

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

TRIBUTE TO NELLIE LONGSWORTH

HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 4, 1998

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Nellie Longworth of Bethesda, Maryland, one of the nation's leading advocates for historic preservation. Nellie will retire this week after serving as president of Preservation Action, for twenty-two years. During that time, Nellie has been tireless in her efforts to save America's architectural and cultural treasures, its historic sites and districts, and its neighborhoods and communities.

For more than two decades, with enthusiasms, perseverance, and wisdom, Nellie has helped thousands of Americans become aware and involved in public policy debates about our nation's cultural resources on the local, state, and federal levels. For Members of Congress and their staffs, Nellie has been the principal contact for historic preservation issues and a resource for us all.

Largely because of Nellie's leadership and hard work, thousands of communities across the country use historic preservation to strengthen and preserve their character. Cities, towns, and rural communities use historic properties to build pride and to foster economic development. Last year alone, 902 owners of historic commercial properties took advantage of the federal historic rehabilitation tax credit, spending \$1.73 billion and creating 42,000 jobs.

Mr. Speaker, as Nellie Longworth leaves Preservation Action, please join me in celebrating her leadership in preserving America's built environment and its cultural and natural resources for generations to come and in thanking her for her commitment to the richness and diversity of our American heritage!

CONGRATULATIONS ON 50 YEARS OF HEALTH CARE SERVICE

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 4, 1998

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, 50 years ago, Dr. Sidney Garfield with six other physicians forged a pioneering, self-employed medical partnership to provide prepaid health care services and preventive health care services to the residents of northern California. The group ministered to its members' health care needs, both on and off the job.

Since those doctors began their work, the physicians, nurses and employees affiliated with The Permanente Medical Group have improved community health by providing medical care, conducting clinical and medical research,

creating and supporting community health programs, bestowing grants and donations, and providing scholarships, education and training for medical students and health professionals. I can attest personally to the group's lasting community involvement. For example, in my district, the staff of The Permanente Medical Group volunteers clinical time on Saturday mornings to remove gang-related tattoos from at risk youth who want to make positive changes in their lives.

The Permanente Medical Group is now the nation's largest medical group, comprised of more than 3,700 physicians, as well as nurses, employees and other caregivers. In Northern California alone, they provide health care services to more than 2.5 million people. The men and women affiliated with the medical group have consistently demonstrated their excellence, creativity and care as they have provided quality health care to all the people of our communities.

Through its 50 year affiliation with the Kaiser Permanente Medical Care Program, The Permanente Medical Group has demonstrated that affordable and high quality medical care can be provided through a relationship, both integrated and autonomous, between a non-profit health care plan and an independent, self-governing medical group. This is a model relationship in which medical decision-making and standard-setting are safeguarded and conducted by medical professionals. Mr. Speaker, I ask you to join me in celebrating the half century of remarkable care that Californians have received and wishing The Permanente Medical Group another fifty years of excellence in the community.

TRIBUTE TO JEDDAH TEMPLE NO. 160

HON. JAMES E. CLYBURN

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 4, 1998

Mr. CLYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Jeddah Temple No. 160 of Orangeburg County, South Carolina. Friday evening, March 6th, I will join its members in celebration of its fiftieth anniversary.

Jeddah Temple is affiliated with the Prince Hall Free and Accepted Masons, which is the oldest existing African-American group in the United States. Jeddah Temple has produced men of distinction throughout the nation, in the fields of education, law, engineering and finance. Since its inception in 1947, the Temple has grown in annual membership from 29 to 159 Nobles in 1982. The group has 95 members in this, its fiftieth year.

The Orangeburg Chapter of Jeddah Temple has offered tireless assistance to the Orangeburg community over the fifty years since its establishment. Its mission statement articu-

lates an emphasis on involvement in the community. Through its activities, the Temple has endeavored to promote and enhance human relations in the Orangeburg area. Members are particularly attentive to the needs of the young and elderly. The Temple promotes education through scholarships and tutorial programs, and it also assists the elderly and needy through the donation of time, food, clothing and other means.

Please join me in recognizing Jeddah Temple No. 160 of Orangeburg County as it celebrates the fiftieth anniversary of its creation.

TRIBUTE TO MARC ZALKIN OF CHICAGO, IL

HON. DANNY K. DAVIS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 4, 1998

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Marc Zalkin an individual who has been a serious advocate for the disabled and the poor. Marc departed this life Monday, February 23, 1998 at the age of 49. He leaves behind a committed life of service to humanity and mankind. His legacy of advocating peace in the midst of the Vietnam War, and compassion for those who were disenfranchised will forever be remembered.

Martin Luther King once said that if a man has not discovered something that he will die for, he is not fit to live in this society. I assure you that Marc had many things for which he was willing to lay his life down for. Although he was diagnosed with multiple sclerosis in 1981 his drive, commitment, passion and zeal to champion social causes to uplift humanity never waned. He was a founder and the first executive director of the 46th Ward Community Service Center, which opened in the mid-1970s to provide educational, legal, health and housing services to Uptown neighborhood residents. Whether focusing his attention Uptown or downtown Marc was a committed advocate for people with disabilities. He founded No Limits Inc., which he later called Abilities Inc., a company that created products for people with disabilities, including a Braille cookbook.

Marc was truly an idealist, whose tireless work and commitment helped elect Chicago's first African American Mayor the late Harold Washington. The 46th Ward Community Center he conceived evolved into the Uptown People's Law Office and Community Learning Center. Marc was able to help a number of families who suffered from Black lung disease receive benefits and pursue legal claims. This world is a better place because of the service Marc rendered. To your family we say thank you for allowing Marc to touch our lives in a very special way.

● 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.

NEW BALANCED BUDGET FIGURES

HON. RON PACKARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 4, 1998

Mr. PACKARD. Mr. Speaker, yesterday the Congressional Budget Office announced that for the first time in almost four decades, the federal budget is finally balanced. I applaud my Republican colleagues in Congress as well as the Appropriations Committee on which I serve for the efforts they put forth to achieve this success.

The American people gave Republicans a congressional majority because we promised to put an end to wasteful and irresponsible government spending. The Appropriations Committee is the only committee with a direct impact on spending and the federal budget. Every dollar that Congress decides to spend or save must come through Appropriations; if we do not do our job, a balanced budget can never become a reality. Mr. Speaker, anyone can talk about balancing the budget but the fact is, only the Appropriations Committee can make it happen.

While I chaired the Legislative Branch Appropriations Subcommittee, I personally engineered a \$262 million two-year reduction in how much Congress spends on its own operations. We succeeded in reducing waste and improving efficiency, ultimately cutting 10 percent from Congress' own budget. If the entire federal budget were cut proportionately, the budget would have shown a \$100 billion surplus two years ago. The message we sent during those first years in the majority resonated throughout the federal government.

Under the leadership of Congressman BOB LIVINGSTON (R-LA), the Appropriations Committee has fundamentally changed the way Washington spends. Since taking control of Congress, Republicans have eliminated a total of 307 outdated and unneeded programs. Mr. Speaker, we have streamlined government and made it more accountable to the American taxpayer. Under Chairman LIVINGSTON's leadership, we have held the line on government spending for the past four years in a row. That effort is now paying off.

PUBLIC SCHOOL MODERNIZATION
ACT OF 1998**HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 4, 1998

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation entitled the Public School Modernization Act of 1998, which consists of two education tax incentives that are contained in the President's budget recommendations for fiscal year 1999. I am very pleased that more than fifty Members have joined me as cosponsors of this needed legislation.

It is my hope to continue to work with the Administration to introduce the President's domestic initiatives that are within Ways and Means jurisdiction. I will also continue to urge consideration by the Congress of these important proposals.

My bill would expand opportunities for students in kindergarten through twelfth grade and beyond. This goal is crucial to the country's social and economic well being. It's a well known fact, that without the proper educational tools, young people lose hope for the future. We have only to look at the high levels of crime, drug use, juvenile delinquency, teen pregnancy, and unemployment to know the value of a good education. Without basic academic opportunities, the future is bleak. My bill identifies communities that shoulder a disproportionate share of these social problems and offers a solution—a future of hope.

The Taxpayer Relief Act of 1997 provided additional financial resources to assist families in meeting the cost of higher education. I believe that assistance is vitally important but not enough. We must do more to ensure that those students who wish to pursue higher education are prepared for the challenges of a college education. We also must work harder both to educate and train those students who choose or need to earn a full-time living after high school. In pursuit of this goal, this legislation would provide assistance to public educational institutions to make this a reality. Therefore, our bill expands the education zone tax incentives that were enacted last year. Those incentives are designed to enhance academic achievement below the college level through public-private education partnerships. I believe that we must have greater private-sector involvement in our educational system, and our bill expands existing tax provisions designed to encourage that involvement.

Our bill also includes tax incentives to assist local governments in improving and constructing public school facilities. This aspect of our bill does not require a public-private partnership and is not limited to schools in distressed areas or with a large population of poor students. This aspect of our bill provides \$19.4 billion over the next two years in interest-free capital for school infrastructure projects. Providing all students with clean and safe public school facilities is a necessary first step in assuring a high quality educational system.

Some have argued that the Federal Government should have no role in assisting the public school system at the K through 12 level. I strongly disagree. The Federal Government historically has provided financial resources to the public school system. It has done so in part by providing tax-exempt bond financing that enables State and local governments to fund capital needs through low-interest loans. The bill that we are introducing today, in many respects, is very similar to tax-exempt bond financing. This bill does not require any additional layers of bureaucracy at the Federal or State level. It provides special tax benefits to holders of certain State and local education bonds. The procedures used to determine whether bonds are eligible for those special payments are substantially the same as the procedures currently applicable in determining whether a State or local bond is eligible for tax-exempt bond financing.

I also want to be very clear that this bill supports our public school system. I believe that improving our public school system should be our highest priority. Approximately 90 percent of the students attending kindergarten through

grade 12 attend public school. If we can find the resources to provide additional tax incentives, those incentives should be focused on improving the public school system that serves such a large segment of our student population. I have and will continue to oppose legislation such as the so-called "Coverdell" legislation, that diverts scarce resources away from our public school system.

Although the bill that we are introducing today contains only tax provisions, I recognize that tax provisions alone cannot provide sufficient additional resources needed to assist students in obtaining a quality education. Therefore, I also support the other education improvements included in the President's budget.

Currently, this Nation is enjoying one of the longest periods of economic expansion in its history, with low unemployment and continued creation of new jobs. Much of the credit for that rests with the deficit reduction efforts of the Clinton Administration and the technological advantages that our industries enjoy over their competitors in other countries.

We will not remain competitive in the world economy unless we invest in our human capital to maintain that technological advantage. Any available resources should be invested in human capital. A survey last year of economists by the Wall Street Journal found that 43 percent of the economists surveyed stated that increased spending on education and research and development would be the one policy with the most positive impact on the economy.

Amazingly, while the concept of investing in human capital goes unchallenged in debate, elected leaders are still spending more of our nation's limited budget resources on back-end, punitive programs like law enforcement and prisons, rather than front-end investments like education and training that can really pay off in increased workforce productivity.

Unfortunately, these skewed priorities are present at the local level, too. New York City spends \$84,000 per year to keep a young man in Riker's Island Prison, yet only \$7,000 each year to educate a child in Harlem.

We must change our priorities. Let's invest in the future of this country through our children. Let's bring the same zeal to encouraging and educating our children that we now apply to punishment and incarceration.

The following is a brief description of the provisions contained in our bill.

DESCRIPTION OF THE BILL

The bill would include the following two provisions as recommended in the President's budget. These tax incentives would cost approximately \$3.6 billion over the next 5 years.

1. EDUCATION ZONE ACADEMY BONDS

Section 226 of the 1997 Taxpayer Relief Act provides a source of capital at no or nominal interest for costs incurred by certain public schools in connection with the establishment of special academic programs from kindergarten through secondary schools. To be eligible to participate in the program, the public school must be located in an empowerment zone or enterprise community or at least 35 percent of the students at the school must be eligible for free or reduced-cost lunches under the Federal school lunch program. In addition the school must enter into

a partnership with one or more nongovernmental entities.

The provision provides the interest-free capital by permitting the schools to issue special bonds called "Qualified Zone Academy Bonds." Interest on those bonds will in effect be paid by the Federal Government through a tax credit to the holder.

The bill would increase the caps on the amount of bonds that can be issued under the program as shown in the following table. The bill would also permit the bonds to be used for new construction.

Year	Current law (million)	Additions under the bill (billion)	Total issuance cap
1998	\$400		\$400
1999	400	\$1.0	2.4
2000	0	1.4	2.4

¹ Million. ² Billion.

The bill would make several technical modifications to last year's legislation. It would repeal the provision that restricts ownership of qualified zone academy bonds to financial institutions, it would require a maximum maturity of 15 years, rather than a maximum maturity determined under a formula, it would change the formula for allocating the national limit to make it consistent with the formula used in allocating the limit on qualified school construction bonds, and it would provide an indefinite carryover of any unused credit.

2. QUALIFIED SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION BONDS

The bill would also permit State and local governments to issue qualified school construction bonds to fund the construction or rehabilitation of public schools. Interest on qualified school construction bonds would in effect be paid by the Federal Government through an annual tax credit. The credit would be provided in the same manner as the credit for qualified school academy bonds.

Under the bill, a total of \$9.7 billion of qualified school construction bonds could be issued in 1999 and in 2000. Half of the annual cap would be allocated among the States on the basis of their population of low-income children, weighted the State's expenditures per pupil for education (the Title I basic grant formula). The other half of the annual cap would be allocated among the hundred school districts with the highest number of low-income children and that allocation would be based on each district's Title I share.

The following chart shows the aggregate amount of qualified school construction bonds that could be issued in each State under the bill. The total includes amounts allocated to large school districts in the State. An additional \$600 million is reserved for allocations to other school districts not in the largest 100 districts.

[In thousands of dollars]

State	Estimated allocation
Alabama	\$285,079
Alaska	36,902
Arizona	257,957
Arkansas	145,925
California	2,281,018
Colorado	165,781
Connecticut	205,080
Delaware	36,902
District of Columbia	75,395
Florida	1,047,028
Georgia	476,055
Hawaii	40,984
Idaho	43,463
Illinois	911,455
Indiana	276,395

State	Estimated allocation
Iowa	103,120
Kansas	126,821
Kentucky	277,115
Louisiana	463,217
Maine	61,639
Maryland	306,488
Massachusetts	354,978
Michigan	857,280
Minnesota	220,820
Mississippi	253,547
Missouri	314,131
Montana	52,274
Nebraska	78,955
Nevada	71,817
New Hampshire	36,902
New Jersey	414,267
New Mexico	145,570
New York	2,166,015
North Carolina	297,397
North Dakota	36,902
Ohio	782,970
Oklahoma	203,043
Oregon	155,387
Pennsylvania	852,156
Puerto Rico	494,937
Rhode Island	72,188
South Carolina	198,015
South Dakota	38,002
Tennessee	331,119
Texas	1,614,095
Utah	66,771
Vermont	36,196
Virginia	258,862
Washington	236,595
West Virginia	142,557
Wisconsin	332,401
Wyoming	33,059

SAINT PATRICK'S DAY 1998

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 4, 1998

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, the glorious and joyous holiday of Saint Patrick's Day for all of those Irish around the world, and their many friends, fast approaches once again.

It is especially important this year to celebrate this great holiday honoring Ireland's patron saint, and we and the entire world hope and pray that lasting peace and justice on the Emerald Isle will emerge from the current peace talks on the future of the north of Ireland.

I recently returned from Ireland where I helped lead a congressional delegation to reinvigorate the Irish American inter-parliamentary exchange, dormant since the mid-1980s.

We were all very grateful for the leadership of our Speaker NEWT GINGRICH, and the work of our distinguished U.S. Ambassador Jeane Kennedy Smith in Dublin, in helping to bring about this renewed inter-parliamentary exchange between Ireland and the U.S. Congress.

We saw firsthand on our visit to Ireland, the new economic vibrancy in the Irish Republic. The "Celtic Tiger" is alive and well. One statistic we learned paints the impressive economic picture of the new Ireland: Other than the U.S. today, Ireland exports more computers worldwide than any other nation in the world, including even Japan.

For the first time in many years, there are more than enough good jobs, immigration is

down, and the Irish diaspora are returning home to work and take these new jobs. 4,500 in 1997 alone returned home from America. The long suffering of the close knit Irish family from the immigration of its sons and daughters, hopefully is a thing of the past.

The close links, common bonds, friendships and mutual understandings between the Irish people and our nation are long, strong and vibrant. Both nations have benefited from these close ties, common links, and deep mutual understandings and fond affection.

The Irish have played a vital part in American history. There were Irish soldiers and officers who distinguished themselves in the American Revolution, helping us secure our own freedom from the British.

Many Irish paid the ultimate sacrifices in our tragic civil war. For example, 540 Irishmen died or were wounded in less than 30 minutes on September 17th, 1862 at Antietam in fighting on the side of the north as part of the Irish Brigade, in the bloodiest day of our civil war.

The Irish contribution is enormous to our politics, arts, sports, literature, commerce, the labor movement, and so many other areas of our American life. We, as a nation and a people, owe the Emerald Isle much. We have an obligation to pay attention to events in Ireland today.

The Irish role in U.S. politics is well known, including providing us more than a dozen American Presidents. Our histories, cultures, and people are very closely linked.

It is little noted, but at one time not long ago, the President of the U.S., the Speaker of the House, and the Majority Leader of the U.S. Senate, while serving together in our highest elected offices, were all Irish Catholic with close and very deep roots in the Emerald Isle.

Today, the future of the north of Ireland, and its relationship with the vibrant and prospering Republic of Ireland to the south is being decided across the bargaining table, not by the bomb and gun. Those engaged in the senseless sectarian killings have not de-railed the peace process. They shouldn't and must not be permitted to do so!

The U.S., both the executive branch and the Congress have played a vital and constructive role through an evenhanded and balanced approach to the Irish peace process, now moving forward in Belfast, albeit at far too slow a pace.

I have been particularly pleased to play a small part in keeping the Irish question high on the U.S. foreign policy agenda. We owe all the Irish people here and there, at least that much.

I have not hesitated to provide bipartisan support for President Clinton's overall constructive and very helpful efforts in helping to find peace and lasting justice in the north of Ireland.

These historic talks in Belfast today are being led, we are all very proud to say, under the able chairmanship of our former congressional colleague, Senator George Mitchell of Maine who himself has some proud Irish roots.

In promoting the effort to finding lasting peace and justice in the north through all party inclusive talks, we in America have in some small way been able to help pay back Ireland's warm and generous people, who have given our nation so much.

Today, after urging by both governments in the region, the U.S., and the millions of friends of the Irish people all around the globe, the future of the north is being decided by the responsible leadership of the people through political means, and discussions and their eventual "consent" to any proposed solutions. This is how it should be!

The Irish people both north and south, have consistently made clear that talks and negotiated political settlement were and are the preferred means to the protracted problems on that small and beautiful island.

We must all insist that substantive progress in the talks come soon. The Irish people must be presented with political solutions so they can exercise their right to "consent" in deciding for themselves the political and economic future of their island. The referendums which are intended to be scheduled on May 7, 1998, in both the north and south will give the people of Ireland a chance to exercise that consent over any proposed solutions for the future of their small island.

