

Mr. James Wood resigned from his position on January 1997 among various charges and countercharges with regard to foreign contributions during the election campaign. I leave the legitimacy of those charges to the investigators, but I simply wanted to note that congressional concerns regarding Mr. Wood were ignored by our State Department.

In response to this incident, I considered offering an amendment to the State Department authorization legislation that would have required establishing a post within the State Department that would be directly responsible for Taiwan Affairs. As part of negotiations over that amendment, I had the opportunity to discuss with the Secretary my dissatisfaction with the consultation process on matters relating to Taiwan.

The Secretary promised that she would rectify this situation and would in the future consult with Congress prior to naming future officers of AIT. She followed up on this oral promise with a letter dated July 30, 1997, that states that if the Foreign Relations Committee "expresses reservations about a prospective trustee, we will undertake to discuss and resolve the matter fully with the Committee before proceeding."

Mr. President, I ask that a copy of the July 30 letter be printed in the RECORD.

The Secretary held to her word and consulted with me and others prior to the selection of Richard Bush. I must admit, Mr. President, that this was an easy case. Mr. Bush is a talented individual who is well qualified to take this sensitive position. I had the opportunity to negotiate with Mr. Bush when he was advising Congressman LEE HAMILTON on Taiwan-related issues, and I found him well-spoken and honest. I look forward to the opportunity to continue to work with him in his new role.

I hope that Mr. Bush will use his new position to further strengthen and enhance United States relations with the people and the Government of Taiwan. Taiwan is our eighth largest trading partner, and I am confident that trade will increase further when Taiwan joins the World Trade Organization. In addition, I encourage the administration to send high-level officials to Taiwan to further strengthen our relationship and to work out the occasional disputes that cloud our relationship.

The letters follow:

U.S. SENATE

Washington, DC, September 23, 1997.

Hon. WILLIAM J. CLINTON,  
*The President, The White House.*

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: As you prepare for your summit with the President of the People's Republic of China, we thought it appropriate to share with you our thoughts regarding U.S. relations with the people and the government of Taiwan. We believe Taiwan has made extraordinary progress in recent years as the Republic of China has moved to establish a vibrant democracy with free elections, free press, strong trade unions and improved trading practices.

We believe the American people are united in their support for freedom and democracy on Taiwan. Time and again, Congress has made clear our commitment to Taiwan, beginning with the 1979 Taiwan Relations Act, and through many resolutions and bills since then.

With your important meetings in Washington with the leadership of the People's Republic of China scheduled for late October, there has been much discussion about how the U.S. government would respond to possible demands by the PRC Government regarding U.S. relations with the people and the government of Taiwan.

Mr. President, we urge you to oppose any efforts at the summit by the PRC leadership to diminish American support for Taiwan. We urge you to reject any plans for a "Fourth Communique" on issues related to Taiwan; to not weaken our defensive arms sales commitment to Taiwan; and, to not make any commitment to limit future visits by the elected representatives of the Republic of China.

We in Congress are prepared to reiterate the commitment of the American people to freedom and democracy for the people and government of Taiwan. We look forward to working with you and your Administration team on these issues in the weeks ahead.

Sincerely,

Frank H. Murkowski; Trent Lott; Jay Rockefeller; Tom Daschle; Craig Thomas; Sam Brownback; \_\_\_\_\_ Jesse Helms; Robert G. Torricelli; Charles Robb; Larry E. Craig.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE,

Washington, July 30, 1997.

Hon. FRANK MURKOWSKI,  
U.S. Senate.

DEAR SENATOR MURKOWSKI: I refer to our conversation of June 17, in which you underscored the concern of the Foreign Relations Committee about the role of the Senate in monitoring our Taiwan policy and the Committee's specific desire that the Department consult with the Committee before appointing to the Board of Trustees of the American Institute in Taiwan (AIT) a Chairman/Managing Director for AIT.

As you know, under the bylaws of the American Institute in Taiwan, the Secretary of State appoints and removed trustees of the Institute. The Department continues to hold the view, expressed by Secretary Vance in his letter to then-Chairman Church at the time of AIT's establishment in 1979, that because the Institute is not an agency or instrumentality of the Government, and because its trustees are not officers of the United States, it would not be appropriate for the Senate to advise and consent to the appointment of trustees or officers. However, let me assure you, as did Secretary Vance, that the names of prospective trustees will be forwarded to the Foreign Relations Committee. If the Committee expresses reservations about a prospective trustee, we will undertake to discuss and resolve the matter fully with the Committee before proceeding.

This arrangement will enable the Institute to retain its character as a private corporation and assist the Senate in fulfilling its responsibilities for monitoring the implementation of the Taiwan Relations Act and the operation of the Institute.

