

TRIBUTE TO COACH CAMERON

HON. RALPH M. HALL

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 10, 1996

Mr. HALL of Texas. Mr. Speaker, as our Nation's teachers and students complete the end of another school year and enjoy a much-deserved vacation, I would like to salute our teachers and pay tribute to one in particular—coach James Cameron—a well-known and well-respected Texas coach who accumulated a record of more than 200 victories prior to his unexpected death last year. Coach Cameron leaves behind a legacy, however, that is far greater than his teams' victories on the playing field. The measure of his legacy can be found in the hearts and minds of those who had the privilege of knowing him and whose lives were influenced by a great coach who was also a great man.

Coach Cameron achieved fame first on the gridiron for Commerce in the mid-1950's and as an offensive center at East Texas State University, where he helped guide his team to consecutive Tangerine Bowl victories. He was drafted by the AFL's Los Angeles Chargers but chose instead to finish his degree. His coaching days began even before his graduation, and his reputation soon spread throughout the high school and small-college ranks of Texas. He amassed victories at high schools in Mansfield, Waco, and McKinney before taking over at Howard Payne University and leading his team to a tie for first place in the first and only Lone Star Conference championship. He then moved to Angelo State University, where he achieved the best record in school history. Along the way he was recruited by Grant Teaff at Baylor University and was considered for the top position at North Texas State University. For varying reasons, he did not find those positions to be part of his destiny. He returned to high school coaching at Rockwall, Kilgore, and finally Sulphur Springs, where he was coaching at the time of his death and where he led the Wildcats to half a dozen district championships.

But what equally distinguished his career was his influence on his players and his community. The Sulphur Springs News-Telegram wrote a feature about Coach Cameron in 1994 that included comments by those who knew him well. Joey Florence, head football coach at Cooper, said:

He gets more out of his kids because of motivation, but he also motivates the entire community. . . . He told me something one time that I'll never forget. He said he'd rather lose with class than win without it. And that's something I try to impart to our team.

Bill Grantley, superintendent at Kilgore, said, "It was more than just the winning—it was how he dealt with the townspeople and the students." Paul Glover, the superintendent at Sulphur Springs, said:

I think James saw the situation here and decided he could be a factor, not only in the athletic program but the community as well. He saw a need he could fill and obviously we have not been disappointed at all.

One of his students, Matt Rosamond, wrote an essay for his Sulphur Springs High School English class this year that illustrates Coach Cameron's extraordinary influence. Matt wrote:

Not only was he a great man, but also he was a great teacher. Not a class room teacher, but a teacher of life. . . . Coach lived his life the way most people only wish to live theirs. He was the most understanding and forgiving person I ever knew. . . . Coach was by far the most influential person in my life.

Coach Cameron was one of those exemplary teachers who made a difference in the lives of his students, and he was an exemplary American who made a difference in his community. He is truly missed by all those who knew him and loved him. His brothers, Bill and Raymond, who are prominent businessmen, outstanding civic leaders, and my good friends in Rockwall, are particularly proud of James and of what he accomplished in his life.

So it is a privilege, Mr. Speaker, to have the opportunity to pay tribute to this great man whose influence continues to live on in the lives of those who knew him. In his essay Matt Rosamond concluded, "I realized deep inside that Coach is very much alive. He is alive in every player and every person that knew one of the greatest men who had ever lived." Such is the legacy of coach James Cameron.

COMMITMENT TO INTERNATIONAL ANTINARCOTICS COOPERATION

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 10, 1996

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues a report issued following the Third Annual Narcotics Control Conference I and several of my colleagues attended in Taipei, Republic of China this past February. This report outlines the important and successful steps Taiwan has taken in their antinarcotics efforts, as well as their commitment to international antinarcotics cooperation. This conference was part of an on-going effort between the United States Congress and the Government of the Republic of China to improve bilateral and regional cooperation in the antinarcotics effort, and I would also like to thank Congressman ED TOWNS who participated in this conference with our delegation. Finally, Mr. Speaker, I would also like to personally thank Dr. Ying-jeou Ma, Taiwan's Minister of Justice, for his outstanding dedication and personal attention to our joint antidrug efforts, and I wish to commend him for a job well done in his role as Minister of Justice.