We must all work even harder at this historic and important moment in Irish history. We must help finding meaningful efforts to foster lasting peace and justice through building greater understanding and respect for human rights, and equality of esteem for both traditions.

We must help build a shared economic prosperity in the north. In addition, we must strive for greater reconciliation, especially through the treatment of Irish prisoners, and of those on the loyalist side, as well. Far too many on both sides have suffered long and enough in this struggle.

We now have the chance to put behind once and for all a struggle and a divisive past in the north of Ireland. This well clearly be for the benefit of the future, and for all of the youth of Ireland.

I have been proud of the long and warm friendship I have had with our Irish-Americans here in America, as well as the Irish on the Emerald Isle.

As we all prepare to celebrate the great holiday of Saint Patrick's day, let us hope and pray that this year the terrible and destructive division of the Emerald Isle and its people can and will be resolved permanently, justly and peacefully.

SALUTE TO KEVIN LEVEILLE

HON. ELTON GALLEGLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 4, 1998

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to pay tribute today to a young man from my home town of Ventura, California who dedicated himself to making the world a better place to live. Kevin Leveille sacrificed for the care and concern of creatures great and small. He was dedicated to helping his fellow man and to preserving the environment. He passionately gave of his time, his love and eventually his life for this cause.

Kevin was a Peace Corp volunteer living in the Ivory Coast of Africa in the town of Tanda. But only two months before he was to finish

his tour of duty which started in 1996, Kevin was tragically murdered during a robbery of his home. He is survived by his dear mother, Vicki Lopez, and his father, Paul Leveille.

At the age of 26, Kevin loved life—but not only his own. Kevin was a sensitive young man, always concerned about the vulnerable. His father, Paul, described his son as a peace loving young man who one time attached a bell to the family cat so it couldn't kill outside birds. Kevin recognized the value of every living thing, no matter how small and no matter how far away.

Kevin sojourned to Africa two years ago on a quest to share his knowledge and talents with those abroad. An honors graduate from Ventura High School, and armed with a bachelor's degree in environmental engineering and applied mathematics, Kevin set sail to apply his knowledge on a foreign shore as a volunteer. During his time in Tanda, Kevin worked to ensure the townspeople had cleaner water and a better sanitation system. He was also training incoming volunteers, as he was planning to further his academic education by returning to the United States to pursue a masters degree.

Kevin's mission was selfless. He took himself out of his comfort zone and lived in a foreign land among strangers. He took himself out of the safety of his homeland and subjected himself to foreign rule. He gave of himself receiving no pay and little recognition. He was simply doing what he thought should be done without letting material interests cloud his vision.

There is no doubt Kevin Leveille was a fine American and a fine human being, setting an example of honor and service.

This is a life that once touched people here and around the world—but now, he is a spirit who inspires by showing us the real meaning of love, duty, and dedication.

CONGRATULATIONS TO OLYMPIC GOLD MEDALIST NIKKI STONE

HON. JAMES P. McGOVERN

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 4, 1998

Mr. McGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, all of America watched last month as our Olympic athletes competed in Nagano, Japan. I would like to take just a moment today to applaud one of those athletes—Nikki Stone of Westboro, Massachusetts—for her gold medal performance in Aerial Skiing.

Aerial skiing combines grace, speed and power at dizzying heights—with twists, turns, flips and spins thrown in for good measure. Competitors race down a mountain, fly into the air, perform amazing feats of aerial artistry, and land on their feet, all with skis attached.

Nikki Stone accomplished all of these things, and she accomplished them with the love of sport, love of competition and love of country that comes with being a champion.

Growing up in Westboro, Nikki participated in local gymnastics programs, and was recognized from an early age as an exceptional athlete. She quickly turned to high-level competition, and despite a series of debilitating back

injuries, continued to rise to the top of her sport. Nikki's life in aerial skiing reflects the courage, discipline, and go-for-it attitude that will continue to bring her success in whatever future challenges she faces.

I know that America will never forget watching Nikki's final winning effort in Nagano—a gravity-defying jump in snowy, foggy conditions. And I know the people of Central Massachusetts will never forget how proud we were when we saw her on the medal stand, her arms raised in triumph after the playing of our National Anthem.

Mr. Speaker, on March 21 the town of Westboro will honor Nikki Stone with a parade worthy of an Olympic champion. On behalf of everyone in my district, I offer my heartfelt congratulations to Nikki Stone for all that she has done so well.

TRIBUTE TO JAMES CALISTER

HON. BILL PASCRELL, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 4, 1998

Mr. PASCRELL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call your attention to Mr. James Calister. James was recently honored as one of New Jersey's top two student volunteers by the Prudential Spirit of Community Awards program. By initiating and supporting programs that promote racial harmony, James has set a positive example for his hometown of Maplewood, and the residents of the Eighth Congressional District of New Jersey.

James recognized that Maplewood was undergoing a gradual demographic change. Once an affluent, white suburb, Maplewood was quickly becoming a diverse municipality, consisting of residents from different racial and socio-economic backgrounds. James became an instrumental figure in creating a peaceful merging of these disparate groups by ensuring that the dialogue remained amicable.

By attending community planning and Board of Education meetings, James learned how to influence policy-makers and enlist them in his fight against prejudice and racism. He joined the Racial Balance Task Force, and won election as Student Council President based on his promise to improve relations within his school and community. In addition, James spends much of his free time helping to coordinate various community and school-wide events, such as Diversity Day and Martin Luther King, Jr. Day, which help to promote racial harmony.

On May 2, 1998, James will travel to Washington, DC to attend the awards ceremony hosted by the Prudential Insurance Company of America in partnership with the National Association of Secondary School Principals. James will come to our nation's capitol with a well-deserved and earnest sense of pride in his accomplishments. This year alone, more than 11,000 students were considered for his honor.

Prudential Insurance Company of America, in concert with the National Association of Secondary School Principals, created the Prudential Spirit of Community Awards in 1995. It was an award created to impress upon all

youth volunteers that their contributions are both critically important and highly valued, and to inspire others to follow their example. During its three short years of existence, the program has blossomed into the nation's largest youth awards program based solely on community service, with more than 30,000 youngsters participating.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you join me, the Prudential Insurance Company of America, the National Association of Secondary School Principals, and the residents of Maplewood as we commend James Calister for his dedication to the cause of racial reconciliation.

FRANK HARDEN CELEBRATES 50 YEARS AT WMAL RADIO

HON. FRANK R. WOLF

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 4, 1998

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, one of the nation's capital area's most popular morning radio personalities recently reached a milestone in broadcasting at WMAL-AM 630. Frank Harden, now co-host of the "Harden, Brant and Parks" morning show, celebrated his 40th anniversary with WMAL on December 24, 1997.

In announcing that momentous occasion, WMAL also said that Frank Harden has renewed his contract for another three years and will continue to be heard on WMAL on a limited basis while spending some well-deserved leisure time at his homes in Sweden and Maryland. That's good news for the thousands of listeners, including presidents and members of Congress, who have spent their mornings with Frank Harden for several decades.

Many will recall the morning team of Frank Harden and Jackson Weaver. In 1959, Frank Harden auditioned with his late partner Jackson Weaver for the WMAL-AM morning team position. They won the affections of management and more importantly, Washington area listeners, and what began as a 13-week trial contract became the longest running two-man program in the history of radio.

I had the pleasure of working with Harden and Weaver in the early 1980's, soon after I came to Congress. Faced with the closure of the popular Turkey Run Farm Park in the 10th Congressional District of Virginia because of budget cutbacks, people in the district mobilized to save Turkey Run. We went on the air with Harden and Weaver, who helped spur the community on with their daily reports on the importance of the park to school children in the area. And when Harden and Weaver spoke, folks listened. Needless to say, Turkey Run Farm was saved and remains open today.

After the passing of Jackson Weaver in 1992, Harden was paired with sportscaster Tim Brant, and later former airborne reporter Andy Parks. The Harden, Brant and Parks brand of friendly humor, helpful information and wit has been waking up Northern Virginia, District of Columbia and Maryland listeners for over five years now.

Frank Harden, a native of Macon, Georgia, began his radio career at WSAV in Savannah.

Prior to joining WMAL's staff on December 24, 1947, Harden worked in Atlanta and Denver, and as an announcer for network radio shows including "The Lone Ranger" and "The Edward P. Morgan Show."

During his years with WMAL, Frank Harden has received awards such as the March of Dimes A.I.R. Lifetime Achievement Award, performed community involvement that is without equal, raised millions of dollars for Children's Hospital, made thousands upon thousands of announcements and personal appearances for community, civic, and church events, and sent many thoughtful, personal wishes to his faithful listeners. The "Harden and Weaver" program enjoyed ratings successes like no other morning drive-time show, and "Harden, Brant and Parks" consistently ranks near the top among morning listeners.

Said WMAL President and General Manager Tom Bresnahan, upon the occasion of Frank Harden's 50th anniversary at the station, "We're thrilled to have Frank as part of the WMAL family. He's a class act!"

Indeed, Mr. Speaker, Frank Harden is a class act. We offer our congratulations to him with our best wishes and hope that we will continue to hear his voice gracing the Washington airwaves for many more years to come.

IN HONOR OF JAMES FARMER

HON. MAX SANDLIN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 4, 1998

Mr. SANDLIN. Mr. Speaker, six weeks ago, one of the truly great men of our times received the recognition and honor he deserves for his lifetime of dedication to and leadership of the civil rights movement. James Farmer, Jr., who was born and raised in my hometown of Marshall, Texas, received the Presidential Medal of Freedom—the highest civilian honor in our country.

Mr. Farmer is one of the giants of the American civil rights movement and a true American hero. He founded the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), a group that became famous for its nonviolent sit-ins and freedom rides. He is the last of the "Big Four" civil rights leaders of the 1960's, which included Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, Roy Wilkins of the NAACP, and Whitney Young of the National Urban League. Mr. Farmer was one of the men President Lyndon Baines Johnson consulted concerning the language of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

Mr. Farmer is a man who dedicated his life to improving America for present and future generations. He fought to open the doors of justice and opportunity to all Americans, regardless of the color of their skin. Together as a nation we opened those doors, and James Farmer has continued to lead the fight to see that we do not retreat.

Yes, Mr. Farmer is a fighter, but he trained himself and his followers in the principles of direct action through nonviolence. He taught us that it is possible to work toward and achieve meaningful progress and change through a combination of education, fierce determination, and strong faith. James Farmer

and Dr. Martin Luther King put their vision to work in America, and although we still have room to improve, we are a changed people and a changed nation because of their efforts.

The Presidential Medal of Freedom was designed for "persons the President deems to have made especially meritorious contributions to the security of national interests of the United States, to world peace, or to cultural or other significant public or private endeavors." I nominated Mr. Farmer for the Presidential Medal of Freedom and recommended him to the President because he has earned this honor and because I believe he deserves a formal expression of our appreciation and gratitude. I am pleased the President bestowed his highest award on Mr. Farmer, and I am honored to have played a small role in that process.

Friends, we are better Americans thanks to James Farmer, and we are also better human beings.

RECOGNIZING THE UNIVERSITY OF MEMPHIS BASKETBALL TEAM

HON. HAROLD E. FORD, JR.

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 4, 1998

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of the University of Memphis Tigers ladies basketball team. The Lady Tigers, under the leadership of Joye Lee-McNelis, captured their Conference USA regular season title by putting together a 14-2 conference record. Last week, the Lady Tigers traveled to Louisville, Kentucky for the Conference USA post-season tournament and won three consecutive games to capture that title as well. The Tigers put on quite a show, winning the final game in dramatic fashion over the host team in a game that was televised nationally by ESPN. The Men Tigers also had a great deal of success this year as they concluded the conference season 12-4 and also captured their division title. The women will be making their fourth consecutive NCAA tournament appearance. The men's title was their third regular season championship in the last four years.

After starting the season with a 4-4 mark, the Lady Tigers put together a long winning streak to become one of the nation's toughest teams the exciting play of LaTonya Johnson and Tamika Whitmore, combined with the terrific coaching of Lee-McNelis, have been the formula for success for these Tigers. As the popularity of women's basketball begins to soar, the commitment to success that this team has shown has helped to win over Memphis basketball fans. This was evident during the championship game as hundreds of fans roared in support of the Tigers after making the journey from Memphis to Louisville.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring the accomplishments of the University of Memphis Tigers. We thank them for bringing championships to the city of Memphis and wish them the best of luck in postseason competition.

CONGRATULATING BEAUSOLEIL

HON. CHRISTOPHER JOHN

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 4, 1998

Mr. JOHN. Mr. Speaker, I would like for my colleagues to join me in congratulating BeauSoleil on capturing a Grammy Award for Best Traditional Folk Recording.

BeauSoleil's talented group featuring Michael Doucet, David Doucet, Jimmy Breaux, Al Tharp, Billy Ware, and Tommy Alesi have contributed greatly to the spread of Cajun music not only in my state of Louisiana but throughout the country and indeed the world. Since 1975, BeauSoleil has succeeded in preserving the authentic Cajun music that we are so proud of in Louisiana and in doing so, shared our rich history far beyond our famous bayous with others. I think a Los Angeles Times article put it best by stating that "even as BeauSoleil stretches the basic Cajun sound and pushes at musical boundaries, it never veers far from the crucial values of family, friendship and community that have kept the Cajun people and culture alive for 400 years." It is only fitting that they now are honored by the Grammy's for such a profound work like "L'Amour ou la Folie (Love or Folly)" which embodies a diverse cultural blend of Cajun and Creole classics, blues, South Louisiana swamp-pop, New Orleans jazz, and Afro-Caribbean material. This prestigious award along with six prior Grammy nominations recognizes bandleader Michael Doucet's commitment to spreading the "joie de vivre" Louisianians find in our music while keeping the traditions of our culture alive for everyone to cherish.

Furthermore, Mr. Speaker I am proud to add that BeauSoleil was not the only band to be nominated by the Grammy's from my Congressional district. Mr. Jo-El Sonnier and the Hackberry Ramblers were among the elite musicians to receive this special honor as well. Mr. Jo-El Sonnier's "Cajun Pride" and the Hackberry Ramblers' "Deep Water" were both nominated for the Best Traditional Folk Recording. I am extremely proud of these nominees who have shared long, fruitful careers in the entertainment industry and extend my deepest appreciation for their celebrating the musical treasures indigenous to our state for so many years.

In conclusion, let me join with my fellow Louisianians in congratulating these talented musicians on their outstanding achievements as we are fortunate to have such great ambassadors of our music and culture.

DESIGNATE DC CITY-WIDE EMPOWERMENT ZONE AND GIVE MAJOR TAX CUTS TO DC RESIDENTS

HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 4, 1998

Ms. NORTON. The economic package I introduce today is the missing piece for the revitalization of the District of Columbia. The new

and improved District of Columbia Economic Recovery Act of 1998 (DCERA) proposes tax incentives for DC residents and businesses designed to stem the inexorable flight to middle income residents from the District, a phenomenon that has resisted the presence of a control board, a historic rescue package, and improvements in the city's financial condition.

The bill has two important goals. First, the DCERA affords benefits to the only group in the city that has received none—DC residents. Last year, the District government got a billion dollar rescue package that grows in value each year and DC businesses got billions in potential tax benefits that all agree are invaluable. DC residents are still waiting for tax benefits that can stem the mounting tide that is sweeping the middle income tax base from this city while we look the other way. Second, the bill makes city-wide the tax benefit package I won for the District last year in the Taxpayer Relief Act of 1997.

Let me turn first to needed remedies to correct unfair advantages to some and outright discrimination against others unintentionally incorporated into the package we recently won for DC businesses. Although I pleaded with Congress to make city-wide the benefits for DC businesses in the Taxpayer Relief Act passed last summer, Congress was unwilling to absorb the small additional cost. These very valuable business tax benefits, including a \$3,000 tax credit for every DC resident employed and elimination of capital gains tax, were limited to certain levels of residential poverty. These neighborhood limitations have justifiably stirred objections and the unintended consequences I warned of are all too apparent. For example, the Willard Hotel can get \$3,000 off the \$15,000 it may pay to a cleaner or a bell hop, but the Hay Adams and the Washington Hilton, whose general manager will speak this morning, cannot. Businesses in one section of a struggling commercial strip are included, but their mirror counterparts down the street are not, as one business owner who will speak here today can testify. High income university students with little personal income have brought Georgetown and Foggy Bottom businesses under the law, but businesses in struggling areas of Ward 5 do not qualify. These discriminatory effects litter the economic landscape city-wide.

This section of my bill would correct anomalies that give some businesses an unearned competitive advantage, forcing competition among our already depleted pool of businesses instead of between those in and outside of DC. The solution is simple and fair; designate the District of Columbia an empowerment zone. This designation is sensible for three reasons. It would (1) erase indefensible distinctions that tear neighborhoods apart and help some DC businesses at the expense of others; (2) draw upon the criterion of poverty already in the law; and (3) assure the congressional intent of the existing package to make the city an exemplary capital is not undercut by the hit-and-miss effect of the recently passed DC tax package. The present law requires a 20% residential zone poverty rate for businesses to receive the tax benefits and a 10% poverty rate to qualify for capital gains tax elimination. Since the poverty rate for the District is 23%, it makes sense to use

the city-wide poverty rate to designate the entire city an empowerment zone.

I want to move to the second major section of the bill. This is not the first time that I have introduced a tax cut package for residents, but the urgency has grown. Bills that represent a decided departure almost never pass except after several introductions, lots of hard work, and the building of momentum. In introducing a tax cut this year, I mean to indicate that I do not intend to give up until DC residents and those who might be attracted here are given a reason to live in this city. We need this provision because we lack what has saved other big cities from collapse: a state to funnel money back from fleeing taxpayers and the ability to tax commuters who work in the city. As a result of these twin deficits, the continuing population hemorrhage could find the recovery now in progress countermanded by a simultaneous exodus of the city's core middle income tax base. We are losing three times as many residents in the 1990s as we lost in the 1980s. Ominously, in the two years since 1995, even with a control board in place to stabilize the city, we lost nearly as many residents as we lost in the 1980s. This unchecked flight is virtually the worst among other cities today.

Yet the totals at the bottom line do not tell the real story of what the loss means to the city. Worse than the total loss is the income distribution of that loss. The people who are leaving I call prime movers because they are in the prime income groups. They give communities their grassroots vitality, insist upon excellence in education for their children, prevent the deterioration of neighborhoods, and pay taxes adequate to fund city services. The prime movers are in the prime years of their earnings, with disposable income rising each year. Two-thirds of the prime movers are ages 25-44 and 50% of them earn \$50,000 or more. A hefty majority of the taxpayers in flight, or 63%, earn between \$35,000 and \$100,000. This income group are the people whom demographers mean when they use the words "middle class." The greatest flight, 38% is in the taxpaying core of this group between \$50,000 and \$100,000. Just below them at \$35,000-\$50,000 is the second largest group of prime movers. At only 3%, the least likely to leave are the poorest residents with income under \$15,000, who need the most services.

The major tax breaks my bill provides residents are simple. After affording sharp increases in the traditional standard deduction and personal exemption, a uniform rate of 15% will be applied progressively up the income scale to reduce present tax liability—from a 79% reduction to a 34% reduction, depending on income. The lower the income, the greater the tax reduction. The DCERA would leave 50% of DC residents off of the tax rolls altogether. The uniform rate would rescue the rest from bracket creep, and thus assure that income increases resulting from the tax cut are not then significantly taxed away.