Sincerely,

MADELEINE K. ALBRIGHT.●

#### NATIONAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AWARENESS MONTH

Mr. SARBANES. Mr. President, October has been designated National Domestic Violence Awareness Month, and

I rise today to speak briefly about our need to continue our struggle against this national problem.

Mr. President, over the past several years, the Congress, the Clinton administration, our State and local governments, and our community-based organizations have taken enormous steps toward eradicating the scourge of domestic violence—a scourge that for too long had been ignored as a family problem outside the scope of government responsibility. Congress' passage of the Violence Against Women Act [VAWA] as part of the 1994 crime bill, and the wide variety of enforcement and prevention grants available under that legislation, has ensured that our Federal, State, and local authorities have at their disposal the resources and legal authority needed to educate our citizens about domestic violence, and to prosecute those who have chosen to engage in such reprehensible conduct. The administration's development of informational initiatives, such as a toll-free nationwide domestic violence hotline and a Violence Against Women information homepage, have buttressed Congress' efforts, and provided law enforcement officials with a direct link to those who need assistance.

My State of Maryland has been at the forefront of these national efforts to combat domestic violence. With the assistance of over \$400,000 in grant funds made available under the 1994 crime bill, Maryland has formulated its Stop Violence Against Women plan, under which the State identifies cases of domestic abuse, safeguards victims, and coordinates and funds local community responses to incidents of domestic violence. To implement this plan, the Governor's office has established a statewide Family Violence Council, headed by Maryland's attorney general and Lieutenant Governor, which will continue to keep this issue in the public eye and to formulate additional initiatives in this area.

The Federal authorities in Maryland have been no less vigilant in their efforts to combat domestic violence. Maryland's U.S. attorney's office has developed a specific training program for prosecutors on VAWA, has drafted a VAWA manual now available to local law enforcement and community groups, and is in the process of prosecuting only the second interstate stalking case brought under that law.

In short, Federal, State, and local authorities in Maryland, as elsewhere, have embarked on a cooperative effort designed to educate our citizens about the plague of domestic violence, and to bring to justice those who violate our increasingly strict laws in this area.

At the same time, Mr. President, we still have a long way to go before domestic violence is evicted from our homes and communities. Last year alone, almost 4 million women were physically abused by their husbands or boyfriends. Women continue to be the victims of domestic abuse more frequently than they are victims of burglary, muggings, and all other physical

crimes combined. The damage done by such abuse extends directly to the most vulnerable in our society—our children, who are subject to abuse in 75 percent of the cases in which their mothers are subject to abuse.

Mr. President, I have long supported efforts to stamp out domestic violence in our communities. I once again urge my colleagues to continue on the path on which we embarked in 1994, and to ensure continued full funding for VAWA in future years. I also urge my colleagues on the Appropriations Committee to preserve the \$10 million provided for community police to combat domestic violence in this year's Commerce, State, Justice Appropriations bill. This money, expressly authorized under the 1994 crime law, is essential if we are to address the domestic violence problem at its local, root level.

While October is National Domestic Violence Awareness Month, no month should go by without our attention to this issue. Domestic violence is directly contrary to the community and family values we hold most dear, and its eradication should continue to be one of our most pressing national priorities.

#### IN RECOGNITION OF THE 41ST ANNIVERSARY OF THE HUNGARIAN REVOLUTION

• Mr. ABRAHAM. Mr. President, today I rise in honor of the 41st anniversary of the Hungarian Revolution. On October 19, the Hungarian-American community will commemorate that fall day in 1956 when Hungarians attempted to throw off the shackles of oppression and gain freedom.

In an era of Soviet domination, the brave citizens of Hungary rose against the Communist regime. Although the revolution was unsuccessful, it set a precedent that the Hungarian people wanted freedom. It was not until some 30 years later, with the reforms of the late 1980's, that Hungary greatly increased freedom. The most dramatic example occurred in May 1989 when the border between Austria and Hungary was opened. Thousands streamed across and spontaneous celebrations broke out on both sides of the border as Hungarians displayed their freedom to the world.

A few years ago on a fall day in November, the entire world watched the most imposing symbol of the cold war tumble down. The Berlin Wall had been torn asunder. Had those individuals so many years ago not stood against the tanks that rumbled through the streets of Budapest, the momentous occasion in Berlin might not have occurred. Their bravery proved that freedom cannot be suppressed.

