

State and local sales and excise taxes. I can appreciate how this gives a competitive advantage to a handful of Indian businesses. I will support a bill which will cure this problem to the satisfaction of all of the interested parties.

But, the vast preponderance of land being taken into trust by the Secretary of the Interior has nothing whatsoever to do with tax advantages. Most parcels of land being taken into trust are small tracts consisting of an acre or two which lie within an existing Indian reservation, non-trust land scattered like a checkerboard between trust lands. Economically fencing, accessing, monitoring, and developing these checker boarded lands is extremely expensive, almost impossible.

The Interior Department spends millions upon millions trying to block up these lands and put them into useful production. But because of the 1887 General Allotment Act which allowed Indian lands to be sold and thereby taken out of trust, the Department has to take these lands back into trust.

The effect of the Istook amendment would be catastrophic for any Indian tribe which is trying to have even the smallest plot of land taken back into trust.

This spending limitation is aimed at solving a commercial problem which many of the States have already solved. Even Oklahoma has worked out most of its problems with these tax havens owned by an Indian tribe.

However, this limitation on appropriated funds ignores all of these solutions. Instead, this language would completely eliminate the Secretary of the Interior's ability to take any land into trust, in any State.

Mr. Chairman, this amendment is not only unnecessary but also wrong. The Indians of this Nation suffer the highest unemployment anywhere. Health care, child care, economic opportunity, and just about any other social service available to the average American is barely available on a marginal basis to Native Americans.

What we do not need is this strangle hold on the Secretary of the Interior.

I urge my colleagues to oppose the Istook amendment.

TRIBUTE TO FRANK PARKER

HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 16, 1997

Mr. THOMPSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the late Mr. Frank Parker who died on Thursday, July 10, 1997. He was born in Mount Pleasant, PA. He graduated from Oberlin College in 1962 and then spent 2 years at University College, Oxford University, England. In 1966, he received his juris doctorate degree from Harvard Law School.

After law school, he began his distinguished career in the Office of the General Counsel of the U.S. Civil Rights Commission. He wrote the commission's report, "Political Participation" in 1968.

Mr. Speaker, I first met this giant of a man in 1968 while he was a lawyer in the Mississippi office of the Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law. He served courageously in the protection of civil rights of black Mississippians in this office for 13 years. Mr.

Parker was a strong advocate for voting rights and worked vigorously for passage of the Motor Voter Act. His tireless fight for justice and equality is one of the defining principles of his life.

Mr. Parker was a MacArthur Foundation Distinguished Scholar at the Joint Center for Political Studies in Washington, DC, in 1985 and 1986 and spent the year doing research for "Black Votes Count." The book was honored by the American Political Science Association, the Mississippi Historical Society, and the Gustavus Myers Center for the Study of Human Rights in the United States.

In 1992 and 1993, Mr. Parker returned to the Joint Center for Political Studies and did research for a book supporting affirmative action. Mr. Parker taught at the District of Columbia School of Law from 1992 to 1995. He taught law at American University for a year before leaving to take a position as a visiting professor of constitutional law at Washington and Lee University in Lexington, VA.

Mr. Parker leaves a proud legacy as a husband, father, brother, mentor, civil rights leader, community activist, and great American.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you to join me in saluting the late attorney Frank Parker for his outstanding contributions to this Nation.

INTRODUCTION OF THE CHILD ABUSE NOTIFICATION ACT

HON. BOB FRANKS

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 16, 1997

Mr. FRANKS of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to introduce the Child Abuse Notification Act of 1997. Children are solicited by pedophiles on the Internet everyday, and child pornography rings are doing a thriving business peddling their filth over the Internet. These actions are crimes. However, few perpetrators are apprehended because law enforcement can't effectively police the Internet, and Internet crimes are frequently not reported.

Federal law requires photo developers, doctors, teachers, and therapists to report incidents of suspected child abuse to law enforcement. However, Internet service providers [ISP's] are not currently held to that same standard. As a result, ISP's often respond to complaints of criminal activity against children by simply removing the offender from their system. Perpetrators are free to move to a new system or re-register under a new name. Either way, children are no safer.

That's why I hope you will join me as a cosponsor of the Child Abuse Notification Act. This bill would add Internet service providers to the categories of professionals who must report suspected child abuse to law enforcement. This simple and effective legislation will help make the Internet safer for our children.

I hope my colleagues will join me by cosponsoring this important legislation. We must not allow a small band of criminals take the opportunities provided by the Internet away from our children.