Let me try to dispose of one canard. It is true, of course, that people don't leave one jurisdiction for another because of their federal income taxes, and they are not leaving DC primarily because of the onerous combination of federal and high local DC taxes. It does not follow, however, that a substantial federal tax

reduction will not be an incentive to keep people here or bring some back. The feedback from residents indicates that today only a tax break makes a significant difference to prime movers. They see a tax break as an incentive that overcomes the many disincentives to stay in the District today, including schools, other services, and urban conditions.

The bill has important safeguards against artificially rapid property value increases and against gentrification. A list of these safeguards, all of them in previous versions of the bill, is attached as an addendum to this statement. An important new safeguard against gentrification is my recently enacted \$5,000 DC homebuyer credit. This credit already is allowing DC residents of modest means to become homeowners and to avoid exclusion as the market rises, as you will hear from one of our speakers today.

The District has less to work with than any American city: no lifesaving state to help as Maryland helps Baltimore and Virginia helps Richmond; no ability to tax commuters who use costly city services, as Philadelphia and New York do; and no clearance of state functions, such as welfare and mental health, among the costly functions that the President's revitalization package did not take. Above all, the District uniquely is denied the most fundamental of American rights—full representation by a Congress that extracts the same federal taxes as it does from those, who, unlike District residents, have full representation in the Congress and full democracy where they live. What the DCERA seeks today is not the full value of the rights and remedies due us and which we will never concede. Today, we seek enough relief from taxes to give us the only route to economic salvation for the city—a middle income tax base.

SAFEGUARDS AGAINST UNNATURAL INCREASES IN COST OF LIVING

- Requires Proof of DC Residency For 183 Days Annually
- Applies Only to Wage and Salary Income Earned in DC or Metropolitan Region
- Applies to Investment and Dividend Income Earned Within DC Only
- Capital Gains Relief on DC Investments Only
- Old IRS Rate on Investments Outside DC
- Annual Treasury Study to Protect Against Unintended Consequences
- Stand-by Legislation Examples
- Council Passed Legislation Freezing Property, Sales, and Income Taxes Effective Upon Enactment of DCERA
- Cap on Property Tax Rates and Growth of Assessments (Similar to TRIM, P.G. County)
- Surtax on Capital Gains Derived from Excess Profits
- Revolving Fund for Zero Percent Interest Loans (Or Tax Credits) to Cover Unusual Increases in Home Prices
- Maintenance of Rent Control

INTRODUCTION OF THE COMPREHENSIVE ONE-CALL NOTIFICATION ACT OF 1998

HON. RICHARD H. BAKER

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 4, 1998

Mr. BAKER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today joined by the distinguished gentleman from New Jer-

sey, Mr. PALLONE, in introducing the "Comprehensive One-Call Notification Act of 1998."

This is an industry initiated, self-help, pro-environment bill that places public health and human safety at the very top of the list of our concerns as this nation builds an underground infrastructure that we all rely on for the movement of goods and services across this country.

The introduction of this legislation addresses an important national public safety issue—the prevention of damage to this nation's underground infrastructure. My bill is aimed at improving state one-call notification, or "call-before-you-dig," systems. Participation in one-call programs saves lives and protects the environment by reducing the number of accidents caused by excavation near unmarked facilities.

These accidents are serious business—something my constituents know about firsthand. In May 1996, an underground petroleum pipeline near Grammercy, Louisiana, was hit, causing the release of 8,400 barrels of highly flammable gasoline into a nearby swamp. The accident killed hundreds of fish, six alligators, snakes and at least one deer. It caused the closure of U.S. Route 61, inconveniencing scores of re-routed drivers. It forced the shutdown of the Kansas City Southern Railroad. And finally, the bearer of the Olympic torch, who just happened to be passing through the area on the way to the opening of the Atlanta games, was forced to detour.

This accident was caused when an unknown excavator dug into the pipe, and failed to report the damage. Mr. Speaker, my bill could prevent such terrible accidents.

Too often, laws are only changed as a result of a disaster, such as the one in Louisiana. In Louisiana, we learned from our experience. We passed a strong state one-call law. Now it is time for the rest of the nation to follow suit.

One-call programs work by giving excavators a clearinghouse to use prior to beginning a project. A contractor or other excavator calls a central number and notifies the one-call center of the location of the planned excavation. The one-call center then notifies all pipelines, utilities and phone companies in the area of the proposed excavation, so that all underground facilities can be located and marked. The excavator can then work around the underground utilities, and avoid the use of heavy equipment near such facilities.

Better communication is the answer, and better communication is what one-call centers are all about. But while 49 states have one-call statutes and programs, these programs vary widely in the level of required participation, and in the overall effectiveness of damage prevention. Some states exempt certain groups of excavators, and some states exempt certain underground facility operators. The result is an accident rate that is much too high. This is unacceptable.

We must improve the effectiveness of state one-call programs—before another disaster occurs. And that is precisely what this legislation does.

The idea is simple: prevent accidents by establishing an open line of communication. All excavators should call before digging. All underground facility operators should accurately

mark their facilities. And states should enforce their own laws to discourage violations.

The answer to better one-call systems is not billions of dollars in federal money, or federal mandates on the states. The answer is national leadership on improving one-call systems nationwide, followed by more comprehensive and consistent programs in all 50 states.

Mr. Speaker, this bill does not try to write the perfect one-call statute. Those decisions need to be made at the state level, by those involved in looking at the unique problems within a particular state. What this legislation does do is encourage states to provide for a maximum level of one-call participation by all excavators and all underground facility operators. It also encourages states to develop more effective enforcement efforts.

On the question of exemptions, the bill advocates the use of a risk-based analysis to determine whether a party should be required to participate. Those entities which represent a potential risk to the public or the environment should be required to participate. On the other hand, those who represent only a de minimis risk can participate on a voluntary basis, if at all. The whole question of whether exemptions should be made, however, is still left to the states. Ultimately, it is the state governments which need to be examining the unique situations within their borders.

My legislation is based on incentives, not mandates. If a state feels that its one-call program provides the level of coverage and enforcement envisioned in this legislation, then it can apply to the Department of Transportation for a one-time grant. We are, in essence, rewarding the "A" students and encouraging the others to do better. States are not compelled to apply for a grant, and they are not punished if they chose not to participate. This legislation does give the advocates of stronger one-call programs one more tool to use in their efforts at the state level.

Let me be clear. This legislation is not a federal "takeover" of state one-call programs. To the contrary, the goal of my legislation is to support states in their efforts to improve the quality of underground damage prevention. After this becomes law, states will continue to exercise exclusive jurisdiction over one-call programs within their borders. I view this type of legislation as an example of the kind of responsible federalism that should be supported by this Congress, and extended to other programs as well.

Similar legislation has already passed unanimously in the other chamber. That legislation, S. 1115, was sponsored by Majority Leader TRENT LOTT and Minority Leader TOM DASCHLE, as well as a host of other Republicans and Democrats. The bipartisan support of the Senate bill is something I believe will happen in the House as well.

Improving public safety is not a partisan issue. All of us want to do a better job in preventing life-threatening accidents. I want to encourage my Republican and Democratic colleagues to join me in supporting this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I look forward to working with my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to move the process forward here in the House and send this common sense initiative to the

President for his signature. The Comprehensive One-Call Notification Act provides a public policy statement which is long overdue. My state of Louisiana learned its lesson the hard way. It's time for the rest of the country to follow our example. Let's not wait for another accident. Let's improve One-Call programs today.

THE COMPREHENSIVE ONE-CALL
NOTIFICATION ACT OF 1998

HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 4, 1998

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, four years ago, I introduced H.R. 4394, the Comprehensive One-Call Notification Act, in response to a terrible pipeline accident that occurred in my district. In Edison, NJ, a rupture in a natural gas pipeline caused an explosion that demolished eight apartment buildings and left hundreds of people homeless. The explosion produced a fireball so great that it could be seen in three States, and a fire so intense that it melted the cars parked at the apartment complex.

Four years later, I am still trying to pass a Comprehensive One-Call Notification Act. Four years later, I am still working to improve One-Call systems. I am pleased today to join my colleague from Louisiana, Mr. BAKER, in introducing the Comprehensive One-Call Act of 1998. This legislation is a modified version of my 1994 bill, designed to encourage the development of better One-Call programs. This bill does not contain any state mandates with regard to One-Call programs. It does encourage states to adopt comprehensive programs to maximize safety assurances for all citizens.

To the people in my district, the safety of pipelines is absolutely essential. My constituents were witnesses to a horrible tragedy that they carry with them, even four years later, fears they had never before imagined. In a way however, they were also witnesses to a miracle: only one person lost her life in the accident, tragically suffering a heart attack, and most residents escaped without injury. Certainly, in light of the total devastation of the area, the potential for a greater number of fatalities is apparent.

The Edison accident, like the majority of pipeline accidents, was caused by third party damage. Often times, excavators do not know what is buried beneath their work sites. This ignorance can lead to fatal and expensive consequences. The bill we are introducing today proposes three simple solutions to this problem: before they begin digging, all excavators should call a central phone number to learn whether there are any underground facilities at the excavation site. All facility operators should participate in One-Call programs, and, once notified, should accurately mark any underground facilities. Finally, States should strongly enforce their One-Call laws to encourage maximum participation in One-Call programs. These simple measures can save lives, prevent property damage, and prevent the need for expensive repairs.

More than anything else, One-Call is about prevention. One telephone call can prevent

explosions like the Edison accident. One telephone call can prevent the death of an excavator digging near a gas line. One telephone call can prevent the contamination of the environment by a ruptured hazardous liquid or sewer line. One telephone call can prevent the need for expensive repairs to fiber optic cables. As another example, shortly after the pipeline incident in my district, a cut in an electric line at Newark airport by a contractor resulted in closure of the Airport for nearly 24 hours. One-Call programs—and this bill—would prevent this type of accident.

Today, 49 States have some kind of One-Call system, but Federal action is necessary, as demonstrated by the accidents mentioned above. Many current State systems are inadequate. Some provide exemptions for certain types of excavators. Some fail to cover all underground facilities. Some States have incredibly complex enforcement mechanisms, and some States don't bother to enforce One-Call laws at all. This bill recommends a program that will be successful. The key to this success is the concept of participation by all excavators and facility operators. Excavators will be assured that they are digging in a safe place, and facility operators have insurance that their lines will not be damaged.

This bill encourages States to improve their One-Call programs. It contains no mandate that States adopt such a system. Instead, it provides grants to States that choose to institute the principles of this bill and develop effective one-call systems. I believe that once States delve deeply into this issue they will conclude, as I have, that a comprehensive One-Call system is a life-saving device that should be a part of any public safety program.

With this bill, we have an opportunity to prevent accidents like the Edison explosion in every community in this country. Let us take the explosion that awoke the residents of the Durham Woods Apartment Complex in Edison as a wake up call to us. Pass one-call.

HONORING THE BIRTH OF ABBEY
DEENA TO DR. HERBERT LEPOR
AND DR. ELLEN SHAPIRO

HON. PETER T. KING

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 4, 1998

Mr. KING. Mr. Speaker, I rise to inform the House that on February 25, 1998, Dr. Herbert Lepor and Dr. Ellen Shapiro became the proud parents of a baby daughter, Abbey Deena. Abbey Deena was born at The New York Presbyterian Hospital and she weighed in at 6 pounds, 14 ounces. The best news of all is that Abbey Deena and her mother are in perfect health.

I am proud to be able to call Dr. Lepor and Dr. Shapiro my good friends. Dr. Shapiro is an internationally renowned Pediatric Urologist and is the Director of Pediatric Urology at New York University Medical Center. She received her medical degree from the University of Nebraska College of Medicine, was a surgical intern and resident at the Johns Hopkins Hospital and a Clinical Associate in the Surgery Branch of the National Cancer Institute, Be-

thesda, Maryland. She was a fellow in Pediatric Urology at the Children's Hospital of Michigan and was Assistant Professor of Surgery at the Washington University School of Medicine and at the Medical College of Wisconsin. Prior to moving to New York City, she practiced Pediatric Urology at the Children's Hospital of St. Louis and the Children's Hospital of Wisconsin.

Dr. Lepor has been Chairman of Urology at New York University School of Medicine since 1993. During that time he has established one of the preeminent centers of urological care, education and research in America. Dr. Lepor graduated Phi Beta Kappa and summa cum laude from the University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA) at the age of 20. He earned his medical degree at the Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine and completed Urology Residency Training at the Brady Urological Institute at Johns Hopkins. Dr. Lepor is a nationally renowned expert on prostate treatment and has written numerous scientific articles and books on that topic. He performs more radical prostatectomies a year than any other surgeon in the tri-state area. He has been recognized by American Health magazine and New York Magazine for his expertise in prostate cancer.

At the time of their marriage, Dr. Lepor and Dr. Shapiro were the only husband and wife Urology team in America. More important than any of their professional abilities, however, they are outstanding people who care deeply about their patients and give untingly of themselves.

As happy as Dr. Lepor and Dr. Shapiro are over the birth of their beautiful daughter, I know that Abbey Deena will soon realize how fortunate she is to have such outstanding parents. On behalf of myself and my family I wish them the very best of health and happiness.

HONORING HENRY STEELE
COMMAGER

HON. THOMAS M. DAVIS

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 4, 1998

Mr. DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, it is with deep sadness that I rise today to announce the passing of a great historian and teacher, Henry Steele Commager. His contributions to our Nation during the twentieth century are beyond measure. He taught generations of Americans to respect the genius that lay behind one of the greatest documents in world history, the United States Constitution. Mr. Commager died on Monday, March 2, 1998 at the age of 95. It is difficult for me to believe that such a prolific American historian is gone.

When I was a student at Amherst College, I had the honor of having Mr. Commager as an instructor. This brilliant scholar reminded his students about the unique circumstances and rare, combined genius that existed when our republic was created. In addition, he worked tirelessly to awaken a true respect for and commitment to our government institutions from his students. Under his tutelage, I came to learn about the power of our Constitution and the importance of its structure in

every facet of our government. I believe Mr. Commager's tireless passion led many young people such as myself to public service. Moreover, I firmly believe he showed many of his students how to be active citizens committed to fighting apathy in the American electorate.

Mr. Commager encouraged all politicians not to be afraid of their moral convictions and to vote on the principles that originally elected them to office. He was a strong-willed man with the singular courage to pursue the hearts and minds of all Americans. His writings were not limited to the academic world, rather he actively sought to engage all individuals and rouse in them a passion for our history, our founding fathers, and our institutions of government. Henry Steele Commager dedicated himself and his life's work to preserving our Constitution.

I know that Henry Steele Commager will be missed by lawmakers in both chambers who were influenced by his many writings, particularly *The Growth of the American Republic*. The breadth of his work and its lasting legacy will always serve as a reminder of Mr. Commager's patriotism and the strength of his commitment to democratic principles. My deepest condolences go to Henry Commager's family, his wife Mary Powlesland and his children. Recent articles in both *The Washington Post* and *The Washington Times* illustrates Mr. Commager's contributions to our nation.

[From the Washington Post]

Henry Steele Commager, 95, one of the leading scholars of U.S. history, died March 2 at his home in Amherst, Mass. The cause of death was not reported.

Dr. Commager taught U.S. history at colleges and universities for more than a half-century. Since the 1930's, he had maintained a torrential outpouring of writing aimed not only at sophisticated scholars but also at undergraduates, high school students and the general reader. He had the gift, rare in an academic, of being able to seemingly effortlessly translate historically complex matters into supremely lucid and deceptively simple prose.

Generations of his readers learned that their country was truly admirable and that, if it sometimes stumbled, it always righted itself. Dr. Commager, who called himself an independent Democrat, wrote with the faith of a Jeffersonian liberal in the aims and abilities of the American people and clearly admired the nation's past.

As a champion of the U.S. Constitution, once calling it the "greatest monument to political science in literature," he wrote of this country's greatness as not unrelated to the sweeping growth of social justice.

He lectured Americans not only in classrooms but also in some of the best-received general history texts of his time. He may be best known for *"The Growth of the American Republic,"* written with Samuel Eliot Morison and published by the Oxford University Press in 1931. Noted historian Allan Nevins hailed the book as "the most entertaining, stimulating and instructive single-volume history of the United States as yet written."

Dr. Commager and Nevins collaborated on the work's 10th edition, which was published in 1987.

In 1941, Dr. Commager co-wrote "Our Nation," which became a leading high school U.S. history text. In 1942, he and Nevins co-wrote "America: The Story of a Free People," a best-selling book for the lay reader

that covered U.S. history from the first British settlers to the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor in December 1941.

In addition to immensely popular general histories, Dr. Commager also wrote on more specialized topics. These included a 1936 biography of a pre-Civil War New England theologian and abolitionist, and such philosophical offerings as "The American Mind," "Freedom, Loyalty and Dissent," "The American Character" and "The Empire of Reason."

He also was a prodigious editor, making historic writing more accessible to the general reader. Works he edited included Alexis de Tocqueville's "Democracy in America," Benjamin Franklin's "Autobiography" and Francis Parkman's "The Oregon Trail."

He once maintained that his most significant work may have been his now-legendary "Documents of American History," first published in 1934. Growing to more than 600 documents, its 10th edition was published in 1988.

Dr. Commager was born in Pittsburgh and grew up in Chicago. Orphaned before he was 10 years old, he was raised by a grandfather, a Chicago clergyman. The future historian began earning his living at age 15 by working in a local library.

He received a bachelor's degree in philosophy and master's and doctoral degrees in history from the University of Chicago. He also received a master's degree in politics from Oxford University in England and attended the University of Copenhagen.

During World War II, he worked for the Office of War Information in Europe and also was an official Army historian. He taught history at New York University from 1926 to 1938 and then at Columbia University before joining the faculty at Amherst College in the 1950's.

As a teacher, Dr. Commager promoted discussion if not downright battles in the classroom. A champion of civil liberties, he had tangled with Sen. Joseph McCarthy (R-Wis.) in the 1950's over the professor's opposition to loyalty oaths.

Even in the 1980's, he continued to lecture politicians on history and civil liberties, quoting Supreme Court Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes to the effect that "we should be ever receptive to loathsome ideas."

George McGovern, the former South Dakota senator and Democratic presidential candidate, who once taught history with one of Dr. Commager's popular texts, told the Associated Press that the historian's public pronouncements helped sway policy makers to question the Vietnam War.

"He certainly influenced me in making certain that I was on the right track. My own instincts and reading and study convinced me of that. To have a person of the status of Henry Steele Commager saying the same thing was very reinforcing," McGovern said.

Over the years, Dr. Commager wrote for such publications as *Current History*, the *Atlantic Monthly* and the *Nation*. History, however, reported that he owned at least a thousand classical record albums, which he played while working.

Dr. Commager also was enthusiastic about sports. He had written works on baseball and was a rabid college football fan. At least one parent of an Amherst graduate recalls Dr. Commager shouting "advice" from the stands, in no uncertain terms, to an embattled Amherst football coach.

Dr. Commager was a member of numerous historical societies, as well as Phi Beta Kappa, and the American Scandinavian Society.