THIRD ANNUAL NARCOTICS CONTROL CONFERENCE

SUMMARY

Representatives Charles B. Rangel (D-NY), Edolphus Towns (D-NY), former Rep. Lester L. Wolff and former Rep. Frank Guarini participated in a 3 day conference in Taipei, Republic of China on Taiwan entitled the Third Annual Narcotics Control Conference, from February 14-17, 1996.

Conference included the following host country officials: Ying-jeou Ma, Minister of Justice; Dr. Cheng-Hao Liao, Director General, MJIB; Chuan Cheng, Deputy Director General, MJIB; Wei-Heng Hu, Director, Taipei City Psychiatric Center; Shih-Ku Lin, Chief, Taipei City Psychiatric Center; Szu-Yin Ho, Institute for International Relations; Mr. B. Lynn Pascoe, Director, American Institute in Taiwan; Harvey A. Somers,

American Institute in Taiwan; and Eric Wu, Former Member of Legislative Yuan.

Consultative meetings were also held with the following dignitaries: Lee Teng-hui, President; Frederick Chien, Foreign Minister; Stephen S.F. Chen, Vice Foreign Minister; and Chung-ling Chiang, Minister of National Defense.

The primary purpose of this conference was to discuss narcotics control issues facing the Republic of China on Taiwan, U.S.-RoC counter-narcotics efforts, and discuss cooperative solutions to the narcotics threat in Southeast Asia. In response to the shift from narcotics interdiction to "in-country institution building" by the current U.S. administration, the conference focused on the Republic of China's efforts in formulating a cohesive anti-drug strategy which focuses on law enforcement, public education, and drug treatment (including rehabilitation).

BACKGROUND

Although according to the U.S. State Department's International Narcotics Control Strategy Report, Taiwan is not a significant cultivator or producer of illegal narcotics, the illegal consumption of both heroin and methamphetamines does present a serious social problem. In recent years, Taiwan has faced a growing problem with heroin trafficking, to which the government of the Republic of China has responded with a major effort to stop the flow of Southeast Asian heroin into Taiwan, the United States and elsewhere. Taiwan continues to implement an aggressive domestic counternarcotics program, which has led to a decline in drug trafficking, demonstrated by lower seizure rates and consumption in Taiwan. Taiwan's cooperation with U.S. anti-narcotics efforts (conducted under the auspices of the American Institute in Taiwan) has substantially expanded over the past year, and the appropriate offices representing the US and the RoC are negotiating a new MOU on even broader counternarcotics cooperation. New legislation is under consideration to augment existing counternarcotics laws and bring Taiwan into conformity with the 1988 UN Convention and recommendations of the Financial and Chemical Action Task Forces relating to money laundering and precursor chemical controls.

NARCOTICS CONTROL CONFERENCE

The Narcotics Control Conference consisted of a series of meetings and fact-finding visits to various ministries within Taipei in order to receive information and exchange views on Taiwan's counternarcotics efforts. These ministries included the Ministry of Justice, Taipei City Psychiatric Center, Investigation Bureau (MoJ), Ministry of National Defense, and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

INVESTIGATION BUREAU, MINISTRY OF JUSTICE

On Wednesday, February 14, the delegation was received by Director General Dr. Cheng-Hao Liao, and Deputy Director General Cheng at the Investigation Bureau of the Ministry of Justice. The delegation was given a thorough briefing on RoC narcotics issues, with particular emphasis being placed on efforts for increased international cooperation and coordination with U.S. efforts. Discussions were held concerning the RoC's efforts on halting the illegal trafficking of narcotics to Taiwan, in addition to stopping the illegal transit of narcotics through Taiwan's international ports. A useful exchange of views followed this briefing, covering various areas of mutual concern to both the Republic of China and the United States in their anti-narcotics efforts.

