

term care policies that do not provide the level of financial protection that consumers need. Because of the expense of these policies, the consequences of purchasing inadequate insurance, and the difficulty of understanding these policies, we need to ensure that reasonable quality standards protect consumers from buying inadequate and inappropriate long-term care policies.***HD***Title V: Reauthorization of the Older Americans Act of 1965

Title five of the legislation is an extension of the Older Americans Act of 1965, as proposed by the President to include grants for care giver assistance.***HD***Title VI: Early Buy-in For Medicare

Title six of the legislation would provide caregivers an early option to join Medicare. This important portion of the bill would provide increased access to health coverage for Americans who are the primary caregivers for family member with long-term care needs.

Many Americans must quit job or retire early to care for a family member who has long care needs. In addition, they tend to range in age from 55 to 64. Consequently, health insurance companies refuse to insure them or charge huge premiums. Our proposal would cover nearly five million early caregivers who face the prospect of being uninsured and who are helping all of us by keeping other individuals out of taxpayer-subsidized institutions. This provision allows qualifying individuals to receive Medicare coverage when they leave their employment to provide long-term care for a spouse or relative.***HD***Title VII: Long-Term Care Giver Social Security Credit Protection

Title seven also protects the future retirement income of caregivers who leave their employment to offer long-term care. This title does two things. First, it ensures that caregivers will continue to receive their Social Security credits while they are caregivers. Second, while the caregiver is unemployed he or she will be credited with the arithmetic average of his or her previous three years of employment as a contribution to income.

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

SPEECH OF

HON. LORETTA SANCHEZ

OF CALIFORNIA

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:

Ms. SANCHEZ. Mr. Chairman, today the House considered the Foreign Operations Appropriations Bill for fiscal year 2000. One issue of great concern to me was the absence of funding for the Community Adjustment and Investment Program (CAIP) in this appropriations bill. The CAIP is a way of helping communities that are negatively impacted by NAFTA.

With NAFTA came hard times for many areas around the country. Businesses moved

operations to Mexico, leaving thousands of Americans without jobs and many communities in economic distress.

The CAIP program allows NAFTA affected communities to receive funding for job training and investment capital for job creation. Providing workers with the skills to acquire new jobs, and providing the communities with the funding to establish new enterprises, will help to bolster the economies of many NAFTA impacted areas. President Clinton understood this when he requested that the CAIP receive \$17 million in his fiscal year 2000 budget.

NAFTA was supposed to increase economic prosperity for everyone involved in this agreement. The least we can do in Congress is to make sure that those American workers who were negatively impacted by NAFTA have a chance to succeed as well. The CAIP is a program which helps to achieve that goal.

I am hopeful that my colleagues will realize the importance of CAIP and ensure that it will receive funding when this bill goes to conference.

A TRIBUTE TO MANUEL A. ESQUIBEL

HON. CALVIN M. DOOLEY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 3, 1999

Mr. DOOLEY of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Manuel A. Esquibel, who is retiring this month from his position as City Manager of Selma, California. He has dedicated his life to improving the quality of life for Selma residents.

Mr. Esquibel was born and raised in Colorado, and earned a degree from the University of Southern Colorado. He has served in local government for over 25 years, holding the positions of Assistant City Manager of Pueblo, Colorado, and later City Manager of Lindsborg, Kansas.

In 1990, Mr. Esquibel began his current position as City Manager of Selma, California. During his tenure in Selma, he has developed an effective community team approach and a motivational management style, generating excellence among city staff members.

Mr. Esquibel has been a leader in promoting economic development in Selma, participating in the "Team Selma" program, which led to the creation of over 3,500 new jobs. During his term as City Manager, Selma has received regional, state, and national recognition in the promotion of economic development. Mr. Esquibel played a critical role in planning President Clinton's successful visit to Selma in 1995.

Mr. Esquibel's tremendous dedication to Selma is surpassed only by his dedication to his family. He and his wife, Beverly, have two children—Renee and Tony—and four grandchildren.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me today in congratulating Manuel Esquibel for his tireless service and countless contributions to the City of Selma. We wish him nothing but the best as he retires from a long and successful career in public service.

A TRIBUTE TO THE LATE STANTON CRAIG HOEFLER

HON. GARY G. MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 3, 1999

Mr. GARY MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the late Mr. Stanton Craig Hoefler, who passed away on February 17, 1999 of natural causes. Born in San Francisco on February 18, 1924, Mr. Hoefler attended Lowell High School and joined the Army Air Corps in 1942 where he flew with the "Mighty 8th" as pilot in command of a B-17 bomber over Germany. He completed his tour and later flew photo-recon aboard P-51's.

In 1976, Mr. Hoefler became the curator of the Yanks Air Museum where he was responsible for the restoration of many Golden Years and World War II airplanes. Among these are the Curtiss Jenny, Ryan B-1, Stearman 4-D, AT-6, F6f "Hellcat", P-38 "Lightning", P-40 "Warhawk", P-47 "Thunderbolt", the P-63, and the Dauntless SBD to name just a few. He became an expert in the aircraft restoration field and his accomplishments have been featured in aviation periodicals around the world.

