

practice, preparation, and commitment. In particular, the dedication of the team's coach, James Haley, has been instrumental to the success of the team over the last several years. Coach Haley revitalized the girl's basketball program by instituting summer programs and traveling teams that developed the girls' skill on and off the court. The results for Coach Haley have been obvious. Over the last four seasons, the White Mountain Regional Girl's Basketball program has amassed a record of 79 wins and only 6 losses.

Coach Haley deflects any praise he receives to his talented team and players. A few highlights from this team include all six seniors being selected for the 1999 Class M All-Academic Team. Senior Becky Hilton broke the her own school record for the most 3-point shots made during a season. Senior Jennifer Martin scored her 1000th high school career point during the team's quarter final game against Mascoma, which is a tremendous achievement for any high school basketball player.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to list all the coaches, members, and managers of the 1999 Class M Champion Girl's Basketball Team: Coach James Haley, Coach Adrianna Champney, Captain Jennifer Martin, Captain Becky Hilton, Stephanie Wallace, Kris Odell, Keira Russell, Liz Ehler, Jaclyn Comeau, Kerry Brady, Jessica LaPlante, Becky Quay, Martha Harris, Amanda Kay, Gail Snowman, Adriane Kilby, Liz Samson, Manager Christi Nugent, and Manager Emily Tenney.

Mr. Speaker, the White Mountain Regional Girl's Basketball Team's coaches, team members, fans, family, and school should be extremely proud of this accomplishment. Through no small effort are state championships won, and for 1999 the Class M Girl's Basketball Championship is going home to the White Mountain Regional High School.

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THE SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO  
DEMOCRACY ACT OF 1999

**HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 10, 1999*

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Serbia and Montenegro Democracy Act of 1999, a bill which will target much needed assistance to democratic groups in Serbia and Montenegro. I am joined by Representatives BEN GILMAN, STENY HOYER, JOHN PORTER, DAN BURTON, ELIOT ENGEL, DANA ROHRBACHER, LOUISE SLAUGHTER and JIM MORAN, all strong promoters of human rights worldwide and the original co-sponsors of this Act.

It is fitting that this important piece of legislation be introduced today, as a high-level envoy for the United States is in Belgrade to seek the blessing of Yugoslav President Slobodan Milosevic for a political settlement which hopefully will restore peace to the troubled region of Kosovo. We are dealing directly with the man most responsible for the conflict in Kosovo, not to mention Bosnia and Croatia. Milosevic has maintained his power from within Serbia throughout the 1990s at the cost of 300,000 lives and the displacement of 3 million people. He has relied on virulent Serbian nationalism to instigate conflict which will divide the people of the region for decades.

The most fundamental flaw in U.S. policy toward the region is that it relies on getting Milosevic's agreement, when Milosevic simply should be forced to stop his assaults on innocent civilians. It relies on Milosevic's dictatorial powers to implement an agreement, undermining support for democratic alternatives. In short, U.S. policy perpetuates Milosevic's rule and ensures that more trouble will come to the Balkans. There can be no long-term stability in the Balkans without a democratic Serbia.

Moreover, we need to be clear that the people of Serbia deserve the same rights and freedoms which other people in Europe enjoy today. They also deserve greater prosperity. Milosevic and his criminal thugs deny the same Serbian people they claim to defend these very rights, freedoms and economic opportunities. Independent media is repeatedly harassed, fined and sometimes just closed down. University professors are forced to take a ridiculous loyalty oath or are replaced by know-nothing party hacks. The regime goes after the political leadership of Montenegro, which is federated with Serbia in a new Yugoslav state but is undergoing democratic change itself. The regime goes after the successful Serb-American pharmaceutical executive Milan Panic, seizing his company's assets in Serbia to intimidate a potentially serious political rival and get its hands on the hard currency it desperately needs to sustain itself. The regime also goes after young students, like Boris Karajcic, who was beaten on the streets of Belgrade for his public advocacy of academic freedom and social tolerance.