[From the Washington Times]

Henry Steele Commager, a prolific American historian who championed the Constitution as a model of political genius, died yesterday at the age of 95.

Mr. Commager, who died at his home in Amherst, wrote a body of works spanning much of this nation's history. But his best-known work was "The Growth of the American Republic," which in various revised versions served as a standard college text for generations of students.

His impact went far beyond fellow historians and students. Mr. Commager wrote as much for the popular press as for the scholarly journals. In both arenas, he championed principles of the Constitution, which he called the "greatest monument to political science in literature."

The self-described independent Democrat also did not shy at lecturing Congress and presidents about what he viewed as their moral and constitutional obligations.

Mr. Commager was John Woodruff Simpson lecturer at Amherst College—a post previously held by poets Robert Frost and Archibald McLeish. Before coming to Amherst in 1956, he was on the faculty of New York University and Columbia University.

He also held chairs in American history at Cambridge University and Oxford University. He lectured at universities in Latin America, Japan, Israel and most of the countries of Western Europe.

Mr. Commager, who earned his doctorate from the University of Chicago in 1928, also wrote "Theodore Parker," 1936; "Majority Rule and Minority Rights," 1943; "The Story of the Second World War," 1945; "The American Mind," 1951; "The Commonwealth of Learning," 1968; "Jefferson, Nationalism and Enlightenment," 1975; "The Empire of Reason," 1977; and "This Day and Generation," with Edward Kennedy, 1979.

In 1934, he edited "Documents of American History," a compilation of nearly 500 writings. The 10th edition was published in 1988.

"The Growth of the American Republic" was written with Samuel Eliot Morison in 1931. Mr. Commager collaborated with Alan Nevins on the 10th edition published in 1987.

Born in Pittsburgh and orphaned before his 10th birthday, Mr. Commager was raised by his grandfather, a Chicago clergyman. He said he began earning his living at the age of 15 by working in a library.

Mr. Commager married Evan Carroll in 1928, and they had three children. He married Mary Powlesland in 1979.

She survives him. His other survivors include two daughters.

TRIBUTE TO THE QUARTER BACKERS OF THE SOUTHAMPTON HOSPITAL

HON. MICHAEL P. FORBES

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 4, 1998

Mr. FORBES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the members of the Quarter Backers Club of Southampton Hospital, who for 20 years have poured their hearts and valuable time into helping the hospital acquire the most technologically advanced, life saving medical equipment and services for the East End, Long Island community.

As a lifelong resident of the Long Island Town of Southampton, I am very proud to

count the Quarter Backers as my personal friends and neighbors, men and women whose commitment to our home town knows no bounds. Motivated solely by the selfless desire to help Southampton Hospital provide the best medical care available, the Quarter Backers have raised and donated more than \$100,000 annually for the purchase of the best diagnostic, therapeutic and emergency medical equipment in the industry. Their labors have produced the greatest fruit imaginable, for they have saved the lives and eased the suffering of countless numbers of their neighbors.

The brainchild of John Grattan, a member of the Hospital's Board of Directors who came up with the idea while he was a patient at the hospital, the group was christened the Quarter Backers because members offer quarterly contributions to Southampton Hospital. With the help of Richard J. Micallef, the current chairman of the Quarter Backers Steering Committee and a member from the beginning, John Grattan organized the many East End business men and women, community leaders and others who were committed to supporting the hospital. Born at Southampton Hospital 21 years ago, the Quarter Backers Club has grown into one of the most vital and active members of the hospital family.

Today, the Quarter Backers number more than 200, men and women from every walk of life who have helped Southampton Hospital adjust to rapid advancements in medical technology. They have raised funds to acquire cardiac diagnostic machines, expand the orthopedic sports medicine facilities and supply mammography equipment that formed Southampton Hospital's Breast Health Center. Collectively, the Quarter Backers are as integral to Southampton Hospital as the 120 staff physicians, sixty consulting doctors, nurses and other staff members in building a healthier East End.

More than just fundraisers, the Quarter Backers are the hospital's ambassadors to the East End, reaching out to their neighbors, business groups, local media and schools, building and cementing relationships with the community. Their devotion to Southampton Hospital and their commitment to saving lives and improving community health is all that motivates the members of the Quarter Backers. This is the reason why they have flourished and grown during two decades of service.

That is why, Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues in the U.S. House of Representatives to join me in proudly saluting the Southampton Hospital Quarter Backers as the group enters its 21st year of proud service to the hospital and the East End of Long Island.

EXCHANGE CLUB OF LONG
BRANCH HONORS POLICEMEN OF
THE YEAR

HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 4, 1998

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, this evening, Wednesday, March 4, 1998, the Exchange Club of Long Branch, NJ, will honor two offi-

cers as Policemen of the Year as part of its annual crime prevention week.

Cpl. Howard Townsend and rookie officer Michael Ahart are being honored for preventing a possible case of arson. On May 7, 1997, the police received a call to respond to a person possibly attempting to burn down a house. Cpl. Townsend and Officer Ahart responded to the scene and confronted an individual at the back door of the residence. The subject lit a cigarette lighter and instructed the officers not to come any closer or he would set fire to the house. The two officers responded to the emergency like the well-trained professionals that they are. Cpl. Townsend called for fire engines, paramedics, ambulances and a negotiator. He prudently advised the emergency vehicles not to use their lights or sirens to avoid further alarming the individual in the house. Officer Ahart remained with the subject, talking until he was able to get close enough to take a lighter and a gasoline-soaked rag away from him. It was subsequently discovered that the downstairs apartment—where an 85-year-old man and his disabled 83-year-old wife lived—had been completely soaked with gasoline.

Mr. Speaker, the actions of these two police officers are a source of pride to the Long Branch community. While I'm sure that Cpl. Howard and Officer Ahart would object to being described as heroes, and would insist that they were just doing their jobs, their decisive action under severe pressure reminds all of us of the great contributions that police officers around our country make to our security, often at serious personal risk.

The Long Branch Exchange Club is part of a national organization of civic clubs devoted to allegiance to the flag and programs to benefit and educate children. They also stage festival events and other community programs throughout the year.

TRIBUTE TO ANNIE SMITH OF
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

HON. DANNY K. DAVIS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 4, 1998

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, today I pay tribute to a citizen of this country who represents the best of what America has been, is and can become.

Mrs. Annie Smith was born in Mississippi in 1906, moved to Arkansas with her family and ultimately settled in Chicago, Illinois.

God blessed her with the gift of creativity. She learned cosmetology and millinery, established her own shop and was an outstanding business woman for many years. She was a graduate of Madam C.J. Walker's Beauty College and was an Eastern Star.

Mrs. Smith was a member of the St. Luke's Baptist Church for many years before joining the Carey Tercentenary A.M.E. Church, until her death, under the leadership of Rev. K.K. Owens. She was preceded in death by her husband, Joseph Smith and son Charles Gordon.

Best wishes are extended to her son, Mr. Eugene Ireland, and grandchildren, Charlotte

Willis, Vernetia Johnson, Jeffrey Johnson, Kevin Johnson, Ann Hill, Rosalynn Hill and her other grandchildren, nieces, nephews, and other family members and friends.

TRIBUTE TO DENT MIDDLE
SCHOOL

HON. JAMES E. CLYBURN

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 4, 1998

Mr. CLYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Dent Middle School for being honored with the Palmetto's Finest award. This award is given annually to four schools in my home State of South Carolina for excellence in an educational facility. It is sponsored by the Carolina First bank and the S.C. Association of School Administrators.

As a former high school history teacher, I congratulate them with heartfelt pride for the work that is being done at Dent Middle School. Under the leadership of principal Cheryl Washington, a personal friend, Dent was chosen based on factors including how they teach, what classes they offer and how well the school interacts with parents and the local community. Site visits are also made by the judges, who comprise a team of educators representing schools that have won the award previously. Schools may win this prestigious award only once.

Dent Middle School, located in the Midlands area of the Sixth Congress District, is a unique school that represents the diverse population of my district very well. Dent has not only an economically, but also racially, diverse student body of 1,200. Students come from affluent suburban areas, lower-income apartment communities and nearby Fort Jackson. Students also come from across Richland District 2 for a magnet program housed at Dent. The magnet program, The Learning Cooperative, offers a longer school day, smaller teacher to student ratios, and challenging subjects for approximately 240 students from across the school district.

Aside from the magnet program, Dent offers an after-school tutoring program, study sessions and help with homework for students who need extra assistance. They also offer a program called ALERTS who offer special challenges for academically talented students.

Aside from being chosen as one of the Palmetto's Finest, Dent Middle School is a finalist for the Blue Ribbon School award given by the U.S. Department of Education. The other schools in South Carolina chosen as Palmetto's Finest are Riverside High in Greenville County, Reidville Elementary in Spartanburg County and Shell Point Elementary in Beaufort County. All four of the Palmetto's Finest schools will be honored by Governor David Beasley and state Superintendent of Education Barbara Nielsen at a March 10 gala in Columbia.

Principal Washington says the awards bestowed on Dent aren't won easily and it takes the "commitment of everyone here, the collaboration of everyone working together." It is obvious that Dent Middle School is indeed very committed to meeting the needs of an extremely diverse student body and has proficently collaborated their efforts so that each

student gets the educational attention they deserve. Mr. Speaker, I ask you to join with me in paying tribute to Dent Middle School, with congratulations to Ms. Cheryl Washington; two of the Palmetto State's Finest.

HONORING THE HOUSTON FOOD
BANK ON ITS 15TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. KEN BENTSEN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 4, 1998

Mr. BENTSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to congratulate the Houston Food Bank on 15 years of service to the community. The Food Bank will celebrate its anniversary with a gala birthday luncheon on March 12, 1998. In keeping with its tradition of seeking ever new ways to serve, funds raised at the luncheon will be used to expand delivery of fresh fruit and vegetables and provide nutrition education to thousands more needy families.

There is much to celebrate. Since it opened its doors in March 1982, the Houston Food Bank has steadily grown into the nation's fourth-largest food bank, serving 36 counties in southeast Texas and feeding 200,000 people each month.

When it began, the Houston Food Bank consisted of volunteers picking up food in a psychedelic Volkswagen bus and icing it down in picnic baskets. Today, the Food Bank operates from a 73,000-square-foot warehouse featuring 160,000 cubic feet of freezer and refrigerated space. It operates three bobtail trucks, two tractors, and eight trailers for pick-up of donated food provided through a partnership with 300 food companies.

Since its inception, the Food Bank has provided 160 million pounds of food to people in need. Last year alone, the Food Bank provided 20 million pounds of food and other essentials to 400 member charities, including food pantry programs, shelters for the homeless, nutrition programs for the elderly, and group foster homes.

These accomplishments are reason enough to celebrate, but the Houston Food Bank recently received more good news when it was honored with the Congressional Hunger Center's 1997 "Victory Against Hunger Award." The Center praised the Food Bank as "a national model for innovation and efficiency in feeding the hungry," specifically citing programs that "engage all facets of the community in the fight against hunger."

This is but one of many well-deserved honors the Houston Food Bank has received. In 1984, the Houston Food Bank became a certified member of Second Harvest, a network association of 185 food banks across the United States. The Food Bank's honors include Second Harvest's Food Bank Award for Excellence in 1990, the Nabisco Model Food Bank Award in 1993, and the Hunger's Hope Award for Innovation in 1996.

The Houston Food Bank's fresh produce operation, the Produce People Care Center, serves as a model food bank program nationally, handling six million pounds of nutritious fruits and vegetables each year. In another initiative that is being copied elsewhere, the

Food Bank has formed a partnership with the Texas Department of Criminal Justice whereby Texas prison inmates are growing millions of pounds of fresh fruits and vegetables on surplus prison farmland.

Perhaps the most important ingredient of all in the Houston Food Bank's success is community involvement. As a private, non-profit organization, the Food Bank depends on the support of concerned businesses, foundations, individuals, and the religious community for financial support to meet its annual budget. In addition, about 4,500 hours are donated by volunteers each month. Because of the strong support of the food industry and its low operating cost, the Food Bank is able to provide \$20 in food for each dollar donated.

As the Houston Food Bank celebrates its 15th anniversary, it will honor two visionary couples who put a roof over the Food Bank's head and a foundation under its dreams. When the Food Bank was just an idea, philanthropists Joan and Stanford Alexander of Weingarten Realty Investors stepped forward with an offer of donated warehouse space, which gave the Food Bank both a home and credibility in the community. Then, in 1988, the late Albert and Ethel Herzstein donated the Food Bank's permanent home, the 70,000-foot-warehouse that is in use today.

Joan and Stanford Alexander's support of the Houston Food Bank from the beginning gave the organization public credibility when it needed it most. They have been valuable members of the Food Bank's Advisory Board, offered wise counsel, and advocated on behalf of the Food Bank. The Alexander's support of the Food Bank is just one expression of their concern for the disadvantaged and suffering, which has also led to their involvement with Crisis Intervention, SEARCH, and Interfaith Ministries of Greater Houston among many other organizations. Their help in the Food Bank's beginning stages is truly commendable and their continuing commitment has made it possible for the Houston Food Bank to fulfill the potential they foresaw.

The Food Bank lost one of its truest friends when Albert Herzstein passed away in March 1997. The son of Russian emigres, Albert Herzstein rose from truck driver and delivery boy to president of Big Three Industries. After his retirement, Mr. Herzstein began to build and lease warehouses. Through the Albert and Ethel Herzstein Charitable Foundation set up by him and his late wife, Mr. Herzstein helped local charities, including the Houston Food Bank, that provide food, shelter, and education, focusing on the construction of buildings to house their work. His gift to purchase the Food Bank's current facility ended its four-and-a-half year quest for a permanent home and made possible a phenomenal growth in the numbers of people fed. Every can and box of food that moves through the Herzstein Center is a tribute to this generous couple.

As the Houston Food Bank celebrates its fifteenth anniversary, its dedicated staff, volunteers, and supporters are looking as much to the future as to the past. In the words of Board President Jerome Pesek, "As we blow out the candles on the cake, our wish is still for a city without hunger." Mr. Speaker, I join the Houston Food Bank in rededicating our

community to this goal, and I congratulate all involved for making so much progress toward achieving it.

MANAGED CARE CONSUMER PROTECTIONS: WHY COSTS WILL BE LIMITED

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 4, 1998

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, the opponents of managed care consumer protections constantly say that the cost of the reforms will substantially drive up costs, and therefore cause employers to drop insurance coverage for their workers.

Some of their cost estimates are laughable. Remember the old Western, "Have Gun, Will Travel?" There is a whole industry in Washington of Ph'Ds who serve the same bounty hunter role. "Have Ph'D; Will Produce the Study Results YOU Want." Or as the old vaudeville joke goes, "If the man wants a green suit, turn on the green light."

One reason the studies are silly is that the States are already requiring, for the roughly 50% of plans that they can regulate, that managed care plans comply with the type of reforms we are proposing. Another reason is that the managed care trade association, AAHP, already requires as a condition of membership that a plan comply with many of these standards. The question arises, why should there be much extra cost if the plans are already complying with their trade association's quality standards?

Using data from Blue Cross Blue Shield, my staff has compiled the following matrix of State actions. Clearly, the passage of Federal legislation will not be asking the managed care plans to deal with issues they are not already dealing with on a wide scale.

STATE CONSUMER PROTECTION LAWS

Attached is a preliminary summary of States' consumer protection laws. This information, taken from the Blue Cross/Blue Shield Association's 1997 Survey of Health Plans, indicates that all but four states have enacted at least one of the managed care quality protections listed in the President's Consumer Bill of Rights. In addition:

Thirty-nine (39) states have enacted laws prohibiting "gag clauses" in provider contracts.

Twenty-nine (29) states have enacted laws allowing direct access to specialists without prior approval from the plan's primary care physician. These laws apply primarily to OB-GYN's, but a few also refer to chiropractors, dermatologists, and other specialists. Another five (5) states are expected to propose direct access to specialists in 1998.

Twenty-six (26) states have enacted laws requiring payment for certain care delivered in an emergency room. Almost half (12) of these states also impose a "prudent layperson" standard. Another nine (9) states are expected to introduce legislation with the "prudent layperson" standard in 1998.

Twelve (12) states have external grievance review laws that require health plans to allow enrollees to appeal coverage or claims denials to an outside medical expert of panel, if dissatisfied with the outcome of the

plan's internal appeals process. Another 12 states are expected to enact mandatory external grievance review laws in 1998.

Sixteen (16) states (CA, DE, FL, HI, IA, ID, IL, IN, KY, MD, ND, OK, PA, SC, TN, and WA) are expected to propose a framework of

quality standards for managed care plans in 1998.

STATES' CONSUMER PROTECTION LAWS (AS OF 1997)

State	Info disclosure	Choice of plans and providers*	Access to ER services	Prohibition on gag clauses	Respect and nondiscrimination#	Confidentiality	Complaints appeals**
Alabama		X					
Alaska							
Arizona	X		X	X			X
Arkansas		X	X	X			
California	X	X*	X	X			X
Colorado		X*	X	X			
Connecticut		X	X	X			X
Delaware		X	X~	X			X**
District of Columbia			X~	X			X**
Florida	X	X	X	X			X
Georgia		X	X	X			X**
Hawaii							X**
Idaho	X	X	X	X			
Illinois		X	X~				
Indiana		X	X~	X			
Iowa							
Kansas		X	X	X			
Kentucky		X	X~				
Louisiana		X	X	X			
Maine		X	X	X			
Maryland		X	X	X			X**
Massachusetts		X		X			
Michigan			X	X			
Minnesota		X		X			
Mississippi		X	X~				X**
Missouri		X	X	X			X
Montana		X		X		X	
Nebraska		X*	X	X			
Nevada		X	X	X			
New Hampshire		X	X	X			X**
New Jersey		X	X	X			X
New Mexico		X		X	X		
New York		X	X	X			X**
North Carolina		X	X	X			X
North Dakota				X			X**
Ohio			X	X			X
Oklahoma		X*	X	X			X**
Oregon		X	X	X			
Pennsylvania		X	X~	X			X**
Rhode Island		X	X~	X	X		X
South Carolina		X	X~				
South Dakota							
Tennessee		X*	X	X			X
Texas		X	X	X			X
Utah		X		X	X		
Vermont	X	X*		X			X
Virginia		X	X	X			
Washington		X	X	X			X**
West Virginia					X		
Wisconsin							
Wyoming				X			
Total	5	34	35	39	5	0	24

Twenty-nine (29) states have laws that allow direct access to a specialist without prior referral from the primary care physician. These apply primarily to OB-GYNs, but also can refer to chiropractors and dermatologists. Another 5 states () are expected to propose self-referral to specialists in 1998.
 ~Twenty-six (26) states have enacted laws requiring payment for certain care delivered in the emergency room. Twelve (12) of these states also impose a "prudent layperson" standard. Another nine (9) states (~) are expected to introduce this legislation in 1998.
 #Five states prohibit discriminatory practices (e.g., denying/canceling coverage, higher premium) against victims of domestic abuse.
 Twelve (12) states have external grievance review laws that require health plans to allow enrollees to appeal coverage or claims denials to outside medical expert or panel, if dissatisfied with outcome of plan's internal appeals process. Another 12 states (*) are expected to enact mandatory external grievance review laws in 1998.
 Source: Blue Cross Blue Shield Association 1997 Survey of Plans.

