

State of California. November 13 of this week will mark the anniversary of the adoption by the citizens of California of the first constitution of our state and the selection of the state's first democratically elected governor. This constitution expressed California's desire to be admitted to the United States, a request that was granted on September 9, 1850, when President Millard Fillmore signed legislation making California our country's thirty-first state. Mr. Speaker, the path to California statehood began when the conflict with Mexico ceased in California in 1847. A number of United States citizens had already emigrated to the Golden State even before the war with Mexico, but with the end of hostilities, the number of emigrants increased. The discovery of gold at Coloma in January 1848 became the catalyst which rapidly transformed our state. Word of the discovery of gold spread slowly at first, until President James K. Polk in his State of the Union message to Congress on December 5, 1848, officially confirmed the discovery. An influx of "Forty-Niners" invaded California, and the Gold Rush began.

During 1849 some 100,000 people went to California from the United States, Europe, and other countries around the globe. The trip from the eastern states was long and difficult—either a perilous 17,000 mile journey from New York around Cape Horn at the southern tip of South America and then to San Francisco or a two-thousand-mile overland trip from the American Mid-West across roadless and uninhabited territory. The sudden population explosion made it clear that government institutions needed to be established in the new United States territory.

Mr. Speaker, the Congress was unable to act effectively to set up government institutions for California from the other end of the continent because transcontinental telegraph lines did not exist and the Pony Express had not yet been established. As a result, Californians took matters into their own hands. In September of 1849, forty-eight delegates elected by their fellow citizens in California met in Monterey to draw up a state constitution. The document was modeled after the state constitutions of Iowa and New York, states from which several of the delegates hailed. It established state government institutions and declared California to be a free state, one from which slavery was to be excluded. Californians ratified that constitution on November 13, 1849, and in that same election they chose a governor and other state officials.

Mr. Speaker, this week as we mark the sesquicentennial of the historic vote of the people of California adopting the first constitution of our state, I invite my colleagues in the Congress to join me in honoring this important milestone in the history of California which set our state firmly on the path of statehood and a representative democratic government.

A TRIBUTE IN MEMORY OF VICTOR VAN BOURG

HON. BARBARA LEE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 10, 1999

Ms. LEE. Mr. Speaker, it is with a great sense of loss that I rise to pay tribute to Mr.

Victor Van Bourg, one of the nation's leading labor union lawyers, who recently passed away at the age of 68.

As a young man, Mr. Van Bourg joined the building trades as a member of his father's Local of the Painters' Union. He later attended the University of California at Berkeley where he earned a Bachelor of Arts degree in 1953 and his law degree from the University's Boalt Hall School of Law in 1956.

In 1964, Mr. Van Bourg co-founded the law offices of Van Bourg, Weinberg, Roger & Rosenfeld, one of the largest union-side law firms in the country.

During his career, he appeared numerous times before the United States Supreme Court, the California Supreme Court, as well as many other State and Federal Courts, and administrative agencies. One of his most recent victories included a unanimous California Supreme Court decision upholding the validity of a labor agreement guaranteeing that all work on the San Francisco Airport's multi-billion dollar expansion project would be completed with union workers.

Mr. Van Bourg was a fierce believer that only through unions could workers gain the strength to stand up to the otherwise unrestrained power of their employers, and he spent his life trying to even the odds against workers and unions.

Mr. Van Bourg represented workers all over the country, in every trade and profession where workers gathered in unions, from carpenters to costume designers, from teachers and professors to janitors, healthcare workers, cement masons, and stationary and operating engineers. He also traveled abroad to meet with workers and their unions in nations including Poland, the USSR, and Israel.

Van Bourg was also General Counsel to the Ironworkers' International Union for more than a decade, spending much of his time in Washington, D.C., not only to represent the Ironworkers' International, but also participating in the AFL-CIO's General Counsel's Committee, and meeting with and advising labor leaders from all over the nation.

Mr. Van Bourg will be missed by his family, friends, colleagues, and members of the labor community. He may be one of those remarkable human beings who is truly indispensable.

TRIBUTE TO THE OLATHE STATE BANK

SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 10, 1999

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I wanted to take this moment to recognize an exceptional bank in western Colorado. The Olathe State Bank in Olathe, Colorado is known for its commitment to its community. Its commitment was recently recognized by the Independent Bankers of Colorado. In September, the Olathe State Bank was awarded the 1999 Crown Service Award for Outstanding Service to the Community.

