

2. Campbell Amendment (No. 76): Nay.
3. Paul Amendment (No. 32): Nay.
4. Fox Amendment (No. 41): Nay.
5. Torres Amendment (No. 17): Nay.
6. Stearns Amendment (No. 3): Yea.
7. Gilman/Pelosi substitute to Smith Amendment (No. 15): Yea.
8. Smith Amendment (No. 15): Nay.
9. H.R. 2159 Final Passage: Yea.

MINGO JOBS CORPS CENTER

HON. JO ANN EMERSON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 4, 1997

Mrs. EMERSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to proudly recognize the Mingo Job Corps Civilian Conservation Center in Puxico, MO.

The Mingo Job Corps Center was established in 1965 as a vocational/educational training center for disadvantaged youth. Since that time it has served hundreds of at-risk youth and its surrounding communities. The students complete their secondary educations and learn employable skills while working on needed community projects. At the Mingo Center, student volunteer services proved to be key components to such important projects as excavation work at the Three Rivers Community College in Poplar Bluff, MO, the elevation of flood-prone Highway D in Wayne County, MO, and the restoration of several untended cemeteries throughout the region.

While the students are obtaining an education and helping local communities, they are also learning vocational trades that earn them jobs. Those factors are very significant and the Mingo Job Corps Center has an excellent and an improving record of graduating students with GED's and placement in jobs. It is as rewarding for me as it was for my late husband, Bill Emerson, to observe the progress of the corpsmen as they enter and eventually complete the program and become hard-working contributors to their communities. The ultimate prize, however, belongs to the dedicated young corpsmen who endeavor to build their own future through the personal commitment they each make toward completing the Job Corps experience.

In closing, I also would like to express my appreciation to the staff at the Mingo Job Corps Civilian Conservation Center for their dedicated work and to the past and present corpsmen for their decision to work for a better life for themselves, their families, and their community.

TRIBUTE TO KARIN BALL

HON. BRAD SHERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 4, 1997

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Karin Ball, as an outstanding member of our community, whose empathy and desire to help others serves as an example for all to follow.

The reason for honoring Karin Ball today, began 20 years ago when Mary Vincent was raped and her arms severed where she needed prosthetic arms. Many years passed and Mary's public assistance ran out, her marriage

ended, and worst of all her prosthetic arms were worn and useless. Karin Ball read about Mary while she was in the hospital recovering from elbow surgery. Knowing how difficult it was to perform simple tasks with a broken elbow, Karin decided that she had to do something to help Mary; she would get Mary new arms.

Karin began calling hospitals, doctors, and prosthetic companies. Finally after countless hours of phone calls, she got in touch with NovaCare who in conjunction with the non-profit organization, Limbs for Life, said they would donate state-of-the-art, custom-made prosthetic arms for Mary.

Karin's act of kindness shows that one person can make a difference in another's life. Today, because of Karin's good deed, Mary's life is back on track. She is now able to run simple errands like going to the grocery store and taking care of her children. It is because of people like Karin, who take the time and effort to help others, that make this world a better place to live in.

Ch'en a great Chinese leader once said "Man's happiness in life is the result of man's own effort." I believe that Karin's act of kindness has brought to Mary, great happiness. In the spirit of Ch'en, Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my distinguished colleagues to join me and the citizens of Malibu in honoring Karin Ball. Her dedication to helping others is an inspiration for all Americans.

MILESTONE PAYMENT SYSTEM PROGRAM

HON. J.C. WATTS, JR.

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 4, 1997

Mr. WATTS of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I rise to congratulate the State of Oklahoma Department of Rehabilitation Services' Milestone Payment System Program. This innovative program is currently one of the 25 finalists in the Ford Foundation's 1997 Innovations in American Government Awards competition. Over 1,540 applications were received from Federal, State, and local government organizations. Innovations awards recognize innovative and creative approaches to pressing social and economic concerns.

The Milestone Payment System Program deserves praise for being selected as a finalist. The program has demonstrated successful efforts to implement creative approaches to government. By contracting with vendor agencies to provide vocational preparation and job placement for disadvantaged citizens, the program focuses on specific goal-oriented results. In order for the nonprofit agency placing the individual to receive payment, the individual must achieve an established set of milestones.

I applaud the efforts of this innovative and successful program. The Milestone Payment System Program is a unique government employment service, successful in aiding individuals with disabilities to make the transition into full-time employment. Properly aiding the disadvantaged is a pressing social concern, and I certainly hope this program will serve as a model for other jurisdictions.

On this note, I want to express my gratitude to the Ford Foundation for their continued efforts in recognizing innovative approaches to

government. By awarding programs such as the Milestone Payment System Program, other jurisdictions across the United States will learn of the success of this effective program.

