

As with any ball, the occasion will be one for good friends to enjoy each others company, as well as some good music. But there will be a sad note to this particular ball because it will commemorate the death in July 1965 of Pvt. Edward Almeida, who was the first New Bedford resident to be killed in action during the conflict in Vietnam.

It is typical of the Cape Verdean veterans that they are honoring the memory of their fallen comrade on this occasion, and that they will be on this Veteran's Day tempering their good fellowship with a remembrance of the ultimate sacrifice made by Private Almeida, whose dedication to duty, honor, and country stand as a model for others. Because of a previous commitment I made some time ago to speak to university students, I will myself be unable to join the Cape Verdean Veterans and Auxiliary, and their friends in the Greater New Bedford community in this evening. But I believe with Veteran's Day approaching that it is important that all of us take this occasion to pay tribute to Private Almeida and all of those who, like him, made the ultimate sacrifice for their country and their fellow Americans. The Cape Verdean American veterans deserve to be congratulated for their dedication to the memory of their fallen colleague, and to the important work they continue to do to make sure that America remembers both those who gave their lives for their country, and those who have returned from foreign wars and are entitled to our gratitude and support for their efforts.

IN MEMORY OF WILLIAM
AUGUSTINE

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 8, 1997

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor the memory of William Augustine of Cleveland, OH, a dedicated father of seven children.

William Augustine was born in Cleveland. He was one of eight children. He served in the Merchant Marine during World War II, then joined the Air Force. He was a self-made man.

Mr. Augustine and his ex-wife, Ruth, raised seven children on a small farm in Seville, OH. He worked as a convention decorator for a large firm in Cleveland all day, then returned home for dinner with his family before working on the farm. Mr. Augustine dedicated his life to showing his children that having an education would make their lives easier. When his eldest son attempted to drop out of school, Mr. Augustine encouraged him to return. His son is now a lawyer in San Antonio, TX. His other six children have also prospered.

My fellow colleagues, please join me in honoring William Augustine, a man who recognized the value of a good education. He wanted nothing more than for his children to enjoy an easier, more prosperous life than his own, and he instilled in them the significance of education. His efforts are reflected in the prosperity of his children who will, no doubt, pass this legacy on to Mr. Augustine's eight grandchildren.

HONORING GLORIA SHEAFFER, A CAREER OF DEDICATED SERVICE TO OTHERS AND THE AMERICAN RED CROSS OF GREATER HANOVER, CELEBRATING THEIR 80TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. WILLIAM F. GOODLING

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 8, 1997

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to have the opportunity to honor a woman who has dedicated her life to the well being of others. Gloria Sheaffer, executive director of the American Red Cross's Hanover Chapter, will be retiring after 20 years of service to the people of Hanover, PA.

Since 1977, under the leadership of Mrs. Sheaffer, the Greater Hanover Chapter has been able to deliver many essential services to the surrounding community. Her dedicated staff and volunteers have provided food to families, health care related services to veterans, assisted seniors in the community, and provided services for children.

A dedicated mother, Gloria knows that the key to serving the community starts with serving the family. She initiated programs such as Home Alone which helped working parents who must leave their children unattended for a portion of the day, an HIV/AIDS education program to provide the facts on this disease, and reached out to families affected by Operation Desert Storm.

While these programs represent only a small portion of Gloria Sheaffer's accomplishments over the last 20 years, I believe Gloria's mark will be left in the heart and mind of each staff member and volunteer with whom she has served. I commend her on a successful career and know she will continue to serve throughout her retirement.

Mr. Speaker, at this time, I would also like to recognize the 80th anniversary of the American Red Cross of Greater Hanover. While we most often associate the work of the Red Cross with disaster assistance, we forget how they touch our lives on a daily basis. In fact for the last 80 years, they have been serving more than 20,000 area residents annually. This local chapter has worked above and beyond their basic mission and I am honored to associate myself with them on this important historical milestone. It is the work of many coming together with a single mission—to serve others in their immediate time of need—which has made this quality organization a longstanding national and local success story.

I extend my heartfelt appreciation and congratulations to the staff and volunteers of the American Red Cross of Greater Hanover and wish them continued success in years to come.

CHINA NUCLEAR CERTIFICATION
THREATENS UNITED STATES
TROOPS

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 8, 1997

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, the Clinton administration recently announced that it is

preparing to certify that China is in compliance with its international nonproliferation obligations and no longer exporting nuclear weapons-related material to countries such as Iran and Pakistan. According to United States law, such a certification is required before American corporations may trade in nuclear technology with China. Conveniently, this announcement came just a month before the United States visit by China's president Jiang Zemin, at which the certification would be the keystone of a successful summit. China's historical and current actions, however, indicate that it is still and will continue to pursue its dangerous nuclear proliferation activities. In an effort to score public relations points, President Clinton is willing to risk the lives and security of the American troops which will inevitably be called to deal with the crises created by China's nuclear trade in the world's hot spots.