The award was in acknowledgment of the Bank's consistent and comprehensive community initiatives. Programs such as the scholarship program, special checking accounts for high school students and a travel program for customers over 55 years of age, go hand in

hand with the many employee activities and benefits and the active participation of many of the board members in various community groups. These are but a few of many excellent examples of the dedication and foresight shown by this bank.

Mr. Speaker, that is why it is my pleasure to congratulate the Olathe State Bank on the well-deserved award and for the years of service and dedication to the community.

TRIBUTE TO DEPUTY TREASURY SECRETARY STUART EIZENSTAT IN RECOGNITION OF HIS DISTINGUISHED SERVICE AWARD FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 10, 1999

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, last night a number of us joined in paying tribute to Deputy Secretary of Treasury, Stuart Eizenstat. He was honored at an event at the Department of State by our Secretary of State, Madeleine K. Albright, in recognition of his outstanding service as Undersecretary of State for Economic, Business and Agricultural Affairs.

Mr. Speaker, Secretary Eizenstat is an extraordinary public servant who has undertaken exemplary efforts during his career in Washington. He served as the United States ambassador to the European Union, and then returned to Washington where he has served in three critical sub-cabinet posts in three key departments—the Department of Commerce, the Department of State, and now the Department of Treasury, where he serves as Deputy Secretary.

Mr. Speaker, I invite my colleagues to join me in paying tribute to Secretary Eizenstat for his dedicated and effective service to our nation on this occasion. I also ask, Mr. Speaker, that the excellent remarks of Secretary Albright honoring Secretary Eizenstat be placed in the RECORD, and I also ask that the remarks of Deputy Secretary Eizenstat in response and discussion of United States relations with the European Union also be placed in the RECORD.

EU-EIZENSTAT DINNER

Ambassador Laajava: High Representative Solana; Secretary of State Valtasaari; excellencies from the diplomatic corps; Senators Baucus, Cleland, Lieberman and Sarbanes; Congressman Lantos; members of the Eizenstat family; friends, colleagues and distinguished guests: Good evening.

It is my great pleasure to welcome all of you to the State Department. We are gathered here tonight for two very good reasons: to honor the Chiefs of Diplomatic Missions of the Members of the European Union and the European Commission; and to thank Stu Eizenstat for his magnificent job as Under Secretary of State for Economic, Business and Agricultural Affairs.

Ten years ago tonight, the Berlin Wall was brought down from both sides, signalling an end to one chapter in the Euro-Atlantic Alliance, and the beginning of another.

Since that time, the partnership between America and Europe has grown stronger and deeper, to take on new challenges not just on the continent but around the globe.

Today, we are working together to advance peace and stability in the Balkans, on the Korean Peninsula, and in the Middle East.

We are working to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons, while fighting criminals, terrorists and drug traffickers wherever they may be.

We are providing support for democracy from Russia and Ukraine to Nigeria and Indonesia.

And our \$300 billion-a-year trading relationship continues to grow, as we prepare together for a new round of WTO negotiations.

None of this has happened by accident. It has been the result of hard work and detailed planning, including long hours of close consultations. The European diplomats whom we honor here tonight have been an essential part of that, and they deserve our heartfelt thanks.

And of course, no one has done more to strengthen the U.S.-EU relationship than Stu Eizenstat.

I first met Stu more than twenty years ago, when he was the Domestic Policy Adviser at the White House. Stu was young to have that top job, but his boss at the time—President Jimmy Carter—had a slogan: “Why not the best?” And I am sure you will all agree that Stu Eizenstat is the best.

In the post-Cold War world, American security and prosperity depend increasingly on a stable and growing world economy. When I became Secretary of State, I wanted our diplomacy to reflect that fact.

So I asked Stu to make sure that the State Department was doing its part to bring down trade barriers; open new markets; coordinate with our allies; and sustain what is now the longest economic expansion in American history. Thanks largely to his efforts, the United States has remained a global leader in economic diplomacy, with clear benefits both for our country and the world.

And no one has done more to negotiate the very hardest issues raised by sanctions. It is testimony to his diplomatic skill that even to this day Stu Eizenstat remains on speaking terms both with Jesse Helms and France.

We do not have time tonight to go over the full list of Stu’s professional accomplishments. Suffice it to say that on each of the key international economic issues of the past seven years, from outlawing foreign commercial bribery to launching a new Transatlantic Economic Partnership, Stu has been there, leading the way.

He has also been a great help to me in reaching out to the business community, because there is no more natural a constituency for a strong and successful American foreign policy. He has helped especially in emphasizing the importance of resources to back our leadership, and in taking the case for adequate foreign affairs funding to Capitol Hill. I know this remains a concern of Stu’s at his new post at Treasury. And I’m sure he is supportive of my major preoccupation this week, which is to say to Congress that the time has come, at long last, this year, to pay America’s UN bills.