Building a democracy in Serbia will be difficult, and it is largely in the hands of those democratic forces within Serbia to do the job. However, given how the regime has stacked the situation against them,—through endless propaganda, harassment and violence—they need help. This Act intends to do just that. It would allocate \$41 million in various sectors of Serbian society where democratic forces can be strengthened, and to encourage further strengthening of these forces in neighboring Montenegro. It would ensure that this funding will, in fact, go to these areas, in contrast to the Administration's budget request which indicates that much of this funding could be siphoned off to implement a peace agreement in Kosovo. Another \$350,000 would go to the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe and its Parliamentary Assembly, which could provide assistance on a multilateral basis and demonstrate that Serbia can rejoin Europe—through the OSCE—once it moves in a democratic direction and ends its instigation of conflict.

This Act also states what policy toward Serbia and Montenegro must be: to promote the development of democracy and to support those who are committed to the building of democratic institutions, defending human rights, promoting rule of law and fostering tolerance in society.

This funding, authorized by the Support for East European Democracy Act of 1989, represents a tremendous increase for building democratic institutions in Serbia and Montenegro. This fiscal year, an anticipated \$25 million will be spent, but most of that is going to Kosovo. The President's budget request for the next fiscal year is a welcome \$55 million, but, with international attention focused on Kosovo, too much of that will likely go toward implementing a peace agreement. Make no

mistake—I support strongly assistance for Kosovo. I simply view it as a mistake to get that assistance by diverting it from Serbia and Montenegro. We have spent billions of dollars in Bosnia and will likely spend at least hundreds of millions more in Kosovo, cleaning up the messes Milosevic has made. The least we can do is invest in democracy in Serbia, which can stop Milosevic from making more problems in the future.

Building democracy in Serbia will be difficult, given all of the harm Milosevic has done to Serbian society. The opposition has traditionally been weak and divided, and sometimes compromised by Milosevic's political maneuvering. There are signs, however, the new Alliance for Change could make a difference, and there certainly is substantial social unrest in Serbia from which opposition can gain support. In addition, there are very good people working in human rights organizations, and very capable independent journalists and editors. The independent labor movement has serious potential to gain support, and the student and academic communities are organized to defend the integrity of the universities. Simply demonstrating our real support for the democratic movement in Serbia could convince more people to become involved.

Finally, Montenegro's democratic changes in the last year place that republic in a difficult position. A federation in which one republic is becoming more free and open while the other, much larger republic remains repressive and controls federal institutions cannot last for long, yet Montenegrins know they could be the next victims of Milosevic. It would be a mistake to leave those building a democracy in Montenegro out on that limb. They need our support as well.

In conclusion, Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing the Serbia and Democracy Act of 1999 because I feel our country's policy in the Balkans has all too long been based on false assumptions about the region. Granted, social tensions, primarily based on ethnic issues, were bound to have plagued the former Yugoslavia, but it is an absolute fact that violence could have been avoided if Slobodan Milosevic did not play on those tensions to enhance his power. As we prepare debate the sending of American forces to Kosovo to keep a peace which does not yet exist, we must address the root cause of the conflict in the former Yugoslavia from 1991 to today. This Act, Mr. Speaker, does just that, and I urge my colleagues to support its swift and overwhelming passage by the House. The Senate is working on similar legislation, and hopefully the Congress can help put U.S. policy back on the right track.

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WINTHROP EAGLES WINS THE BIG  
SOUTH CONFERENCE TOUR-  
NAMENT

**HON. JOHN M. SPRATT JR.**

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 10, 1999*

Mr. SPRATT. Mr. Speaker, I want to salute the Winthrop Eagles—the men's basketball team at Winthrop University, located in my district in Rock Hill, South Carolina. For the first time in the program's 20-year history, the team has won not only the regular season

championship, but the Big South Conference Tournament as well, and will go on to compete in the NCAA tournament.