In an attempt to justify this illogical and foolhardy plan, the Clinton administration claim that certification would engage China's nuclear and military elite into the international nuclear regime. The administration seems to have convinced itself that China's assertions that it is no longer supplying nations like Iran and Pakistan with nuclear technology are genuine. After even minimal analysis, these weak justifications prove themselves meritless.

The Clinton administration's engagement policy toward China has already proven itself a failure. In 1996, China sold ring magnets, used in centrifuges for the construction of nuclear weapons, to Pakistan. The administration accepted China's promise that it had recommitted to nuclear non-proliferation and decided, consistent with its engagement policy, not to sanction China. Despite this "promise," however, the Chinese then proceeded to sell a special industrial furnace to an unsafeguarded nuclear facility in Pakistan, falsifying the related documents. China has continued to persist in its dealings with such nations, including a recent incident in which a Chinese merchant ship was found to be transporting illegal chemicals intended for the production of missile fuel from China to the Middle East. China's "commitment" to non-proliferation remains a lie. There is no reason to think that this latest undeserved concession by the United States will succeed in curbing China's dangerous and irresponsible nuclear trade with unregulated nations.

The predictions of huge profits for the U.S. area is also misleading. China's own nuclear engineers admit that their interest in U.S. nuclear technology will last only as long as it takes them to reverse engineer the technology and produce the plants themselves. This short-term gain for one industry is hardly worth the enormous potential risk to international security and the U.S. troops which are charged with its protection.

Finally, and most important, certification is unacceptable because China and its nuclear proliferation activities have been and remain to this day a serious threat to the security of U.S. troops in the region. Through its irresponsible and illegal transfers of weapons of mass destruction to unregulated states such as Pakistan and Iran, China contributes to regional instability. As we all know, it is American troops, whether as part of a U.N. force, an Allied mission, or independently, which are committed to quelling regional conflicts in the very areas, including the Middle East and Asia, where

China markets weapons. These weapons of mass destruction could easily be used against American troops if the United States were to become involved, as in the Persian Gulf war, in protecting national security obligations abroad.

Certification that China is in compliance with its nonproliferation obligations is not only undeserved, it is dangerous. By allowing the Chinese to obtain American nuclear technology, the administration will aid China in further destabilizing already volatile regions such as the Middle East, where U.S. troops will be called in to reinstate order. The Clinton administration cannot and will not be allowed to sacrifice the safety of American troops simply to record a public relations victory.

COMMEMORATING THE 75TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE WEBB SCHOOLS

HON. DAVID DREIER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 8, 1997

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, in 1922, in the foothills of the San Gabriel Mountains, Vivian and Thompson Webb opened the Webb School of California, an all boys high school dedicated to developing men of character. In 1981, the Vivian Webb School for girls was established to reinforce the traditions of service, leadership, and honor upon which the school was founded. As the Webb Schools celebrate their 75th anniversary on October 25, I want to recognize the faculty and staff for their commitment to educational excellence and the highest standard of academic achievement.

The Webb Schools have provided several generations of students with a strong foundation for leadership, personal advancement, and ethical and social responsibility. Many of the schools' 3,080 alumni have gone on to distinguished careers in business, government, medicine, education, media, the law, and the arts.

Today, the academic curriculum offers students from 12 States and 11 countries a choice of 71 different courses in English, literature, mathematics, languages, history, fine arts, and the sciences. Of the Webb graduates, 100 percent go on to 4 year colleges and universities, including such highly selective institutions as Harvard, Stanford, Yale, Columbia, Duke, Georgetown, Pepperdine, Purdue, Northwestern, Princeton, Dartmouth, Amherst, Boston College, Boston University, the Claremont Colleges, UCLA, USC, and UC Berkeley.

Webb students have a combined SAT median score of 1320, and they excel in State, regional, and national competitions. Webb students received the 1994 Tapestry Award from Toyota Motor Corp. for designing a multimedia exhibit explaining the physics of dinosaur motion. A team of students placed second in the 1996 Toshiba/NSTA ExploraVision Awards, the largest K-12 science contest in the world, with a design for a self-powered artificial heart. Webb students also placed first in California and third in the country in the 1996 National Physics Bowl, and they finished in the top 10 nationally in the 1996 and 1997 National French Contests.