Following these discussions, the delegations was then escorted by Dr. Liou to the Investigation Bureau's extensive laboratory

complex, in order to view the Republic of China's state of the art processing and research facilities. This equipment, purchased from the United States, is used to conduct research, analysis, chemical testing, and identification processing for use in criminal investigations and law enforcement R&D. After an extensive tour of the laboratory and discussions concerning similar approaches by the Republic of China and the United States, the delegation was then escorted to the narcotics depository and storage facilities where confiscated drugs are kept under strict control. This storage facility is held under tight security arrangements, where narcotics are kept for use as evidence in prosecuting drug-related crimes. After their use in trials, the narcotics are then held for public destruction and anti-drug education purposes. The delegation was very impressed with the laboratory and storage facilities at the MJIB, and in the progress made in developing enforcement capabilities.

TAIPEI CITY PSYCHIATRIC CENTER

The delegation was next received by Dr. Wei-Heng Hu, Director of the Taipei City Psychiatric Center (TCPC) to learn more about the RoC's treatment and rehabilitation efforts. TCPC is the major municipal psychiatric hospital in Taipei city, and plays a key role in the treatment of heroin addicts. The hour long discussion with Dr. Hu included issues such as drug abuse prevention, treatment methods, and educational efforts aimed at stopping narcotics before it starts. The delegation also toured the center's patient wards, where medical personnel briefed the delegation on rehabilitation efforts for recovering addicts. TCPC has conducted extensive research in the treatment of heroin addiction, including: the use of tramadol in heroin detoxification, the relationship between substance abuse and criminal activity, pharmacokinetics of heroin use in Chinese drug abusers, group psychotherapy, drug abuse screening, naltrexone maintenance trials on parole patients, and outpatient drug free program management.

MINISTRY OF JUSTICE

Following the tour and discussions at the Investigation Bureau and the TCPC, the delegation continued its conference program with extensive discussions with the highest ranking law enforcement official from the Republic of China, Dr. Ying-jeou Ma, Minister of Justice. Dr. Ma, a Harvard educated S.J.D., enjoys wide popularity among the citizens of Taiwan and is widely respected among his colleagues for his efforts in tackling narcotics and corruption issues during his tenure. Dr. Ma outlined various developments within Taiwan concerning the narcotics situation, including an account of the largest narcotics seizure ever to take place in Taiwan's history. "On May 12, 1993, while conferring medals and awards on meritorious officials taking part in the seizure, Premier Lien Chan formally declared war on drugs. The RoC's anti-drug campaign thus entered a brand new era."

As Dr. Ma reported, in the later half of the 1980's, a double-digit economic growth, low inflation, and minimal unemployment steadily pushed economic prosperity in Taiwan towards new heights. The process of political democratization further loosened the social discipline. Since 1990, methamphetamine suddenly replaced soft drugs as the most popular drug in Taiwan, and its abuse spread at an astonishing rate. Meanwhile, heroin consumption also started to jump during 1990-93. Since 1994, however, both the volume of drugs seized and the offenders convicted have declined at an increasing speed.

TAIWAN'S ANTI-DRUG STRATEGY

Dr. Ma related, in sum, that narcotic drugs from Southeast Asia and mainland China

had invaded Taiwan in an unprecedented fashion. As late as seven years ago, drug abuse was still unknown to the majority of people in Taiwan. It is no wonder that the legal and medical communities were caught off guard initially. But since the RoC Government declared war on drugs in May, 1993, government agencies have beefed up their efforts to tackle the problem. Dr. Ma compared some of the measures being taken in various countries throughout the region, having just returned from a fact-finding tour throughout Southeast Asia and Golden Triangle area. Dr. Ma's extensive knowledge and dedication was considered by the delegation to be a great asset to the Republic of China in their anti-narcotic efforts.

A discussion was also held during this phase of the conference with AIT Director Lynn Pascoe, who confirmed the RoC's efforts in international cooperation.

Dr. Ma, however, expressed strong dissatisfaction with the fact that the Republic of China had been singled out as one of the transit countries in the INCSR report over the last few years, and stated his view that the transit allegation was being applied without concrete evidence. In fact, Dr. Ma stated, since 1990 there had only been one case where it was proven that Taiwan had served as a transit point for narcotics, and that given the huge volume of international shipping that goes through Taiwan, these incidents would be a great deal higher if Taiwan was being used as a transit country. He stated that the Republic of China had given its utmost effort in handling this issue, and stated his hope that the delegation would note his concerns and relay this information to the U.S. government. The delegation noted Dr. Ma's concerns and stated that all views would be presented in their report of this conference.