I suspect one of the reasons Stu Eizenstat has been so successful is because of his remarkable stamina and patience. He is famous for outlasting even his youngest colleagues in all-night negotiations, and bringing people together when most everyone else had given up. He is a living testament to what a combination of determination and tuna fish sandwiches can do.

Stu has skill, determination and wit. That is a lot, but if it were all, I doubt we would be honoring him here tonight. Stu Eizenstat has shown throughout his career a dedication not only to succeeding, but to succeeding in the right cause, for the right purpose, in the right way. He understands that public service is not having a big office or a fancy title, it’s about getting things that matter done.

I don’t know a better example than Stu’s leadership on the issue of Holocaust assets.

No one else could have done what he did: to shine with an unwavering hand the light of truth; to advocate fairly but with unrelenting honesty the need for justice; and to handle a raft of deeply emotional issues with unmatched dignity. For that work alone, Stu earned the Economist’s praise as a “national treasure” but I think the entire world has reason to be grateful to this man.

So now without further ado let me present Deputy Secretary Eizenstat with the State Department’s Distinguished Service Award:

“For exceptional commitment to public service and the public interest in the execution of U.S. foreign and economic policy as Under Secretary of State for Economic, Business, and Agricultural Affairs from 1997-1999. Your countless contributions in the international economic sphere helped to make the United States an anchor of stability and hope for people throughout the world. In addition, your dedication, perseverance and creativity opened new avenues to obtain justice and closure for victims of the Holocaust in the United States and around the world. Your personal example of values and morality in government service inspired all who served with you.”

REMARKS BY STUART E. EIZENSTAT
AT PRESENTATION OF DISTINGUISHED SERVICE
AWARD BY SECRETARY OF STATE MADELEINE
ALBRIGHT

Madame Secretary, your remarks and this award are especially meaningful for several reasons. First, that it has come from you, a friend of over two decades, whose remarkable career I have watched up close—from our years together at the Carter White House, our work on presidential campaigns; your presidency of the Center for National Policy which I helped found with you; and now at the pinnacle, more than two exciting years working under your inspired leadership as Secretary of State. You have been not only a role model for women, who have seen you shatter the glass ceiling in the field of diplomacy. But you have become the embodiment, for all Americans and for people the world over, of the foreign policy of the greatest nation on earth. By bringing me back to the State Department, where I began this Administration as Ambassador to the European Union, you gave me the opportunity to work again with the dedicated professionals in the career Foreign Service and Civil Service who give so much time and talent to this country—at home and abroad. I have been privileged to serve with them. This award belongs to them, as well as to me. I have seen American diplomats, among their other responsibilities, time and again help our businesses win contracts in the face of tough foreign competition. Yet they receive so little credit and so few resources with which to work. Our foreign affairs budget is less than 1% of the Federal budget, but it makes 50% of the history of our time. As you have said so eloquently Madame Secretary, we cannot be a superpower on the cheap. It is urgent for Congress to give the men and women who conduct our foreign policy—political and economic—the support needed for America to continue to be the leading nation in the world.

Second, just as you, Madam Secretary, have created a family spirit at the State Department, I am deeply grateful that you would permit me to share this moment with some of my many family and friends who have come from near and far to be here. To all of you, especially my dear wife Fran, my lifelong companion, adviser, and supporter, my sons Jay and Brian and their wives Jessica and Erin, and my mother Sylvia and mother-in-law Sarah, thank you for being here so that I can share this award with those who have done so much to make it possible for me to receive it.

Last, it is particularly meaningful that this award is being given at a dinner in honor of the Ambassadors of the fifteen nations of the European Union, because so much of my work, and yours, Madame Secretary, has involved European relations. We are at the end of a century and a millennium. This nation was founded over two centuries ago by people who took the best ideas and ideals from Europe and shaped them in the crucible of a new world. We gave the world an example of a democratic revolution and a democratic form of government. This was our gift to Europe and the entire world, but it drew heavily from European philosophers and models. The 20th century has drawn us ever closer together across what many now call the pond—the Atlantic Ocean. In two world wars, the United States of America has expended vast resources and seen the blood of its finest men and women shed, along with those of our European allies, some of whom make even greater sacrifices, to secure democracy and freedom against tyranny, brutality and dictatorship. Europe’s cause became our cause because we realized that their liberty and our own security were inextricably intertwined.

