

The existing system of expensive and time-consuming delays serves their purpose—allowing them to control land use without having to consider the right of property owners.

The Natural Resources Defense Council opposes H.R. 1534 out of fear that it could lead to more Federal lawsuits, burdening the Federal courts. Since when have they been concerned about flooding the courts, except when it is their own right to flood the courts. Who has abused the Federal court process more than the environmental movement? Why should we listen to their pleas to stop property owners from asserting their constitutional rights in Federal court when they have spent the last 30 years trying to expand their own access to Federal courts?

The argument is intended to confuse and distract from the real issue at hand—that the constitutional rights of property owners across America are being eroded by expanding land use regulations imposed by all levels of government. H.R. 1534 doesn't attack local government—they are already required to follow the Constitution.

H.R. 1534 is a procedural bill—it simply helps people with Federal claims that are already in Federal court to get a hearing on the facts of their case without having to wait 10 years for the privilege. Opponents of H.R. 1534 like the obstacles and hurdles that keep people from having access to courts to defend their fifth amendment rights because they know if the delay is long enough, the small property owners cannot afford to fight them anymore. This is wrong. Vote for H.R. 1534 and support the rights of property owners. Everyone should be treated equally under the Constitution, even property owners.

ABOLISH THE IMF

HON. RON PAUL

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 23, 1997

Mr. PAUL. Mr. Speaker, it has recently come to my attention that William E. Simon has publicly called for the Congress to reject the Clinton proposal to approve \$3.5 billion in new funding for the International Monetary Fund (IMF). He points out that the IMF was established over 50 years ago as an institution to maintain the Bretton Woods system of stable exchange rates that the world rejected in the early 1970's. The IMF has a poor track record. "All of the major currency and banking crises of the last five years have occurred under conditions of heightened surveillance by the IMF," according to Gregory Fossedal, a leading expert on the subject. George Schultz, the former Secretary of State and of the Treasury, has also called for the IMF's elimination. Wisely, the House of Representatives did not include any new appropriation for the IMF. It is hoped that the conference committee will act as prudently.

Mr. Simon, the former Secretary of the Treasury and the current president of the Olin Foundation, authored in today's issue of the Wall Street Journal an incisive article on the subject that I would like to include in the RECORD. This article clearly explains why the IMF "may actually promote crises, because governments often resist sound economic and financial policies * * * because they know that

the IMF will be there to bail them out in the event of a crisis." We should add that the IMF will be bailing them out with U.S. taxpayers' money if the conference committee fails to follow the sound judgment of the House and reject any additional IMF funding.

[From the Wall Street Journal, Oct. 23, 1997]

ABOLISH THE IMF

(By William E. Simon)

The Clinton administration is asking Congress to approve \$3.5 billion in additional funding this year for the International Monetary Fund. Congress should not only reject this proposal, but also take the long overdue step of ending all future funding for the IMF. As a practical matter, the institution cannot continue to exist without the participation of the most powerful nation in the world. By withdrawing its funding, then, the U.S. can take a leadership role in putting this outdated organization out of business.

The IMF is ineffective, unnecessary and obsolete. It was established after World War II, together with the World Bank, to promote trade and development in an international economy that had been torn apart by two decades of depression and war. In the system of fixed exchange rates established by the Bretton Woods agreements, the IMF's purpose was to provide short-term loans to countries experiencing temporary problems with their balances of payments. This was an important function during the period following the war, and the IMF generally performed it quite well.

But this function became obsolete in the early 1970's when the world abandoned the Bretton Woods system in favor of the current system, in which currency values are set by the market. Instead of going out of business as that new system matured, the bureaucrats at the IMF invented a new function for themselves—namely, to provide so-called structural adjustment loans to countries that are, for various reasons, deeply in debt. These loans are granted on the condition that the recipient countries take steps to reduce their debt, often by increasing taxes and reducing government spending. This mission, of course, was never contemplated in the IMF's original charter; indeed, these structural adjustment loans look very much like the development loans that are supposedly under the purview of the World Bank.