GROWING UP BLACK IN SHEPHERDSTOWN

HON. ROBERT E. WISE, JR.

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 4, 1998

Mr. WISE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to introduce for the record an article by Mary Corcoran Lehman for the Shepherdstown Chronicle of Shepherdstown, West Virginia. This article was written in commemoration of Black History Month a few years ago. It is about the life of Mr. Charles Branson, a local city councilman, who has lived through an extraordinary period of American history and provides a fascinating perspective of this time.

While February, designated as Black History Month, has come to a close, I wanted to place this article in the Congressional Record today. The contributions of a person or culture to our society should not be limited to a specific month, but should be celebrated year round.

Mr. Branson's story and others like it remind us that throughout one's life many people give significantly to the legacy of America everyday.

GROWING UP BLACK IN SHEPHERDSTOWN
(By Mary Corcoran Lehman)

Childhood for Charles Branson was enjoyable. He was born in 1921 at his home on Angel Hill on Shepherdstown's East End. At that time, he says, every black was born at home even though there were two hospitals in Martinsburg. Transportation was a problem, he remembers. Very few, if any, blacks had an auto in the 1920s. Charles' own family, for instance, got their first car in 1934 or 35.

The families in the East End were very close. Charles' maternal grandparents lived just 20 feet away. The grandparents owned both their home and the home where Charles, his parents, and his two siblings lived and grew up.

His parents, Charles says, worked very hard. His mother, who died when she was just 38 from complications from diabetes, never saw a washing machine. She scrubbed

the family's laundry on an old wash board. "Later in life I felt rather badly about that wash board," Charles says. She also worked as a domestic. His father worked various jobs. He was a laborer at Shepherd College, worked at the Blairton stone quarry and, in the early 30s when the Depression was still hitting hard all over, he worked for the WPA.

During the 20s and 30s Angel Hill was a mixed neighborhood, Charles remembers. "We all played together, black and white, in the street," he says. "There were no playgrounds. We'd shoot marbles, set up horse shoe pits and we played ball." Angel Hill children also played in the area where the Shepherdstown Day Care Center now is, he says, in a big field that extended back to where Porky May now lives.

Nathan Manuel, who is now a dentist, was Charles' closest friend back then. "We had a nice group then" he says. "We'd race up and down the street rolling tires." He remembers doing this with Robert Washington, Genevieve Monroe's younger brother. "And I also played with her sisters," he says.

Black and white adults, who lived on Angel Hill, also socialized, he says. "Society was

not integrated then" Charles adds, "but as far as the activities of the people in the area it was integrated."

When Charles Branson was 8-years old he started school. He didn't begin school at the usual age of six because his legs were badly scalded with boiling water which tipped off a coal stove when he was six or seven. "I remember taking those bandages off," he says.

When he did start school he realized for the first time that there was a difference between blacks and whites. Charles had to walk all the way from Angel Hill to the far West End of Shepherdstown to attend the black Shadyside School. To get there he walked right past the white school on the corner of King and High Streets. It was about three blocks closer to his home than Shadyside and he says he used to wonder why he couldn't go there. The only time black kids went near the white school was after hours when they played on the fire escape tubes, he remembers now.

The great black educator Dr. John Wesley Harris was principal of Shadyside during the years Charles was there. He succeeded Charles' grandfather John W. Branson. Harris was the senior Branson's pupil at one time. Branson's grandfather went to Page County, Virginia and taught in Luray. Several decades later grandson Charles would follow in his footsteps.

Charles graduated from Shadyside in 1937 without ever going through the eighth grade. The fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth grades were all in one class and by the time Charles was in the seventh grade he had heard and learned it all. When it came time for the eighth graders to take the state test, seventh grader Charles took it too and passed. The three others who took the test with him at the Eagle Avenue School in Charles Town passed also. Charles had the highest score so he was named valedictorian of his class and Clarence Holmes was salutatorian.

The only black high school in Jefferson County at the time was at Storer College in Harpers Ferry. It was a boarding school. Dr. Harris, whose son attended Storer also, took Charles to school in the fall. He came home for holidays. Board at the school in 1937 was \$16 a month. "Even that was hard for my parents to raise," Charles says.

Charles was at Storer for four years. In his junior year his mother died. Life became increasingly more difficult then. He couldn't stay on campus because his family could no longer afford the board so he went to work at a white tourist home in Harpers Ferry. The \$2 a month he earned enabled him to continue his schooling.

The tourist home, Laurel Lodge, was owned by the sister of Storer's Registrar Pansy Cook. "I wrung the necks of chickens and plucked them on Saturdays," Charles remembers. "They had big chicken dinners on Sundays and for the work they gave me lodging in the furnace room of their basement." Part of the job, he says, was to attend the furnace at night. The basement was so permeated with coal dust, he says, that even though he changed the sheets once a week by the middle of the week "they were as black as anything."

Charles had meals on campus and because he had so many friends there he always had a place to keep his clothes and take a bath. "It worked out very well," he says.

On weekends he would hitch a ride to Shepherdstown with Charles "Cop" Shipley, who lived in the yellow house next to Trail's Chevron where David Malakoff and Amy Young now live. Shipley's father Bob was the first state trooper in Shepherdstown. His

brother Kenneth was fire chief in Shepherdstown for many, many years and lived in the old King Street fire hall.

In 1941 Charles completed high school. He remembers that Jennings Randolph, then a congressman, was the commencement speaker. After graduation Charles came back to Shepherdstown. But at that time Shepherdstown didn't have many opportunities for a black man to make money, Charles says. You could maybe work in the apple orchard for Goldsborough and Skinner at 20 an hour or see if Shepherd had a laborer's job but that was about it.

Instead Charles decided to go to New York City with his friend C.J. Jackson. Jackson had New York relatives; he had an aunt who lived out in Mount Vernon, New York. Charles found a job in downtown Manhattan at 125th Street and Seventh Avenue. He started out as a dishwasher in a little restaurant. In six months he had decided it was not the job for him. He went to New Haven, Connecticut where he hoped to work for the Winchester Rifle Works. One of his former classmates worked there.

When that didn't transpire, Charles got a job in Ansonia at a big old country club where he would up in the kitchen. "I never boned so many turkeys in my life," he says ruefully. "Time to get on back home." Back home to the orchards and Shepherd College.

He was working at Shepherd for a regular salary of \$40 a month and board when he married his wife Ruby in May of 1942. It was during World War II and every able bodied man, black or white, was joining or being drafted to join the armed forces. "I was working at Shepherd when I got inducted at Fort Hayes in Columbus in December," he says. After induction Charles immediately left for Fort Hood, Texas where he was placed in Tank Destroyer Training.

During the Second World War the army was segregated. Entire divisions of black soldiers were commanded by white officers. Charles became part of the 827th Tank Destroyer Battalion, Company C, Third Platoon. But being commanded by white officers hardly mattered Charles remembers, because he had to answer to non-coms, who were black.

Charles was a private first class and the assistant gunner in a M-18 Tank Destroyer. He originally received training for tank warfare in Africa but in 1944 after the Allied invasion of Europe tank training changed.

The 827th was sent to Europe. Charles landed at Marseilles and he and his battalion took part in the invasion of Southern France. "In November, a couple of days after my birthday, I knew something was happening. Whole battalions of various companies formed. A communion service was held. For the first and only time I had communion in the army," he says.

The next couple of days they began moving north towards the front. Then the snows came. They were especially deep in Europe that year, he remembers. "They came up to your waist in some places," he says. Finally they reached Strasbourg, almost to the Sigfried Line and headed towards Luxembourg.

On December 16, 1944 in the early morning Charles saw balls of fire and heard a roaring. It was a hot shell and he was in active combat for the first time. He admits he was scared, "You'd have to be a fool not to be," he says. He was right on the edge of the Battle of the Bulge.

His platoon moved into an area supporting the 79th Infantry and the all-white 42nd Rainbow Division, MacArthur's old division.

During a lull in the battle he and the others crawled out of their tank and black soldiers and white soldiers freely mingled. "You couldn't get more integrated than that," he says.

Charles observed one instance of death at close hand. He was just 25 yards from a Company B tank that was hit. He saw a soldier trying to come out over the gun turret (snow prevented escape from the bottom). He found out later the man died from injuries.

In early January the tide turned when the sun came out and U.S. ground forces received air support. Charles saw his first jet plane, a German one, at that time. It dropped one bomb, he says and was gone so fast he wondered what it was.

The war ended for Charles on October 3, 1945 at Fort Mead, Maryland where he was mustered out of the army with a good conduct medal and a honorable discharge.

Before his discharge, in August, he would not have believed he would return to civilian life so soon. He was on a ship enroute to the Pacific Theater when a voice over the PA system announced the end of the war and the ship turned around to dock in Boston harbor instead.

When he came back home to Shepherdstown, he and Ruby brought the house at 308 West German Street where they still live. He bought it for \$600. It was a duplex then but later the and Ruby converted it to a single family home. He worked in the orchards until 1946. All the time his wife kept urging him to go back to school on the G.I. Bill. There were no decent jobs to be found, he says.

In 1946 he was called to work as a janitor at the Army Hospital in Martinsburg. The 65 cents an hour he earned there was three times the 20 an hour he was making in the orchards and by now he and Ruby had four children. The Army Hospital was converted to the Newton D. Baker Veteran's Administration Hospital shortly after he began work and he put in an application to work for the federal government. Still Ruby was urging him to go back to school.

So in August of 1946 Charles registered for classes in business administration at Storer College. He selected a business administration major because his college advisor told him he would be eligible for a G.I. loan to set up his own business when he graduated. "But I had no particular business I was interested in," he says. "When I got out of school I had to get a job." So he switched to education and social studies.

The commencement speaker at his 1950 graduation was W.E.B. Du Bois, who had first come to Storer College in 1908, for a meeting of the Niagara Movement, the precursor of the N.A.A.C.P. That 1950 Storer class was the largest class ever graduated from Storer, Charles remembers.

In the second semester of 1951 Charles went back to school. Although he graduated with a Bachelor in Social Studies, Charles had not completed his professional studies. By the end of the summer session he had minors in business administration and physical education. During one summer school session he attended a class with a teacher at the black high school in Luray, Virginia, Andrew Jackson High School. The man's wife was principal of the school. Charles was offered a job as a teacher and football coach.

He had no car and no idea how he was going to get to Luray but the \$2,400 yearly salary was more than he had ever made. "I just knew I would get there," he says. At first he left his family behind and lived in a rented room but by November Charles had found a house for \$15 a month.

However, in 1952 Ruby became sick and she and the children went back to Shepherdstown. Charles would come home on weekends by train getting in around midnight on Friday and leaving very early Monday mornings. It wasn't a very satisfactory arrangement and in 1956 he came back to Shepherdstown. He worked once again at the VA Center where he stayed until he retired in 1985 after sustaining his fourth heart attack.

Charles has never retired from public service though. He has served a total of eighteen years on the Shepherdstown Council. He first became a councilman in 1974 but took two years off between 1980 and 1982. He spearheaded the cleaning up of Back Alley after the alley became a dumping ground following the closing of the Town Dump on Rocky Street. And he was one of the founding members of the Shepherdstown Community Club which was active in the present youth center building until the mid 1980s.

The Shadyside School that Charles attended was closed in 1946. Shepherdstown blacks then went to the East Side School. That building now houses the Shepherdstown Day Care Center. Although the Brown vs. the Board of Education decision against segregation in public schools was handed down by the United States Supreme Court in 1954 Charles says schools in Shepherdstown were not integrated until the late 50s or early 60s.

Three of his six children attended segregated schools. The three older children, Rose, Barbara and Charles, attended Jefferson County's black high school, Page Jackson in Charles Town.

Only the three younger children, Leon, Rodney and Brenda, attended integrated schools in Shepherdstown. All three graduated from Shepherdstown High School.

TRIBUTE TO THE JULIA WEST HAMILTON LEAGUE, INC.

HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 4, 1998

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to The Julia West Hamilton League, Inc., which was formed in 1938, the outgrowth of 10 women who dared to dream. Mrs. Ellen V. Johns Britain, the organizer, believed that women joining together as a dedicated unit might accomplish some of the things that seemed impossible at that time, but could be helpful to the betterment of the community, education, youth and self.

Mr. Speaker the League was named to honor a great woman who gave unsparingly of her time, devotion and love to the causes of humanity, Mrs. Julia West Hamilton, who was a participating member of the League until her death. The League was incorporated in 1971. The first president was Mary EC Gregory. The League is currently led by Mary J. Thompson.

Mr. Speaker, The purpose of the League is (1) to promote benevolence, cultural and educational interests in the community; (2) to strive to gain new knowledge and skills of achieving better self-understanding, learning to interact more sensitively and honestly with others; (3) to encourage young people to aim early in life toward education, develop good character and find a useful place in society; and (4) to establish a monetary award known

as the Julia West Hamilton Award. This award is presented to a student in each of the 14 senior high schools in Washington, DC and a four-year Julia West Hamilton Scholarship is awarded to a recipient from one of the senior high schools every four years. To date, the League has provided over \$68,000 in student awards and scholarships.

Over the past 21 years the League has donated approximately \$73,500 to the Hospital for Sick Children and has supported Howard University's Sickle Cell Anemia Program. The League has also contributed to the Brigadier General West A. Hamilton Scholarship Fund of the Washington Club of Frontiers International, the United Negro College Fund, the Cardozo and Eastern High School bands and the Eastern High School Choir for travel abroad. Assistance is also provided to needy families at Thanksgiving and Christmas. The League holds lifetime memberships with the National Council of Negro Women and the Phyllis Wheatley YWCA. In 1980, the Ellen V. Johns Britain Award was established in honor of the founder of the Julia West Hamilton League, Inc. This award is presented for outstanding and dedicated services to a member of longstanding.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that this August body join me in special tribute to the gentle ladies of The Julia West Hamilton League, Inc. whose motto, "THE ONLY GIFT IS A PORTION OF THYSELF" and good works, on the occasion of their 60th anniversary, are worthy to be praised.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. MARTIN FROST

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 4, 1998

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, I discovered that without explanation, my vote was not recorded on Roll Call vote number 22, the Federal Agency Compliance/Civil Rights amendment. I was present for this vote and voted Yea.

IN HONOR OF THE RETIREMENT OF FRANK STRONA FROM THE NEW HAVEN POLICE DEPARTMENT, MARCH 4, 1998

HON. ROSA L. DeLAURO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 4, 1998

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to Frank Strona, a devoted member of the New Haven Police Department, who retired Saturday, February 28, 1998.

Providing for the protection and safety of our citizens from acts of violence is one of the fundamental duties of government. But government carries out this responsibility only through the work and dedication of people like Frank Strona. His extraordinary bravery and pride in carrying out his duties will serve as an example for police departments throughout Connecticut to strive towards.

Mr. Strona served in the New Haven Police Department for over thirty-five years. He is

cherished as a friend and mentor to many junior officers, and many members of the community, including myself. His career began as a rookie cop. In a short time he became a motorcycle policeman, graduating from cruiser patrolman. He spent almost twenty of his thirty-five years as Dog Warden and Manager of the Mounted Police Regiment of the New Haven Police Department—keeping the regiment strong.

Second only to his loving family, Strona's distinguished career in public service has been the greatest source of pride in his life. This devotion and pride will be his lasting legacy. The members of the New Haven Police Department and the community of New Haven have all benefited from his unwavering commitment to the safety and security of our community. For this, we offer him our lasting gratitude and congratulations on his retirement.

TRIBUTE TO JOSEPH MEYER

HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 4, 1998

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a Northwest Indiana business pioneer and the founder of Bank Calumet, Joseph Meyer. Joseph was born in Wisconsin in 1878. As a youth, whenever he could, he traveled with his father who was a professional photographer. His father was particularly interested in photographing various aspects of nature and often took his son into fields and forests. The young Joseph soon learned a great deal about plants and nature in general. But this happy arrangement lasted only a few years because the father died when his son was not yet a teenager. As a result of the family's financial difficulties, Joseph was sent to an orphanage, where he received a technical-vocational education.

Upon graduation from high school, Joseph had to leave the orphanage. He went to Milwaukee where he lived with a grandmother, who provided room and board which enabled young Joseph to take a low paying job in the printing industry. He recognized that he needed practical experience before he could go out on his own.

Eventually, he felt he had enough experience, so with a small loan from his grandmother, he set up his own print shop in her basement. Slowly he accumulated enough savings to open his own print shop on East Water Street. He was a good printer, but not yet a good financial manager and he did not know how to locate a financial advisor. Moreover, Milwaukee was suffering from a recession at that time. Finally, he was out of money and had to close his shop. His first business venture, therefore, was a failure.

Joseph Meyer then moved to Chicago, where printers were in demand, and obtained a job with a large industrial printer until it was shut down by a long and violent strike. Next he took a job in the print department of The Hammond Times.

But the desire to have his own business was strong. By saving everything he could from his job at the paper and with a small

bank loan, he was able to afford an old printing press which had to share space in his modest home with his wife and young family. Joseph soon heard about crooked gaming devices and learned how these machines were tampered with to cheat the public. So in 1908, he wrote a short book exposing this scheme and printed it himself—two pages at a time.

This literary effort was well received and very profitable. His initial thought was to expand his printing business, but he remembered his failed print shop back in Milwaukee. He realized that his next business would have to be guided by a plan and that he would need help with the financial side.

In thinking about his skills, he knew he had two strengths. He knew a lot about printing; after all, that's what he had been doing for several years. But he also knew a great deal about nature and plants. Over the years, he had built on the basic knowledge he had gained from those early field trips with his father. He became interested in the curative power of native plants and the advantages of natural substances as dietary supplements. For his life's work, he decided it made sense to combine both these talents—his knowledge of printing and his love of nature.

He grew and harvested plants in the vacant land around his Hammond house, on land that no one seemed to care about at the time. Marketing of these health foods and medical items would be through a catalog. Since he would print the catalog himself, his profit would be enhanced. He mobilized his eight children and taught them to distinguish the valuable plants from ordinary weeds and had them help in the harvesting.

His children were also put to work in the family dining room, assembly-line fashion, to fold and bind the catalog. Eventually, he was able to purchase fertile land to grow the plants he needed and in 1925 construct a handsome Tudor style building to process and manufacture his products. That building still stands among the Borman Expressway near Calumet Avenue. In a few years, this business, then and now known as the Indiana Botanic Gardens, grew larger and his catalog was sent first throughout the Midwest and later all over the country. Today, Indiana Botanic Gardens, which is now located in Hobart, continues to thrive under the direction of a Joseph Meyer descendant.

By the late 1920s and early 1930s, the country had slipped into a very severe economic downturn. Many businesses closed. But this time, Joe Meyer's business did not fail. In fact, the Botanic Gardens continued to expand. It turned out that the herb and health food business was largely recession proof. His direct-from-the-manufacturer mail order business provided products at a lower price than his competitors, and his home remedies were cheaper and more readily available than regular medical doctors.

But he did have one serious problem. The economic downturn was so severe that he couldn't find a sound yet convenient financial institution to hold his deposits. In fact, in the year 1933, Joseph Meyer was faced particular dilemma in that all of Hammond's banks had failed. He had no local place to deposit the dimes and quarters and dollars that were arriving in cash every day at his plant.

