

As hard as it is to believe, there are some who don't think the escalation of oil imports and correlative decline in domestic production is cause for concern. This has manifested itself in a Clinton-Gore Administration policy to discourage new development of resources on public lands.

Unfortunately, the result is a future of ever more dependence on foreign sources of oil and record trade deficits. In fact, the rate of imports has grown from 36% at the time of the energy crisis of the 1970's to 56% today * * * and it is growing rapidly. Excessive reliance on foreign supplies coupled with the paucity of new domestic energy development gives other nations opportunities to unduly influence our economic and foreign policy.

While working Americans understand the importance of oil, they also place high value on the environment. This Act reflects these priorities by balancing resource development with stipulations and conditions that effectively require the environmental standards of North Slope development to match or exceed those of any country upon which we rely for our imports. Such is already the case in Prudhoe Bay, America's largest oil field, where the factual record shows that resource development—when done right—is consistent with conservation of the environment. Alaska's arctic has accounted for one-quarter of the United States' oil production in over twenty years, yet biologists cannot identify any declines in wildlife attributable to the Arctic oil activity. None. In fact, Caribou even outnumber the entire population of Alaskans. This is no mere coincidence, but the result of careful planning and regulations that recognize development and environmental protection are compatible.

But don't take my word for it. Listen to the Inupiat Eskimos—the first environmentalists. They support this legislation. They understand that with careful planning and regulation using the most advanced technology available, oil development is compatible with the conservation of wildlife, habitat, and their Arctic environment.

MAYOR RICHARD SAILORS

HON. BOB BARR

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 16, 1999

Mr. BARR of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Richard Sailors, who has served as mayor of Powder Springs, Georgia for the past 13 years. During his tenure, Mayor Sailors has exemplified the kind of common sense leadership that has made Powder Springs a safe, relaxing, and prosperous place to live.

Not only has Mayor Sailors contributed to the civic development and public safety of Powder Springs, he has also boosted its economy by owning and operating Mableton Mattress Liquidators and Mableton Marble and Granite Company. In the process, he has acquired a well-deserved reputation as a smart, devoted leader, and a successful, fair businessman.

In addition to being a great leader, Richard Sailors is also a man with a firm grip on where life's real priorities are. When his job as Mayor began to interfere too much with the time he could spend with his family, he didn't hesitate

to make a tough decision to leave the job he loves and has held for 13 years.

Mayor Sailors is an inspiration to all of us who want to lead balanced lives, improving our communities, expanding our businesses, and spending time with our families. He has contributed immeasurably to the health, safety, and happiness of thousands of citizens in the past 13 years, and we all owe him a great debt of gratitude.

A TRIBUTE TO THE LEADERSHIP
TRAINING INSTITUTE OF AMERICA

HON. ROY BLUNT

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 16, 1999

Mr. BLUNT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the Leadership Training Institute of America (LTI). LTI is reaching out to the youth of this country to inspire them to become the best they can possibly be.

The Leadership Training Institute of America is educating our youth in principles and values that have made America the proud leader of the world. These principles and values are the traditions of our American forefathers who believed that respect for life, property and individual freedom are foundational to America's greatness. They believed in personal responsibility, compassion, and doing good to others. They believed in the work ethic that has produced in America the most competitive achievements the world has ever known.

The Leadership Training Institute of America is dedicated to inspiring tomorrow's leaders through the example of yesterday's leaders. The United States Congress promotes such endeavors and desires to encourage all of our youth to be founded in the traditions that have proven to make great leaders.

I salute the efforts of the Leadership Training Institute of America to instill in America's youth the values and lessons of self-government, patriotism, moral character and education. As we have learned from the tragedies on our high school campuses this year, our youth need this kind of instruction.

To the staff of the Leadership Training Institute, I say thank you and God bless you. May your efforts and influences increase among our youth.

HONORING 2ND AMPHIBIAN
TRACTOR BATTALION OF WWII

HON. MERRILL COOK

OF UTAH

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 16, 1999

Mr. COOK. Mr. Speaker, it is an honor for me to rise before you today to pay tribute to the 2nd Amphibian Tractor Battalion of World War II, better known as the Alligator Marines. Activated in 1942 at Marine Corps Base, San Diego, and assigned to the newly forming 2nd Marine Division, the Alligator Marines fought for their country in the Southwest Pacific.

The Alligator Marines were so named because of their amphibious vehicles, the Landing Vehicle Tracked, or an amphibious tractor. Later, they became known as Alligators, and those who manned them, Alligator Marines.

This battalion earned Presidential Unit Citations, a Pacific Campaign Streamer with four bronze stars, a National Defense Streamer with bronze star and four battle stars (plus) during their time of service for their country. Their accomplishments are impressive, and they deserve our respect.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I rise before this Congress and honor this group of Marines for their service, their fortitude and their heroics. The Alligator Marines are meeting this week for their annual reunion in Salt Lake City, Utah to come together and remember the tragedy they withstood and the achievements they made. We as a country owe these and all Veterans a debt of gratitude that can never be repaid.