The Eagles racked up 12 wins in a row—the longest winning streak in the history of the university and the conference. Nine were against Big South teams, the most Winthrop has ever had. It is no wonder the Eagles were the top seed in the Big South Conference Tournament, and no wonder that Coach Gregg Marshall, in his first year, was named the Big South Conference men's basketball coach of the year.

This is a sports success story I wanted to share with the House. Congratulations on a job well done are due all of the Eagles, Coach Gregg Marshall and his fine staff, and everyone who helped make this a real win for Winthrop.

#### INTRODUCTION OF THE SSI BENEFIT PROTECTION ACT

### HON. WILLIAM J. COYNE

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 10, 1999*

Mr. COYNE. Mr. Speaker, I rise to introduce the "SSI Benefit Protection Act."

The Supplemental Security Income (SSI) program serves some of our poorest and most vulnerable citizens. SSI recipients qualify because they are elderly, blind, or disabled, and have annual income of less than \$6,000 a year—a total income of less than \$500 a month. Qualified medical personnel have determined that their disabilities are so severe that they are incapable of gainful employment. Nationally, about 6.6 million people qualify for SSI.

SSI is a subsistence income that barely pays for life's basic necessities. The maximum federal payment is less than 75% of the poverty level. And the average federal SSI payment is about \$340 a month—over \$100 less than the maximum.

15 states and the District of Columbia offer additional help to their aged and disabled citizens by sending money to the Social Security Administration to supplement payments to their residents. The average state supplement is between \$50 and \$100 a month, which brings SSI recipients a little closer to the poverty line.

A little-noticed provision in the 1993 Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act began charging the states that supplemented SSI payments a small monthly "processing fee" for each check. The fee was not based on any assessment of SSA's costs and in fact, did not go to SSA. It was simply a revenue-raiser. The fee was increased substantially in the 1997 Balanced Budget Act, and it is now scheduled to increase to \$8.50 per recipient, per month, in 2002. This year in my home state of Pennsylvania, the governor's office estimated that the fees paid for "processing" totaled about \$24 million. In Pennsylvania, if the whole fee was passed on to recipients it would reduce their state supplement by almost 25%.

Understandably, this rapidly increasing fee has had a chilling effect on state willingness to increase the supplement. State program costs have continued to increase because of the fee, but no state being charged the fee has increased its payment to beneficiaries since

1993, not even to keep up with inflation. Six states have reduced their supplement and one eliminated it.

The Congress should be encouraging states to maintain and increase the supplement so that our most vulnerable citizens can afford food and shelter, not punishing those states that have reached out to help. Even a small increase in benefits can markedly improve life for SSI recipients, and even a small cut has devastating consequences.

That is why I have introduced the "SSI Benefit Protection Act." It would repeal this unfair fee, which is not justified by any analysis of SSAs costs. I hope removing this burden from states will encourage them to reassess their current SSI supplementation levels and increase them to a reasonable level. I hope the Congress and the states can work together to provide for our aged and disabled citizens.

#### HAPPY 30TH BIRTHDAY, WTOP

### HON. J.C. WATTS, JR.

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 10, 1999*

Mr. WATTS of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, today I want to wish WTOP, 1500 AM, 107.7 FM, a happy 30th birthday. From the Apollo XI mission to put a man on the moon to home rule for the District of Columbia, from the Reagan Revolution to the first Republican Congress in 40 years, this top-flight radio station has established a tradition of excellence for delivering comprehensive, up-to-the-minute coverage of news, traffic, weather, and sports.

WTOP Congressional correspondent Dave McConnell's informative "Today on the Hill" broadcasts are a prime source of the latest developments on Capitol Hill and an integral part of WTOP's thorough news coverage. I truly hope Dave stays on the Congressional beat another 30 years.

So on behalf of all House Republicans, happy birthday, WTOP. May you have many more.