A group of Hammond community leaders with a financial background approached Joseph Meyer about starting his own bank, but this was a big step. He would have to risk everything he had achieved and he did not know anything about banking. However, over the years he had learned a lot about running a business, the need for expert assistance and how to find that talent, the vital necessity of having a business plan, focusing on your objective, assembling the right team, and making sure that new income grew when sales grew. This time, he had the capital, but he had to decide whether all the other things could be put in place.

With careful reflection, and attention to detail, he assembled his team and opened the Calumet State Bank on March 4, 1933. The rest, as they say, is history. Today, Bank Calumet is still largely owned by Joseph Meyer's family. It is the largest locally owned bank in Lake County, with 16 offices and nearly \$800,000,000 in assets, a book value of over \$78,000,000, and a multi-year string of record profits.

From the very beginning, Joseph Meyer infused his personality into the new bank. If you look at the early ledger book, you will see that the first day deposits totaled around \$73,000. Almost that entire amount came from Joseph—either from his personal funds or from businesses he owned.

But Joseph Meyer wanted to reach out to the broader Hammond community. He knew people had lost much of their savings when Hammond's banks failed. That loss had produced a deep distrust of banking, yet he also knew people's money really would be safer in his well-run bank than at home in a jar or under the mattress. So he hit on an idea that would reassure the general public. He took some of his own government bonds and put them up as collateral to back the bank's deposits. Now people could be certain that even if the bank failed, there would be something to stand behind and guarantee their deposits.

Calvin Bellamy, current President and Chief Executive Officer, tells me that the same commitment to customers and community guides the present management of Bank Calumet. Before returning to that subject, let me first say something about the Bank's Main Office, which at nine stories is still the tallest building in Hammond.

The 100,000 square foot structure at 5231 Hohman Avenue was begun in 1924 to house the First Trust and Savings Bank which failed in the Great Depression. The building's steel frame is covered by Indiana limestone and at the base by polished Minnesota granite. The main lobby has its same original and magnificent chandeliers. The American walnut ceiling—at least 35 feet from floor level—is decorated with painted and inlaid designs. The original marble floors and columns still grace the lobby.

In 1934, the bank moved from its original location at 5444 Calumet Avenue to the present Hohman location. The transfer of the bank's assets and cash required a heavily armored motorcade. Fayette Street was guarded every few feet by machine gun toting marksmen perched on roof tops along the route. \$650,000 traveled down the street that day, a very attractive target in those Depression plagued times. Fortunately, all went well.

Today, the bank continues to serve as an outstanding corporate citizen and partner with the people of Hammond. I want to briefly highlight the bank's particular commitment to Hammond's neighborhoods and the education of the city's children.

Hammond is a city of neighborhoods. And its future will be determined by the strength of those neighborhoods. In 1989, the bank's management began wondering what they should be doing to strengthen Hammond's neighborhoods. They began with five separate focus groups, each drawn from a different part of the city. As they dialogued, it became clear that Hammond's housing stock, though still mostly in moderate to good condition, needed attention.

So beginning later that year, the bank announced its Neighborhood Investment Program (NIP). Through NIP, the bank began offering home improvement financing to residents of Hammond at one percent below its normal rate and on terms more flexible than its usual underwriting standards.

This program has been offered every year since 1989. Each year the bank sends a brochure to all homeowners in Hammond. Now in its eighth year, the bank has made over 800 NIP loans. From antidotal evidence, bank officials have strong reason to believe that without this extra effort, much of the home improvements financed by NIP loans would not have occurred. They can say for certain whatever home improvement financing that would have occurred anyway would have been at higher cost to the homeowner. If nothing else, the NIP discount has made rehabilitation of Hammond homes a more affordable proposition.

Besides the Bank's commitment to rehabilitation and remodeling Hammond homes through its Neighborhood Investment Program and various credit counseling activities, they also give a great deal of attention to the Hammond public schools. For about a decade the bank has had a formal partnership with Wallace Elementary School. Some of the partnership's key elements include an active Student of the Month Program, banking curriculum taught at the school, and student tours and job shadowing at the bank. Aside from these specific details, the partnership boils down to this: several bank officers have a great deal of personal contact with these students, providing a mentoring experience for these eager young learners from a diverse, moderate income neighborhood.

In 1997, Calumet Bank felt the need to expand its involvement with the Hammond schools. More and more, its loan officers are seeing credit reports on young people only out of high school a few years already developing credit problems. Excess use of credit cards slow payment of bills and careless management of their checking accounts, these and other problems are causing people in their twenties and thirties to have difficulties obtaining affordable home, auto and other financing.

Given these challenges, the bank wanted to be part of the solution. So in the spring of 1997, they proposed to Hammond School Superintendent Dr. David Dickson a program they call MONEY MATTER\$. What they are offering to do is go to all four Hammond high schools and have contact with every senior.

MONEY MATTERS would consist of a three part series—first on the history of money and the role of banks in the economy, next on the proper use of credit and understanding the role played by each individual's personal credit report, and finally a session on how to manage a checking account, including the proper use of ATM cards.

Calumet Bank has also formed a President's Council whereby four students from each high school meet with senior bank officers over lunch for more in-depth discussion of banking issues and also career opportunities in banking. This group will meet for the third time on March 5, 1998. The bank's goal is to stimulate dialog since they recognize that businesses also need to learn more about what youth are thinking.

As you can imagine, these school-based activities represent a very significant time commitment. There are also some dollars involved, but the bank feels this extra effort and expense are important to the future of Hammond and Northwest Indiana. As a community bank, Bank Calumet's leaders realize their future depends on the community's future.

Since Joseph Meyer founded his bank 65 years ago it has undergone several name changes. But whatever the name, its commitment remains true to Joseph Meyer's original philosophy of service to their customers and their community.

As bank President Bellamy expresses it, "If the people of Hammond—individuals, government, and businesses—continue to work together as partners, our city's future will be at least as exciting as our past. Those of us in leadership positions today have benefitted from the experiences of our predecessors and it is no less our duty to continue the work of building for an even better future."

Mr. Speaker, Joseph Meyer was not instantly successful. In fact, he suffered a business failure before he found his stride. Yet, despite personal and business setbacks, he eventually made a success of himself, and provided an invaluable asset to the people of Hammond as well as the rest of Northwest Indiana.

150th ANNIVERSARY OF THE
HUNGARIAN REVOLUTION OF 1848

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 4, 1998

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to join the state of Hungary and Hungarian-Americans everywhere in commemorating the 150th anniversary of the 1848 Hungarian revolution.

In 1848 revolution swept through the European continent. By March of that year, the revolutionary sentiments had spread to Hungary, which was ruled by the Austrian Habsburg empire. On March 3 legendary Hungarian patriot Louis Kossuth made a monumental speech, dubbed the "inaugural address of the revolution". Kossuth's speech enumerated 12 sweeping reforms that reflected some of the most progressive ideas of the age, such as a reduction of feudal rights and the emanci-

pation of the peasants. This declaration struck an immediate chord with the Hungarian people. The reforms immediately spurred the Austrian people to demand similar rights, and on March 13 a full-fledged revolution broke out in Vienna.

On March 15, while Kossuth was in Vienna presenting his 12 points to the Habsburg monarchy, students in Budapest armed only with Kossuth's reforms seized control in what has come to be known as the bloodless revolution. The following day the Hungarian delegation, led by Kossuth, submitted Hungary's demands before Emperor-King Ferdinand. The Austrian monarch quickly agreed to the points, prompting the Hungarian Diet to put the revolutionary reforms into effect. Thus, Hungary's future was forever influenced as the result of a peaceful, lawful revolution.

The Hungarian Diet immediately began to work nonstop to pass new laws. By April the Diet had passed 31 progressive measures, which essentially amounted to a new constitution. These "April laws" attempted to provide for the needs of a nation moving towards modernization.

Unfortunately, Hungarians did not have long to experience " * * * government were intent on squashing any semblance of Hungarian independence. On September 10, Baron Jelacic, with encouragement from the Habsburgs, led 40,000 Croatian troops across the Hungarian frontier. Hungary, led by Kossuth, was in the process of building up its army, and initially lost several battles to the invaders. Finally, General Arthur-Gorgey, who was to become one of Hungary's greatest generals, was given control of the Hungarian army. By April 1849 Gorgey's military brilliance and the tremendous bravery of the elite Hungarian Honved troops had driven all of the invaders out of Hungary, and Hungary had officially declared its independence from Austria.

The Habsburg's were humiliated and forced to call on Russian Czar Nicholas I for assistance in bringing the now independent Hungary back under Austrian control. As a result, Hungary's independence was short-lived because in June, 1849, a joint Austrian-Russian offensive overwhelmed the valiant Hungarian defenders. On August 13, Gorgey's forces laid down their arms before the Russians at Vilagos. Kossuth was forced to flee his beloved homeland and would live the rest of his life travelling the world to gain support for Hungary's cause. In a speech made prior to his departure, Kossuth said, "My principles were those of George Washington. I love you, Europe's most loyal nation."

Although, the Hungarian revolution of 1848 did not end in prolonged independence for Hungary, it did result in at least one very noble achievement. The revolution prevented the Austrian government from revoking the emancipation of the peasants and all other unfree persons in the Habsburg's empire. For this historic accomplishment and for striving towards the ideal of the American Revolution, Hungarians and Americans of Hungarian descent should always be proud. I join with the strong Hungarian-American population in the downriver communities to celebrate the Hungarian revolution of 1848, truly an important turning point in the history of the Hungarian nation.

CAMPAIGN FINANCE REFORM

HON. RON KIND

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 4, 1998

Mr. KIND. Mr. Speaker, The headline of an article in today's *The Hill* says it all: "Soft Money Soars as Campaign Reform Falters."

As an unyielding supporter of campaign finance reform, I am sickened by what the article goes on to discuss, "The soft money explosion is a result of campaign officials finding innovative ways to channel the supposedly non-federal money into congressional campaigns. Campaign officials are boasting of their fundraising prowess: But this has reformers fearing that the growing stream of soft money into Democratic and Republican congressional committees has turned into a mighty river that threatens to flood the political system's banks."

Soft money contributions are unlimited and the congressional campaign committees in 1997 set a soft money raising record of more than \$30 million. As campaign finance reform has once again died in the Senate, and gasps for life in the House of Representatives, the fundraising machine gets more and more out of control.

Mr. Speaker, the problem is clear, there is too much money involved in the campaigns. The influence of money has created the appearance that special interests rule the democratic process. People no longer believe they have a voice in their government. I urge you to schedule a vote on campaign finance reform on the floor of the House of Representatives. We must act soon. The people of western Wisconsin have told me to continue the fight until you agree to allow a vote. The people refuse to take "no" for an answer.

MISCONCEPTIONS ABOUT
CONGRESS

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 4, 1998

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington Report for Wednesday, March 4, 1998 into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

MISCONCEPTIONS ABOUT CONGRESS

One thing I have found over the years is that people aren't hesitant to tell me what they think about Congress. Many of the public's comments and complaints are very perceptive and right on the mark. People are quite right, for example, that Congress has difficulty thinking long-term and that our campaign financing system is a mess. But often what I hear shows an inadequate grasp of what Congress does and how it works. Misconceptions about Congress can erode confidence in government and weaken civic involvement.

Some examples: The criticisms of Congress are numerous.

Ethics standards: People will often say that Congress' ethics standards have declined and that large numbers of Members

are dishonest and corrupt. Certainly some Members engage in improper conduct, yet most experts on Congress would say that congressional ethics has improved considerably over the years. When I came to Congress, there was no House ethics committee, no written code of conduct, and no financial disclosure requirements. Members could accept lavish gifts from special interests and convert campaign contributions to personal use, and were rarely punished for personal corruption. None of that would be tolerated today.

Special interest money: Americans hear all the stories about the enormous amount of fundraising Members must do today and believe that Congress is a "bought" institution. It is clear that the "money chase" has gotten out of hand, and that we ignore this problem at our own peril. I would be the last to say that contributions have no impact on a Member's voting record. But there are many influences that shape Members' voting decisions—including their assessment of the arguments, the opinions of experts, their party's position, and, most importantly, what their constituents want. Members know that if they don't vote the way their constituents want, they simply won't be re-elected.

Impact of Congress: People will often say that Congress' actions have little or no impact on their daily lives, even as they receive their Social Security checks, drink safe water, drive on the interstates, attend college through student loans, or use the Internet. Many aren't aware of the overall spending priorities of Congress, thinking that most federal spending goes to welfare, foreign aid, or defense, when in fact the biggest chunk, by far, goes to programs for older Americans like Social Security and Medicare. Such misconceptions can make national policy debates all the more difficult.

Members out of touch: Most Americans feel that Members don't pay much attention to what their constituents want. My experience is that most Members are acutely aware of their constituents' views. They are in constant contact with constituents and go to great lengths to solicit their views. They return home most weekends, and closely follow local opinion through staff reports, polling results, and local news reporting. Indeed, the reverse contention may be closer to the mark, that Members today pay almost *too much* time noticing every "blip" in the public opinion polls and thinking about what will play well in the next election rather than what would be good for the country.

Perks and pay: Many people complain about Members always looking out for their own perks and pay, enriching themselves at the taxpayer's expense. Almost daily someone will contact my office upset that Members receive free medical care or don't pay income taxes or contribute to Social Security—none of which is true. Suffice it to say that Members are acutely aware that their pay and benefits are highly sensitive politically. Over the years Congress has eliminated many special benefits, and it should continue to do so. People are surprised to hear that since I've been in Congress, Member pay has not even kept up with inflation. My current pay is \$20,000 less than if my 1965 pay had been adjusted to inflation.

Slow, messy processes: People don't like Congress' slow, messy, ponderous processes, which allow bills to be buried in committee or stalled through lengthy floor debates. We certainly need to streamline the operations of Congress, but we misunderstand the role of Congress if we think it should be a model

of efficiency and quick action. The founding fathers never intended it to be. They clearly understood that one of the key roles of Congress is to slow down the process—to allow tempers to cool and to encourage deliberation, so that unwise or damaging laws are not enacted in the heat of the moment.

Constant bickering: One of the most frequent complaints I hear about Congress is that Members spend too much time arguing and bickering. There clearly has been too much partisan wrangling in recent years, but people often don't understand that Congress is designed to allow contentious debates on the major policy issues of the day. In a country as large and remarkably diverse as ours, one of the key roles of Congress is to act as a sounding board for all the diverse groups in our society. Allowing all sides a chance to be heard as we try to reach a consensus on a long list of difficult issues means that the debate may at times be contentious, but it also helps to keep our country from coming apart at the seams.

Conclusion: Public misconceptions about Congress aren't simply of interest to academics. In our representative democracy they have a major impact on how well our system of government works. They lead to public feelings of mistrust and alienation, and give rise to cynicism about government in general and Congress in particular. Restoring confidence in government requires both improved performance by government and improved understanding of its role.

Congress is a complex, important, and fascinating institution, with both strengths and weaknesses. I am impressed almost daily with the way it tackles difficult problems and acts as a national forum in developing a consensus. I am particularly impressed with the role it has played in creating and maintaining a nation more free than any other. Ensuring that the American people have an accurate understanding of Congress' role in national governance and its strengths and weaknesses is one of our most important challenges in the years ahead. We need to get Americans to think twice about the role of Congress and its impact on their lives.

FOREST HEALTH IN COLORADO

HON. BOB SCHAFFER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 4, 1998

Mr. BOB SCHAFFER of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, the health of the national forests in Colorado and the economies of rural communities are at risk from current national forest management practices. Severe threats from fire, insects and disease endanger the forests and the health, happiness and well-being of the citizens of Colorado. While properly utilized timber harvests can effectively contribute to restoring the health of forests, timber programs on the national forests have been almost completely eliminated in Colorado.

Many scientists believe that Colorado has more, and older, trees now than at any time in recorded history. The health and capacity of Colorado's forests is directly related to the volume of timber harvested. Without proper management, thinning or prescribed burns, timber inventory accumulates to the point where growth is impeded, and stands become susceptible to wildfires, beetle infestations and

disease. The proper harvests add valuable and essential resources to the economy while reducing the potential for catastrophic fires by eliminating dangerously high levels of fuels.

Mr. Speaker, the motivation of the Forest Service these days seems to be driven not by what is best for the forest, but by what group protests the loudest. Meanwhile, timber budgets and timber sales decline and administrative costs escalate. Directing funds away from timber budgets negates forest management plans, undermines public input into the process, and harms the forest ecosystem. Such impediments to the Forest Service mission have resulted in a de facto policy of reduced use, increased risk of wildfires, and deteriorating forest health.

Better national forest timber management programs are essential to the proper stewardship of the national forests in Colorado and to the health, condition and structure of the environment. Accordingly, I have urged my colleagues in the Colorado delegation and the Chief of the U.S. Forest Service to support proper timber management tools to ensure better forest health in Colorado.

Mr. Speaker, the Colorado State Senate has spent considerable time evaluating the impact of our national forests on the Colorado economy. I hereby submit for the record the following Resolution adopted by the Colorado State Legislature.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 97-26—ADOPTED BY THE COLORADO LEGISLATURE, 1997

CONCERNING THE SUPPORT OF PROPER TIMBER HARVESTING AS A MANAGEMENT TOOL TO ENSURE BETTER FOREST HEALTH IN COLORADO.

WHEREAS, The health of the national forests in Colorado and the economies of rural communities are at risk of current national forest management practices; and

WHEREAS, The threat of fire, insects, and disease endangers the health, happiness, and well-being of the citizens of Colorado; and

WHEREAS, Timber programs on national forests have been almost completely eliminated in Colorado; and

WHEREAS, The proper uses of timber harvest as a management tool can effectively contribute to restoring the health of forests; and

WHEREAS, The proper use of timber harvest as a management tool can help reduce dangerously high levels of fuels resulting in the potential of catastrophic fires; and

WHEREAS, Prescribed fires, used without the complement of timber harvest, often destroy economically viable, renewable resources and violate air quality and visibility standards; and

WHEREAS, Better national forest timber programs are essential for proper stewardship of Colorado's forests and improvement of the health, condition, and structure of the natural environment; now, therefore.

Be it Resolved by the Senate of the Sixty-first General Assembly of the State of Colorado, the House of Representatives concurring herein; That we, the members of the General Assembly, respectfully urge that:

(1) The United States Forest Service Chief and the Colorado Congressional delegation support proper timber harvesting as a management tool to ensure better forest health in Colorado;

(2) The Colorado Congressional delegation support the Rocky Mountain Regional Forester's strategy to reverse the decline of forest management programs and to reach a

more effective program level by the year 2000; and

(3) The Colorado Congressional delegation support Congressional efforts to improve efficiency, effectiveness, and accountability of national forest management.

Be it further resolved, That copies of this resolution be transmitted to each member of Colorado's Congressional delegation, the Chief of the United States Forest Service, and the Rocky Mountain Regional Forester.

Mr. Speaker, I commend the Colorado Senate for adopting Senate Joint Resolution 97-26 in support of proper timber management to ensure better forest health in our state. State and local input into the management of our public lands is essential to maintain a healthy forest and thriving economy. I fully support their recommendations for better state and local involvement in the planning and implementation of forest policies. This resolution, sponsored by Colorado State Senator Don Ament, enjoys very strong support in Colorado. I thank Senator Ament, and his colleagues for their efforts and dedication to the state. I assure my former colleagues in the Colorado General Assembly that I will do everything in my power to improve efficiency, effectiveness, and accountability in the management of our national forests.