IN HONOR OF THE RETIREMENT
OF DR. MARVIN LOCKE

HON. DOUG OSE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 16, 1999

Mr. OSE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize a life-long educator in my district who is retiring after 39 years of dedicated service to students in my district of California. Dr. Marvin Locke, Tehama County Superintendent of Schools, has been one of the single most influential curriculum and staff development leaders in the state. He will be honored for his achievements on June 19 in Manton, California.

Following receipt of his Doctorate in Education at the University of Pacific in 1970, it was apparent that Dr. Locke would be a pioneer in teacher training. His commitment to a detailed analysis of the factors that improve teacher quality led to the publication of five journal articles in 1971. He then applied his theories in the real world as Director of the Professional Development Center, his first position with the Tehama County Department of Education. In this capacity, he established an intensive teacher-training program to benefit instructors in rural counties. Once the direct benefits to Tehama County instructors became apparent, the Glenn and Shasta County Boards of Education soon adopted their own programs based on Dr. Locke's model.

Dr. Locke then sought to shape the path of curriculum and instructional development at the state level. As Assistant Superintendent for the Tehama County Department of Education, Dr. Locke represented a nine-county region on the State Curriculum and Instruction Committee, where he served an unprecedented two terms as Chairman of the County/State Steering Committee. Prior to assuming the position of County Schools Superintendent in 1991, Dr. Locke served 14 years as Associate Superintendent, during which time he became a key co-founder of the National Forest Counties and Schools Coalition. This Coalition strives to maintain a rational school funding system for those California counties that are timber rich and property tax poor.

It should be noted that throughout his tenure at the Tehama County Office of Education, Dr. Locke was active in many statewide education associations, such as the California Education Research Association, and the Association of California School Administrators, where he served as Chapter President and Region 1

board member. Additionally, he was named 1998 County Superintendent of the Year by the California County Superintendents Education Services Association. Finally, Dr. Locke has received the Phi Kappa Phi and Pi Gamma Mu awards in honor of his contributions to Scholastic and Social Science research.

I am honored to recognize an individual who has committed his life to excellence in a field that is critical to the success of our nation's children. Please join me in congratulating Dr. Marvin Elliott Locke for a lifetime of hard work and a job well done.

TRADE RELATIONS WITH CHINA

HON. ASA HUTCHINSON

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 16, 1999

Mr. HUTCHINSON. Mr. Speaker, within the next month, we will take up the annual debate on extending normalized trade relations to the People's Republic of China (PRC). In light of this fact, I wanted to bring to the attention of the nation some of the efforts undertaken by the Republic of China (Taiwan) to have a positive influence on her neighbor across the Taiwan Strait.

Dr. Koo Chen-fu of the Straits Exchange Foundation, a Taiwanese organization devoted to conducting cross-strait relations, spoke recently before the annual meeting of the International Press Institute World Congress and 48th General Assembly. Dr. Koo's comments about fostering productive dialog between his nation and the PRC were very informative, and I insert them in the RECORD in order that they might be of benefit to all of my colleagues in this body.

ESTABLISHING PEACEFUL AND STABLE RELATIONS ACROSS THE TAIWAN STRAIT

(By Dr. Koo Chen-fu)

Honorable Public Opinion Leaders from Both at Home and Abroad, Distinguished Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen:

I feel greatly honored to be invited to participate in the annual conference of the International Press Institute held in the Republic of China. This year marks the first occasion that the IPI has held an annual conference of such magnitude in Taipei. Your meeting here is an affirmative of and encouragement by the IPI for the ROC government's efforts in promoting freedom of press over the past two decades and for the entire press of our nation, which has worked diligently to pursue the consistent advancement of the news industry.

I would like to take this opportunity to discuss a major issue that is currently confronting our general public: the problem of having too much information, rather than too little. I believe all of the people responsible for Taiwan's media and communication sectors present today are proud to have contributed to this hard-to-achieve status.

On my way to the conference, I was wondering why the prestigious sponsors of the conference invited me to deliver a speech on this occasion. Knowing that a host of prominent personages from all sectors around the world are participating in this grand event, I felt every more apprehensive, until I thought of a privilege I have over all of you: seniority. I am 82 years old and in a society, such as ours, that attaches great respect to elderly people, my age, I suspect, was my ticket to attend this magnificent conference.

The topic I will speak to you about today is unquestionably quite serious, but it is the subject specifically requested by the sponsoring unit of this conference. I promise that I will do my best to be concise and clear about a complex matter.

As you all know, the Republic of China was founded by Dr. Sun Yat-sen in 1912, after the overthrow of the Ching imperial dynasty. Then in 1949, the People's Republic of China was established with Chairman Mao Tz Tung as its leader. Thereafter, China as been ruled separately, with the Chinese communists exercising jurisdiction on the mainland; while ROC government exercising jurisdiction in Taiwan, Penghu, Kinmen, and Matsu. China has not been united for the past half century, and our situation resembles that of North and South Korea. This is a very simple political reality, known and accepted around the world.

