortunate and unjust that Taiwan is still denied membership in the United Nations, the World

Health Organization, the World Trade Organization, and other multilateral bodies that would benefit from the Taiwan's active involvement. Regrettably, many of Taiwan's humanitarian contributions have been shunned or rejected as a consequence of this political inequity.

In 1993, for example, the ROC's Department of Health pledged to donate \$200,000 to a WHO/UNICEF program in order to provide vaccines for children of Kazakhstan and four other Central Asian republics. However, this donation was rejected because the ROC is not a member of the UN or the WHO. Mr. Speaker, it is tragic when children suffer because political obstinacy was more important than human welfare.

Not only does Taiwan's exclusion for participation in international organizations harm other nations, it violates the fundamental international right that countries that are affected by multilateral cooperation agreements should have the right to participate in the crafting of these agreements. Taiwan, according to the UN itself, is one of the six largest high-sea fishing countries in the world, yet it was denied the opportunity to join in the negotiation and adoption of an important UN fish conservation agreement in 1995.

In a similar situation, Taiwan's offer to become a signatory to the Montreal Protocol on the Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer was refused, resulting in the threat of international economic sanctions against Taiwan—despite the ROC's unilateral implementation of the provisions of the Protocol. Mr. Speaker, the diplomatic anachronism of Taiwan's absolute exclusion from efforts of international cooperation must come to an end.

Mr. Speaker, Taiwan's 88th year appears to hold great promise, as long-stalled talks with the People's Republic of China seem likely to continue in the near future. In addition, Taiwan's economy remains strong despite serious regional difficulties. The record of success of the Taiwanese people is unmistakably clear and strong.

On this important anniversary, Mr. Speaker, I wish the people of Taiwan a glorious National Day and I wish the government of Taiwan the voice that it deserves in the international community.

SHIRLEY FLEISCHMANN NAMED MICHIGAN PROFESSOR OF THE YEAR BY CARNEGIE FOUNDATION

HON. VERNON J. EHLERS

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 8, 1998

Mr. EHLERS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Shirley Fleischmann, an engineering professor at the Padnos School of Engineering at Grand Valley State University. As Vice-Chairman of the House Science Committee, I am extremely proud to announce that Shirley has been named by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching as its 1998 Michigan Professor of the Year.

Dr. Fleischmann is the first engineering professor and the fourth woman in the state of Michigan to receive this award since it was introduced in 1985. She is also the first Grand

Valley State University professor to receive this award that recognizes undergraduate instructors who excel as teachers and who influence the lives of their students. The award is based on the recipients demonstrated involvement with undergraduate students, their scholarly approach to teaching, and their service to their profession and the community in which they live. For professors the award is one of the highest honors they can receive.

Before beginning her teaching career at Grand Valley, Shirley was a professor of mechanical engineering at the United States Naval Academy from 1982-1989. She earned her Ph.D. in Mechanical Engineering from the University of Maryland. She also received M.S. degrees in Mechanical Engineering and Physics from Maryland and was awarded a B.S. in Physics as well. Shirley grew up in Holland, Michigan, where she graduated from Holland Christian High School. To this day she credits her high school teachers for giving her the tools and skills necessary to do her job so effectively.

Mr. Speaker, it is the effort and dedication of professors like Shirley Fleischmann that is so crucial to the future of science education. Professors such as Shirley can help the United States renew its interest in science and better prepare our leaders of tomorrow with the necessary tools and knowledge they need for careers in math, science, and engineering. Her excitement and willingness to go that extra mile in training future scientists and engineers is a shining example of why she was selected for this prestigious award. I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating Professor Shirley Fleischmann on this outstanding accomplishment.

INTRODUCTION OF ESOP REFORM LEGISLATION

HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 8, 1998

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing two bills to provide tax reform in order to encourage economic growth of employee-owned companies in my State of Illinois and around the country.

I have been a strong advocate of employee stock ownership plans (ESOP's). I also have the privilege of representing a significant number of employee-owners of the Nation's largest publicly-owned ESOP, United Airlines. After taking over the ownership of the company, the United employees effected a dramatic economic turnaround of the company's fortunes—making United Airlines a financial success story.

In the summer of 1997, Gerald Greenwald, Chairman and CEO of United Airlines, came to me with ideas to amend the tax rules to allow employees to better utilize their ESOP Investments. When the ESOP tax laws were written, they did not account for companies like United taking ESOP's to such a grand scale. So, as in so many cases it is time for the law to catch up to the realities of the marketplace.

I have been working on these proposals since then to prepare for an opportunity to in-

clude them in an appropriate tax vehicle. Such an opportunity has not yet presented itself. Therefore, I am introducing these proposals as stand-alone bills and to bring more attention to the need for updating the ESOP laws.

While ESOP's give the employees a stake in the company and provide a great opportunity to invest for retirement, the current tax rules restrict the ability of employees to use their investments for other important events in their life.

The first bill will expand the ability of employee owners to make qualified distributions from their ESOP's, without incurring a 10-percent penalty on early withdrawals. Similar to the expanded uses for individual retirement accounts Congress has passed, this proposal will allow ESOP distributions for first time home purchases or for college expenses. This will especially benefit middle-income level employees who find it more difficult to save the money to buy their own home or send their children to college.

The second proposal would address a conflict between 401(k) plans and ESOP's. Under current law, employer contributions to 401(k) retirement plans are limited when contributions are also being made to an ESOP. My bill will allow employers to contribute to their employees' 401(k) plans without taking into account their ESOP contributions.

I commend these bills to the attention of my colleagues and urge them to support the employee-owners at United and other ESOP's around the country by cosponsoring these measures.

REDOUBLING EFFORTS TO APPREHEND INDICTED WAR CRIMINALS IN THE FORMER YUGOSLAVIA

HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 8, 1998

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 4660, authorizing the provision of rewards for information leading to the arrest and conviction of war criminals and those who have committed other serious violations of international humanitarian law in the former Yugoslavia.

As Co-Chairman of the Helsinki Commission, I have followed the tragic developments in the former Yugoslavia and advocated decisive action to stop the senseless slaughter, first in Bosnia, and most recently in Kosovo. But decisive action is not limited to military intervention alone. The tragic chapters of genocide and cold blooded murder in the Former Yugoslavia will not be closed until those responsible for such heinous criminal acts are brought to justice.

Developments in Bosnia underscore the fact that there is a price—a high price—to be paid for allowing indicted war criminals like Karadzic and Mladic to remain at large. The unfolding carnage in Kosovo is most certainly the handiwork of the "Butcher of Belgrade," Slobodan Milosevic. I applaud the recent passage of resolutions in the House and Senate calling for the investigation and indictment of Slobodan Milosevic as a war criminal. In fact,

I introduced the measure in this House. We all recognize, though, that true justice demands that the net be cast further than the one person most responsible.

As a supporter of the Tribunal, I believe it is critical that the Tribunal take a proactive stance in Kosovo that could serve as a possible deterrence against a new round of war crimes in the Former Yugoslavia. In the case of Bosnia, the Tribunal could only react to crimes that were mostly committed before and during its formation. In Kosovo, however, crimes could perhaps be deterred, if the Tribunal is vigorous and visible in its investigation of ongoing activity.