We were not content to simply win the War. Together we also won the peace, and we did so as partners. Through the Marshall Plan we began the process of rebuilding war-torn Europe but also fostered European unity, so that in the future great wars on the European continent would be inconceivable. We created enduring institutions, military and economic, NATO, the Bretton Woods institutions (the IMF and World Bank) and the OECD.

Over four harsh decades, we stayed together as the most intimate allies poised to defend Europe and freedom against any Soviet threat. Together we won the Cold War and together we created a new opportunity for a European continent united, whole, and free.

No one has done more in our country, except for the President himself, to bring life to the dream of European unity than Secretary Albright. It was her vision and determination, together with our European allies, which made it possible for former Communist countries of the Soviet-dominated Warsaw Pact to become members of NATO. It was she who led the charge within the Administration to make NATO relevant to post-Cold War realities and who incorporated the lessons of World War II and the Holocaust by stemming Serbian aggression in Bosnia and in Kosovo together with our European allies. Now that we together won that war, together we must win this peace as we did after World War II.

My own efforts for this Administration have been inextricably intertwined with the European Union. To me the two historic European events of the last half of the 20th century have been the end of Communism and the development of the European Union. The EU is one of the boldest visions and most successful experiments in peacemaking and shared sovereignty in the history of the world. I have observed up close the development of a single economic market, the creation of the Euro (which as early as 1993 I believed would be born), and the efforts to build a commensurate political cohesion. We recognize that Europe’s economic health is directly connected to ours, and we have built the world’s largest trade and investment relationship. But, we also recognize that America cannot go it alone and achieve our political and economic objectives. We strongly support the development of your Common Foreign and Security Policy, whose first High Representative, Javier Solana, is here, because we believe that with our shared democratic, free market, pluralistic

values, this common EU policy will allow us to be even more effective partners in the 21st century to protect freedom and human rights not only in Europe but around the world.

In 1955, I was pleased to be part of the creation of the New Transatlantic Agenda and in 1998 the Transatlantic Economic Partnership to bind us closer together in the post-Cold War era and to try to nip contentious disputes in the bud.

Our work together last year in dealing with difficult economic sanctions legislation affecting investments in Cuba and Iran turned a potential negative in our relations into a positive joint effort that led to a common effort to promote human rights in Cuba and to deter Iran from acquiring weapons of mass destruction.

And, my continued work with many of the nations of the European Union, including Germany today, is seeking to bring belated justice to the victims of the Holocaust, the most profound human tragedy to occur on the European continent.

Through all of this certain lessons emerge that can guide our future partnership:

I have seen that when we act together great things happen and the world takes notice and follows. I was privileged to be part of the final negotiations for the Uruguay Trade Round in Brussels where our last minute compromise on agricultural and industrial issues broke a seven-year impasse and gave the world the benefits of the greatest trade liberalization in history. The partnership we were able to forge with the EU in Kyoto, Japan made possible the Kyoto Protocol to combat global warming.

America must unite with its allies in the fight for freedom around the world. Although we have the economic, political, and military capability to wage this fight, America alone cannot be successful. In the immortal words of Thomas Jefferson, in our Declaration of Independence, we must have "a decent respect to the opinions of mankind." We need our European allies and other allies as full partners in Europe and beyond.

We must develop transatlantic relationships with our private sectors, NGOs and civil societies. We will solidify our relationships for the new post Cold War era by nurturing the business, labor, environmental and consumer dialogues we have created. With the interesting integration of the U.S. and the EU our economies, we must involve our private sectors to help us resolve our differences, enhance our workers' rights, and strengthen our environmental protections.

U.S. policy on sanctions must be rationalized to better balance costs and gains and to provide ample Presidential discretion. It needs to recognize we have a monopoly on virtually no product and so to be effective sanctions should always try to be multilateral and include our European allies. Sanctions should focus on rogue nations and those who threaten our national interests, rather than on other countries, including European, even if we disagree with their policies toward those countries.

The EU must not throw up artificial barriers to U.S. products or delay implementation of WTO rulings—nor should we. These actions create unnecessary tensions and divisions and undermine respect for the institution we have created together. So too we must show the world we fulfill our obligations, for example, by paying our arrears to the United Nations and other international institutions.

There remains a vital bipartisan center in our country for continued engagement in Europe and in the world, despite a chorus of opposition from both sides of the political spectrum. European partnership and burden sharing with the U.S. can help nurture and

strengthen a continued American commitment to constructive engagement around the globe. Indeed, the enlargement of the European Union is critical to the achievement of the dream of President Clinton and Secretary Albright of a Europe united across old East-west divisions.

