

traditional Iowa values makes Leonard A. Hadley's tenure at Maytag Corporation particularly noteworthy.

Mr. Hadley has also distinguished himself through his service on the boards of other leading businesses, indicating his strong commitment to building and maintaining a vibrant business climate in Iowa and the nation. He was recognized within the business community for his dedication and commitment to excellence by being inducted into the Iowa Business Hall of Fame in 1997.

Another important contribution by Leonard A. Hadley was his commitment to education. With education serving as the great equalizer, we must continue enhancing opportunities for our youth to secure a strong education. Mr. Hadley has done just that through his efforts on the Board of Visitors of the University of Iowa College of Business, the Iowa College Foundation and the Board of the University of Iowa Foundation.

I am confident we will continue to hear of many future contributions made by Mr. Hadley in his retirement which will greatly enhance our community, state and nation. I ask my colleagues to join me in offering a hearty congratulations and special recognition to Leonard A. Hadley as he prepares to retire after 40 successful years at Maytag Corporation.

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CONGRATULATIONS DAVID BAILEY

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**HON. SCOTT McINNIS**

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, August 3, 1999*

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take a moment to recognize the career and contributions to small businesses of one of Colorado's esteemed citizens, president and chief operating officer of Norwest Bank Colorado, David E. Bailey. In doing so, I would like to honor this man who, for many years, has exhibited dedication and experience to the banking industry.

Mr. Bailey has recently been honored for his achievements for small businesses. He began his career in 1969 by holding several managerial positions, at Norwest Bank in Denver. He went on to undertake the responsibilities of chairman, president, and CEO of Norwest Banks in Boulder, Greeley, and Fort Collins. At this time he also took responsibility for eight banks in northern Colorado. From there Mr. Bailey was elected chairman of the board and was in charge when the merger of Norwest Colorado, N.A. went into effect. He was then named president of Norwest, Colorado, N.A.

David Bailey has more than proven himself a valuable asset to the business and banking system of Colorado. As a trustee of the Colorado State University Research Foundation, a member of the Denver Rotary and Colorado Concern he has also proven himself as an asset to the community of Colorado in general.

It is with this, Mr. Speaker, that I say thank you to David E. Bailey on his truly exceptional career in the Norwest banking system and for his dedication to small businesses and our community at large. Due to Mr. Bailey's dedicated service, it is clear that Colorado is a better place

FOREIGN OPERATIONS, EXPORT, FINANCING, AND RELATED PROGRAMS APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2000

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SPEECH OF

**HON. MARK UDALL**

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, August 2, 1999*

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 2606) making appropriations for foreign operations, export financing, and related programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2000, and for other purposes:

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The amendment would cut off funding for the World Heritage Convention and the Man in the Biosphere program. I think this would be a mistake. It could set back important programs for protection of internationally-important cultural, historical, and environmental resources.

It's claimed that these programs are a threat to Congress' authority over federal lands, but in fact they don't lessen that authority. They also don't affect any other part of the Constitution, or any private property rights. Let me repeat—these programs don't have an effect on those rights.

But the amendment would have an effect. It would undermine America's international leadership in environmental conservation and in the protection of historical and cultural resources. So, I think this amendment is bad for our country—and I know it's bad for Colorado.

In Colorado, we have several Biosphere Reserves—areas that are part of the Man in the Biosphere program. One is the Niwot Ridge Research area. Another is Rocky Mountain National Park. This amendment could terminate their participation in the program.

Earlier this year, I asked Professor William Bowman, the Director of the University of Colorado's Mountain Research Station, about the significance of Niwot Ridge's participation in the program.

He explained that having Niwot Ridge in the Biosphere Reserve System had provided a framework for international cooperation in important research efforts, including work with a Biosphere Reserve in the Czech Republic to address air pollution problems—a matter of great importance to Colorado as well as to the Czechs.

He also told me that the Biosphere Reserve program had been helpful to the people at Niwot Ridge as they worked with the Forest Service to develop a land-management plan that would promote multiple use by minimizing conflicts between recreational, scientific, and other uses—again, a matter of great importance to Colorado and other public land states.

I also contacted the National Park Service, to find out what it meant to have Rocky Mountain National Park included as a Biosphere Reserve. They told me that it not only meant more research activities occurred in the park, but also that it meant a significant increase in park visitation—tourism that not only provides important educational benefits for the visitors but also provides important economic benefits to Colorado.

So, ending this program would be bad for Colorado, and something that I can't support. I urge the defeat of the amendment.