Mr. Speaker, we saw a couple of days ago the reports of a major massacre in three villages in Kosovo, where women, children and the elderly were slain and, in some instances, their bodies mutilated by the Serbian security forces. These scenes are all too familiar and, absent determined action, will be repeated over and over and over again. The Helsinki Commission has received disturbing reports from Senator Bob Dole and Assistant Secretary of State John Shattuck who formed a fact-finding mission to Kosovo. They told us about men being separated from women and children and simply taken away, perhaps to lengthy detention or maybe their execution. There are also reports, again of the mass rape being used as a weapon of war.

Mr. Speaker, as a cosponsor of H.R. 4660, I believe adoption of this legislation will underscore the continued commitment of the United States to see that those responsible for the war crimes and other serious violations of international humanitarian law are held accountable for their actions. While it is unlikely that the offer of rewards alone will lead to the arrest or conviction of all of those responsible for war crimes in the Former Yugoslavia, even if one war criminal is brought to justice as a result of our action today, the modest investment would have been worth the effort.

ELECTRICITY DEREGULATION

HON. ROBERT T. MATSUI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 8, 1998

Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, today, together with my Ways and Means colleague, Mr. NEAL, I have introduced a bill setting forth the Administration's approach to legislation addressing the tax consequences of electricity deregulation upon tax-exempt bonds issued by municipally owned utilities for the generation, transmission and distribution of electricity. As my colleagues may recall, the Administration unveiled a comprehensive electricity deregulation proposal on March 24, 1998, which included a section dealing with the tax issues associated with deregulation.

The 105th Congress did not have an opportunity to take up this or other proposals on electricity deregulation this year. However, despite the lack of Federal legislation in this area, 18 states have already gone forward and begun to deregulate electricity at the state and local level. My own home state of California has deregulated much of its market already. The era of competition has already

started for the utilities operating in these states.

Municipally-owned utilities have operated up to now under a strict regime of Federal tax rules governing their ability to issue tax-exempt bonds which were enacted in an era that did not contemplate electricity deregulation. These so-called "private use" rules limit the amount of power that municipal or state-owned utilities ("public power") may sell to private entities through facilities financed with tax-exempt bonds. For years, the private use rules were cumbersome but manageable. As states deregulate, however, the private use rules are threatening many communities that are served by public power with significant financial penalties as they adjust to the changing marketplace. In effect, the rules are forcing public utilities to face the prospects of violating the private use rules, or walling off their customers from competition, or raising rates to consumers—the precise opposite of what deregulation is supposed to achieve. The consumer can only lose when this happens.

The Administration proposal that I am introducing today would protect consumers by grandfathering already outstanding bonds, continue to permit public utilities to issue tax-exempt bonds for facilities involved in the distribution of electricity in the future, but eliminate their ability to issue tax-exempt debt in the future for facilities involved with the transmission or generation of electricity.

In addition, because the restructuring of the electric utility industry is affecting the investor-owned utilities as well as public utilities, the Administration proposal includes a provision intended to address a tax problem that a number of the investor-owned utilities face in a deregulated world. Specifically, under present law, the amount of contributions to a qualified nuclear decommissioning fund a utility is entitled to deduct is the lesser of "cost-of-service" amount or the "ruling amount." In a restructured market, if a nuclear power plant is no longer subject to cost-of-service ratemaking, it could be determined that the amount of decommissioning costs included in cost-of-service would be zero. To eliminate this possibility, the provision would change the present law limitation on the amount of the deduction by limiting the deduction solely by reference to the "ruling amount."

I am introducing this legislation at this time in order to give affected parties, including consumers, an opportunity to review the bill and provided us in Congress with input on its provisions. With this input, we will be in a position to address this important issue more capably in the 106th Congress. I am certainly aware that there are other approaches to the private use problem, some of which have been introduced this year in the House and others in the other body. There are numerous policy and technical issues to be resolved in designing a fair and workable solution to this problem.

The bill does not resolve all of those problems, and indeed, is intended to be a starting point for the consideration of the tax issues involved with electricity deregulation. Other approaches, for instance, providing an election for public utilities to live within the current private use regime or opt into a regime without the ability to issue tax-exempt bonds except for distribution and transmission, merit serious review and discussion.

Even within the approach the Administration has taken in this bill, there are issues that might be decided differently. For instance, the legislation somewhat arbitrarily defines "distribution property" as output facilities that operate at 69 KV or lower. It is our understanding that this definition does not pick up all facilities used for distribution, and that a more flexible definition may be necessary. We welcome input on this issue.

In addition, the legislation ties the relief in the bill to enactment of a Federal electric deregulation bill, which, of course, has not yet been enacted. Because states like California have already deregulated, public power consumers need this relief now. An alternate effective date tied to state deregulation activities would be appropriate.

Another example of an important issue that might be addressed differently is the refunding of bonds. The legislation permits only current refundings of tax-exempt bonds within the grandfather of existing debt, but it also permits the maturity of the bonds to be extended for a limited period. On the other hand, it does not permit advance refundings. The legislation could be drafted to permit either approach to refunding, or advanced and current refundings without extension of the maturity term. I urge affected parties to comment on which is the more appropriate rule.

Another complex issue on which we seek comment is whether public utilities should be able to issue bonds for generation and transmission where the proceeds of the bonds are used just to repair or make environmental improvements to existing facilities and are not used to expand significantly current capacity. The bill as introduced does not address this issue.

Mr. Speaker, we plan to work with all interested parties including American consumers to ensure that we end up with the fairest, most reasonable solution to this complex problem. We want electricity deregulation to be a good deal for everyone involved, especially the American consumer who certainly deserves the lower electric bills that a competitive marketplace is supposed to provide. I urge my colleagues to review this legislation carefully over the coming months and welcome their input, as well as that of all affected parties.

STATEMENT RECOGNIZING SYRIA'S LIBERAL POLICY OF JEWISH EMIGRATION

HON. TOM CAMPBELL

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 8, 1998

Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. Speaker, I come to the floor today to recognize with commendation that the country of Syria followed through on its promises regarding Jewish emigration over the past 6 years.

Beginning in 1992, without fanfare, Syria eased its strict travel and emigration policies on its Jewish community. Numbering around 100,000 at the turn of the century, the Syrian Jewish community numbered only approximately 5,000 by 1992. Up until 1992, Syrian Jews could only travel outside of the country

individually, and only if family members remained behind. Between April and October of 1992, however, approximately 2,600 of these 5,000 were allowed to emigrate from Syria.

In October of 1992, Syria temporarily suspended this eased emigration policy. However, in December of 1993, Secretary of State Warren Christopher visited the country, and in a goodwill gesture during this visit, President Assad informed Secretary Christopher that all remaining Jewish families were free to leave Syria. The liberal Jewish emigration procedures soon resumed, and the Department of State informs me that all but 118 Jewish individuals have been granted exit visas and left Syria. The majority of these families decided to resettle in the United States, specifically in Brooklyn, where a thriving Syrian Jewish community of about 35,000 exists. The State Department reports none of these remaining Syrian Jews have reported Syrian government persecution, and that many plan to emigrate soon.