In Congress my colleagues and I on the House Resources Committee and the Subcommittee on Forests and Forests Health are working to ensure that the Forest Service and the Administration hear Colorado's message loud and clear. On February 25th, the subcommittee held oversight hearings on the Administration's roadless area moratorium. There, county commissioners, forestry experts and Forest Service officials testified on the issue of access to our public lands for management, resources and recreation. The Forest Service's new "no access" policy, by conservative estimates, will lock up at least 34 million acres of public lands. Once again, the federal government has proposed a one-size-fits-all solution in contravention of forest planning practices that formerly relied on local participation and public input.

On March 26th, we will hold an extensive hearing before the House Resources, Budget and Appropriations Committees into the operations, budgeting and management of the Forest Service. There, with my colleagues, I intend to examine better management alternatives and push for positive change. Proper management of our forests can provide habitat for our wildlife as well as recreational and economic resources for our people.

Colorado Senate Joint Resolution 97-26 serves as a proper basis for congressional oversight. I commend the document to my colleagues and urge their full attention to the measure.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, I wish to recognize Colorado State Senators, Ken Arnold, Jim Congrove, Dick Mutzebaugh, Maryanne Tebedo, and Dave Wattenberg, who joined Senator Don Ament in sponsoring and promoting Colorado Senate Joint Resolution 98-26.

TRIBUTE TO JUDY MELLO

HON. NITA M. LOWEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 4, 1998

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Speaker, we have all come to accept that we now live in a global society. One remarkable woman who recognized this fact long ago is Judy Mello. I wish to pay tribute to her today.

Since 1994, Judy has served as President and CEO of World Learning, an organization committed to helping develop the knowledge, skills, and attitudes needed to contribute effectively to international understanding and global development. World Learning currently runs over 220 programs in 120 countries, providing direct program services to more than 300,000 individuals. World Learning runs a School for International Training and important cultural exchange programs.

Prior to her appointment at World Learning, Judy made her mark in the world of international banking. She ran her own firm, J.H. Mello Company, which provided financial advisory services to clients, and subsequently served as Managing Director of Cambridge International Partners, an investment banking firm in New York City. Formerly, she polished her international credentials and leadership skills at the International Division of Citibank, Marine Midland Bank, First Women's Bank, New York, Lehman Brothers, and American Express.

Throughout her career, Judy has worked to help prepare America to compete in the global marketplace. The list of her commitments is long and distinguished: she served on the Board of World Education; the Board of Directors of the New York Business Development Corporation; the advisory board of the Nitze School of Advanced International Studies; the Johns Hopkins University Bologna Center; and the Board of Overseers of the NYU Graduate School of Business Administration.

I am also extremely grateful for her efforts to foster the careers of aspiring women. She is a founding member and past director of the Committee of 200, an organization of women CEOs, and a founding member and co-chair of the Capital Circle, which mobilizes capital for women-run businesses. She is a member of the Women's Forum, and a past member of the Women's Economic Round Table. Her dedication to the advancement of women in the corporate world is paving the way for the women CEOs of today and tomorrow.

I am delighted that the National Association of Breast Cancer Organizations will honor Judy Mello next week with their distinguished "Celebrate Life Award" for exhibiting the willingness to take control of her life, and the courage to determine her own destiny. I am so proud of her and I am hopeful her example serves as inspiration to all women—and all Americans.

SIXTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH CELEBRATES 145TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 4, 1998

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to the Sixth Presbyterian Church on the occasion of its 145th Anniversary of splendid spiritual and civic guidance.

Dr. Mason Noble came to the District of Columbia from New York City in 1852. He canvassed a neighborhood in southwest Washington with the hope of starting a Presbyterian congregation. The first few months, the group met in the home of William and Amanda Thompson. On January 23, 1853 at a meeting in Island Hall, Dr. Noble, with 32 people, voted to organize Sixth Presbyterian Church.

Land and a building were purchased at Sixth and C Streets, SW and the congregation celebrated its first Eucharist on February 14, 1853. Dr. Noble served as pastor to the growing congregation for twenty years which is longer than any of the eighteen pastors who followed in his foot steps. The congregation worshiped in its first building for more than 65 years. As the city expanded to the northwest, the members voted to move to Sixteenth and Kennedy Streets, NW. The Chapel, now the Choir, Primary and Nursery rooms, was dedicated on Sunday, September 23, 1917. The seventh pastor, Reverend Douglas P. Birnie, with the tireless efforts of the elders and trustees, guided the Church through the difficult period of World War I. Ground was broken for the present sanctuary on January 2, 1929 during the Great Depression. The first worship service was held in the new sanctuary on Thanksgiving Day, November 28, 1929. The building was dedicated on Sunday, March 9, 1930. The eleventh pastor, The Reverend Godfrey Chobot, D.D. guided the members through this building phase. Shortly after the dedication, the Washington Board of Trade's Committee on Municipal Art awarded the congregation its Award in Architecture and acclaimed the sanctuary as the finest example of French Norman Architecture in the city. The carillon bells were dedicated as ground was broken for the third phase of the present edifice on February 8, 1952. The Earl Franklin Fowler Memorial Hall or Fellowship Hall with church offices, classrooms and the Church Parlor on the lower level was dedicated on January 23, 1953—exactly one hundred years after the church was organized. On November 12, 1951, Dr. Fowler, the thirteenth pastor, died in the pulpit just before the realization of his and the congregation's dream for the new building.

Twenty-four years ago, Pastor Donald D.M. Jones and a group of elders decided to open the doors of this Church to all who would come. The Church continues to grow as a multi-cultural congregation, with members from thirteen countries, and celebrates this 145th Anniversary as a beacon of light in the nation's capital.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that this body join me in congratulating this remarkable institution on the occasion of this anniversary knowing that its future will be as bright as its past.

CELEBRATING THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE MEDICAL LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

HON. JOHN EDWARD PORTER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 4, 1998

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, I am very pleased to recognize the 100th anniversary of the Medical Library Association (MLA). Headquartered in Chicago, Illinois, MLA was founded on May 2nd, 1898 by four librarians and four physicians to "encourage the improvement and increase of public medical libraries."

A century later, MLA has grown into a professional organization which represents more than 1,200 institutions and 3,800 individuals involved in the management and dissemination of biomedical information to support patient care, education and research. Whether working in hospitals, academic health centers, or libraries, MLA members play a vital role in improving the quality of health care throughout the nation.

Physicians have consistently reported positive changes in their diagnosis, choice of tests and drugs, length of hospital stays and advice given to patients as a result of information provided by medical librarians. The ability of medical librarians to quickly maneuver through the wealth of health care information on the Internet, and to identify the most credible, relevant and appropriate sources of information for each request has become a critical component of today's health care system.

In keeping with its commitment to improve and expand the health information professions, MLA assists librarians in the exchange of health sciences publications, offers continuing education seminars and scholarships, and continuously develops leadership programs designed to meet the needs of the medical library community. In addition, MLA places a high priority on keeping its members up-to-date with respect to the latest breakthroughs in health care information technology.

As we celebrate MLA's centennial anniversary, I believe it is also important to recognize the longstanding partnership between MLA and the National Library of Medicine (NLM) at the National Institutes of Health. As chairman of the Appropriations Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, I am very familiar with the extraordinary work being done at the NLM to improve access to health care information. By using NLM's state-of-the-art medical data bases and telemedicine project sites, medical librarians are able to provide doctors and patients, often in underserved rural and urban areas, with the most current and accurate health-related information.

Mr. Speaker, as we approach the 21st Century, it is clear that the telecommunications advances of the Information Age will continue to revolutionize the role that medical librarians play in the delivery of health care in America. It is with an eye to the future, that I invite all Members to join me in celebrating the past 100 years of the Medical Library Association during their 1998 Centennial Celebration.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

CALEA IMPLEMENTATION
AMENDMENTS OF 1998

HON. BOB BARR

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 4, 1998

Mr. BARR. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a bill to amend and clarify portions of the Communications Assistance for Law Enforcement Act (CALEA), enacted into law on October 25, 1994 (PL 103-414). The implementation of this legislation—intended by Congress to preserve the status quo of law enforcement's electronic surveillance authority and to define the telecommunications industry's duty to assist law enforcement in the digital age—is seriously behind schedule. CALEA's effective date is October 25, 1998 and the assistance capability and capacity requirements set forth in the law will not be available.

The purpose of CALEA is to preserve the government's ability to conduct electronic surveillance in the face of changing communications technology, to protect the privacy of customer communications, and to avoid impeding the development of new telecommunications services and technology. In CALEA, Congress placed an affirmative requirement on telecommunications carriers to modify and design their network equipment, facilities, and services to continue to permit law enforcement to conduct electronic surveillance in the face of changing network technology. This requirement, however, is subject to certain specified conditions such as the reimbursement of the industry's cost of implementation of CALEA and the reasonable achievability of the proposed changes to carrier networks.

Congress intended that the FBI, which has been delegated the responsibility of implementing CALEA on behalf of the Attorney General, have only a consultative role in the implementation of CALEA. Congress also intended that the telecommunications industry develop the technical standards necessary to permit carriers to implement the needed changes in their networks. The carriers are required to permit law enforcement to continue to receive call content or call identifying information, pursuant to an appropriate court order or other lawful authorization.

The FBI, however, has gone far beyond its consultative role in the implementation of CALEA. The FBI has insisted that the industry's technical standards include requirements for capabilities that go beyond the scope or intent of CALEA. The capabilities proposed to be included by the FBI are costly, technically difficult to deploy or technically infeasible, and raise significant legal and privacy concerns.

The FBI is now threatening enforcement actions and the denial of appropriate cost reimbursement to the industry if its proposed capabilities are not deployed by the industry. In sum, these actions—the delays in the issuance of technical standards and the required government notice of electronic surveillance capacity—have caused the implementation of CALEA to be seriously behind schedule.

The bill I am introducing will merely clarify the intent of Congress when it enacted CALEA

almost four years ago. It provides for definitions of terms necessary to clarify that Congress intended that the telecommunications carriers' existing network technology be "grandfathered" or deemed in compliance with CALEA, unless the costs of retrofitting such technology are borne by the government. Further, my bill provides for the extension of dates of compliance for the telecommunications industry which recognize the reality of the delays that the industry has faced in its implementation of CALEA. My bill will not add any additional costs to the government over and above the \$500 million originally authorized in CALEA. However, the delays occasioned by the FBI could very well add to the government's costs of this important legislation in the future. I urge my colleagues to support this important legislation.

THE NUCLEAR NON-PROLIFERATION POLICY ACT OF 1998

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 4, 1998

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, with the end of the cold war and the break-up of the Soviet Union, nuclear nonproliferation efforts continue to be a priority for United States. Many events have taken place which have strengthened nuclear nonproliferation efforts. The cornerstone of international nuclear nonproliferation, the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty (NPT), completed its 25-year lifespan in 1995 and was made permanent. The former Soviet states, Ukraine, Kazakhstan and Belarus have joined the NPT as non-weapons states and agreed to remove all nuclear materials from their territories.

Although the international community has taken positive steps toward nonproliferation goals, new developments require scrutiny of current U.S. nonproliferation policy. Safety and security of nuclear weapons and materials in the former Soviet Union, the India-Pakistan arms race, North Korea's violations of the NPT, continuing suspicions about Iran's nuclear activities, and the availability of weapons-usable materials and technologies are leading reasons for concern.

The breakup of the Soviet Union left an undetermined amount of nuclear materials scattered throughout the former Soviet territories. Large quantities of nuclear weapons, weapons materials, and technology in the former Soviet Union are all potential proliferation problems. There are terrifying reports that nuclear materials have been illegally stolen and transferred from Russia to rogue states. The sluggish economic conditions in Russia have provoked Russian nuclear and missile experts in accepting employment offers in rogue nations. And Russia isn't the only region of concern for the United States.

Since the end of the cold war, North Korea has diverted plutonium to a secret bomb program, threatened to withdraw from the NPT and blocked inspections. North Korea currently has enough plutonium to build one or two bombs, but refuses to disclose the extent of its nuclear activities. Neither India nor Pakistan

are a party to the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty—nor have they signed the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty. Pakistan has acknowledged the capability to build at least one nuclear reactor while some experts believe it has enough enriched uranium for 10–15 weapons. Both India and Pakistan have combat aircraft that, with modifications, would be capable of delivering nuclear weapons. The U.S. continues to suspect Iran of using its civilian nuclear program as a pretense to establish the technical basis for a nuclear weapons option.

Today, I am introducing legislation that will set forth a blueprint for accomplishing critical nonproliferation objectives. The bill, the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Policy Act of 1998, establishes fourteen policy goals for the United States to pursue on nuclear arms control and nonproliferation. The arms control objectives are less important now for their own sake than for preventing nonproliferation. A comprehensive test ban, a global ban on the production of fissile material, verified dismantlement of United States and Russian nuclear weapons are measures that will help build international support for tough nonproliferation agreements, could cap the nuclear weapons programs of the threshold nuclear weapons states, and could reduce the chances of future theft or diversion of nuclear material from the former Soviet Union.

Additionally, the United States must continue to support the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) nonproliferation safeguards, tighten nuclear export controls in the United States and elsewhere, and increase the role of the U.N. Security Council in enforcing international nonproliferation agreements. As we have recently experienced, these measures will help prevent terrorist leaders like Saddam Hussein from building a secret nuclear weapons program.

Finally, the United States must make it clear that it will make no first use of nuclear weapons, that our nuclear weapons will only be used to deter nuclear attack. We should seek to have the other permanent members of the UN Security Council—who are also the other nuclear weapons states—adopt such a 'no first use' policy and to pledge to assist any country which is party to the NPT and against which first-use of nuclear weapons is made. These positive and negative security assurances can help build crucial support among developing nations to sign onto the NPT. One the other hand, if the United States begins targeting third world countries with nuclear weapons, as some in the Pentagon might propose, it would give added rationale for those countries to build their own nuclear deterrents.

Now, more than ever, the United States must set a firm standard in the nonproliferation arena. U.S. credibility and leadership in nonproliferation suffers when Washington subordinates nonproliferation to economic or other political considerations. None of the objectives in this bill will, on its own, stop proliferation. But by adopting a comprehensive nonproliferation policy, the United States can accomplish its overall goal of ending the further spread of nuclear weapons capability, rolling back proliferation where it has occurred, and preventing the use of nuclear weapons anywhere in the world.

U.S. FOREIGN MILITARY SALES DURING FISCAL YEAR 1997

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 4, 1998

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to my colleagues' attention information submitted pursuant to the Arms Export Control Act with respect to U.S. foreign military sales during fiscal year 1997.

The first table details worldwide government-to-government foreign military sales [FMS] during fiscal year 1997 for defense articles and services and for construction sales. Total FMS sales for fiscal year 1997 totaled \$8.809 billion. This is a decrease from \$10.469 billion in fiscal year 1996.

The second table details licenses/approvals for the export of commercially sold defense articles and services for fiscal year 1997. Licenses/approvals totaled \$11.013 billion, a decrease from \$14.558 billion in fiscal year 1996.

The tables follow:

TOTAL VALUE OF DEFENSE ARTICLES AND SERVICES SOLD TO EACH COUNTRY/PURCHASER AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 1997, UNDER FOREIGN MILITARY SALES

(Dollars in thousands)¹

Countries	Accepted— Fy 1997
Foreign military sales	
Albania	\$759
Antigua & Barbuda	262
Argentina	18,981
Australia	287,524
Austria	27,187
Bahamas	51
Bahrain	54,049
Bangladesh	1,592
Barbados	139
Belgium	122,049
Belize	327
Bolivia	3
Bolivia—Intl Narc	8,638
Bosnia—Herzegovina	2,103
Botswana	439
Brazil	24,962
Brunei	69
Bulgaria	4,332
Cambodia	1,246
Canada	103,253
Chad	36
Chile	2,322
Colombia	74,487
Costa Rica	175
Czech Republic	2,268
Denmark	32,558
Dominican Republic	187
Ecuador	4,158
Ecuador—Intl Narc	1,812
Egypt	1,065,593
El Salvador	4,869
Eritrea	1,934
Estonia	999
Ethiopia	1,120
Finland	291
France	102,163
Germany	325,754
Greece	224,467
Grenada	353
Guinea-Bissau	121
Guyana	70
Haiti	877
Honduras	910
Hungary	6,905
India	299
Indonesia	793
Israel	524,988
Italy	41,194
Ivory Coast	187
Jamaica	50
Japan	346,758
Jordan	18,253
Kenya	779
Korea (Seoul)	853,987
Kuwait	48,116
Laos	1,070
Latvia	1,417
Lebanon	21,960
Lithuania	1,175
Luxembourg	4,326

TOTAL VALUE OF DEFENSE ARTICLES AND SERVICES SOLD TO EACH COUNTRY/PURCHASER AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 1997, UNDER FOREIGN MILITARY SALES—Continued

(Dollars in thousands)¹

Countries	Accepted— Fy 1997
Macedonia (Fyrom)	2,057
Malaysia	11,481
Mexico	27,663
Morocco	3,466
Nacisa	602
Namibia	286
Namsa-General + Nike	7,358
Namsa-Hawk	1,956
Namsa-Weapons	4,438
Napmo	2,184
Nato	1,839
Nato AEW+C (O+S)	38,299
Nato EFA (NEFMA)	1,505
Netherlands	225,314
New Zealand	24,271
NHPLO	200
Norway	64,494
OAS HQ	601
Oman	11,541
Org of African Unity	250
Pakistan	101
Paraguay	31
Peru	285
Peru—Intl Narc	100
Poland	4,893
Portugal	19,241
Rep of Philippines	20,055
Romania	331
Saudi Arabia	742,372
Senegal	1,965
Seychelles	62
Shape	2,100
Singapore	192,230
Slovakia	2,003
Slovenia	216
South Africa	154
Spain	828,768
Sri Lanka	74
St. Kitts and Nevis	187
St. Vincent + Gren.	66
Sweden	6,194
Switzerland	13,413
Taiwan	353,737
Thailand	187,413
Trinidad—Tobago	185
Tunisia	15,235
Turkey	339,597
Uganda	3,872
UN/DHA	945
United Arab Emirates	5,586
United Kingdom	558,949
Uruguay	1,078
Venezuela	59,421
Zimbabwe	91
Classified totals²	609,749
Subtotal	8,778,248
Construction sales	
Bolivia—Intl Narc	\$485
Cambodia	49
Colombia	500
Egypt	21,356
El Salvador	1,834
Eritrea	544
Ethiopia	388
Germany	1,405
Morocco	3,476
Singapore	266
Subtotal	30,303
Total	8,808,551

¹ Totals may not add due to rounding.

² See the classified annex to the CPD.