I close with a personal note. I am proud of my country. It is a selfless force for good and has done more than any nation to better the lot of mankind in this century. I am proud I could serve it—under Presidents Johnson, Carter, and Clinton, and with Secretaries Christopher and Albright—over the course of more than two decades, to return to this great and good nation a small part of what it has given to me, to my community, and to the world. And I am absolutely certain that America's future in the new Millennium will be even greater than its past.

TRIBUTE TO MACK DRAKE

HON. SUE WILKINS MYRICK

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 10, 1999

Mrs. MYRICK. Mr. Speaker, on the eve of Veterans Day, I rise to bring to the attention of the House the extraordinary accomplishments of Mack Drake. Mr. Drake, a recipient of the Silver Star, deserves recognition for his valiant bravery on behalf of the American people while a member of our Armed Forces. I am proud to represent Mr. Drake in Congress.

Mack Drake, now 74, was a soldier defending freedom in the Pacific during World War II. One night during the invasion of Guam, the Japanese military engaged in a counterattack that wounded Mr. Drake and others, and left many killed. Despite his face and arm injuries, Mr. Drake refused to evacuate the area and stood his ground on behalf of the United States. Mack Drake continued to fire until his ammunition was depleted, all the while protecting the right flank of his platoon. Even upon the realization that he had no bullets left, Mr. Drake continued the fight by using grenades to defend his troop. Because of Mack Drake's unflappable bravery, lives were saved and a massacre was averted.

Mr. Mack Drake is an outstanding and inspirational individual. His bravery and courage during this operation and throughout his service to our country is admirable and should be commended.

TRIBUTE TO JOHN B. MCLENDON

HON. JAMES E. CLYBURN

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 10, 1999

Mr. CLYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a basketball pioneer and a leading force in desegregating collegiate and professional athletics. I rise today to pay tribute to the extraordinary John B. McLendon.

Although Coach Mac, as he was affectionately known, was diminutive in stature, his influence was gigantic in the game of giants. For most, 40 years in coaching with a career record of 523–165 is an outstanding achievement. For Coach Mac, it is only the beginning of the story.

On the court, he led the men's basketball programs at North Carolina Central, Hampton,

Tennessee State and Kentucky State. During that time he became the first coach to win three straight NAIA Championships. He also amassed four conference and two district championships.

But it was his moves off the court that demonstrate Coach Mac's true grit. When he began his career as a basketball coach, the game was strictly segregated, including national championship competitions. In 1950, he initiated and planned the mechanics for integrating black colleges into the NAIA national tournament. During the first integrated national tournament in 1953, his Tennessee State team won the first NAIA District 29 Championship. In 1954, the same team became the first NBCU to participate in a National Invitation Tournament. Just 3 years later, his team won its first NAIA Championship. The success of his team and other HBCUs forced the NCAA to desegregate its national tournament.

As a pioneer, Coach Mac blazed a trail of "firsts" that are unrivaled. Among those accomplishments are his distinctions as: the first black to coach a professional basketball team, the first black to coach a predominantly white collegiate team, the first black coach on the Olympic coaching staff, and the first black coach to author a book on basketball. He also escorted Earl and Harold Hunter to tryouts with the professional Washington Caps in 1950, and they became the first black players to sign NBA contracts.

Up until the day of his death, October 9, 1999, Coach Mac was pursuing his latest achievement, the establishment of the HBCU Heritage Museum and Hall of Fame. Just this year, Durham, NC was chosen as the site for this facility. He certainly will be one of its first inductees.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my colleagues to join me in honoring John B. McLendon. A towering figure in a profession of giants.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE DELEGATION FROM CALIFORNIA'S 9TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT'S PARTICIPATION IN THE VOICES AGAINST VIOLENCE YOUTH CONFERENCE IN WASHINGTON, DC

HON. BARBARA LEE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 10, 1999

Ms. LEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute, congratulate and to honor Oakland's best and brightest youth: Mr. Davon Blackwell, Ms. Brittany Dunning, Ms. Delanor Ford, and Ms. Magdalena Larios of McClymonds High School; Ms. Sonneng Chan of Castlemont High School and Ms. Ann Nguyen of Skyline High School. I praise them for taking leadership roles in addressing the problem of youth violence in our community. These six students represented my home district, the 9th Congressional District of California, at the "Voices Against Violence: Congressional Teen Conference" held on October 19th and 20th here in our nation's capital.

I commend these students for their efforts in working with federal law enforcement and education officials, national legislators, and leaders of the entertainment industry to develop substantive solutions related to youth violence. They made valuable contributions to the national dialogue by offering ideas on how our