I was first made aware of Syria's emigration policy toward its Jewish community when I met with President Assad this past June in Damascus. In discussion, President Assad referenced this emigration policy as an example of Syria's continuing good faith effort to propel forward the Middle-East peace process. He did not, but some in the Syrian government did, observe that no statement of acknowledgment of Syria's following through on its emigration commitment had ever been entered into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. I wish to correct that oversight now.

Emigration is a basic human right that all responsible nations respect and allow. I commend President Assad for joining the community of nations that seek to guarantee this human right. In an attempt to create a conducive atmosphere toward fostering the peace process, President Assad allowed Syrian Jews to emigrate. Six years have passed since this policy began. It is time that recognition and approbation be properly given.

STATE SENATOR J. DOYLE
CORMAN, A STATESMAN FOR
THE PEOPLE

HON. BUD SHUSTER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 8, 1998

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize one of the great statesmen from my District. Sir Walter Scott, one of Scotland's great historical authors and poets, wrote in *The Lady of the Lake* of "[t]he will to do, the soul to dare." No phrase is more attributable to Pennsylvania State Senator J. Doyle Corman. For the last 21 years, Doyle Corman has served as State Senator to the 34th District which includes Centre, Juniata, Mifflin and Perry Counties. During this time, I have had the distinct pleasure of representing these counties as part of the Ninth Congressional District and working hand-in-hand with Doyle to help improve the lives of our mutual constituents.

After a stellar career in service to his country and his friends and neighbors, Doyle has

decided to retire. His resume speaks for itself: Army veteran, Centre County Commissioner, president of SEDA-COG, State Committeeman, president of Corman Associates, Inc., Republican Chairman of the State Senate Transportation Committee, Republican Policy Chairman, Majority Caucus Administrator, member of the State Transportation Commission, PHEAA board member, and member of the Local Government, Games & Fisheries, and Rules and Executive Nominations committees. The recipient of many honors and awards, Doyle's success as State Senator leaves behind a powerful legacy to everyone who knows him.

For many years Doyle and I have worked on numerous projects to enhance the safety of our constituents and overall improve our region. One such notable example is the PA Rt. 322 "Missing Link" project in Mifflin County, Pennsylvania. Responsible for numerous fatalities, this deadly stretch of two-lane highway was a problem that could only be solved by replacing it with a modern four-lane corridor. Doyle tirelessly worked with the Pennsylvania State Legislature and the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation to secure the necessary state funding while I acted in a similar capacity on the federal level. Today, I am happy to report that, as a result of our combined efforts, the "Missing Link" is under construction and nearing completion. I can honestly say that without the benefit of Doyle's support and diligent guidance this critical project would still be only a concept.

It has been truly a great honor to work with such a distinguished individual as Doyle, and I am sad to see him go. I congratulate him on a magnificent career and hope he enjoys the best retirement has to offer. In the words of Walter Lippmann, a noted journalist, "The final test of a leader is that he leaves behind him in other men the conviction and the will to carry on." I know for a fact that Doyle has accomplished this task. I am one of the "other men" who will work hard to continue Doyle's legacy.

Even though he is retiring, I know that we have not heard the last from Doyle Corman. As his history has proven, I am sure Doyle will continue to offer his knowledge and expertise when needed. Mr. Speaker, I am sure you will join me in celebration of Sate Senator J. Doyle Corman's extraordinary service to the State of Pennsylvania. He is truly a great man, a great leader, a great American, and I wish him well in private life.

THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE
COMMUNITY BAPTIST CHURCH
OF SAN MATEO

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 8, 1998

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, it is a great honor for me to invite my colleagues in the Congress to join me in recognizing the Community Baptist Church of San Mateo, which is celebrating its 50th Anniversary on October 11, 1998.

The Community Baptist Church was originally dedicated as the San Mateo Chinese

Baptist Community Center in 1948. The primary purpose of the church was to bring Christianity into the lives of Chinese Americans throughout the Peninsula. But what has evolved from this mission is a second purpose which is similarly special and valuable—to provide a community cultural center where the heritage, language, and customs of Chinese Americans are preserved for future generations.

Mr. Speaker, the Community Baptist Church of San Mateo was the product of a mission program established by Mother Margarita Garton and the First Baptist Church of Burlingame, California. Community Baptist Church spent many years establishing itself in and contributing to the community, growing and thriving to meet the needs of its rapidly expanding membership. The church's increasing significance was evidence in 1963 by the construction of a sanctuary on its current site on South Humboldt Street in San Mateo. Three years later, Sunday School classrooms were added to the building, and during the 1980's a multi-storied Conference Center and Nursery was erected.

The Community Baptist Church has endeavored to meet the needs of the expanding population of Cantonese-speaking Chinese Americans in San Mateo County. In 1990 the Community Baptist Church initiated full dual ministries in both English and Cantonese, with strong pastoral leadership serving both segments of a unified church. Since 1995, the church has provided the community with weekly classes in the Cantonese language, which have awakened interest in and informed students about their Chinese heritage.

As Community Baptist Church was the product of a mission program, it has continuously supported the American Baptist Mission Program, and the church has been recognized numerous times by the American Baptist Churches, USA for its contributions to this cause.

The church has also served for many years as a learning facility for the Minister-in-Training program for graduate seminary students. These students have gone on to serve as pastors of their own churches or as staff members of the American Baptist Churches of the West.

Most notable of its numerous achievements, the Community Baptist Church has developed into a close-knit and supportive family. Many of its young members have grown into strong church and community leaders who now serve throughout California and across our nation.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to recognize and thank the Reverend Norman Owyang and his congregation at the Community Baptist Church for their outstanding contributions to the people of San Mateo and the Peninsula. I ask my colleagues to join me in wishing Reverend Owyang and the Community Church of San Mateo another half century of prosperity and continuing service to our community.

PROTECTING ISRAEL

HON. TOM DELAY

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 8, 1998

Mr. DELAY. Mr. Speaker, I worked with Mr. SAXTON and Mr. SALMON to introduce a resolu-

tion calling on the President to clarify American policy with respect to a unilateral declaration of an independent Palestinian state. I did this because I feel the administration's policy regarding Israel and the Middle East process has been confusing and misleading not only for the American people, but for the international community at large, and especially for the parties to the peace process itself.

The United States has never endorsed the creation of a Palestinian state. After the signing of Oslo accords, the United States made it clear that all questions of sovereignty and statehood were a matter of negotiations between Israel and the Palestinians. However, First Lady Hillary Clinton's public statement this May that "it will be in the long-term interests of the Middle East for Palestine to be a state . . . and seen on the same footing as any other state" put U.S. policy on this issue in severe and grave doubt.

Despite official denials by the U.S. State Department and numerous other officials in the administration, the First Lady's remarks were interpreted by many around the world including Palestinian Authority President Yasser Arafat, as "a very important and clear signal" regarding the administration's position. He subsequently threatened to unilaterally declare an independent Palestinian state in May of 1999—after the expiration of the scheduled date for completing the final status talks between Israel and the Palestinians.