RECOGNIZING THE RETIREMENT OF SISTER FRANCINE NOLAN

HON. RON KLINK

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 16, 1997

Mr. KLINK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Sister Francine Nolan on her retirement after 48 years of service to the Diocese of Pittsburgh and Greensburg, PA.

Sister Francine graduated from St. Xavier in 1948 and has been touching people's lives ever since. Having been raised in Pittsburgh's St. Paul Orphanage, Sister Francine devoted her life to giving back to the diocese and to teaching God's children. Since 1949, she has taught at various area schools.

Throughout her career Sister Francine has been recognized for her achievements. In 1975 Sister Francine was recognized as the National Teacher of the Year and in 1976 she was named the Pennsylvania Teacher of the Year. The people of western Pennsylvania are truly blessed to have had sister Francine as a part of their education community.

Sister Francine Nolan epitomizes the spirit of sharing and caring that makes our Nation great. Her legacy of teaching children will live on through those who have had the opportunity to work and learn with her. The French satirist Voltaire said that "We must cultivate our garden." Sister Francine, you have cultivated your garden and now it is time to sit back and enjoy the fruits of your labor.

So my fellow colleagues, it is with great pleasure that I urge you to join me in commending Sister Francine for her achievements. She has touched the lives of all who have known her and has demonstrated a commitment to service that the Diocese of Pittsburgh and Greensburg, as well as the entire fourth congressional district, can be proud of.

IN REMEMBRANCE OF THE VICTIMS OF THE "13TH OF MARCH" TUGBOAT MASSACRE

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 16, 1997

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, we recently marked the third anniversary of one of the many heinous crimes committed by the Castro regime against the enslaved people of Cuba.

It was on July 13, 1994, that a group of 72 Cuban refugees boarded the "13th of March" tugboat in an effort to find freedom in the shores of the United States. But shortly thereafter their vessel was ambushed and savagely attacked by Cuban gunboats while still in Cuban waters.

Survivors tell the tale of how Cuban authorities mercilessly fired water cannons at the liberty seeking refugees, while at the same time ramming the tugboat in an effort to destroy it. Women and children screamed for pity—for mercy—but their cries for help went unanswered.

As the boat sank, refugees scrambled for their lives in the deep, warm ocean of the Caribbean, but it was all in vain for the Cuban gunboats circled the sinking ships creating a

whirlpool that literally sucked the life of the refugees. Among the dead were 2-year-old Sixdy Rodriguez, 3-year-old Angel Rene Abreu, and dozens of other women and children. The death toll is estimated at 42, but we will never know the exact number.

This is the brutality that the Cuban people have faced daily for the past 38 years and it is why this Congress and this Government must continue to do all it can to help the Cuban people in their struggle to achieve freedom.

THE ROLE OF GOVERNMENT

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 16, 1997

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington Report for Wednesday, July 16, 1997, into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

THE ROLE OF GOVERNMENT

The key question in American democracy has always been the proper role of government: what it can do, what it should do. Some people believe that government should solve problems and protect people. Others think that government should stay out of people's lives. Still others believe it should help people equip themselves to solve their own problems.

President Reagan said that government is the problem. President Clinton has said that government is neither the problem nor the solution but the instrument by which we give each other the tools to make the most of our own lives. Throughout our history we've been trying to find the right balance between what the state does and what is best left to the individual or the private market.

Changing attitudes: There has been a major shift in attitude toward the role of government in recent decades. In the early 1960s many were brimming with optimism over the potential of federal programs to solve all kinds of problems: alleviating poverty, curbing racial discrimination, extending health insurance, and rebuilding America's cities. More recently the mood has shifted toward pessimism about what government can achieve that is worthwhile. Many believe that government creates more problems than it solves, and some people today loathe or even fear the government. As is often the case, the truth is probably somewhere between the gloom and the euphoria about government's role.

Skepticism toward government has always been a healthy strain in American thinking. The Constitution with its emphasis on measures to check official power reflects that view. But overall, most Americans probably recognize that government has several important roles.

Meeting important needs: One role of government is meeting important needs. Polls show that programs like Medicare and Social Security, which have greatly improved the lot of older Americans, remain very popular. There is also widespread support for a strong national defense, public education, law enforcement, environmental protection, and immigration control.

America is an individual-centered society, but when violence spreads and prisons explode with new inmates, when social divisions widen between society's haves and have not's, when the schools lag behind those in other countries, then part of the way to cope with these problems more effectively is to have government action.