Many critics of the IMF point out that these loans have been quite ineffective in preventing currency crises and in promoting stable economic growth in developing countries. Quite the contrary, as these critics say, the IMF may actually promote crises, because governments often resist sound economic and financial policies (which may be unpopular) because they know that the IMF will be there to bail them out in the event of a crisis. As Gregory Fossedal, a leading expert on the IMF, has pointed out, "All of the major currency and banking crises of the last five years have occurred under conditions of heightened surveillance by the IMF." These include the crises in Mexico in 1994, in Africa in 1995 and in Thailand, Korea and Malaysia in 1997. The IMF, with the help of the U.S., has now bailed Mexico out four times since 1976, and it will no doubt do so again and again unless the IMF is put out of business once and for all.

Because the IMF has no legitimate function in our present system of floating exchange rates, we can eliminate it, and safely rely on private institutions, operating in the context of a free market, to provide liquidity and capital for developing nations, just as they do for the industrial nations.

As a former secretary of the Treasury, I do not lightly call for the elimination of a fi-

nancial institution that has been in operation for more than 50 years, and that served a pivotal role in the international economy in the period following World War II. It is obvious, however, that the IMF no longer serves a constructive role in the world economy, and has not done so since the 1970s. We should therefore have the courage to close it down—and the most effective way to accomplish this goal would be to withdraw U.S. funding.

A few years ago, such a call to end the IMF would have been attacked on all sides as an extreme and highly controversial recommendation. But today a growing number of respected observers agree that the organization is no longer needed. George Shultz, the esteemed former secretary of state and of the Treasury, has recently called for the elimination of the IMF. In a 1995 lecture before members of the American Economic Association, Mr. Shultz observed that "the IMF has more money than mission." As a consequence, he said, we should "merge this outmoded institution with the World Bank, and create a charter for the new organization that encourages emphasis on private contributions to economic development." This would make a great deal of practical sense.

The House and Senate now have a golden opportunity to force the long overdue elimination of the IMF. There is no longer any reason to burden taxpayers with the expenses of this outdated institution.

INTRODUCING LEGISLATION FOR THE CONGRESSIONAL GOLD MEDAL FOR WILMA G. RUDOLPH

HON. CAROLYN C. KILPATRICK

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 23, 1997

Ms. KILPATRICK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to proudly introduce a bill that will confer a Congressional Gold Medal to Wilma G. Rudolph. I was honored and proud to chair a hearing yesterday, organized by the Congressional Caucus for Women's Issues, on the 25th Anniversary of Title IX. Title IX provides for the equal funding of educational and athletic programs, and has provided for much of the breakthrough for women and girls in academics and athletics. I can think of no better person, male or female, who better embodies the spirit of Title IX than Wilma Rudolph. As a matter of fact, the date of Title IX's enactment into law—June 23—is Wilma Rudolph's date of birth. We explored where we were, where we are, and where we need to go regarding Title IX at yesterday's hearing of the Congressional Caucus of Women's issues. However, this conversation would be moot if not for the stellar achievements and contributions to academics, business, and athletics, of Wilma Rudolph.

Wilma G. Rudolph, born the 20th of 22 children, was initially never given a chance to walk or resume a "normal" life. Through the hard work of her parents, she overcame scarlet fever, polio and pneumonia to become an athletic pioneer and champion in her home State of Tennessee in basketball and track. As a high school athlete, Wilma Rudolph once scored 49 points in a single game for Burt High school in Clarksville, TN, a record that still stands for the most points scored in a single game in the State of Tennessee. In her first major track meet, the national Amateur

Athletic Union championships in 1956, Wilma placed first in the 300 yard dash, second in the 100 yard dash, and fourth in the 75 yard dash. Despite suffering from a severe ankle sprain, she was the first woman to win not one, but three gold medals in a single Olympiad. Her gold medals were in the 100 meter dash, the 200 meter dash, and the 400 meter relay at the 1960 Olympics.