Dr. Ma went on to outline the RoC's anti-drug strategy. The overall strategy is simple: supply and demand reduction. And implementation takes a three-prong approach: law enforcement, public education and drug treatment (including rehabilitation). In the RoC, law enforcement agencies include the National Police Administration (NPA), the Ministry of Justice Investigation Bureau, the Military Police Command and the Customs Service. International cooperation is also important. In the last three years, the MJIB has called three international conferences to discuss drug enforcement problems with participants coming from more than 24 countries. The Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) of the U.S. Department of Justice has shown interest in setting up an office in Taiwan to coordinate intelligence cooperation with NPA and MJIB. The NPA and MJIB are also building up ties with Southeast Asian countries near the Golden Triangle. Finally, Dr. Ma pointed out that, while the RoC is not a party to the United Nations Convention against illegal narcotics trafficking due to the PRC's deliberate obstruction, the RoC has taken steps to start regulating the importation and use of precursors, chemicals, and solvents in conformity with the U.N. convention.

CHINA EXTERNAL TRADE DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL AND OTHER ACTIVITIES

On Thursday, February 15, the Congressional delegation visited the China External Trade and Development Council and the Taipei World Trade Center to discuss trade matters between the United States and the Republic of China. The delegation was briefed on the current balance of trade between the two countries, in addition to various other trade related matters.

The delegation was next received by the Hon. Frederick F. Chien, Minister of Foreign Affairs where current issues facing the U.S.-

RoC, RoC-PRC, and U.S.-PRC relationship were discussed. The delegation also paid a visit to Vice Foreign Minister Stephen S.F. Chen, who hosted a dinner in honor of the delegation the following evening. Also on Thursday, Representative Rangel and Representative Towns were joined by Representative Bill Brewster (D-OK) and Representative Maurice Hinchey (D-NY) in meeting with President Lee Teng-hui. Bi-lateral issues including trade, narcotics and recent political developments were discussed, and President Lee commented on the importance of keeping the pressure on narcotics traffickers and on the efforts of the RoC government in halting the transit of illegal narcotics through Taiwan.

As reported in the United States International Narcotics Control Strategy Report, recent efforts by the RoC government has led to "a major effort by the Taiwan authorities to stop the flow of heroin and reduce domestic usage. Taiwan continues to implement an aggressive domestic counternarcotics program which has led to a decline in drug trafficking, demonstrated by lower seizure rates, and consumption in Taiwan." The delegation pledged its continued support for Taiwan's counternarcotics program, and a continuation of the close bi-lateral relationship the two countries have enjoyed.

OATH OF UNCERTAINTY

HON. JOHN J. DUNCAN, JR.

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 10, 1996

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, American soldiers and sailors should not be sent to foreign battlefields except under the command of American generals and admirals. Even then, they should not be sent unless there is a very clear vital U.S. interest or threat to our national security. Neither of these is present in Bosnia, Haiti, or some other recent foreign social work projects undertaken by our military. I would like to place in the RECORD the following article from the American Legion magazine pointing out U.S. military men and women take an oath to defend the U.S. Constitution not the United Nations.

[From the American Legion, July 1996]

OATH OF UNCERTAINTY

(By Cliff Kincaid)

I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States Against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; and that I will obey the orders of the President of the United States and the orders of the officers appointed over me, according to regulations and the Uniform Code of Military Justice, So help me God.—The oath of enlistment

The future looked bright for 22-year-old Army Specialist Michael G. New. He had been decorated for his service in the Persian Gulf War and seemed to have a promising military career ahead of him. But that was before he was ordered to serve in a United Nations military unit, wearing a U.N. insignia on his shoulder and a U.N. cap on his head.

When New refused—citing his oath as a soldier to the U.S. Constitution—he rekindled a firestorm of controversy about the meaning of the soldier's oath as well as the soldier's right to refuse orders he deems ethically or procedurally objectionable. It is a debate whose overtones take us back a half-century to arguments raised in the aftermath of Nazi atrocities.