Providing opportunity: Government also helps provide equality of opportunity. Over the years it has stepped in through civil rights laws, free public education, progressive taxation, and transfer programs to moderate some of the inequality in our market-based economy.

Most of us recognize that the notable achievements of our nation occur where individual talent and creativity blossom. Often that happens without government, but sometimes government is important in ensuring that individuals receive the opportunity and the backing they need to get ahead if they work hard.

Reflecting core values: Another role of government is to reflect important values. Government steps to prohibit child labor, preserve endangered species, or help keep older Americans out of poverty give expression to important social values.

Often people judge government policies less in economic terms than in moral terms of right and wrong. For example, they support Head Start, not because of its impact on the economy but simply because it is right to give a child a chance to get an education. They talk about protecting the environment as a way of preserving certain values for future generations, and urge campaign finance reform to remove corruption from the system.

Curbing excesses of market: Government is also needed to curb excesses of the market. Government doesn't replace the market but it can on occasion usefully complement it. The market clearly was not working well in the Great Depression, and the government stepped in to promote maximum employment and purchasing power.

We should rely on private sector markets but we should also be aware of market imperfections. Left to themselves markets can produce too little of some goods like scientific research and too much of other goods like pollution. They can leave behind large parts of society, particularly in the inner cities or in remote areas.

Limited, efficient government: Although government plays several important roles, most Americans also recognize its weaknesses. They clearly favor a limited, more efficient, less costly government.

Certainly there is a lot wrong with government. It can be wasteful, make mistakes, and be paralyzed by gridlock. It can fail to deal successfully with issues of great importance to the American people. Problems of cooperation can crop up repeatedly among the various levels of government. Yet we have a very difficult time shifting through the many activities of government and discarding programs that are no longer needed or are ineffective. Once established, government programs tend to keep going, protected by affected constituents, lobbies, and congressional committees. Many people will tell you that the functions of government must be kept to a bare minimum but then casually accept the benefits of many government programs, such as driving on a federally built highway. However difficult, we must continue our efforts to streamline government.

Conclusion: The character, initiative, and resourcefulness of the American people are still key to the nation's success. But so are various government activities like good education, basic research, and infrastructure. Good policy choices by the government, the skill with which legislation is crafted and implemented, and the effectiveness of government can make a big difference and can help restore confidence in our national institutions.

Government may be part of the problem for the United States, but it is also part of the solution. I don't see any way out of many of the difficulties that confront us without

enlightened public policies. Whether we like it or not, government will play a significant role in our lives. We have to work harder at making that government work better and cost less.

TRIBUTE TO THE LIFE AND ACHIEVEMENTS OF COMMISSIONER CHARLES H. "CHUCK" SHOUDY

HON. MICHAEL R. McNULTY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 16, 1997

Mr. McNULTY. Mr. Speaker, the life and achievements of the Honorable Charles H. "Chuck" Shoudy, Commissioner of the Albany Department of Human Resources, were an inspiration to many. It is with great sadness that I inform the House that Chuck Shoudy died in a car accident on June 30, 1997. He was 50 years old.

With Chuck's death, the City of Albany, NY, lost a much loved and valued public servant—and I lost a good friend. His life was motivated by a tireless and creative commitment to helping economically disadvantaged individuals help themselves.

Chuck Shoudy was named director of the Albany County Neighborhood Youth Corps in July 1971—a program he helped to develop. In 1974, he was appointed director of the city of Albany's Department of Human Resources, holding such positions as deputy commissioner and executive deputy commissioner before becoming commissioner of the department in July 1990.

Born in Albany, he knew every nook and cranny of the city but, above all, he knew the people—the young and the elderly—and he was devoted to them. He reached out to the jobless and sought to help them by providing them with education, skills training, and jobs.

Chuck believed that everyone—given the opportunity—would choose to be a productive citizen. Over the years, he enabled tens of thousands of men and women to enter the workforce. At the time of his death, he was administering and coordinating 10 programs, including On-the-Job Training, Albany Service Corps, Services for Dislocated Workers, an older worker program—Club 55, Training for Trades, and a youth internship program.

He was a devoted father to his children, Elizabeth and Daniel—and a devoted brother to his only sister, Linda C. Martin.

Chuck Shoudy made a difference, and he will be sorely missed.

SALUTE TO CORNELIUS "NEAL" GREEN, JR.

HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 16, 1997

Mr. THOMPSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the late Mr. Cornelius "Neal" Green, Jr. On April 21, 1997, Mr. Green departed this life at the age of 49 due to an extended illness.

He attended Jackson public schools and graduated from Jim Hill High School. After