#### TRIBUTE TO STAFF SERGEANT JAMES T. TAYLOR

### HON. JOHN J. DUNCAN, JR.

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 10, 1999*

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, one of the most solemn duties an Army Soldier can perform is to protect the Tomb of the Unknowns at Arlington National Cemetery. Those soldiers fortunate enough to serve as honor guards at the Tomb of the Unknowns refer to their watch simply as "the walk."

Recently one of my constituents, Staff Sgt. James T. Taylor, completed his 785th walk, thus concluding his memorable service as a sentinel at the Tomb of the Unknowns.

Mr. Speaker, I know that I speak for the entire Congress when I say that our fallen soldiers, both identified and unknown, deserve this fitting tribute and recognition at Arlington National Cemetery. They also deserve to be guarded by soldiers like Staff Sgt. James T. Taylor and other members of the "Old Guard," who are prepared to make personal sacrifices

in order to preserve the sanctity and memory of their fallen comrades.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to personally commend Staff Sgt. Taylor on his dedicated and meritorious service to this grateful Nation. Our country is a better place because of his service.

Finally Mr. Speaker, I have attached a copy of an article from the Pentagram that honors the "last walk" of Staff Sgt. Taylor and would like to call it to the attention of my colleagues and other readers of the RECORD.

[From the Pentagram, Jan. 22, 1999]

TOMB OF THE UNKNOWNNS SENTINEL MAKES HIS  
LAST WALK, PAYS HIS FINAL RESPECTS

(By Renee McElveen)

An ice storm the night before left everything encased in crystal, creating a surreal atmosphere.

The only sounds at that hour were the popping sounds of tree branches breaking off under the weight of the ice, and the measured clicks of metal on marble as Staff Sgt. James T. Taylor's boots traced a precise pattern.

It was 6:45 a.m. on Jan. 15 in Arlington National Cemetery. Taylor was making his final preparations for what would be his 785th walk, his final walk, as a sentinel. He had a chance to prepare now, before the cemetery opened to the public, and run through one time with others the last-walk ceremony that would mark the end of his tour as an honor guard at the Tomb of the Unknowns.

This day was a long time coming for the 32-year-old Tennessee native. He was a materiel storage and handling specialist attending Advanced Individual Training in 1986 at Fort Lee, Va., when his platoon traveled to Washington, D.C., to see the guard-change ceremony at The Tomb of the Unknowns.

He was so impressed by the ceremony, he asked his platoon sergeant how he could go about becoming a sentinel. At that time, the duty Military Occupational Speciality was limited to Infantrymen. Taylor did not think he could ever become a sentinel since he was serving in a logistics MOS.

He completed his enlistment in 1988 and left active duty to join the Tennessee National Guard back home. Taylor attended college in Berea, Ky., then transferred to Middle Tennessee State in Murfreesboro, where he earned a bachelor of arts degree in special education in 1993.

He re-enlisted that same year as an infantryman. Taylor said he decided to go back on active duty because he missed the Army and the camaraderie of military service.

"You don't get that anywhere else," he explained.

Taylor was assigned to the 3rd Infantry Regiment (The Old Guard) in the Military District of Washington in 1994 and spent a year in Delta Company performing ceremonial duties in the cemetery. He volunteered to become a sentinel for The Tomb of the Unknowns, and was transferred to Hotel Company.

Taylor then entered an intensive training program for his new assignment. The training period for a sentinel is about six months. "It just depends on how quickly a soldier grasps the knowledge and progresses," Taylor explained.

Not only does the sentinel have to learn "the walk," he must become proficient in the manual of arms for the M-14 rifle, prepare his uniform to standard, learn a seven-page history of The Tomb of the Unknowns, memorize 150 locations of headstones as well as pages upon pages of facts about the cemetery in "The Knowledge Book."

Some of the facts about the cemetery which the sentinels must memorize are: