

purposes. In addition, the bill stipulates that the State fish and wildlife agencies will decide, in consultation with USDA State research, education, and extension services and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, what type of agricultural methods are accepted in a particular area. For instance, it may be appropriate to sow winter wheat for soil stabilization purposes in Maryland, but no one would suggest such a practice in Arizona. These recommendations, which are contained in section 3 of the bill, are the product of many months of careful deliberation by the International Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies' Ad Hoc Committee on Baiting. This committee has representatives from each of the migratory flyways, Ducks Unlimited, the National Wildlife Federation, and the North American Wildlife Enforcement Officers Association.

Finally, the revised bill deletes the section of H.R. 741 that would have required that all fines and penalties collected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act be deposited into the Migratory Bird Conservation Fund. I have been persuaded to allow these moneys to remain in the North American Wetlands Conservation Fund so that they can be used to buy essential wetlands habitat in Canada, Mexico, and the United States. It has been demonstrated to me that each dollar paid into this fund is matched with at least \$3 of private donations.

In the past few weeks, I have shared copies of this legislation with a number of hunting and conservation groups. I am pleased to report that Ducks Unlimited, the International Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies, the International Foundation for the Conservation of Natural Resources, the Izaak Walton League, the National Rifle Association, Safari Club International, the Wildlife Legislative Fund of America, and the Wildlife Management Institute all have indicated they support the fundamental objectives of this legislation. While several groups have indicated they would prefer that baiting problems be alleviated through a regulatory solution, there was a consensus that the Delahoussaye decision should be codified in law. I am hopeful that the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service will issue new proposed baiting regulations before the end of this year. Otherwise, I will vigorously pursue the passage of this bill.

Mr. Speaker, the fundamental purpose of this legislation is to provide clear guidance to hunters, landowners, law of enforcement officials, wildlife managers, and courts on what the restrictions are on the taking of migratory birds. This proposed legislation will not weaken the restrictions on the method and manner of taking migratory birds, nor will it weaken the protection of the resource. It will, however, allow individuals to have their day in court. It is patently wrong to convict hunters who do not know that a field or water is baited, for a few kernels of corn in a sunflower field, bait that is over a mile from the hunting site, or some grain found on the bottom of a pond or river.

I want to again thank my distinguished colleagues for joining with me in this effort, and I urge a careful review of the new Migratory Bird Treaty Reform Act. It is a long overdue solution to a problem that regrettably continues to unfairly penalize law-abiding hunters in this country.

H.R. 2709, THE IRAN MISSILE PROLIFERATION SANCTION ACT OF 1997

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 6, 1997

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, on October 23, along with 17 original cosponsors I introduced H.R. 2709, the Iran Missile Proliferation Sanctions Act of 1997, imposing sanctions on foreign persons who transfer items contributing to Iran's efforts to acquire, develop, or produce ballistic missiles. This legislation is intended to provide additional leverage to the administration to address ongoing assistance by Russian entities, research facilities, and other business entities for Iran's medium and long range missile program.

On Friday, October 24, the International Relations Committee marked up this bill and ordered it reported to the House by voice vote. As of October 30, a total of 117 Members had signed on as cosponsors.

After the committee filed its report on this legislation on Tuesday November 4, it prevented other Members from being included as cosponsors. Were it not for the untimely filing of this report, the following 100 Members would have been listed as cosponsors of this vitally important legislation:

Representatives Horn, Stabenow, Talent, Sandlin, Lampson, Dunn, Kelly, Gejdenson, Whitfield, B. Frank, Rivers, Goode, Dickey, Doyle, Skelton, Boyd, Manton, Scarborough, Waxman, Strickland.

Representatives Tony Hall, Forbes, Poschard, Metcalf, Adam Smith, Rogan, Danner, Sanchez, Fowler, McCarthy, Evans, McCrery, DeGette, Upton, Allen, Watts, McIntosh, Bentsen, Cummings.

Representatives Stokes, Sawyer, Diaz-Balart, Coble, Clyburn, McInnis, Blumenauer, Stump, Hunter, Hobson, Levin, McDade, Turner, Doc Hastings, Gibbons, Furse, John, Tauscher, Aderholt, Lofgren.

Representatives Dan Miller, Lantos, White, Wicker, Linder, Kleczka, Stearns, Linda Smith, McCollum, Brady, Bliley, Bass, Paxon, Souder, Joe Kennedy, Condit, Bunning, Ryun, Crapo, Cramer.

Representatives Rush, Ney, Delahunt, Roybal-Allard, Christensen, Charles Taylor, Hulshof, Pryce, Jackson-Lee, Shimkus, Forbes, Robert Scott, Yates, Portman, Engle, Riggs, Bunning, Filner, Bryant, Nussle.

TRIBUTE TO GABOR VARSZEGI ON HIS BEING HONORED FOR ENDOWING THE J. AND O. WINTER RESEARCH FUND FOR HOLOCAUST STUDIES

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 6, 1997

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I am honored to pay tribute to my dear friend, Hungarian businessman Gabor Varszegi, for his generous contribution of \$100,000 to support a research fund at the Rosenthal Institute for Holocaust Studies at the City University of New York.

Gabor's exemplary act of altruism will allow for the financial backing of many valuable Holocaust-related research projects. His donation will greatly assist the continuing efforts of the Rosenthal Institute and a myriad of worthy historical scholars in their collective crusade to make sure that the lessons of the Holocaust will be remembered eternally. In recognition of Gabor's devotion to this cause, he will be awarded the Graduate School's President's Medal at the City University on November 18, 1997. Mr. Speaker, I join the City University of New York in honoring Gabor Varszegi and paying tribute to him on this special occasion.

Gabor Varszegi is an outstanding example of a highly successful post-Communist businessman in Hungary. He first achieved great success as Hungary moved into the post-Communist era by establishing a 1-hour film processing business in Hungary, FOTEX, Ltd., one of the first 1-hour film processing companies in Eastern Europe. FOTEX has now expanded to include a wide variety of enterprises in a host of nations.

Notwithstanding Mr. Varszegi's great entrepreneurial achievements, he has never forgotten his roots as the son of Holocaust survivors. His outstanding generosity and commitment to furthering important Holocaust-related research led to his establishment of the J. and O. Winter Research Fund at the Rosenthal Institute in 1991, which his recent gift will permanently endow. This valuable scholarly resource, named after Mr. Varszegi's late parents, has provided backing to a number of important undertakings which address not only the events of the Holocaust but its causes and its significance as well.

Research done through the research fund includes studies on: Sites of Memory: Vienna, the Past in the Present, the Jewish People's History in Heves County, the Rescue of Jews Across the Hungarian-Romanian Border Between 1940-1944, Remembering the Martyrs of Hidegseg, Teaching About the Holocaust at the Secondary School Level, Remarks on the Rise of Political Anti-Semitism in Romania, and the Holocaust as Topic in Hungarian and Israeli Novels.

As a result of Mr. Varszegi's generous gift, as well as the fine efforts of my dear friend Prof. Randolph L. Braham, the administrator of the J. & O. Winter Research Fund, and other outstanding faculty members at the Rosenthal Institute and the Graduate School and University Center at CUNY, this substantive work will continue for generations to come.

Mr. Speaker, I invite my colleagues to join me in paying tribute to Gabor Varszegi for his devotion to the cause of Holocaust remembrance. His actions reflect a genuine understanding of the words of Patrick Henry: "I have but one lamp by which my feet are guided and that is the lamp of experience. I know no way of judging of the future but by the past." Mr. Varszegi is providing the oil which lights this lamp that will illuminate the steps of all of us as we seek to build a world that is more just, more humane and more respectful of the human rights of all men and women. I invite my colleagues to join me in applauding him and his praiseworthy endeavors.

CONGRATULATIONS TO THE WILLIAM F. HALLORAN ALTERNATIVE SCHOOL

HON. DONALD M. PAYNE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 6, 1997

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate and recognize the accomplishments of the William F. Halloran Alternative School in Elizabeth, NJ, for their designation as a 1997 blue ribbon school. The criteria for being chosen as a blue ribbon school includes several conditions of effective schooling such as leadership, parental involvement, organization, teaching and student environment, and community support. The criteria for designation also includes indicators of success such as student performance, positive attendance rates, good student retention or graduation rates, postsecondary pursuits of students and previous awards given to the school, teachers, or students. This highly competitive and prestigious designation is one of the top honors awarded to any school by the U.S. Department of Education. The William F. Halloran Alternative School has been granted this honor because they have generated an excitement about learning and a commitment to educational excellence that has allowed them to meet the above criteria for a blue ribbon school.

The William F. Halloran Alternative School offers a gifted and talented program that attracts the best and brightest students from Elizabeth and also has a special education program for students who are identified as communications handicapped. The school emphasizes the performing arts and curriculum that promotes diversity awareness for all students and faculty. All students are encouraged to become skilled in current technology and are able to take advantage of afterschool tutoring. In addition, students participate in ministudies and clubs designed to develop their special talents, such as visual or performing arts or physical education.

Teachers at the William F. Halloran Alternative School participate in a program called Team Teaching that is designed to offer in-class support to students who need extra help. Staff are also encouraged to become involved in professional development programs so they remain updated and attend teacher conferences.