On October 7, each of the 25 finalists will make a presentation to the National Committee on Innovations. Ten winners will be selected. Regardless of whether or not Milestone Payment System Program is in the final 10, in my eyes the program is clearly a winner.

FOREIGN OPERATIONS, EXPORT FINANCING, AND RELATED PROGRAMS APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1998

SPEECH OF

HON. SANFORD D. BISHOP, JR.

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 3, 1997

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 2159) making appropriations for foreign operations, export financing, and related programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1998, and for other purposes:

Mr. BISHOP. Mr. Chairman, I rise today in strong opposition to efforts to prohibit funding for the School of Americas. For those colleagues of mine who may still have concerns about the School of Americas, I draw your attention to the language in the fiscal year 1998 appropriations bill. I believe it adequately and responsibly deals with any remaining questions or concerns about the school. Specifically, it prohibits the use of international military education training funds for the school until: first, the Secretary of Defense certifies that training provided by the School of Americas is fully consistent with U.S. training and doctrine, second, the Secretary of State has issued specific guidelines governing selection and screening of candidates for the school, and third, the Secretary of Defense has submitted a report on the training activities of the school. For the past 4½ years, I have had the honor of representing the area of southwest Georgia where Fort Benning and the School of the Americas are located. I am proud of the school. I believe all Americans should be. It is a program that has provided professional training to thousands of military and civilian police personnel from throughout Latin America—training that includes extensive indoctrination in the principles of human rights and representative democracy.

The school's contribution to the transformation of Latin America from totalitarianism to democracy has been tremendous. Today, only Cuba remains a totalitarian stronghold. Representative government has begun to take root in every other country in the region. As the record shows, many of the school's 60,000 graduates have played leading roles in this transformation.

If you have an opportunity to talk to these graduates, many will tell you that the values they studied and discussed during their stay at the school influenced their political thinking and motivated them in their country's fight for democracy.

In spite of this record, the school is once again under attack.

Without one shred of real evidence, the people who are involved in these misguided

attacks falsely accuse the school of promoting totalitarianism and torture. If you get beyond the rhetoric, which can be as deceptive as it is emotional, you will find their case is factually based on just two things: one, the few graduates who have been involved in human rights abuses and two, certain military intelligence training manuals which were once used at the school in classes attended by some of the students, although not all—which the school got rid of 6 years ago.

It's true some of the school's trainees have turned out not to be nice people. Some, in fact, have been linked to sickening atrocities. But this, alone, is not evidence of wrongdoing at the school. As a matter of fact, most of the graduates have been among the good guys in the region's shift to democracy. Graduates have instituted human rights reforms in their militaries, prevented military coups against freely elected civilian governments, and have made their soldiers more professional servants of democratic governments.

This whole argument gets a little ridiculous. We know of other Latin American human rights abusers who attended colleges and universities in the United States. One is the notorious Hector Gramajo of Guatemala, who did not attend the School of the Americas but did graduate from Harvard. Personally, I think it would be absurd to brand Harvard as a school of assassins.

The military intelligence manuals containing inappropriate material never should have slipped by the school's screening process. There were prepared by the Pentagon years ago for use by military allies, and were adopted at the school as part of the material used in one course. For the most part, the manuals were non-controversial and worthwhile. But they did contain some material that violated U.S. policy, such as the use of psychological stress when conducting interrogations. In a review, the Army recognized this material was not acceptable and eliminated the manuals 6 years ago.

I do not defend the manuals, and neither does the Defense Department. They were a mistake. But it was a mistake that was corrected years ago, and it has nothing to do with the current administration of the school.

In his own report on the school, Representative KENNEDY says: "We do not question the good values and the commitment of the U.S. personnel at the school today." According to his report, the reason for attacking the existing school is to make a fresh start. But that start has already been made. The school and its curriculum have undergone intense scrutiny over the past few years, and instruction on human rights and democratic principles has been exhaustively reviewed, sharpened, and expanded.

The School of the Americas has been investigated and studied by the DOD Inspector General's Office, by the General Accounting Office, and by an outside private consulting firm. Every course except for the computer course has mandatory human rights instruction. Every instructor is certified to teach human rights. The school has a permanent human rights council and a Board of Visitors on which strong human rights' advocates serve. All say the school is effectively promoting U.S. policy on human rights and democracy, and in no way is violating it.

This is certainly a cost-effective program.