FOREIGN OPERATIONS, EXPORT, FINANCING, AND RELATED PROGRAMS APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2000

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SPEECH OF

**HON. PATSY T. MINK**

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 29, 1999*

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 2606) making appropriations for foreign operations, export financing, and related programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2000, and for other purposes:

Mrs. MINK of Hawaii. Mr. Chairman, I rise to express my support for the Moakley amendment to H.R. 2606, Foreign Operations Appropriations for FY2000.

The Moakley amendment would prohibit funding for the United States Army School of the Americas (SOA) located in Fort Benning, GA—a school which has produced some of the most notorious human rights violators in Latin America. Currently \$20 million of the U.S. taxpayers money goes to train approximately 2,000 Latin American soldiers in military techniques, ostensibly to advance respect for civil authority and human rights.

Supporters of the SOA claim this school is a key foreign policy tool for the U.S. in Latin America and the Caribbean, helping to shape the region's leadership in ways favorable to American interests. They assert that the school has played a constructive role in promoting democracy in Latin America over the last decade; in reducing the flow of illicit drugs to the United States; and in emphasizing respect for human rights and civilian control of the military through their academic curriculum.

In fact, the SOA has repeatedly proven its disregard for human rights and democratic values.

In a school professing to advance democratic values and human rights, only 15 percent of the courses offered relate to these subjects. Less than 10 percent of the student body enroll in these courses. Only 8 percent of students enroll in the counter-narcotics course in any given year. Dozens of those who have taken this course have been tied to drug trafficking.

With the help of courses such as "Methods of Torture" and "Murder 101," the SOA has produced apt pupils. When six Jesuit priests, their housekeeper, and her daughter were murdered on November 16, 1989 in El Salvador, 19 of the 26 implicated in the murders were graduates of the SOA. Two of the three officers responsible for the assassination of pacifist Archbishop Romero went to the SOA. The officer who commanded the massacre of 30 defenseless peasants in the Colombian village of Mapiripan graduated from the SOA.

Panamanian dictator and drug kingpin Manuel Antonio Noriega is one of the SOA's distinguished alumni.

These atrocious examples of terror and violence exhibit the extent to which the SOA has violated human rights and undermined democratic values throughout the Western hemisphere. Clearly, officers who attended SOA

are not spreading American values of peace and democracy throughout Latin America.

It is not in American interests to continue support for the U.S. Army School of the Americas. For the sake of human rights and democracy, I urge my colleagues to support the Moakley amendment to end funding for the SOA.

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FOREIGN OPERATIONS, EXPORT FINANCING, AND RELATED PROGRAMS APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2000

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SPEECH OF

**HON. LUCILLE ROYBAL-ALLARD**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 29, 1999

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 2606) making appropriations for foreign operations, export financing, and related programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2000, and for other purposes:

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Mr. Chairman, the Foreign Operations Appropriation bill for fiscal year 2000 that was reported by the appropriations subcommittee, was a fair and bipartisan bill, given the tight funding restrictions.

Although the subcommittee's allocation of \$12.8 million was \$2.7 million below the FY 1999 funding level, I am pleased that the panel included increases in critical programs such as, the Child Survival Account and the Assistance for Displaced and Orphaned and Children Account within U.S.A.I.D. These programs provide critically needed assistance to sick, needy, and orphaned children in developing countries.

I would like thank Chairman SONNY CALAHAN and Ranking Member NANCY PELOSI for including \$34 million, for the U.S. Agency for International Development's Collaborative Research Support Programs—a 100% increase over last year's funding. This program utilizes our leading universities, including the University of California, to help developing countries make improvements in agriculture. Supporting agricultural research is critical because we know that political stability is largely dependent on a developing country's ability to maintain a stable food supply. The Collaborative Research Support Program helps developing countries achieve this goal, thereby furthering our own interests as well as theirs.

However, despite the increases in these valuable programs, I must strongly object to the \$200 million that was cut from the World Bank's International Development Association at the direction of the Republican leadership. Cutting funds from this multilateral development program sends a message to other member-countries that the U.S. believes it is O.K. to shirk one's responsibility to developing countries. We should not send this message.

I object, not only to the substance of this cut, but also to the manner in which this cut was made. As I previously stated, the bill reported out of subcommittee was a fair, bi-partisan bill. Unfortunately, the continuing insistence of the Republican leadership to make last minute cuts to our appropriations bills during full committee and House floor consideration has sorely undermined what should be a bi-partisan process.