The United Nations then voted this past July 7th to elevate the Palestinian observer mission at the United Nations to the status of a full observer mission, a status just short of that accorded an independent state. Media reports in the Middle East indicate that the government of French Premier Lionel Jospin may be prepared to recognize an independent Palestinian state immediately after the end of the interim Oslo accords in May 1999. Just last week in speaking to the United Nations, Yasser Arafat called on world leaders to support an independent Palestinian state—though the State Department had to scramble mightily to prevent him from repeating his threat to declare such a state unilaterally.

Mr. Speaker, what has been missing from this debate over the last several months has been a public—and unequivocal—statement from President Clinton himself that the United States will never recognize the unilateral declaration of an independent Palestinian state. No amount of denials, statements, or clarifications by Secretary of State Madeline Albright and other functionaries down at the State Department can dispel the confusion and uncertainty about U.S. policy occasioned by the First Lady's remarks. Rightly or wrongly, the reception of many around the world and even in this country is that only President Clinton has the clout to override the influence of the First Lady within his Administration.

For the President to pretend otherwise is to hide his head, and America's in the sand. The need for the President to personally act to clarify the U.S. position was brought home when Yasser Arafat stated on July 15, 1998 that "[t]here is a transition period of five years and after five years we have the right to declare an independent Palestine state. We are asking for an accurate implementation, an honest implementation of what has been

signed in the White House under the supervision of President Clinton."

We must remember that Yasser Arafat demands the whole West Bank and has declared that there can be no permanent peace as long as the problem of Jerusalem remains "unresolved." The Palestinian Cabinet, on Thursday, September 24, stated that "at the end of the interim period, it (the Palestinian government) shall declare the establishment of a Palestinian state on all Palestinian land occupied since 1967, with Jerusalem as the eternal capital of the Palestinian state."

It is way past time for the President to declare that the United States will never recognize a unilateral declaration of an independent Palestinian state; and that Israel, and Israel alone, can determine its security needs. This was made clear back in June, a month after the First Lady's remarks, when Palestinian National Council Speaker Salim al-Za'nun announced that, "If following our declaration of state, Israel renews its occupation of East Jerusalem, the West Bank, and the Gaza strip, the Palestinian people will struggle and resist the occupier with all means possible, including armed struggle."

I urge my colleagues to support this resolution and to expedite its consideration.

RECOGNITION OF TAMMY LYONS, TEACHER OF THE YEAR FINALIST

HON. ROBERT A. WEYGAND

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 8, 1998

Mr. WEYGAND. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Tammy Lyons, a constituent from my district, who was recently selected as a finalist for the Department of Education's "Teacher of the Year."

Tammy, a resident of Charlestown, Rhode Island, has earned a great deal of respect and honor from her work as a fourth grade teacher at the Ashaway Elementary School. Her status as a Teacher of the Year finalist is a testament to her dedication to the education and development of her students as well as to the improvement of her school and community.

We have spoken a great deal lately of the importance of preparing our nation's students for the coming years and for the new challenges they will face. This goal will be reached through the dedication of our teachers, and Tammy stands out among their number. Not only does she shine as a teacher of the basic skills that students need, she has also brought new ideas to her community. Her day does not end with the afternoon bell; she helps coordinate an after-school program to help students deal with conflict. Such programs are clearly beneficial to our students, for they instruct the skills of understanding and tolerance, key character traits that are essential in a world that contains many ideas and beliefs.

For the last nine years, Tammy has been an asset to her school and her community by bridging the traditional role of teacher with the new expectations asked of modern educators. I thank Tammy for her dedication and commitment and ask colleagues to join me in congratulating her on this notable accomplishment.

IN HONOR OF THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF SAINT LEO THE GREAT PARISH

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 8, 1998

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to celebrate the 50th anniversary of Saint Leo the Great Parish, a parish that builds on tradition, innovation and education.

In October 1948, St. Leo opened its doors. Father Sylvester Lux was appointed as the first pastor. Constructed to serve the growing communities of the South Hills area of Cleveland, Brooklyn Heights, and the northeast area of Parma, St. Leo drew its original families from Our Lady of Good Counsel and St. Francis DeSales parishes in Cleveland and Parma respectively.

In the spring of 1949, realizing that members of the parish didn't enjoy attending Mass at a public school, a temporary building was erected in three days. In January 1950, construction began on both a new school and a new church. The school opened in September 1950, and inaugural Mass was celebrated in the church on December 24, 1950.

Throughout the last fifty years, pastors have benevolently dedicated themselves to spreading the word of God and developing a parish that contributes to the well-being of its community. Both pastors and parishioners have devoted much of their time to sheltering the homeless, feeding the hungry, healing the sick, fostering the elderly and educating the youth. These same principles are still emulated today under the direction of Fr. Bob Bielek.

As the 50th anniversary approaches, St. Leo and parishioners are seizing the opportunity to make the world a finer place. Among the events marking the anniversary year is the Habitat for Humanity Adopt a House Project. The parish would become the first Catholic Parish within the city of Cleveland to complete such a project. The project is directly linked to St. Leo's 50th anniversary theme; to "Build a House Where Love Can Dwell."

My fellow colleagues, please join me in celebrating St. Leo's 50th anniversary, a celebration of service and enhancement that began in 1948 and continues today.

CRIME IDENTIFICATION TECHNOLOGY ACT OF 1998

SPEECH OF

HON. PETE SESSIONS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 7, 1998

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. Speaker, I want to commend my friends from Florida, Mr. McCOLLUM and Mr. FOLEY, for working together to bring this legislation to the floor today. Their hard work is sure to provide greater safety to millions of Americans. I want to thank Mr. McCOLLUM, especially, who, as Chairman of the House Subcommittee on Crime of the Committee on the Judiciary, has

given me his assurances that the provisions in the bill which allow for criminal background checks do not open volunteer organizations to greater liability. As the bill allows qualified entities—certain volunteer organizations—to obtain national criminal fingerprint background checks, it avails organizations that make use of the services generously donated by millions of Americans of a privilege heretofore unavailable to them. I am grateful for Chairman McCOLLUM's recognition that obtaining criminal fingerprint background checks is a costly process from which, at least at present, results may not be available on a timely basis. Charities must balance the cost, burden, and timeliness of the process against the risk that otherwise qualified individuals may be discouraged from volunteering, and that needed programs may have to be reduced or eliminated to pay for such background checks. The committee included section 222 in the bill to provide an option to voluntary nonprofit organizations, not to require them, either directly or indirectly, to undertake criminal fingerprint background checks for employees and volunteers. Chairman McCOLLUM has assured me, both personally and in his statement, that failure to seek or obtain a criminal fingerprint background check should not be construed as a basis for, or offered as evidence of, liability in civil litigation against a nonprofit voluntary organization where the lawsuit is based on the conduct or actions of an employee or volunteer.

Once again, I would like to congratulate the gentlemen from Florida for their herculean efforts to pass this important legislation, and I thank them for the privilege of making a statement on the bill. I urge my colleagues to vote in favor of the measure.

IN HONOR OF THE PEARL BUCK CENTER'S 45TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. PETER A. DeFAZIO

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 8, 1998

Mr. DeFAZIO. Mr. Speaker, it is my privilege and honor to congratulate Pearl Buck Center on 45 years of dedicated service to individuals with developmental disabilities.