LICENSES/APPROVALS FOR THE EXPORT OF COMMERCIALY SOLD DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES SEPTEMBER 30, 1997

(Dollars in thousands)

Countries	Cumulative
Algeria	\$57,938
Andorra	39
Angola	11,618
Antigua	1
Argentina	198,780
Aruba	62
Australia	416,030
Austria	36,413
Azerbaijan	6
The Bahamas	9
Bahrain	8,917
Bangladesh	2,568
Barbados	96
Belarus	12
Belgium	131,132

LICENSES/APPROVALS FOR THE EXPORT OF COMMERCIALLY SOLD DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES SEPTEMBER 30, 1997—Continued

(Dollars in thousands)	
Countries	Cumulative
Belize	95
Bermuda	68
Bolivia	1,666
Bosnia Herzegovina	32,714
Botswana	3,013
Brazil	191,334
British Virgin Islands	4
Brunei	21,076
Bulgaria	459
Burkina Faso	2
Cambodia	29
Canada	8,649
Cayman Islands	7
Chad	2
Chile	32,564
China	2,068
Colombia	39,072
Costa Rica	1,652
Cote D'Ivoire	67
Croatia	121
Cyprus	5
Czech Republic	6,378
Denmark	83,987
Dominican Republic	7,319
Ecuador	7,540
Egypt	82,210
El Salvador	8,244
Eritrea	900
Estonia	15
Finland	106,389
France	180,906
French Guiana	5,538
French Polynesia	2
Gabon	23
Georgia	3
Germany	511,772
Ghana	4,383
Greece	36,270
Greenland	23
Grenada	68
Guatemala	2,211
Guinea-Bissau	2
Guyana	108
Haiti	61
Honduras	3,696
Hong Kong	2,147
Hungary	474
Iceland	4,788
India	29,867
Indonesia	66,190
Ireland	9,163
Israel	714,187
Italy	172,344
Jamaica	335
Japan	2,121,893
Jordan	4,293
Kazakhstan	3,286
Kenya	617
Kiribati	1,516
Republic of Korea	423,749
Kuwait	14,972
Kyrgyzstan	9
Laos	650
Latvia	9
Lebanon	825
Liechtenstein	2
Lithuania	400
Luxembourg	5,190
Macao	77
Macedonia	263
Malaysia	90,922
Maldives	1
Malta	1
Mauritius	59
Mexico	22,153
Monaco	21
Mongolia	6
Montserrat	3
Morocco	15,798
Namibia	298
Nepal	4,140
Netherlands	350,197
Netherlands Antilles	136
New Caledonia	93,528
New Zealand	107,675
Nicaragua	80
Niger	1
Norway	141,653
Oman	2,528
Pakistan	53,046
Panama	11,941
Papua New Guinea	421
Paraguay	42
Peru	5,367
Philippines	72,219
Poland	2,188
Portugal	47,569
Qatar	3,081
Reunion	20
Romania	43,125
Russia	23,809
Saudi Arabia	115,583
Seychelles	11

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

LICENSES/APPROVALS FOR THE EXPORT OF COMMERCIALLY SOLD DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES SEPTEMBER 30, 1997—Continued

(Dollars in thousands)	
Countries	Cumulative
Singapore	163,713
Slovakia	2,149
Slovenia	2,603
Solomon Islands	760
South Africa	10,865
Spain	202,297
Sri Lanka	2,210
St. Kitts & Nevis-Angu	5
St. Lucia	44
St. Vincent & Genadines	4
Suriname	139
Sweden	396,139
Switzerland	173,103
Taiwan ¹	261,098
Tanzania, United Republic	597
Thailand	122,172
Trinidad & Tobago	809
Tunisia	2,038
Turkey	257,150
Turks & Caicos Islands	1
Uganda	77
Ukraine	17,409
United Arab Emirates	1,193,778
United Kingdom	82
United Nations	14,723
Uruguay	6
Uzbekistan	72,368
Various Countries	342,929
Venezuela	5
Vietnam	5,159
Yemen	808
Zambia	122
Zimbabwe	122
Classified totals ²	736,042
Worldwide total	11,012,618

¹ Taiwan first quarter modified due to error found in calculations used to generate data.
² See classified annex to CPD.
 Note.—Details may not add due to rounding. This information was prepared and submitted by the Office of Defense Trade Controls, State Department.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

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

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

Meetings scheduled for Thursday, March 5, 1998, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

MARCH 6

9:30 a.m.
Appropriations
 To hold hearings on proposed legislation making supplemental appropriations for Bosnia and Iraq. SD-106

Judiciary
 To hold hearings on civil liability provisions of S. 1530, to resolve ongoing to-

bacco litigation, to reform the civil justice system responsible for adjudicating tort claims against companies that manufacture tobacco products, and establish a national tobacco policy for the United States that will decrease youth tobacco use and reduce the marketing of tobacco products to young Americans (pending on Senate calendar).

SD-226

MARCH 9

1:00 p.m.
Governmental Affairs
Oversight of Government Management, Restructuring and the District of Columbia Subcommittee
 To hold hearings to examine the current operation of the District of Columbia public school system. SD-342

Special on Aging
 To hold hearings to examine how retirement of the baby boomer generation will impact the demand for long-term care, the ability of public budgets to provide those services, and the projected retirement income of baby boomers. SD-562

2:00 p.m.

Judiciary
Youth Violence Subcommittee
 To hold hearings to examine the proposed effectiveness of the provisions of S. 10, to reduce violent juvenile crime, promote accountability by juvenile criminals, and punish and deter violent gang crime (pending on Senate calendar). SD-226

MARCH 10

9:00 a.m.
Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry
 To hold hearings to examine the current Federal crop insurance program and proposals to improve the system. SR-332

Appropriations
Military Construction Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1999 for military construction programs, focusing on Air Force and Navy projects. SD-124

9:30 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation
 To hold hearings on the nominations of Orson Swindle, of Hawaii, and Mozelle Willmont Thompson, of New York, each to be a Federal Trade Commissioner, Robert J. Shapiro, of the District of Columbia, to be Under Secretary of Commerce for Economic Affairs, John Charles Horsley, of Washington, to be Associate Deputy Secretary of Transportation, and Christy Carpenter, of California, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Corporation for Public Broadcasting. SR-253

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations
Agriculture, Rural Development, and Related Agencies Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1999 for the Food and Nutrition Service, Department of Agriculture. SD-138

- Appropriations
Commerce, Justice, State, and the Judiciary Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine proposals to prevent child exploitation. SD-192
- Armed Services
SeaPower Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1999 for the Department of Defense and the future years defense program, focusing on littoral warfare missions in the 21st century. SR-222
- Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs
To resume hearings on S. 1405, to provide for improved monetary policy and regulatory reform in financial institution management and activities, to streamline financial regulatory agency action, and to provide for improved consumer credit disclosure. SD-538
- Foreign Relations
To hold hearings to examine the plight of the Montagnards. SD-419
- Governmental Affairs
Business meeting, to mark up S. 981, to provide for analysis of major rules, and S. 1364, to eliminate unnecessary and wasteful Federal reports. SD-342
- Judiciary
To hold hearings on the United States Marshals Service, focusing on the selection process for the 21st century. SD-226
- Labor and Human Resources
Business meeting, to mark up S. 1648, to provide for reductions in youth smoking, for advancements in tobacco-related research, and the development of safer tobacco products, and to consider pending nominations. SD-430
- 2:00 p.m.
Appropriations
Energy and Water Development Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1999 for the Department of Energy, focusing on research and efficiency programs. SD-116
- MARCH 11
- 9:00 a.m.
Armed Services
Readiness Subcommittee
To resume hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1999 for the Department of Defense and the future years defense program, focusing on environmental and military construction programs. SR-232A
- 9:30 a.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business. SD-366
- Indian Affairs
Business meeting, to mark up those provisions which fall within the committee's jurisdiction as contained in the President's proposed budget for fiscal year 1999 with a view towards making its recommendations to the Committee on the Budget; to be followed by an oversight hearing on sovereign immunity, focusing on contracts involving
- Indian tribes and alleged difficulties in collecting State retail taxes. SH-216
- 10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Defense Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1999 for the Department of Defense, focusing on Navy and Marine Corps programs. SD-192
- Judiciary
To hold an additional hearing on the nomination of Frederica A. Massiah-Jackson, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania (reported by Committee). SD-226
- 2:00 p.m.
Armed Services
Personnel Subcommittee
To resume hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1999 for the Department of Defense and the future years defense program, focusing on the defense health program. SR-222
- Judiciary
Administrative Oversight and the Courts Subcommittee
To hold hearings on S. 1301, to provide for consumer bankruptcy protection. SD-226
- 2:30 p.m.
Armed Services
Strategic Forces Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1999 for the Department of Defense and the future years defense program, focusing on U.S. national security space programs and policies. SR-232A
- MARCH 12
- 9:00 a.m.
Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry
To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for child nutrition programs. SR-332
- 9:30 a.m.
Appropriations
VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1999 for the Department of Housing and Urban Development, and the Community Development Financial Institute. SD-138
- Appropriations
Legislative Branch Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1999 for the Joint Committee on Printing, the Joint Economic Committee, the Joint Committee on Taxation, the Sergeant at Arms, the Library of Congress and the Congressional Research Service, and the Office of Compliance. SD-116
- Appropriations
Treasury, Postal Service, and General Government Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1999 for the Treasury Department. SD-192
- Armed Services
Acquisition and Technology Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1999 for the Department of Defense and the
- future years defense program, focusing on science and technology programs. SR-222
- Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Business meeting, to mark up proposed legislation relating to the proposed settlement between State Attorneys General and tobacco companies to mandate a total reformation and restructuring of how tobacco products are manufactured, marketed, and distributed in America, and to consider other pending calendar business. SR-253
- Labor and Human Resources
Public Health and Safety Subcommittee
To hold hearings to assess the quality and technology of the Agency for Health Care Policy and Research. SD-430
- 10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Commerce, Justice, State, and the Judiciary Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1999 for the Supreme Court, and the Judiciary. S-146, Capitol
- Judiciary
Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business. SD-226
- 2:00 p.m.
Judiciary
To resume hearings on provisions of S. 1530, to resolve ongoing tobacco litigation, to reform the civil justice system responsible for adjudicating tort claims against companies that manufacture tobacco products, and establish a national tobacco policy for the United States that will decrease youth tobacco use and reduce the marketing of tobacco products to young Americans, focusing on children's health and stopping children from smoking (pending on Senate calendar). SD-226
- 2:30 p.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Oceans and Fisheries Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1999 for programs of the U.S. Coast Guard. SR-253
- MARCH 16
- 1:00 p.m.
Special on Aging
To hold hearings to examine the lending practices of the subprime lending market, focusing on how senior citizens are targeted by unscrupulous lenders. SD-628
- MARCH 17
- 9:00 a.m.
Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry
To resume hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for child nutrition programs, focusing on the Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) program. SR-332
- 9:30 a.m.
Appropriations
Energy and Water Development Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1999 for the Department of Energy's environmental management program. SD-116

10:00 a.m.
 Appropriations
 Agriculture, Rural Development, and Related Agencies Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1999 for the Food Safety and Inspection Service, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Agriculture Marketing Service, and the Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyards Administration, all of the Department of Agriculture.
 SD-138

Appropriations
 Commerce, Justice, State, and the Judiciary Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1999 for the United Nations.
 S-146, Capitol

Judiciary
 Administrative Oversight and the Courts Subcommittee
 To hold hearings to examine privacy issues in the digital age, focusing on encryption and mandatory access.
 SD-226

Labor and Human Resources
 To hold hearings to examine retirement security issues.
 SD-430

10:30 a.m.
 Appropriations
 Foreign Operations Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1999 for foreign assistance programs, focusing on international narcotics.
 SD-124

2:30 p.m.
 Armed Services
 SeaPower Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1999 for the Department of Defense and the future years defense program, focusing on ship acquisition.
 SR-222

Judiciary
 Technology, Terrorism, and Government Information Subcommittee
 To hold hearings to review policy directives for protecting America's critical infrastructures.
 SD-226

MARCH 18

9:30 a.m.
 Appropriations
 Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1999 for the Department of Labor.
 SD-138

Labor and Human Resources
 Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.
 SD-430

Small Business
 To hold hearings on the President's proposed budget request for fiscal year 1999 for the Small Business Administration.
 SR-428A

Veterans' Affairs
 To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Veterans Affairs to review the legislative recommendations of the Disabled American Veterans.
 345 Cannon Building

Indian Affairs
 Business meeting, to mark up proposed legislation with regard to Indians in

the proposed tobacco settlement; to be followed by an oversight hearing on the implementation of the Indian Arts and Crafts Act (P.L. 101-644), focusing on the Arts and Board activities, resource needs, and mission.
 SR-485

10:00 a.m.
 Appropriations
 Defense Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1999 for the Department of Defense, focusing on National Guard programs.
 SD-192

2:00 p.m.
 Governmental Affairs
 International Security, Proliferation and Federal Services Subcommittee
 To hold hearings to examine nuclear nonproliferation and the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty (Treaty Doc. 105-28).
 SD-342

MARCH 19

9:30 a.m.
 Appropriations
 VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1999 for the Department of Veterans Affairs, and cemeterial expenses for the Army.
 SD-138

Appropriations
 Legislative Branch Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1999 for the Architect of the Capitol, the General Accounting Office, and the Government Printing Office.
 S-128, Capitol

10:00 a.m.
 Appropriations
 Commerce, Justice, State, and the Judiciary Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for the Federal Communications Commission, and the Securities and Exchange Commission.
 S-146, Capitol

Appropriations
 Transportation Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1999 for the Department of Transportation.
 SD-124

Labor and Human Resources
 To hold oversight hearings on the implementation of the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act.
 SD-430

2:00 p.m.
 Judiciary
 Antitrust, Business Rights, and Competition Subcommittee
 To hold hearings to examine international aviation agreements and anti-trust immunity implications.
 SD-226

MARCH 24

9:30 a.m.
 Appropriations
 Energy and Water Development Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1999 for the Corp of Engineers, and the Bureau of Reclamation, Department of the Interior.
 SD-116

10:00 a.m.
 Appropriations
 Agriculture, Rural Development, and Related Agencies Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1999 for the Farm Service Agency, Foreign Agricultural Service, and the Risk Management Agency, all of the Department of Agriculture.
 SD-138

Appropriations
 Transportation Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1999 for AM-TRAK, focusing on the future of AM-TRAK.
 SD-192

Labor and Human Resources
 To hold hearings to examine health care quality issues.
 SD-430

10:30 a.m.
 Appropriations
 Foreign Operations Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1999 for foreign assistance programs, focusing on infectious diseases.
 SD-124

MARCH 25

9:30 a.m.
 Veterans' Affairs
 Veterans' Affairs
 To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Veterans Affairs to review the legislative recommendations of AMVETS, the American Ex-Prisoners of War, the Vietnam Veterans of America, and the Retired Officers Association.
 345 Cannon Building

Indian Affairs
 To hold hearings to examine Indian gaming issues.
 SH-216

10:00 a.m.
 Appropriations
 Defense Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1999 for the Department of Defense, focusing on Army programs.
 SD-192

MARCH 26

9:30 a.m.
 Appropriations
 Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1999 for the Department of Health and Human Services.
 SD-138

Appropriations
 Treasury, Postal Service, and General Government Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1999 for the Office of National Drug Control Policy.
 SD-192

Labor and Human Resources
 Children and Families Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on the Head Start education program.
 SD-430

MARCH 31

9:30 a.m.
 Energy and Natural Resources
 To hold hearings on S. 1100, to amend the Covenant to Establish a Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands

- in Political Union with the United States of America, the legislation approving such covenant, and S. 1275, to implement further the Act (Public Law 94-241) approving the Covenant to Establish a Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands in Political Union with the United States of America.
SD-366
- 10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Agriculture, Rural Development, and Related Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1999 for the Commodity Futures Trading Commission and the Food and Drug Administration.
SD-138
- Appropriations
Commerce, Justice, State, and the Judiciary Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1999 for the Department of Justice's counterterrorism programs.
SD-192
- Labor and Human Resources
To hold hearings to examine issues relating to charter schools.
SD-430
- 10:30 a.m.
Appropriations
Foreign Operations Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1999 for foreign assistance programs, focusing on the Caspian energy program.
SD-124
- 2:30 p.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
Water and Power Subcommittee
To hold hearings on S. 1515, to amend Public Law 89-108 to increase authorization levels for State and Indian tribal, municipal, rural, and industrial water supplies, to meet current and future water quantity and quality needs of the Red River Valley, to deauthorize certain project features and irrigation service areas, and to enhance natural resources and fish and wildlife habitat.
SD-366
- APRIL 1
- 9:30 a.m.
Indian Affairs
To hold oversight hearings on barriers to credit and lending in Indian country.
SR-485
- 10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Defense Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1999 for Department of Defense medical programs.
SD-192
- Judiciary
Antitrust, Business Rights, and Competition Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine competition and concentration in the cable and video markets.
SD-226
- 2:30 p.m.
Judiciary
Immigration Subcommittee
Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.
SD-226
- APRIL 2
- 9:00 a.m.
Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry
To hold hearings on S. 1323, to regulate concentrated animal feeding operations for the protection of the environment and public health.
SR-332
- 9:30 a.m.
Appropriations
Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1999 for the National Institutes of Health, Department of Health and Human Services.
SD-138
- 10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Transportation Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine airline ticketing practices.
SD-124
- APRIL 21
- 10:30 a.m.
Appropriations
Foreign Operations Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1999 for foreign assistance, focusing on crime programs.
Room to be announced
- APRIL 22
- 9:30 a.m.
Indian Affairs
To hold oversight hearings on Title V amendments to the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act of 1975.
SR-485
- 10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Defense Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1999 for the Department of Defense, focusing on the Ballistic Missile Defense program.
SD-192
- APRIL 23
- 9:30 a.m.
Appropriations
Energy and Water Development Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1999 for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.
SD-138
- APRIL 28
- 10:30 a.m.
Appropriations
Foreign Operations Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for foreign assistance programs, focusing on Bosnia.
Room to be announced
- APRIL 29
- 9:30 a.m.
Indian Affairs
To resume hearings to examine Indian gaming issues.
Room to be announced
- 10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Defense Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1999 for the De-
- partment of Defense, focusing on Bosnian assistance.
SD-192
- APRIL 30
- 9:30 a.m.
Appropriations
VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1999 for the Environmental Protection Agency, and the Council on Environmental Quality.
SD-138
- MAY 5
- 10:30 a.m.
Appropriations
Foreign Operations Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1999 for foreign assistance programs.
Room to be announced
- MAY 6
- 10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Defense Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1999 for the Department of Defense, focusing on the U.S. Pacific Command.
SD-192
- MAY 7
- 9:30 a.m.
Appropriations
Energy and Water Development Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1999 for the National Science Foundation, and the Office of Science and Technology.
SD-138
- MAY 11
- 2:00 p.m.
Appropriations
Defense Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1999 for the Department of Defense.
SD-192
- MAY 13
- 10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Defense Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1999 for the Department of Defense.
SD-192
- OCTOBER 6
- 9:30 a.m.
Veterans' Affairs
To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Veterans Affairs on the legislative recommendations of the American Legion.
345 Cannon Building
- CANCELLATIONS
- MARCH 5
- 9:30 a.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
To resume hearings to examine the scope and depth of the proposed settlement between State Attorneys General and tobacco companies to mandate a total

reformation and restructuring of how tobacco products are manufactured, marketed, and distributed in America. SR-253

2:00 p.m.
Foreign Relations
European Affairs Subcommittee
Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs

Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine the conflict in the Caucasus.

SD-419

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