An example of the technical skill and creativity of Webb students can be seen in the Web site they created on the Internet at www.webb.org. The Webb Schools are committed to the application of computers and related technologies in education to prepare their students for the academic rigors of post-secondary education, and to ensure that they can compete and prosper in the 21st century information economy.

Mr. Speaker, in June, I had the honor of giving the commencement address to the Webb School of California's 1997 graduating class. I told the students that they will always be able to think back to the day of their graduation and draw upon the inspiration of a job well done. Today, as we approach the 75th anniversary of the Webb Schools, I want to echo those sentiments to the faculty, staff, and alumni. They have done a tremendous job of carrying out Vivian and Thompson Webb's founding vision of an institution dedicated to distinguished academic achievement, and unwavering ethical behavior and personal responsibility.

TRIBUTE TO ALVIN R. BELL

HON. MICHAEL G. OXLEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 8, 1997

Mr. OXLEY. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to recognize Alvin R. Bell, a constituent of mine who for the second straight year participated in CIVITAS@Bosnia and Herzegovina, an intensive program from August 1 through August 17, 1997, designed to train teachers from throughout Bosnia and Herzegovina with materials and methods developed to educate for democracy. Mr. Bell was part of a team of 20 American educators who were assigned to 16 locations throughout Bosnia and Herzegovina, including the Republic of Srpska; the Americans teamed with 18 teachers from the Council of Europe in nine of these sites. This education for democracy program reached 550 teachers from both entities of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The summer training program was developed by the Center for Civic Education as part of a major civic education initiative in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The goals of the program are to provide teachers with the tools necessary to help prepare students and their communities for competent and responsible citizenship, including participation in elections and other opportunities to take part in the political life of their communities. Achieving this goal will contribute to the reconstitution of a sense of community, cooperation, tolerance, and support for democracy and human rights in this war torn area.

I am also pleased to announce that the curricular materials being used for the program in Bosnia and Herzegovina have been adapted from the we the people * * * the citizen and the Constitution foundations of democracy, and the project citizen programs, which are supported by Congress and used in schools throughout the United States. Initial reports evaluating the summer program indicate that materials (selected and adapted by educators from Bosnia and Herzegovina) and teaching methods were enthusiastically received and will be adapted for use in classrooms in both entities of the country.

Alvin Bell is a teacher at Findlay High School in my hometown of Findlay, OH. Mr. Bell has guided five different teams of students to Washington, DC, to participate in the we the people * * * the citizen and Constitution national finals. This impressive academic competition simulates a congressional hearing and provides students an opportunity to demonstrate their knowledge and understanding of the U.S. Constitution and Bill of Rights.

Mr. Speaker, I wish to commend Alvin Bell for his dedication and commitment during the CIVITAS@Bosnia and Herzegovina summer training program. His work is helping to achieve the overall objective of building democracy in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

ETHICS

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 8, 1997

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington Report for Wednesday, October 8, 1997 into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

REFORMING THE HOUSE ETHICS PROCESS

The House recently passed reforms of its procedures for considering charges of misconduct against a Member. The reforms were based upon the recommendations of a bipartisan task force set up in the wake of the highly contentious, widely criticized handling of the ethics charges against Newt Gingrich last year. The reforms make some modest improvements, but overall are a disappointment.

CURRENT PROCESS

One of the major responsibilities of the House of Representatives is to police its Members to make sure that their actions are not bringing discredit upon the House. This is a key responsibility; the American system of government depends upon the confidence of the people in their elected representatives.

Since the 1960s, the House has considered charges of Member misconduct—such as accepting bribes, misusing campaign funds, or lying to investors—through its Standards of Official Conduct Committee. This is the only bipartisan committee in the House with equal numbers of Democrats and Republicans. It reviews charges of misconduct, launches investigations, and recommends to the full House whether and how a Member should be punished. The full House then makes the final decision on disciplining the Member.

Over the years this system has worked reasonably well, but in recent years the process has become increasingly politicized, with charges often brought against Members for political purposes and with the Standards Committee increasingly deadlocking along partisan lines.

REFORMS

The reform package passed by the House made some modest improvements to the process, but also had serious flaws.

On the plus side, it would make the operations of the Standards Committee less partisan, by allowing both the chairman and ranking minority member to set the Committee's agenda and by making the staff nonpartisan. It also expedites consideration of complaints, lessens the time burdens on Committee members, and helps to protect the rights of an accused Member by guarding against leaks of confidential matters at the early stages of an investigation.