When Pearl Buck opened in 1953, it was one of the only educational programs in Oregon providing educational services to children with mental retardation and other developmental disabilities. Pearl Buck Center has continued this tradition of leadership in the community, the state, and the nation, providing vocational training, employment, education, and case management services to people with developmental disabilities.

Annually, Pearl Buck Center provides services to about 400 individuals with developmental disabilities and their children. Since it was founded, Pearl Buck Center has helped thousands of adults and children meet the challenges of their disabilities and find opportunities to succeed in school and on the job; to succeed as parents and as self-sufficient individuals; and to contribute to the community and society.

I would like to acknowledge the hard work and spirit of service that characterizes this organization. I hope that all Americans will reflect on the dedication of the staff and volunteers of Pearl Buck Center and on the struggles and successes of the individuals they serve.

I extend my deepest appreciation and thanks to Pearl Buck Center for their efforts, past and present, to help individuals with disabilities more fully realize their abilities, potential, and independence. We are all richer for your 45 years of service.

SPECIAL RECOGNITION OF SENATOR BEN GAETH (DEFIANCE-OH) UPON HIS RETIREMENT FROM PUBLIC SERVICE

HON. MICHAEL G. OXLEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 8, 1998

Mr. OXLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor a true public servant and long time friend, Senator Ben Gaeth of Defiance, Ohio. Senator Gaeth served with distinction from 1975 to the present in the Ohio Senate, and during that time I had the privilege of working with him on many issues of the day. Ben has also represented my home county of Hancock for 23 years during his tenure in the Senate and has always been a responsive and responsible legislator who has represented the best interest of his constituents during his illustrious career.

Senator Gaeth was first elected to the Senate in 1975 serving the people of the 1st Ohio Senate District. Before this he was Safety Director for the City of Defiance from 1962 until 1965. After this, he went on to serve a long career as the Mayor of Defiance until 1974. He has served as President in the Mayor's Association of Ohio as well as the Ohio Municipal League.

He has fought to preserve our nation's heritage and our children's freedom. He was wounded while in the Navy in the Pacific and Atlantic War Theaters. Mr. Speaker, Senator Gaeth is a true American Hero.

His many civic duties and charities include the Defiance Area Chamber of Commerce, Rotary Club, Masonic Lodge, Order of the Purple Heart, Veterans of Foreign War, Amvets, American Legion, Loyal Order of Moose, Eagles, and BPO Elks. As you can readily see, it is a wonder that he has had any time to raise a wonderful family.

He has three children, seven grandchildren and one great-grandchild.

In closing, Mr. Speaker, we extend our best wishes to Ben and his lovely wife, Thelma, on this well earned retirement. Ben and Thelma have truly been inspirations to all of us in public service and have exemplified all that is best about politics and government.

IN HONOR OF THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE GERMAN SCHOOL COMMITTEE

HON. LOIS CAPPS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 8, 1998

Mrs. CAPPS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to bring to the attention of my colleagues the 50th Anniversary of the German School Committee in San Luis Obispo, California on October 24, 1998.

The year 1998 marks the 50th Anniversary of the German School Committee exchange student program between San Luis Obispo High School in San Luis Obispo, California and Eberhard Ludwigs Gymnasium in Stuttgart, Germany, as the second oldest international student exchange of its kind.

The German School Committee began in 1948 at San Luis Obispo High School as a postwar goodwill project affiliated with the American Friends Service Committee, which sent goods to Eberhard Ludwigs Gymnasium students.

Ethel Cooley, former Dean of Women at San Luis Obispo High School, directed the program from 1948–1991, and Chris Hovis and Deborah Nelson have directed the program from 1992 to the present. A true student exchange program and a strong bond between the two high schools has developed during the past 50 years, enriching the students' and families' lives by building cultural bridges in their respective communities.

Mr. Speaker, I congratulate the German School Committee student exchange program on their 50th Anniversary, and for fostering friendships between students from culturally diverse backgrounds.

CLOSING THE HUGE HOLE IN MEDICARE'S BENEFITS PACKAGE: STARK INTRODUCES MEDICARE PRESCRIPTION DRUG BENEFIT

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 8, 1998

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce the Medicare Prescription Drug Coverage Act of 1998 to remedy a huge hole in the program's benefits package—outpatient prescription drug coverage. Twice in the past 10 years, Congress has almost provided this benefit, and twice we have failed. We established a drug benefit in the Medicare Catastrophic legislation of 1988, but it was repealed the next year before the benefit could start. A drug benefit was a key component of H.R. 3600, the Health Security Act of 1994, reported by the Ways and Means Committee, but failed to pass that year.

It is time to debate this issue again and try some new approaches.

While Congress has done nothing, drug costs have been soaring out of the reach of millions of seniors enrolled in traditional Medicare.

In 1995, 46% of seniors enrolled in fee-for-service Medicare were without drug coverage. Almost one-quarter of beneficiaries enrolled in Medicare HMOs (about 4% of all beneficiaries) do not have a drug benefit.

And in the face of projections that prescription drug prices are about to spike again, following a brief slowdown during the 1993–94 health care reform debate, the number of seniors with no drug benefits could accelerate.

By 2007, the Health Care Financing Administration projects drug costs will account for over 8% of total health care costs, up from 6% in 1996. Viewed another way, that could mean double-digit price increases. For many beneficiaries with modest incomes, no retiree health coverage, and too many assets to qualify for Medicaid, these economic trends mean they will be forced to rely on traditional Medicare—with no drug coverage.

In effect, we are rapidly creating a large underinsured class of Medicare beneficiaries.

So as we approach the millennium, I will pose the question again: Why doesn't Medicare have a drug benefit? Why do nearly all Americans who have private insurance, which includes every member of Congress, enjoy drug coverage, while millions of seniors do not?

Most Americans have heard stories about seniors who must make repeated, difficult choices to buy either prescription drugs or other necessities—like food. The health toll this produces is not easy to quantify. Researchers report that seniors without drug coverage frequently decide to go without medications for conditions such as headaches and muscle aches. What is less well known is that many of these same seniors also decide to skimp on drugs to treat potentially serious diagnosed conditions, including leg swelling and diabetes.

This year, I have heard from many, many distraught seniors who have written to tell me they are going broke trying to pay for drugs their doctor told them they must take. I believe that some will wind up in worse health when they decide to forgo or cut back on the very drugs designed to keep them clinically stable.

The absence of a prescription drug benefit in Medicare that forces elderly people to skip and skimp on drugs is inexcusable. It is time for Congress to debate and enact legislation that will provide all seniors who want it access to affordable Medicare-sponsored drug coverage.

There really aren't any good alternatives. Trends in employer-sponsored retiree health coverage—which has traditionally featured a drug benefit—show it is eroding. A somber General Accounting Office report released last summer warns that “while an estimated 60 to 70% of large employers offered retiree health coverage during the 1980's, fewer than 40% do so today, and that number is continuing to decline despite the recent period of strong economic growth.” That's a polite way of pointing out that the number of U.S. companies offering their retirees health coverage in the last decade has been dropping like a stone.