Stanton Craig Hoefler is survived by his wife Phyllis of Phillips Ranch, five children, and nine grand-children. Memorial services were held on February 25, 1999 at the Yanks Air Museum in Chino Hills, CA.

Mr. Speaker, he will be sorely missed.

KING HASSAN II OF MOROCCO—AN APPRECIATION BY DR. JOHN DUKE ANTHONY

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 3, 1999

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, on July 23, His Majesty King Hassan II of Morocco passed away and his son, Sidi Mohammad ben Al Hassan assumed the throne of Morocco.

I would like to call the attention of my colleagues to a particularly thoughtful and insightful essay on the role of King Hassan and his positive impact upon Morocco. The essay—"The Passing of Morocco's King Hassan II"—was written by Dr. John Duke Anthony, the president of the National Council on U.S.-Arab Relations, secretary-treasurer of the U.S.-Gulf Cooperation Council Corporate Cooperation Committee, and a distinguished American scholar of Middle Eastern affairs.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that Dr. Anthony's essay be placed in the RECORD, and I urge my colleagues to reflect upon his discerning appreciation of the role and significance of the reign of King Hassan II.

THE PASSING OF MOROCCO'S KING HASSAN II
(By Dr. John Duke Anthony)

In the history of America's foreign affairs, a long-running chapter with Morocco, one of our country's oldest and most important allies, closed and a new one opened this past week.

The King of Morocco, the first country to recognize the fledgling U.S. republic during the Administration of President George Washington, was laid to rest.

As anticipated, accession to the kingship of King Hassan II's eldest son and Heir Apparent, the 36-year old Moulay, now King,

Mohammad VI, proceeded smoothly and effectively. Also as expected, no significant changes in Morocco's domestic and foreign policies are envisioned at this time.

What, if anything, are the implications for American and other international interests in the passing of Africa's and one of the Arab and Islamic world's longest-serving heads of state?

At first glance, the most important certainty is the certainty that key Moroccan policies are likely to continue as before.

In this, for the many who have applauded some of the routes less traveled that Morocco chose to traverse for the past decade—in the areas of constitutional reform, economic liberalization, political pluralism, advancement of human rights, the pursuit of a just and durable peace between Arabs and Israelis—there is comfort.

For those who pray and plot for the quicker rather than later passing of hereditary systems of governance—for the demise of the Arab and Islamic world's emirs, shaikhs, sultans, and monarchs—their day, certainly with regard to Morocco, appears to be no nearer to hand than before.

Indeed, a case can be made that, in large measure because of the timeliness, relevance, and overall popularity of the late King's reforms, the imminence of the Moroccan monarchy's political demise is even more distant than it was when Hassan II succeeded his father as King of Morocco in 1960.

To say this is but to underscore the extent to which the Middle East has become so topsy-turvy within the adult lifetime of a single person: the late King of Morocco.

Had Hassan II lived and chosen to speak his mind on the subject, it's likely that he would have agreed with Diogenes, who is alleged to have requested that he be "buried with my fact to the ground, for in no time at all the world will likely be upside down."

There are ironies here. For one, search any library on the Middle East from the mid-1950s onward, and the work of one political science author to the next will be shown as having predicted with a certainty bordering on arrogance that, in short order, all the Arab world's dynasts would be overthrown, blown away as so many will-o'-the-wisp dandelions into the dust.

Conventional wisdom of the day postulated that the wave of the future belonged to the Nasirists and their camp followers from Morocco to Muscat, from Baghdad to Berbera, from Aden to Algiers and Aleppo in between.

Pundits prognosticated that the coming generation, nowadays' nineteen nineties—yesterday's tomorrow—would be led not by Hassan II and his dynastic counterparts, or anyone else whose lot was hereditary, but, rather, by the proverbial middle class military officer, the khaki-clad knight on horseback.

But, in Morocco, as elsewhere in the Arab world, this was not to be. That it proved not to be the case was in large measure because Hassan II was not bereft of equestrian political skills of his own.

That those who sought to precipitate the late King's political demise failed in the end was not, however, for lack of trying. Twice, in 1970 and again in 1971, they came close to succeeding. Nor, for that matter, can it be said that they truly failed.

Indeed, the King's opponents can claim credit for having quickened his conscience and common sense to realize Morocco's national interests dictated that he institute sweeping constitutional, political, economic, and human rights reforms.

Few developing countries have traveled as far and as fast in reforming the underpinnings and trappings of its economy and socio-political system as Morocco in the last decade of the late King's reign.

In the past few years, a steady stream of American leaders have become eye-witnesses to the ongoing implementation of a range of economic and political reforms launched during the era of Hassan II.

Together with Tunisia, Morocco has been a pacesetter in embracing the economic precepts of globalization and in forging a multi-faceted trade and investment relationship with the member-states of the European Union.