Mr. Speaker, the William F. Halloran Alternative School is an example of the positive achievements occurring in our public schools. They should be commended for their commitment to enhancing community and parental involvement in our schools. It is my hope that the William F. Halloran Alternative School will serve as a model for other schools in our area of New Jersey and across the country for educational excellence.

HELPING EMPOWER LOW-INCOME PARENTS [HELP] SCHOLARSHIPS AMENDMENTS OF 1997

SPEECH OF

HON. HOWARD P. "BUCK" McKEON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 4, 1997

Mr. McKEON. Mr. Speaker, as a member of the Education and Workforce Committee, I rise in strong support of H.R. 2746, the Help Scholarships Act.

In the 105th Congress, our education agenda centers around four important priorities—sending more dollars directly to the classroom, returning control of education to local communities, bolstering academics, and increasing parental involvement by providing more choices.

H.R. 2746 is an essential component of our education agenda because it provides low-income parents with choices normally reserved for well-to-do families—to be able to send their children to the best schools of their choosing.

Additionally, H.R. 2746 maintains the primary role that States and local communities play in our education system. Before Federal funds can be used for school choice programs, State governments must enact legislation establishing a choice program in their State.

Therefore, it is my hope that following passage of the Help Scholarship Act, all 50 States will quickly pass enabling legislation so that our country's neediest students have an opportunity to attend the school that is best for them.

Again, I urge my colleagues to vote in favor of H.R. 2746.

LEGISLATION TO HELP PRESERVE AND ENHANCE OUR NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM

HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 6, 1997

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, our Nation's parks are among our Nation's greatest treasures and an integral part of our national heritage. We have an obligation to protect them for future generations to enjoy, learn from, and experience.

Unfortunately, in recent years we have failed to take proper care of our parks. The cover of the U.S. News & World Report's July 21, 1997 edition was entitled "Parks in Peril", this magazine focused on overcrowded parks, crumbling historic structures, limited access to collections and increased pollution. Over the past 20 years, annual funding for our national parks has decreased by \$635 million. And yet during that same period, our national parks served approximately 40 million more annual visitors than they did in 1978. While it is incumbent upon Congress to appropriate adequate funds for the operation of our national parks, the backlog of natural and cultural resource protection needs, together with other needs for transportation improvements and building repairs, is now so great that we need to find innovative and aggressive funding sources for renewing and enhancing our national parks.

That is why I have introduced legislation to create National Park Bonds. These Bonds will be sold to the general public, in the same way War Bonds were sold during World War II. My legislation will set up a National Park Capital Improvement Fund within the Department of Treasury. The Capital Improvement Fund will be secured by existing national park entrance, special use, and concession fees. My legislation also requires the Department of Treasury to work with the Department of Interior to set up a program for disseminating the bonds. The National Park Bonds will have competitive interest rates, reach maturity in no longer than 20 years, and be fully guaranteed by the Federal Government.

The National Park Bonds will be focused towards the billions of dollars in backlogged construction and renovation needs in our parks including: new infrastructure, wildlife protection and preservation, development of transportation systems, scientific assessments and research, and the development of educational and interpretation programs. The bonds would not go to any new land acquisition projects.

Mr. Speaker, National Park Bonds would give all of our Nation's citizens the opportunity to invest in the preservation and enhancement of our National Park System.

WILLIAM HUDSON ON FAST TRACK

HON. GEORGE W. GEKAS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 6, 1997

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, as we reach the final phase of our consideration of legislation on fast-track trade legislation, I rise to bring to the attention of my colleagues the recently published remarks on that topic. William J. Hudson, the chairman and CEO of AMP, Inc., a major electrical connection device manufacturer located in Harrisburg, PA, in my congressional district, makes a cogent argument for the passage of fast-track authority. I hope his remarks are read and followed by this Congress.

FAST TRACK: RENEW THE PROMISE

(By William J. Hudson)

A family quarrel in public isn't always a bad thing. When the quarreling family members are the Congress and the President of the United States, the result could well be a salutary demonstration of democracy at work. If Congress passes a fast track bill this fall, it will give the world just such a demonstration.

Now that the Senate Finance Committee and the House Committee on Ways and Means have approved solid versions of a fast track bill that the White House can support, we have a clear signal that the Administration and the leaders of the House and Senate are working together to get this critical legislation approved. Let us hope they succeed. The first test should come later this fall when Congress votes on the fast-track, more formally, the "Reciprocal Trade Agreement Authorities Act of 1997".

If they do anything but pass it, the result will be far worse than the embarrassment of a public quarrel. It will be the public crippling of America as leader, the economic leader the world has depended upon for the past 50 years. To understand why, one needs to know a little about fast-track and a little recent history.