For those seniors who don't—and won't—have retiree health coverage, purchasing a supplemental policy with good drug coverage may soon be unaffordable. Supplemental

Medigap policies now costs on average more than \$1,200 per year, according to the American Association of Retired Persons. But Medigap policies with drug coverage can cost far more. The range in costs for Medigap policies with drug coverage is also large: In Los Angeles, Bankers' Life Insurance and Casualty sells a drug-Medigap policy for \$6,381 at age 65. At age 75, the same policy costs \$9,174! The difficulty that seniors have in affording comprehensive supplemental insurance is illustrated by the fact that in 1994-95, a mere 15% of seniors purchasing a Medigap policy had drug coverage.

The hard fact is that a Medigap policy with drug coverage is not now—and will never be—within the financial reach of millions of Medicare beneficiaries, particularly the very old, who are spending down their assets.

That brings us to Medicare managed care. Remember, one quarter of those who are enrolled today don't have any drug coverage. Those who do are facing ever-higher deductibles and copayments, and ever-lower annual reimbursement caps. In Massachusetts, where state law has long required all HMOs to offer drug coverage, Medicare managed care plans are now asserting that last year's Balanced Budget Act says they don't have to comply!

Only recently have seniors begun to understand that the comprehensive drug benefit they were promised in glossy HMO marketing materials is the equivalent of a "low introductory rate" pitch made by credit card companies. It's great while it lasts. But after that, you could be in trouble.

The Medicare Prescription Drug Coverage Act is carefully designed to help those who most need an outpatient drug benefit—who don't get it from a former employer, from Medicaid or any other federal health program, and who pay an extra premium under Part B for Medicare drug coverage.

I am introducing this bill, roughly modeled on the 1994 legislation, so that consumers, pharmaceutical providers and others can study the issue over the winter, comment and suggest changes for a revised bill to be introduced at the beginning of the 106th Congress. I am leaving the numbers for the deductible, the caps, and the premiums blank, so that groups can comment on what they think the appropriate combination of figures should be.

In a separate statement, I am reprinting some of the literature that is available on the cost of different prescription drug benefit plans at different deductible levels. Clearly, there is a tradeoff between the size of the benefit and its affordability: Striking the right balance is the key to the passage of successful legislation.

There is a critical distinction between previous proposals for Medicare drug coverage and the legislation I am introducing today: If you already have an adequate prescription drug benefit, you will not have to "pay again" in higher Part B premiums. If you have coverage, there will be no change and no new cost to you. If you do not have a prescription drug benefit, you will face a higher Part B premium, but if you are low income, you will get assistance in paying for it. While it is tempting to say that the decision to enroll in the prescription drug benefit could be voluntary, the adverse risk selection (i.e., only sick people

needing lots of costly prescriptions would be likely to sign up) would make the cost of premiums to those enrollees prohibitive.

Adding an outpatient drug benefit to Medicare is not cheap. But IF prices are set at the "wholesale" level that physicians, medical suppliers and other purchasers pay, and IF all budgetary savings are not immediately earmarked for tax cuts, then Medicare drug coverage is affordable.

In the next Congress, we will have another opportunity to reshape Medicare to make it a better program. As we work to stabilize the program's financing, we must also improve it for those it was created to serve—our nation's seniors.

Without drug coverage, more and more seniors will fall through the widening cracks of a health care system that is getting leaner and meaner.

Without drug coverage, we'll see more seniors who can't afford to take their medications treated in the emergency room, where health care costs are highest.

Adding a prescription drug benefit to Medicare along with a requirement that costs be held to reasonable levels and a reasonable rate of growth is a clear way out of this dilemma. It is legislation that is 33 years overdue. I hope my colleagues will join me in vigorously advocating for passage of the Medicare Prescription Drug Coverage Act in the 106th Congress.

THE NATIONAL ALLIANCE: HATRED AND BIGOTRY IN ITS MOST FRIGHTENING FORM

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 8, 1998

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask my colleagues to join me in studying the recently released report of the Anti-Defamation League (ADL) entitled *Explosion of Hate: The Growing Danger of the National Alliance*. This comprehensive and well-written document addresses the activities and proclivities of one of the most dangerous hate groups in America, the neo-Nazi National Alliance.

The stated goal of the National Alliance is to secure "a racially clean area of the earth . . . no non-whites in our living space . . . a thorough rooting out of Semitic and other non-Aryan values and customs everywhere." To achieve this warped end, this organization of intolerance pledges "to do whatever is necessary to achieve this White living space and to keep it White. We will not be deterred by the difficulty or temporary unpleasantness involved." Indeed, the ADL report details the depths of "temporary unpleasantness" to which the National Alliance has sunk in its pursuit of its depraved agenda, tracing numerous cold-blooded murders and other terrorist activities to National Alliance members. Declared National Alliance leader William L. Pierce: "We should not flinch from this. We should not focus on the fact that it will be horrible and bloody, but on the fact that it is necessary, and because it is necessary it is good." The dramatic growth of this fright-

ening organization over the past several years should alarm us all.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to enter into the RECORD selected portions of "Explosion of Hate: The Growing Danger of the National Alliance." I hope that my colleagues will read the entire report on the ADL's web site at www.adl.org.

EXPLOSION OF HATE: THE GROWING DANGER OF THE NATIONAL ALLIANCE

INTRODUCTION: THRIVING ON HATE

The Most Dangerous Organized Hate Group

A new ADL investigation reveals that the neo-Nazi National Alliance (NA) is the single most dangerous organized hate group in the United States today. The NA sprang to national attention several years ago, when it was discovered that a fictitious incident in *The Turner Diaries*, a violent and racist novel written by the NA's leader, might have been used as a model for the Oklahoma City bombing. Convicted bomber Timothy McVeigh was a devoted reader of *The Diaries*, which features a bombing scenario that is eerily reminiscent of the April 19, 1995 blast. The book was also the blueprint for *The Order*, a revolutionary terrorist group that robbed and murdered its way to fame in the early 1980s. The ringleader of *The Order* was an organizer for the NA.

Now, the National Alliance has leaped to prominence again. In the last several years, dozens of violent crimes, including murders, bombings and robberies, have been traced to NA members or appear to have been inspired by the groups' propaganda. At the same time, the National Alliance's membership base has experienced dramatic growth, with its numbers more than doubling since 1992. The group, headquartered near Hillsboro, West Virginia, is led by former University of Oregon physics professor and veteran anti-Semite William L. Pierce.

Active Cells From Coast to Coast

With 16 active cells from coast to coast, an estimated membership of 1,000 and several thousand additional Americans listening to its radio broadcasts and browsing its Internet site, the National Alliance is the largest and most active neo-Nazi organization in the nation. The group has also developed significant political connections abroad. In the past three years there has been evidence of NA activity in no fewer than 26 states across the country. The organization has been most active in Ohio, Florida, Michigan, New York, Maryland, North Carolina, Virginia, and New Mexico.

The National Alliance's current strength and influence can be attributed to several factors; its skillful embrace of technology, its willingness to cooperate with other extremists, its energetic recruitment and promotional activities, and its vicious, but deceptively intellectualized propaganda.