In heightening their awareness of the opportunities for American businesses in the "new Morocco," U.S. Congressional Representatives and staff have not been far behind. In March 1999, 110 Members of Congress signed a "Congressional Friends of Morocco" letter to President Bill Clinton. Shortly afterwards, First Lady Hillary Clinton visited Morocco, Egypt, and Tunisia.

In keeping with this momentum, Under-Secretary of State for Economic Affairs Stuart Eizenstadt visited the region and articulated a vision of enhanced foreign investment, liberalized trade arrangements, and regional economic cooperation between the U.S. and three Maghreb nations—Algeria, Morocco, and Tunisia.

It is too soon to gauge the full measure of the legacy that Hassan II bequeathed to his son and the Moroccan people. However, beyond the fact that the baton of national leadership has been passed to the new king, Mohammad VI, and with it the task of governing one of the developing world's most fascinating and important countries, there is much else of interest and value for Americans and others to ponder.

Consider for a moment the following. Morocco is a country that is at once African, Arab, Maghrebian, Mediterranean, Middle Eastern, and Islamic. Its international strategic importance is underscored by its coastal frontage and twenty ports on two of the world's largest and most fabled seas.

Moreover, Morocco's geography and natural resource base—with its mountains, valleys, rivers, trees, and verdant fields—are as variegated as any in the developing world. Its people are the heirs of an extraordinarily rich culture and heritage that, long before we became an independent nation, had links to our own.

Within Morocco's archives, and continuing to this day in the country's international relations, is abundant and ongoing evidence of a record of friendship with the United States and the American people that, among the world's politics, is second to none.

The implications of the change in Morocco's leadership for American national interests are that the U.S. needn't change any of its policies toward this oldest among contemporary Arab kingdoms.

They are to underscore the value of Morocco's having stood by the U.S.—and the U.S. having stood by Morocco—throughout the Cold War and after, and our joint commitment to remain each other's ally in the future.

They are to take heart in the realization that, if anything, the new King, who is no stranger to the United States and American values, is likely to work even harder at strengthening the U.S. Morocco relationship.

The implications of the smooth and effective passing of the mantle of leadership from father to son, as had been envisioned all along, were encapsulated in the act of Presidents Clinton and Bush walking with other heads of state behind the King's coffin on the day of his funeral.

They lie in the predictability of continued American national benefit from the leadership of a ruling family that, from the time of Eisenhower's visit to Morocco in the midst of World War Two, straight through until the

present, has never buckled when the going got rough.

They lie in the agreement of American and Moroccan foreign affairs practitioners on the ongoing relevance of a leader with the courage to act upon her or his convictions. In Hassan II, the world was blessed with a visionary and dedicated leader who never shied from tackling the controversial issue of Middle East peace.

Longer than any other living Muslim leader, the late king, always far from the lime-light, generated an immense amount of trust and confidence among Arab and Jew alike.

In the end, Hassan II will be remembered for many things. Among them, not least will be the fact that, for more than a quarter of a century, he worked tirelessly at nudging, but never shoving, the protagonists much nearer to an enduring peaceful settlement than would have been likely had he, and now his son, upon whom the burden falls to continue the effort, not passed our way.

TRIBUTE TO MRS. MARILYN JONES MORRING OF HUNTSVILLE, ALABAMA

HON. ROBERT E. (BUD) CRAMER, JR.
OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 3, 1999

Mr. CRAMER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize Mrs. Marilyn Morring of Huntsville, Alabama, for her many years of outstanding service to our community.

In the Huntsville community, Mrs. Morring is an emblem of education. She has lovingly devoted 25 years of her life to the service of imparting wisdom and a love of learning to the children of our community. In her many years of teaching both in public and private schools, Mrs. Morring taught every subject from sixth to twelfth grade, produced musicals for the school and initiated an organized a bus tour to Washington, D.C.

In her modest and selfless manner, Mrs. Morring has touched the lives of so many families in my district. To me, she symbolizes the model educator, dedicated, intelligent, caring and leading by example. Her reflections on her long career in education exemplify the simple joy she finds in children, teaching and life; ". . . by teaching others I learned about my own self, my community, and about other people. I made life-long friends and have watched with great satisfaction the lives and achievements of the young people I taught."

This is a fitting honor for one who has instilled in several generations of Huntsville citizens a respect and understanding for history and government. In 1982, her school honored her by establishing the Marilyn J. Morring History and Alabama Government Award.

Mrs. Morring's volunteer work has been essential in building the quality of life the people of Huntsville enjoy today. Described as the "glue" that holds it all together, Mrs. Morring has given of herself in countless capacities including the Huntsville Symphony Orchestra, the Huntsville Museum of Art, the Huntsville Public Library, Burritt Museum, the Leukemia Society and the Arts Council. In 1996, she won the prestigious Virginia Hammill Sims award. Her nominators said it best, "For over 46 years she has been a part of the beginning, growth and development of the cultural 'best' in this city, working tirelessly behind the