Wilma Rudolph was not one, however, to rest upon the laurels that the celebrity of winning Olympic gold medals brought to her. Upon her return to Clarksville, TN, in 1960 Wilma Rudolph demanded, and received, the first integrated parade in the city of Clarksville. She continued her education, graduating from Tennessee State University. She became a successful businessperson, coach, teacher, and mother. The effort and example of Wilma Rudolph helped to blaze the trail that resulted in Title IX today. The opportunities of Title IX has allowed for lucrative careers in business for women, and the opportunity for women to enjoy, like men, to be able to afford the life as a professional athlete. Although Wilma Rudolph passed away on November 12, 1994, her legacy continues to inspire men and women, able-bodied and physically challenged, to overcome odds. Her life truly embodies the American values of hard work, determination, and love of humanity. I am honored that so many of my colleagues, through their co-sponsorship of this bill, recognize the broad talents and contributions of my heroine and friend, Wilma G. Rudolph.

Original co-sponsors of the bill are Representatives ROD BLAGOJEVICH, EARL BLUMENAUER, Minority Whip DAVID BONIOR, WALTER H. CAPPS, JULIA CARSON, DONNA CHRISTIAN-GREEN, BOB CLEMENT, JAMES E. CLYBURN, JOHN CONYERS, Jr., DANNY K. DAVIS, ROSA DELAURO, RONALD V. DELLUMS, ENI F.H. FALEOMAVAEGA, BOB FILNER, HAROLD E. FORD, Jr., BARNEY FRANK, MARTIN FROST, BART GORDON, EARL F. HILLIARD, JESSE L. JACKSON, Jr., SHEILA JACKSON-LEE, ZOE LOFGREN, WILLIAM L. JENKINS, EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON, TOM LANTOS, CYNTHIA MCKINNEY, CARRIE MEEK, ROBERT MENENDEZ, JUANITA MILLENDER-MCDONALD, PATSY T. MINK, JAMES L. OBERSTAR, GLENN POSHARD, LYNN RIVERS, BOBBY RUSH, MAX SANDLIN, DEBBIE STABENOW, FORTNEY PETE STARK, BENNIE G. THOMPSON, MAXINE WATERS, J.C. WATTS, LYNN C. WOOLSEY, and ALBERT R. WYNN.

RED RIBBON DRUG AWARENESS
WEEK, OCTOBER 23-30, 1997

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 23, 1997

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, today marks the beginning of Red Ribbon Week, an important drug awareness effort in our Nation to ensure that we do not lose generation after generation to the scourge of illicit drugs.

To those of us long familiar with the struggle against illicit drugs, Red Ribbon Week has a special meaning. It grew out of the gruesome murder of a courageous and dedicated DEA agent killed in the line of duty in 1985 fighting drugs in Mexico. The first red ribbon was worn in his memory back then, and the tradition has continued in an important drug awareness effort in our Nation.

I ask that a letter from our outstanding DEA Administrator Tom Constantine to me on the historical background and importance of Red Ribbon Week be included in the RECORD. I am also providing to both cloakrooms red ribbon lapel pins that Members can wear in the days ahead to help promote this worthy effort to prevent the spread of drugs, especially among our youth.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
DRUG ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION,
Washington, DC, October 22, 1997.

Hon. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN,
U.S. House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN GILMAN: October 23, 1997, marks the beginning of Red Ribbon Week. As you know, the red ribbon became a symbol of the fight against drugs after Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) Special Agent Enrique "Kiki" Camarena was kidnapped, tortured and murdered in Mexico in 1985. The ribbon was first worn in memory of Special Agent Camarena, and later evolved into a nationwide drug awareness campaign.

DEA Headquarters was honored to have Andrea Mazzenga, a student at Clarkstown South High School in Nanuet, New York, perform at our Red Ribbon Kick-Off Rally. Andrea sang "Hands Across the Universe," a song composed by another Nanuet resident, Jordan Spivak. The song extolled the virtues of being drug-free.

The DEA would greatly appreciate it, Congressman Gilman, if you would submit a statement into the Congressional Record about the fact that October 23 to 30, 1997, is National Red Ribbon Week. The DEA urges everyone to wear a red ribbon in support of a drug-free nation. In 1986, 80 million children in all 50 states celebrated Red Ribbon Week and made the choice to be drug-free.