A HATE-FILLED NETHERWORLD

Learning From The Turner Diaries

Around the country, local National Alliance leaders are responsible for ensuring that their charges read Pierce's novel, *The Turner Diaries*, from cover to cover. Some of these unit coordinators have suggested that they regard the novel—which depicts an Aryan world takeover—as a model for their own activities. For instance, *The Turner Diaries* describes the protagonists' defiance of the fictitious "Cohen Act," a law against private ownership of weapons. Convinced that the government will one day confiscate the weapons of all citizens as it does in *The Diaries*, some NA leaders have instructed

members to keep guns and ammunition hidden on their property. Some coordinators have further advised followers to acquire M-16s and other weapons used by the U.S. Army, so that in the event the government does disarm its citizens, NA members will be able to raid military bases and steal ammunition for their hidden guns.

The Ideology of Hate

Beyond these specific tactical instructions, National Alliance leaders school their adherents in an ideology of hate. The NA is determined to secure "a racially clean area of the earth . . . no non-whites in our living space . . . a thorough rooting out of Semitic and other non-Aryan values and customs everywhere. . . . We must have new societies throughout the white world which are based on Aryan values and are compatible with the Aryan nature." The National Alliance claims it "will do whatever is necessary to achieve this White living space and to keep it White. We will not be deterred by the difficulty or temporary unpleasantness involved, because we realize that it is absolutely necessary for our racial survival."

Fundamental to the organization's doctrine is the belief that "our world is hierarchical" and that the Aryan race is endowed by nature with superior qualities. The National Alliance laments that "nature" is currently unable to take its course, because "the sickness of multiculturalism is destroying America, Britain and every other Aryan nation in which it is being promoted."

Rejecting Democracy

The group's racist vision extends to its views on government. The National Alliance decries "the growth of mass democracy," including "the enfranchisement of women and of non-whites," and favors a government that will "reverse the racially devolutionary course of the last few millennia and keep it reversed."

NA activists are also eager to erase the special progress made by women in the last century, and believe that "feminism is a threat to our race." "A woman's battlefield is the maternity ward," they say, and her "greatest diploma is to give birth to the 'superman' or 'superwoman'."

NA members believe that people are the masters of their destiny, and can control the trajectory of their lives, within the laws of nature. The doctrines of various religious groups are therefore a target. The National Alliance specifically ralls against Christianity, because most of its members have Christian family backgrounds. "We are obliged to oppose the Christian churches and to speak out against their doctrines," read the group's tenets. "It is not an Aryan religion . . . like the other Semitic religions [it] is irredeemably primitive."

Jews as THE Threat

While Pierce and other NA figures dehumanize both Blacks and Jews, depicting them as threats to "Aryan culture" and "racial purity," Jews are considered a more immediate menace to white survival. In his infamous essay, "Who Rules America?" Pierce's hatred of Jews turns to paranoia and conspiracy mongering, as he describes the United States as being in the thrall of a malevolent Jewish-owned media.

"The Jewish control of the mass media," Pierce writes, "is the single most important fact of life, not just in America, but in the world today. There is nothing—plague, famine, economic collapse, even nuclear war—more dangerous to the future of our people."

The National Alliance attempts to intellectualize its racist agenda in the page of its

glossy magazine, the *National Vanguard*. The magazine, which is published irregularly, glorifies Aryan civilization and racial purity in articles such as "Aryans: Culture Bearers to China" and "Miscegenation: The Morality of Death." The *National Vanguard's* highbrow tone contrasts sharply with the cruder, poorly edited propaganda materials of some other extremist groups, and perhaps heightens the NA's appeal among better-educated bigots.

THE DIARIES: AN INSPIRATION

While he wrote "The Turner Diaries" more than two decades ago, Pierce continues to champion its ugly vision of a world for whites only. A National Alliance radio broadcast aired in early 1997 provides one of many examples:

In 1975, when I began writing "The Turner Diaries" . . . I wanted to take all of the feminist agitators and propagandists and all of the race-mixing fanatics and all of the media bosses and all of the bureaucrats and politicians who were collaborating with them, and I wanted to put them up against a wall, in batches of a thousand or so at a time, and machine-gun them. And I still want to do that. I am convinced that one day we will have to do that before we can get our civilization back on track, and I look forward to the day.

Following its broadcast on shortwave and conventional radio stations, a recording of Pierce's explicitly violent statement was featured on the NA's Web site.

A Racist Crime Spree

Other murderers and terrorists appear to have shared the racist fantasies Pierce voiced in his radio address. "The Turner Diaries" is thought to be the inspiration behind a crime spree in the early 1980s perpetrated by a gang of extremists called The Order. The Order's crimes included murders, robberies, counterfeiting and the bombing of a synagogue.

After a Seattle bank robbery in 1983, the terrorist gang's leader, Robert Mathews, told an acquaintance that he had orchestrated the heist as the opening scene in what he hoped would be a reenactment of Pierce's American Nazi revolution. Prior to The Order's formation, Mathews was a Pacific Northwest representative of the National Alliance, and other founders of this terrorist gang also traced their roots to the NA. Even the group's name, "The Order" was chosen as a reverent nod to its inspiration—an elite, clandestine paramilitary unit featured in "The Turner Diaries."

The Aryan Republican Army: Reading the Turner Diaries

More recently, members of a white supremacist gang calling itself the "Aryan Republican Army" took its cues from The Order. Authorities say the "Army," led by Peter Langan, committed 22 bank robberies and bombings across the Midwest between 1992 and 1996 using tactics reminiscent of The Order. Four members of the group have pleaded guilty to a variety of robbery charges, while Langan was convicted in two Federal trials. In a racist video discovered by the FBI, Langan praised Robert Mathews and instructed his viewers to "learn from Bob." Federal prosecutors have also demonstrated that *The Turner Diaries* was required reading in the Aryan Republican Army.

The New Order: Planning Violence

The activities of The Order have also been cited as a role model for an alleged conspiracy by a group of white supremacists in

East St. Louis, Illinois. In March 1998, Federal authorities arrested Dennis McGiffen, an Aryan Nations leader and former Klansman, Wallace Weicherding, also a former Klansman, and Robert Bock. The three were charged with conspiracy to possess and make machine guns. McGiffen and Bock pleaded guilty to the charges one month later. Wallace Weicherding was convicted on September 1, 1998.

At the time of their indictment, an FBI agent testified that McGiffen had been forming a group called "The New Order," patterned after Robert Mathews' terrorist gang. The group allegedly planned to bomb the Anti-Defamation League's New York headquarters, the Southern Poverty Law Center in Montgomery, Alabama, and the Simon Wiesenthal Center in Los Angeles. They had also talked of bombing state capitols and post offices, and poisoning public water supplies with cyanide. Like other admirers of The Order, McGiffen's beliefs were reportedly heavily influenced by "The Turner Diaries."

RACIST LINKS

The Fort Bragg Murders

Also on the East Coast, the NA has attempted to attract members among U.S. Army personnel at Fort Bragg, in Fayetteville, North Carolina. A member of the elite 82nd Airborne Division, Robert Hunt, reportedly worked as a recruiter for the National Alliance while stationed at Fort Bragg. In April 1995, according to the NA, Hunt rented a billboard outside Fort Bragg and used it to post an advertisement and local phone number for the group.