Beijing's claim that "there is only one China and Taiwan is part of China, and one China means the People's Republic of China," or "Taiwan is a renegade province of PRC" not only deviates from reality, but completely negate the truth. It is my view that China is now divided, and both Taiwan and the mainland are parts of China and the two sides of the Taiwan Strait are ruled by two distinct political entities, with neither subordinate to the other. What is important is that both sides do not exclude the possibility of future unification of China through the process of peace and democracy, when time and conditions are mature.

At the current stage of development of cross-strait relations, the Straits Exchange Foundation (SEF), under the authorization of the government, has from the very beginning, stressed several key points. We have insisted on conditions that respect historic facts and the status quo, safeguard the well-being of the people of Taiwan, and normalize cross-strait relations. For humanitarian reasons, the ROC government in 1987 began to allow our people to visit relatives on the mainland and worked effectively to increase mutual understanding and exchanges between the people on both sides of the Taiwan Strait.

Then, again in 1991, we terminated the Period of National Mobilization for Suppression of the Communist Rebellion, clearly manifesting our government's sincerity not to resolve cross-strait problems by force. It was a pragmatic move, as our government took the first step and demonstrated our goodwill to acknowledge the existence of the communist authorities. To help raise the living standards on the Chinese mainland and develop its economy, Taiwan's business sector has invested as much as US\$25 billion across the strait over the last ten plus years, creating a great number of job opportunities for the people on the mainland and contributing remarkably to the expeditious accumulation of foreign exchange reserves for the Chinese mainland over the recent years.

In order to show the sincerity of the ROC government in promoting peaceful and stable cross-strait relations, President Lee Teng-hui made a six-point proposal on normalizing cross-strait relations in April 1995. These points are: 1. use Chinese culture as a base to strengthen exchanges between the two sides; 2. enhance economic ties and develop reciprocal and complementary cross-strait relations; 3. participate in international organizations on an equal-footing, thus allowing meetings of leaders from the two sides in appropriate situations; 4. assert peaceful solutions for any disputes which arise; 5. combine the efforts of both sides to maintain the prosperity of Hong Kong and Macau and enhance democracy in these two areas; 6. pursue future national unification while respecting that China is currently di-

vided and ruled by different political entities.

President Lee's understanding and perspective have provided direction to SEF's tasks. We hope to establish a peaceful and stable cross-strait relationship step by step, as follows:

First of all, we have made all necessary preparations for the coming of Mr. Wang Dao han, the senior chairman of the Association for Relations Across the Taiwan Strait (ARATS). I address him as "senior" because he is eighty-three years old, and I'm a year younger than he is. I am expecting Mr. Wang's visit as one which will renew the channel of constructive discourse we first established during my trip to mainland last October. The SEF will make arrangements for Mr. Wang's "getting to know Taiwan" trip safe and comfortable, so the mainland's leading persons will have a better understanding and knowledge of Taiwan. And, for the above mentioned reasons, I look forward to the Taipei meeting with Mr. Wang, which will be held this autumn, so we can work together to frame a peaceful and mutually beneficial relationship for both sides of the strait.

In addition, we will try to persuade the Beijing authorities to reopen the institutionalized consultations established during the Singapore round of the Koo-Wang talks in April 1993. Regarding substantive issues, which most concern the rights of the people, such as repatriating mainland stowaways and hijackers, solving fishing disputes, and dealing with illegal activities cooperatively, we hope that interim agreements will be signed as soon as possible. These agreements will form a basis from which to expand step by step the content gained from future consultations or important issues concerning both sides.

I am well aware that there are people on the Beijing side who anxiously promote political negotiations and dialogue between the two sides. In fact, just as in the Shanghai meeting last October, I would like to broaden the range of subjects during the talk with Mr. Wang in the upcoming Taipei meeting on whatever issues are of concern. If the meeting is restricted only to talks about issues in a particular area, it will minimize the effect of the agreement we may make. This will not be beneficial for improving relations between the two sides.

The 1993 Singapore agreement was the first agreement which was officially authorized for signature by both governments and was approved by respective elected bodies after separation on each side of the strait. If either of the two parties was not willing to abide by the agreement, then the confidence level for the signing of future agreements will certainly be negatively affected. Over time, we will attain more agreements concerning the people's rights and interest. Thus, we can build mutual confidence through the accumulation of interim agreements. This method gives us the ground work for a solid foundations for peaceful and stable cross-strait relations.

Third, the two sides should gradually develop a confidence building measure (CBM), in order to insure the peace of the Taiwan Strait and the security of the Asia-Pacific region. Beginning in 1991, the two sides set up the Straits Exchange Foundation and the Association for Relations Across the Taiwan Straits, respectively, to be the institutionalized communication mechanism between the two sides. This is the accepted communication channel under the informalized relation between the two sides.

For years, these two organizations have exchanged phone calls and letters to conduct necessary contacts and communication. In 1996, however, the Chinese mainland unexpectedly launched a military threat against