Not providing responsible levels of funding for our government programs not only hurts our country, but results in increased emergency spending in the long run. While I will vote in favor of the bill in order to move the process along, it is my hope that the Republican leadership will recognize the short-sightedness of this strategy and restore this bill and others to their original funding levels.

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FOREIGN OPERATIONS, EXPORT FINANCING, AND RELATED PROGRAMS APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2000

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SPEECH OF

**HON. NORMAN D. DICKS**

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 2, 1999

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 2606) making appropriations for foreign operations, export financing, and related programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2000, and for other purposes:

Mr. DICKS. Mr. Chairman, the United States is the world's largest trader. Our exports directly support almost 12 million U.S. jobs and have accounted for 30 percent of the U.S. economic growth over the past decade. With 94 percent of the world's population and the fastest-growing markets all located overseas, there is no question that U.S. exports are key to our nation's economic success and future.

Competition for these growing markets is fierce, and competitive financing is often the critical element to winning sales for U.S. goods and services. It is therefore crucial to our nation's interest to preserve and strengthen U.S. export finance and the Export-Import Bank to provide the foundation and means for expanding overseas trade.

In FY 1998, the Bank supported \$13 billion in exports that otherwise may not have been sold. These sales have sustained tens of thousands of well-paying jobs here in the United States. Furthermore, the Bank is working to help U.S. exporters maintain a foothold in countries like South Korea and Brazil, which are suffering difficulties yet still offer important opportunities for exporters.

The Ex-Im Bank is also an important source of assistance to small businesses to sell their products overseas. Each year, the Bank services about 2,000 new small business transactions, and is involved in more than 10,000 small business transactions.

Although the overall funding for the Bank was reduced by \$1 million, the Committee did approve a crucial \$5 million increase in the Bank's Administrative budget that will enable the Bank to modernize their computer systems and to insert personnel into key markets to help American businesses sell overseas. This modernization is absolutely necessary at this time to ensure that the Bank is Y2K compliant. New systems and personnel will also help the bank reduce turn-around time on decisions for both small and large U.S. exporters.

The gentleman's amendment would prohibit the Bank, as well as the Overseas Private Investment Corporation and the Trade Development Agency, from entering into any new obligations. This extremely dangerous amend-

ment plays right into the hands of our European and Asian competitors, who will not cease to subsidize and finance the deals that their companies make simply because we will have chosen to do so; rather, this amendment will make it even more difficult for American exporters to compete in the combative worldwide marketplace, cutting U.S. jobs in the process.

This amendment may save a few dollars, but I assure my colleagues that the costs in lost exports and lost jobs far outweigh any savings we may incur. I urge my colleagues to fight to preserve American jobs and vote against this amendment.

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IN SUPPORT FOR THE PATIENTS' BILL OF RIGHTS

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**HON. EARL POMEROY**

OF NORTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 3, 1999

Mr. POMEROY. Mr. Speaker, today I am signing the discharge petition for the purpose of forcing floor consideration of the Patient's Bill of Rights.

I have held back from this action before this time out of my expectation the House Speaker would have brought this issue—if not this bill—forward before the August recess.

I am disappointed the majority leadership has broken its commitment to have House action on this matter this week. The Senate has acted. The American people want Congress to act. Because the indefinite House delay is irresponsible and very unfortunate I am signing the discharge petition. I hope all minority members who have yet to sign will join me in this action. I further hope that we will be joined by a sufficient number of Republicans who understand that it is time to act, in order to finally force House action on this issue.

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EXPLANATION OF OMNIBUS LONG-TERM HEALTH CARE ACT OF 1999

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**HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 3, 1999

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, Representative MARKEY and I have introduced the Omnibus Long-Term Health Care Act of 1999. We are joined by Representatives McGOVERN, McDERMOTT, MOAKLEY, OLVER, CAPUANO, and GORDON.

The following is a detailed outline of the provisions of this legislation. We invite members of the House to join us in cosponsoring this legislation. We invite the public to suggest refinements and additions to the legislation to make it more comprehensive, workable, and effective legislation to help the millions of Americans facing the problems of obtaining quality long-term health care.\*\*\*HD\*\*\*Title I: Long-Term Care Giver Tax Credit

Title I of the bill provides a \$1000 tax credit similar to the one described by the President in his State of the Union address. Our proposal has several notable differences. First, our tax credit is completely refundable, and there is no distinction between care for an adult or a child. If the credit is not refundable,