For less than \$4 million a year, the school is promoting democracy, building stronger re-

lationships with our neighbors, and combating narcotics trafficking. The school's critics never consider the cost of the crimes and human rights violations that were NOT committed because of the school's influence. The critics never count the benefits of the drug labs taken down, the terrorism prevented, the mines removed by trained professionals, the peacekeeping operations. The school teaches all of these things, and its graduates carry out these missions day-in and day-out.

Just listen to what the officials and agencies responsible for developing and implementing our foreign policy have to say about the school.

Our incumbent drug czar, who served as a former Commander in Chief of the U.S. Southern Command, has said: "As Commander in Chief, my responsibilities included furthering the development of professional Latin American armed forces that promoted and protected human rights and that were supportive of democratic governance. The School of Americas was, and continues to be, the Department of Defense's preeminent educational institution for accomplishing these goals." The State Department has stated: "The School of Americas today is an important instrument for advancing our goals for the hemisphere. The school's curriculum has changed to reflect the end of the Cold War and our commitment to democracy, human rights, and development in Latin America." The Acting Commander in Chief of U.S. Southern Command, Rear Admiral Doran, has said: "The School of Americas continues to be a priority in the CINC's regional strategy and it supports the President's National Security Strategy. By training Latin American military, police, and civilians, we remain actively engaged in the area thereby enhancing American security." And Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, John Shalikashvili, has commented: "SOA remains a critical asset in combatting narco trafficking in Latin America."

This is an issue that touches me personally.

I regularly visit the school. I know the men and women who serve there. These are highly trained, dedicated professionals who believe deeply in their country and in the country's mission to promote human rights and democratic principles everywhere. It is wrong to accuse them of violating their trust and working against the interests of democracy when all of the evidence reaffirms that this is not true.

I strongly urge all of my colleagues to visit the school, learn more about the job it is doing, and not to rush to judgement on the basis of false and unfounded accusations made by people who may have good intentions, but who have little regard for the facts.

Mr. Chairman, I urge our colleagues to support the truth.

Support the School of the Americas.

"SOUTH AFRICA AT YEAR THREE"

HON. JULIA CARSON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 4, 1997

Ms. CARSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to share with my colleagues a speech given by James A. Joseph, United States Ambassador to South Africa, at the Meridian House International, Washington, DC, on May 20, 1997.

Ambassador Joseph's speech entitled "South Africa at Year Three" is an outstanding assessment of the impact of the democratic government since the first all race elections was held April 27, 1994. Ambassador Joseph states "there is still much hope and high expectations in South Africa as it begins its fourth year of the new democracy." I am pleased to share Ambassador Joseph's wisdom with my colleagues.

SOUTH AFRICA AT YEAR THREE

(By James A. Joseph)

The best way to assess the impact of three years of democratic government in South Africa is to look at how the new government defined its immediate and most urgent goals in 1994. The priorities of the new leaders were described as: (1) establishing a legitimate government that would be both democratic and an effective instrument for change; (2) nation-building and reconciliation; and (3) reconstruction and development.

ESTABLISHING A LEGITIMATE GOVERNMENT

The greatest challenge facing the ANC when it assumed power was that of establishing a legitimate, effective and credible government. Apart from the normal difficulties facing a political movement that had never been in government before, the ANC was faced with the altogether more daunting task of transforming the entire nature of governance in South Africa. Having inherited a state machinery designed to meet the needs of a small racially defined minority, the ANC has had to mold the institutions of government—under severe resource and time constraints—to serve not only the interest of the majority but the whole country.

How successful has the ANC been in establishing a legitimate and effective government? The legitimacy of the government is accepted by all parties, but effectiveness is too often in the eye of the beholder. The fact is, however, that there are now representative governments at all levels; national, provincial and local. There is a new constitution which protects human rights, guarantees equal opportunity and provides for open and fair elections. At the same time, there is no more detention without trial, house arrests, bannings, bombings and political violence have subsided. The press is free, the far right has almost disappeared and many former ideologues have turned out to be very pragmatic.

South Africa is a country that works. Away from national media coverage, streets are being tarred, refuse collection being improved, schools being renovated and health clinics being built and upgraded. In April, government officials gathered in a rural village in the Northern Province to celebrate the millionth person to receive water under the government's program of bringing water to the people. More than a million homes have been supplied with electricity since the new government came into power. Two hundred thousand new homes are presently under construction and millions of children now benefit from the school nutrition program, free medical care and free and compulsory education. Many communities can now feel secure on a piece of land they call their own, with over 250 land distribution projects underway affecting over 57,000 households and 1.7 million hectares. Many families now benefit from the farmer support program and extension of agriculture credit. The national government, the Parliament and the Courts are functioning well. Provincial and local governments have been much slower in taking hold in some places than others, but many are starting to become delivery systems for needed services. It is important to