We have enclosed approximately 450 red ribbon lapel pins for you to distribute on the House floor. The people of the United States look up to their Congressional leaders. We believe that if members of Congress were to wear red ribbons, it would inspire the nation to reflect on the sacrifices that agents such as Kiki Camarena have made and also to concentrate on making the positive choice to be drug-free.

The DEA appreciates all the support you have given our agency and the drug effort throughout your career. We hope we can count on you to introduce Red Ribbon Week into the Congressional Record. If you need more information about Red Ribbon Week, feel free to call Robert D. Dey, Chief of DEA's Demand Reduction Section, at 202-307-7936.

Thank you again for all your support throughout the years.

Sincerely,

THOMAS A. CONSTANTINE,
Administrator.

COMMENDING PASTOR JAMES ANDERSON ON HIS RETIREMENT AND 39TH ANNIVERSARY AS A PASTOR

HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKEY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 23, 1997

Mr. VISCLOSKEY. Mr. Speaker, it is my great pleasure to commend Pastor James Alexander Anderson on the momentous occasion of his retirement and 39th anniversary as a pastor. A week-long retirement and anniversary celebration for Pastor Anderson, given by the

Washington Street Church of God parishioners, will take place from October 26, 1997 to November 2, 1997. The celebration will include a program of revival ministers throughout the week, who will offer remarks on Pastor Anderson's distinguished career. The festivities will conclude with a banquet at Marquette Park Pavilion in Gary, IN, on Sunday, November 2, 1997.

Pastor Anderson received his calling in 1947, upon returning to Gary, IN, from his service with the U.S. Army. During a revival meeting, without hesitation, he accepted his summons with a resolute commitment to fulfill and carry out his mission to preach. Although Pastor Anderson had initially planned to attend college and pursue a medical career, he fully embraced his new challenges as a spiritual healer and guide. His first pastorate was in Muncie, IN, where he remained for over a year. In 1957, Pastor Anderson was selected as pastor of the Washington Street Church of God, where he has faithfully served in this capacity since then. Throughout his career, Pastor Anderson has demonstrated his commitment to being an effective and instrumental leader through his diligent pursuit of a greater understanding of scripture and the ministry. Over the years, Pastor Anderson attended such institutions as Anderson College and Anderson College Seminary in Anderson, IN, and the Moody Bible Institute in Chicago, IL.

Over the years, Pastor Anderson has made numerous contributions to his congregation, as well as to the surrounding community. Perhaps his most noteworthy accomplishment was his founding of a homeless shelter in 1984. Pastor Anderson led the Washington Street Church of God congregation in undertaking the challenging task of renovating a church-owned building into the Brother's Keeper Homeless Shelter. Had it not been for Pastor Anderson's leadership and ambition, many individuals in the city of Gary would be left without lodging over an extended period of time. Pastor Anderson has also devoted much of his time to assisting various church-affiliated organizations. For 13 years, he served as a member of the missionary board of the Church of God in Anderson, IN. He was also a member of the Interfaith Clergy Council of Gary and vicinity, and the credentials and ordination committee in Indianapolis, IN. Pastor Anderson is also the former dean of the Sunday School Superintendents and Teachers Council of Gary, and for 10 years, he was treasurer of the General Ministerial Assembly of the National Association of the Church of God in West Middlesex, PA.

Pastor Anderson's retirement and anniversary is of special importance to the Washington Street Church of God family, as the occasion serves as a unique opportunity to celebrate the valiant leadership, commitment, and selflessness that have characterized his service to the congregation and to the community at-large. During this special time, the congregation will remember Pastor Anderson's steadfast will and determination to complete his mission, which motivated him to successfully recover from a severe stroke in 1988. Above all, Pastor Anderson will be remembered for doing many good things for a wide variety of people, without seeking credit for his accomplishments.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my other distinguished colleagues to join me in congratulating James Alexander Anderson on the event