In December 1995, a Black couple was gunned down near the Army base in what prosecutors called a racially motivated killing. James Burmeister and Malcolm Wright, members of the 82nd Airborne Division, were ultimately convicted of the murders and sentenced to life in prison. (A third soldier, Randy Meadows, pleaded guilty to conspiracy and accessory charges.) Burmeister and Wright were active neo-Nazi Skinheads, and reportedly read National Alliance propaganda.

Racist Shooting in Mississippi

Another racial incident that can be linked to National Alliance propaganda occurred in April 1996, when Larry Wayne Shoemaker killed one African American and injured seven others in Jackson, Mississippi. Police say Shoemaker piled a small arsenal of weapons into an abandoned restaurant in a predominantly Black neighborhood, and from his hideout began shooting wildly into the street in a murderous rampage. As an ambulance tried to rescue a dying victim, Shoemaker continued firing his rifle, preventing emergency workers from remaining on the scene. Shoemaker ultimately took his own life.

In a police search of Shoemaker's home, authorities found a Nazi flag draped over his bed, a copy of Adolf Hitler's *Mein Kampf* and literature from the National Alliance. According to his ex-wife, Shoemaker first encountered NA propaganda in the mid-1980s, when he borrowed "The Turner Diaries" from a friend. She said her husband wasn't the same after he read Pierce's novel. "It was like an eye-opener for him," his wife said. "There was a distinct difference in him." Shoemaker also began subscribing to Pierce's monthly publications.

Separation or Annihilation

The October 1995 issue of "Free Speech," a monthly newsletter sent to financial supporters of the NA's "American Dissident

Voices" radio program, seems to have had a particular impact on Shoemaker. The issue featured an article called "Separation or Annihilation," which exhorted readers to choose between "racial separation" and "annihilation" of whites. It stated that "attaining racial separation and avoiding racial annihilation is worth any cost. We should be willing to give up every material thing we own to achieve it." Along the margins of the essay, Shoemaker scrawled: "I say: Separation or annihilation! Who is crazy? Me or you? We will see." Shoemaker repeated the NA's slogan in a final, rambling letter obtained and published by the Jackson, Mississippi, Clarion-Ledger. Shoemaker wrote: "Black is the problem. It's in their genes. . . . They will never forgive whites for all the supposedly terrible treatment we did to them. The bottom line is: Separation or annihilation."

**A VENOMOUS VOICE
Broadcasting Hate**

Despite these crimes, Pierce continues to glorify violence, offering it as the ultimate solution to what he calls—in words reminiscent of Adolf Hitler—"the Jewish problem." Much like his writings, Pierce's weekly radio show is rife with incendiary speech. Moreover, while the program's topic varies from week to week depending on current events, Pierce's material never truly changes. Each broadcast is a springboard for the NA's enduring message of anti-Jewish, anti-Black and anti-government hatred.

The broadcasts can be picked up in most of the country on shortwave radio, are aired on local radio stations in parts of Arkansas, Texas, Alabama, New England, Florida and California and can be downloaded in audio form from the NA's World Wide Web site. Transcripts of the speeches are sent via E-mail to subscribers and are sent to financial supporters in the form of a monthly newspaper.

A Continuing Theme: Eliminating Jews and non-whites

In a November 1997 broadcast discussing the revelation that a Black man in upstate New York had infected dozens of local white girls with the AIDS virus, Pierce said:

Ultimately, we must separate ourselves from the Blacks and other non-whites and keep ourselves separate, no matter what it takes to accomplish this. We must do this not because we hate Blacks, but because we cannot survive if we remain mixed with them. And we cannot survive if we permit the Jews and the traitors among us to remain among us and to repeat their treachery. Eventually we must hunt them down and get rid of them.

Continuing his tirade, Pierce said that while individual Blacks and Jews may seem

worthy of redemption, the only tenable solution for white people is to eliminate all non-whites.

Calling for Racial Cleansing

In January 1998, in a speech titled, "What Is a Patriot to Do?" Pierce spoke of starting an armed revolution against the Jewish people. He agreed that such an act of resistance would demand sacrifice, but deemed its rewards far greater:

Yes, the great cleansing which must come may destroy millions of our own people, the innocent along with the guilty, the good along with the bad. * * * But eventually it must come, because otherwise our people will die, and everything that has gone before as well as everything that might come in the future will be lost forever. The great cleansing must come, and we must do whatever it takes to ensure that it does, so that our people will live.

The bottom line to listeners was a shrill cry for violence. "We should not flinch from this," Pierce said. "We should not focus on the fact that it will be horrible and bloody, but on the fact that it is necessary, and because it is necessary it is good."

LOOKING AHEAD

The National Alliance's dramatic growth is significant because it comes at a time when other neo-Nazi organizations, as well as groups like the Ku Klux Klan, are becoming weaker and more fragmented. Moreover, the NA does not appear to be siphoning members from these declining groups, but actually recruiting a fresh cast of educated, middle-class bigots. These new followers appear to be attracted to the National Alliance's dedicated membership, its commanding presence on the Internet, its emphasis on maintaining a "sophisticated" image, and its powerful leadership. As the National Alliance continues to gather momentum and strength, its threat of violence grows. Crimes being plotted or committed by NA members of "Turner Diaries" devotees have been mounting. By publishing this report, ADL seeks to increase public awareness of the dangers posed by these individuals, as well as to encourage stepped-up vigilance by law enforcement officials at all levels.

CONSIDERATION OF H. RES. 557

HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 8, 1998

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to be a cosponsor of this impor-

tant resolution that addresses many of the unresolved issues of the Holocaust era. I appreciate the efforts of my colleagues, Mr. GILMAN and the bill's sponsor, Mr. LANTOS, and their staff for preparing this important measure.

In the aftermath of the Holocaust, survivors struggled to rebuild their lives. Holocaust victims in Western countries generally received some monetary compensation from Germany, albeit very limited compensation. Those victims whose homelands fell behind the Iron Curtain after World War II did not receive even this slight measure of justice. Other issues related to the Holocaust era, including the disposition of assets such as real or financial property, art work, and insurance policy proceeds went unresolved for all of these individuals, as well as for religious communities.

Mr. Speaker, a belated measure of justice for Holocaust victims is within reach. Much has been achieved, including unprecedented settlements between Holocaust survivors, Swiss Banks, and European insurance companies. Building on this momentum, the State Department and the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum will convene the Washington Conference on Holocaust-era Assets next month to address issues of Nazi-confiscated assets, including art, insurance, communal property, libraries and archives, as well as Holocaust education, research and remembrance. Conference participants will include government officials from over 40 countries, historians, experts, and representatives of major NGOs including the survivor community.

This resolution could not be considered at a more opportune moment. The resolution calls on countries to return expropriated properties to Holocaust victims or their heirs without arbitrary discrimination. It calls for the opening of archives relating to the Nazi era and for the continued prosecution of Nazi-era war criminals. It calls on Germany to provide just reparations to all Holocaust victims without delay and without the use of unreasonable eligibility criteria. Of equal importance, this resolution calls on all countries to encourage education on the history of the Holocaust and the consequences of the failure to respect human rights.

Mr. Speaker, we should pass this resolution as a demonstration of Congress' support for the U.S. Government's efforts to achieve justice for Holocaust victims and their families. I strongly urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this measure.