I am proud of the Hungarian-American community's continual efforts to foster relationships of goodwill. These efforts will go far in enhancing and promoting the community's image and understanding throughout the United States and beyond. We can all be proud of these efforts.●

#### PAT BARR'S CRUSADE

• Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, October is Breast Cancer Awareness Month. I would like bring to the attention of the Senate a breast cancer survivor in Vermont who has poured herself into reaching out to others who are dealing with this devastating disease, and who has made finding a cure her lifetime crusade.

Pat Barr of Bennington, VT, is a true example of one person being able to make a difference.

It was a visit in early 1992 from Pat and several other Vermont women—grassroots organizers and survivors of breast cancer—that led to my long involvement in working with others to address the urgent need for more intensive research on breast cancer, which has taken the lives of more than 1 million women over the past 35 years.

Soon after that visit I was joined by several Members of Congress in starting a congressional campaign to help eradicate breast cancer. We began by introducing a resolution urging the Secretary of Health and Human Services to declare breast cancer a public health emergency. The resolution raised public awareness about breast cancer and sent a strong message that we needed to accelerate the investigation into the causes, treatments, and prevention of this illness.

Pat Barr's support, energy, and determination to make a difference has immeasurably helped me in efforts to elevate breast cancer research as a Federal priority, including in the annual Department of Defense budget, where we have been able to allocate \$737.5 million for breast cancer research over the past 6 years.

She also worked closely with Congressman SANDERS and with me in envisioning and crafting a new tool in the struggle to find a cure for all cancers: the National Program for Cancer Registries. Cancer registries serve as a foundation for a national, comprehensive prevention strategy. They monitor trends in the incidence of breast cancers and other cancers and in mortality rates, as well as offering a source for population-based epidemiologic research at NIH and other research institutions.

For a decade, Pat has tirelessly volunteered her time and energy to this effort. Pat is the founder of the Breast Cancer Network of Vermont. She has been a board member of the National Breast Cancer Coalition since its inception in 1991. She has served as a consumer advocate on panels at the National Cancer Institute, the Centers for Disease Control, and the Army Breast Cancer Research Program.

Earlier this year, Vermonters honored Pat by dedicating the annual Vermont Race for the Cure in her honor.

A recent editorial in the Bennington Banner said it best: "Pat Barr is a hero worth honoring."

I ask that the text of the editorial be printed in the RECORD.

The editorial follows:

#### PAT BARR IS A HERO WORTH HONORING

You can make a difference. One local woman has shown the way. Pat Barr of Shaftsbury has taken her experience with the disease of breast cancer and turned it into a crusade for better research with impacts from Bennington to Washington, D.C.

And because of that personal achievement, the Annual Susan G. Komen Breast Cancer Foundation Vermont Race for the Cure was dedicated this year to Barr. The Sunday race is designed to raise funds for breast cancer research, with 75 percent of the money staying in Vermont.

Barr's own experience with breast cancer began in 1987, when she was diagnosed. It has reoccurred since then, but despite that Barr has not turned from her decade of tireless work.

Barr founded the Breast Cancer Network, a Vermont advocacy and service organization based in Bennington and also serving New York and Massachusetts. The network helps area women get tests, information and services.

She joined Vermont's U.S. Sen. Patrick Leahy and U.S. Rep. Bernard Sanders in developing the National Cancer Registry. She worked with Leahy in his fight to secure an additional \$300 million toward breast cancer research in 1992.

Her efforts eventually took her to Washington with 2.6 million signatures to convince President Clinton to approve a national action plan to fight breast cancer.

Barr, a mother, attorney and businesswoman, has also been active in the Vermont Civil Liberties Union and the Vermont Bar Association and was a member of the State Board of Education.

Barr has kept her faith—she is a member of the Congregation Beth El in Bennington and was instrumental in its resurgence.

She is a role model and a credit to this community.

Barr is a local hero who cannot be honored enough for her work for Vermont women.●

#### THE TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY MODERNIZATION ACT

• Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, when the Tennessee Valley Authority formed in 1933, the region suffered under the weight of economic despair and the unforgiving forces of nature. The great Depression and rural isolation served to keep much of the valley's population in poverty and without some of the basic tools to sustain even a marginal existence. The mighty Tennessee River and its tributaries, which have sustained life and commerce along their banks since prehistory, wreaked havoc on life and property as the unpredictable and uncontrollable floods rushed from the slopes of the southern Appalachians and Cumberland Plateau. Flooding and poor farming practices were of nearly epidemic proportions as loss of topsoil and low crop yields reached catastrophic levels. Access to electricity was both expensive and limited to only a few metropolitan areas, thus serving to even further widen the gap between the Tennessee Valley and the rest of the country as the already hamstrung national economy passed the region by.

President Roosevelt designed the Tennessee Valley Authority as a unique Federal agency whose mission was defined by providing a range of essential services to the entire region