

past decades Taiwan has been transformed from an underdeveloped island to an economic powerhouse. The ROC is our sixth largest trading partner and trade between our two countries is growing.

Taiwan has exhibited its leadership and commitment to these principles earlier this year when President Lee became the first popularly elected political leader in Chinese history. This was an important milestone for the people of Taiwan. The ROC achieved this success despite the attempts of its neighbor, the People's Republic of China, to intimidate Taiwan's electorate by conducting war games in the Taiwan Strait shortly before the election.

While the past year has been one of great change in Taiwan, there have also been changes here in Washington. In July, Dr. Jason Hu, formerly head of the Government Information Office, assumed the position of Representative at the Taipei Cultural and Economic Office, the ROC's unofficial embassy in Washington. I look forward to working closely with Ambassador Hu to further strengthen ties between our two countries. At the same time Dr. Fred Chien has left his post as Foreign Minister and has been elected Speaker of the National Assembly. This is a well deserved honor for Dr. Chien, who has worked tirelessly here in Washington and in Taipei to make United States-Republic of China relations the success they are today. John Chang, who had been the Vice Foreign Minister, has become the new Foreign Minister. I am certain he will build on Dr. Chien's achievements at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Finally, I want to note that two very able officials in the Taipei Representative office will be returning to Taiwan at the end of the month. Dr. Lyushen Shen and his associate James Huang, have served their country well during their tenure here in Washington.

Mr. Speaker, there are many issues concerning Taiwan and the United States which I hope Congress will address in the next session of Congress. Chief among those are membership in the WTO for Taiwan, and making certain that Taiwan's security needs are met. As important as these issues will be in the future, I hope my colleagues will take a moment to pause and join me now in congratulating the ROC for 85 years of progress and success.

DUE PROCESS IN INDIAN TRIBAL COURTS

HON. HENRY J. HYDE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 25, 1996

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, recently, I have received complaints from parties who have been involved in proceedings in Indian tribal courts. These complaints suggest that non-Indian civil litigants in these courts may face unfair treatment, but, yet, are unable to seek protection from violations of their Federal rights in any other judicial forum.

For example, earlier this year, a Crow Nation tribal court entered a judgment for \$250 million in compensatory damages against the Burlington Northern Railroad. This case deals with a railroad grade-crossing accident which occurred on the Crow Reservation in Montana in 1993. The accident involved the death of

three members of the Crow Tribe. However, the crossing was well-marked, and no accident had ever occurred there in the entire 50-year history of the crossing. A blood alcohol test revealed that the driver and one of the passengers were intoxicated at the time of the accident.

Burlington Northern alleges that various violations of basic due process occurred during the trial, including, the use of jurors who should have been struck for cause, improper prejudicial comments to the jury venire by a member of the appellate court, use of evidenced that was barred by Federal law, and the barring of evidence relating to the proper amount of compensatory questions.

I have not had the opportunity to review the complete record of this case, and I do not know all of the details. Further, I do not seek to affect the outcome of this particular case and I believe it should continue in due course under existing law. However, these allegations do raise serious questions about the overall fairness of the Indian tribal court system, which calls for further review by the Congress.

I understand that there are now more than 200 of these types of courts across the Nation and that they process thousands of cases per year. Many of these cases involve persons who have no particular connection to the tribe other than that they have traveled across Indian country on an interstate highway or railroad. Although the Indian Civil Rights Act, 25 U.S.C. §1302, requires these courts to provide basic constitutional rights, it does not provide any means by which litigants may seek to vindicate these rights in a Federal court. In fact, litigants have no way to vindicate these rights except through the tribal court system.

This situation sharply contrasts with the situation in State courts. State court decisions regarding the protection of Federal rights may be reviewed on appeal to the U.S. Supreme Court and by actions under 42 U.S.C. §1983. Current law provides that Federal courts may review the decisions of tribal courts only to determine whether the case was within the jurisdiction of the court, and they may only conduct that review after all avenues of relief have been exhausted in the tribal court system.

I do want to stress that I believe in the Indian tribal court system. It is only right that Indians should be able to have their own courts to judge their own affairs. By the same token, I want to say emphatically that it is only right that those courts should provide all of the constitutional protections required by law, including basic due process. The consistent enforcement of constitutional norms is particularly important if the tribal courts are to have jurisdiction over nonmembers who have only tangential relationships with the tribes.

This is a subject that both the Judiciary Committee and the Resources Committee should review in the next Congress.

VALLEJO, CA, ANTIDRUG PROGRAM A SUCCESS

HON. GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 25, 1996

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, with all the attention recently about increased drug

abuse, particularly among young people, I am happy to take this opportunity to report on a successful effort being undertaken by the Fighting Back Partnership in Vallejo, CA, which is in my congressional district.

The Fighting Back Partnership grew from the disgust of Vallejo community leaders about the effects of drug and alcohol abuse on their city. Representatives of the police, neighborhood groups, city hall, the school district, and the Greater Vallejo Recreational District joined forces in a multicultural coalition to fight back in a comprehensive communitywide substance abuse reduction strategy. This strategy involves a comprehensive program through public education, prevention, intervention, treatment, and aftercare.

The following article describes the tremendous difference the Fighting Back Partnership has made after 5 years. This community has very much to be proud of, and its efforts should provide a model for other cities hurt by the tragedy of substance abuse.

[From the Vallejo Times Herald, Sept. 15, 1996]

MAKING A DIFFERENCE—STATISTICS INDICATE FIGHTING BACK IS WINNING THE WAR ON DRUGS IN VALLEJO

(By David Jackson)

Fighting Back Partnership has produced a report that appears to offer some hard evidence that its five-year, multi-million dollar experiment aimed at reducing substance abuse in Vallejo is working.

Citing student surveys on substance abuse, crime statistics and other data, the report suggests that Vallejo is making modest gains in combating the use of illegal drugs, alcohol and tobacco.

Among the more encouraging findings is a survey suggesting that teen-age marijuana use may not be growing in Vallejo at the rapid pace seen elsewhere.

Between 1991 and 1994, the percentage of Vallejo juniors who said they had used marijuana within the last 12 months rose from 35 to 36. In Solano County as a whole, the percentage rose from 31 to 50.

The same survey also suggests that fewer Vallejo students are using tobacco and alcohol, despite steady or increased usage by students throughout Solano County.

"There appears to be something going on in Vallejo that is not reflected in the trends of the rest of the county," said Jane Callahan, project manager for Fighting Back. "Our kids are reporting less drug, alcohol and tobacco use than their peers in the rest of the county."

The survey information was taken from The American Drug and Alcohol Survey, which is not affiliated with Fighting Back.

Among the survey's other findings:

The percentage of Vallejo seventh-graders who reported smoking cigarettes dropped from 48 percent in 1991 to 28 percent in 1994. Throughout the county, however, the percentage rose from 39 to 41.

During the same period, smoking rose 1 percent among Vallejo ninth-graders and dropped 14 percent among Vallejo 11th-graders.

The percentage of Vallejo students who reported using alcohol within the last 30 days dropped 11 percent among seventh-graders, rose 6 percent among ninth-graders and dropped 5 percent among 11th-graders between 1991 and 1994.

For the county as a whole, the percentages rose for each grade level.

The percentage of 11th-grade students who reported using marijuana in the last 30 days dropped 3 percent in Vallejo between 1991 and 1994, but rose 12 percent across the county.

Essie Henderson, substance abuse administrator for Solano County, agreed with Calahan's assessment that the Fighting Back program is working.

"Early prevention has been the key," Henderson said.

The Fighting Back program includes several programs designed to keep students from trying alcohol, tobacco or illegal drugs or to help them stop.

The report also includes crime statistics from the Vallejo Police Department which indicate that Fighting Back's training program for liquor store owners, managers and employees has worked as intended.

Among stores that participated in the training program, incidents reported to the police dropped 6.5 percent between fiscal year 1993-94 and fiscal year 1995-96. Among stores that didn't receive training, the number of incidents rose 27 percent.

The difference in the number of hours police spent responding to problems at the two groups of liquor stores was even more profound; down 20 percent for stores that had the training and up 26 percent for those that didn't.

More than half of the liquor store personnel in the city have participated in Fighting Back's program.

Since the late 1980s, when planning efforts for the Fighting Back program began, it has received wide community support. However, the majority of the funding has come from the Robert Woods Johnson Foundation in the form of a five-year, \$3 million grant.

Cash and in-kind contributions from a variety of other sources, including free office space from the city of Vallejo, have bumped Fighting Back's annual budget up to about \$1 million per year.

The foundation, which is sponsoring 14 Fighting Back programs across the nation, has hired an independent research organization to conduct detailed studies to determine how effective the programs were.

The results of that study won't be fully available until 1999.

Unfortunately, Vallejo's Fighting Back program can't wait that long. Its Robert Woods Johnson grant will expire March 1.

If the organization hopes to continue to exist, it must find some new revenue sources.

TRIBUTE TO ZION-GRACE UNITED CHURCH OF CHRIST

HON. DAVID E. BONIOR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 25, 1996

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, this coming Sunday, September 29, 1996, the Zion-Grace United Church of Christ, in my home State of Michigan, is celebrating its 100th anniversary.

The present congregation is the product of a 1972 merger of two churches, Zion Church of Fraser and Grace Church of Detroit. Coincidentally, both of the churches trace their foundings to the same year—1896. Zion Evangelical Congregation in Fraser was organized in February 1896, while Grace Church was organized in September 1896 in Hamtramck. From its original location in Hamtramck, Grace Church moved to Detroit in 1918. It remained at that location until the 1970's when declining membership forced it to seek a home elsewhere. A special celebration consecrated the union in 1972 as they became one church family, the Zion-Grace United Church of Christ.

The founders of this united church were committed to seeing the emotional, edu-

cational, and spiritual needs of their community fulfilled. Continuing in that tradition, the Reverend Joseph A. Lachcik, pastor of Zion-Grace UCC and the dedicated members of the congregation reach out to serve in many ways. The Women's Fellowship group, through the Samaritan Workshop is very active in service projects, mission involvement, and hospital donations. Through their ministry to others they have provided a home for the Homestead Adult Day Care, Boy Scouts, and Alcoholics Anonymous as well as participating actively in the support of area health and welfare programs.

The centennial celebration of the church is a proud milestone. As the community prepares to commemorate this event, I applaud the church for its contributions to the rich tapestry that makes up American life in Michigan. I urge my colleagues to join with me in wishing congratulations to all the members of the Zion-Grace United Church of Christ. May the next 100 years be a continued fruitful ministry.

INTRODUCTION OF THE FOREST FOUNDATION CONSERVATION ACT

HON. RICHARD H. BAKER

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 25, 1996

Mr. BAKER of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, today, I have introduced the Forest Foundation Conservation Act.

The Forest Foundation Conservation Act will amend the National Forest Foundation Act to extend and increase the matching funds authorized for the National Forest Foundation and to permit the National Forest Foundation to license the use of trademarks, tradenames, and other such devices to identify that a person is an official sponsor or supporter of the U.S. Forest Service or the National Forest System.

Our Nation has been blessed with a national treasure—America's national forest lands. A growing population, increasing demands on forests and related resources, and more competition for uses and benefits are placing great stress on our forest lands and the U.S. Forest Service.

Now more than ever, America's forest lands and the individuals who work so diligently to manage these forest lands need support from people who care. The National Forest Foundation, a citizen-directed, non-profit organization, was created to coordinate the needed support. The National Forest Foundation Amendment Act of 1996 will allow the National Forest Foundation to develop innovative public/private partnerships so that America's pristine forest land and its resources will be conserved for future generations.

I believe that it is the responsibility of each citizen to help conserve our Nation's resources and provide organizations like the National Forest Foundation with the resources it needs to help maintain America's forest lands for generations to come. I hope that my colleagues will join me in supporting this legislation which will help us improve the quality and infrastructure of our national forests.

CONGRATULATING AMERICAN CREDIT UNIONS FOR SERVING THE UNDERSERVED

HON. JESSE L. JACKSON, JR.

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 25, 1996

Mr. JACKSON of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the National Credit Union Administration, the Credit Union National Association, the CUNA Mutual Group, the National Association of Federal Credit Unions, and the National Federation of Community Development Credit Unions for holding their very successful Serving the Underserved conference in Chicago from August 9 through 11, 1996.

Credit unions have throughout their history made great strides in providing financial services to those previously locked-out—to members of low-income communities and communities of color, a reality highlighted by conference speakers including our former colleague and conference keynote speaker, the esteemed NAACP president Kweisi Mfume.

It is with great appreciation for America's credit unions that today I introduce for the RECORD President Bill Clinton's statement of greetings and commendation to the credit union community for their evidenced commitment to serving distressed communities.

THE WHITE HOUSE,

Washington, August 6, 1996.

Warm greetings to everyone gathered in Chicago for the "Serving the Underserved" credit union conference.

The continued prosperity of our nation depends on our ability to foster economic opportunity for all of our people. Credit unions have continually distinguished themselves by working tirelessly to provide fair loans, sound fiscal advice, and high-quality consumer service to hardworking individuals and families. Your dedication has helped to make the American Dream more accessible to our people, strengthening the potential for innovation, growth, and prosperity for our entire nation.

I commend you for your ongoing efforts to reach out to traditionally disadvantaged groups in our society. As you gather to explore ways to fill the unmet financial needs of isolated rural and distressed inner-city areas, I am confident that your continued commitment to high-quality service will help to create a brighter future for us all.

Best wishes for a productive and enjoyable conference.

BILL CLINTON.

DRUGS AND THE CIA: WE MUST INVESTIGATE

HON. SAM FARR

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 25, 1996

Mr. FARR of California. Mr. Speaker, I urge an immediate and comprehensive congressional investigation of recent allegations of a connection between the Central Intelligence Agency and the introduction of crack cocaine in the United States.

The San Jose Mercury News has published a series of articles providing considerable evidence that crack cocaine was introduced in the United States in order to fund the operations of the Nicaraguan Contras. Because