

not be penalized. It will be necessary for most of these agricultural producers to take out an additional loan during these hard times. It is important that the interest rate on that loan will accommodate their needs. The governments current cost of borrowing equals about 6.25 percent, far less than the original 9 percent farmers and ranchers were paying.

I look forward to working with members in other states to alleviate the financial burdens imposed by shared appreciation agreements. I hope that we may move this through the legislative process quickly to provide help as soon as possible to our farmers.●

IN MEMORY OF JOHN A. SACCI

● Mr. TORRICELLI. Mr. President, I rise today to pay homage to one of my constituents, the late John A. Sacci, who was a resident in my home county of Bergen. John Sacci served with distinction as a history teacher in the Hoboken Public Schools until his untimely death in 1997. The good citizens of Hoboken will dedicate a playground in the historic Columbus Park in honor of his memory, and I join his family, friends and colleagues in paying tribute to a man who inspired so many young people.

John Sacci lived a short life, but it was not without ample achievements and success. Mr. Sacci helped to shape the minds of our children and did so with his unique brand of humor. His approach to teaching was filled with a refreshing attitude that won him the affection of countless students. Mr. President, above all, John Sacci was a committed and dedicated teacher and servant of the people.

Mr. Sacci lent his support to countless causes, including the implementation of Advanced Placement courses and the International Baccalaureate programs at Hoboken High School, creating scholarship opportunities for students, and initiating professional learning opportunities like the Academic Bowl and Mock Trial providing for Hoboken's students to be among the brightest in Hudson County. Additionally, John served as the Girl's Softball Team Coach and helped to build young women's self-esteem through leadership and team work.

When it came time to assist students with the college application process, John Sacci was the one hundreds of students turned to for assistance because they knew he cared. Indeed, John Sacci's efforts made it possible for hundreds of students to go on and become productive citizens. In fact, John Sacci helped and inspired a member of my own staff, George A. Ortiz, who serves as my press secretary. He was a vital asset to the success of Hoboken High School and his loss is profoundly felt. For all who ever crossed his path and benefitted from his intrinsic commitment to helping shape the future of America, we are all the better for it today.

Mr. President, I have stood on the floor of this great chamber time and again to urge the imperative need for meaningful gun control. On February 17, 1997 the tragedies that have struck in places like Littleton, Jonesboro and Columbine were all too familiar to the small community of Hoboken, as John Sacci's life was tragically cut short by gun violence. To all of my constituents in New Jersey who have died from gun violence, like John Sacci, I commit to fighting so that their memories and untimely deaths are not forgotten.

In conclusion, I want to express my personal condolences to John Sacci's family and friends. To his wife, Kathy, his children, Carla, Christi, Jenna and Elaina, though nothing I can say today will change the pain you feel, but take pride in your husband and father John Sacci. He was, indeed, a man of courage, inspiration and above all, he cared enough to want to make a difference.

Mr. President, I would like the record to reflect that today, Tuesday, November 23, 1999, family, friends and countless students gathered together in the City of Hoboken, in Hudson County in my great state of New Jersey to dedicate a playground in the living memory of John A. Sacci, an accomplished teacher.●

LA SALLE COLLEGE HIGH SCHOOL FATHER/SON BANQUET

● Mr. SANTORUM. Mr. President, I would like to call to your attention a special event which will be occurring in Wyndmoor, Pennsylvania on Thursday, November 18, 1999. La Salle College High School will be celebrating the 50th anniversary of their Father/Son Banquet, sponsored by the "Men of La Salle," otherwise known as the Father's Club.

La Salle College High School is a private, independent Catholic college preparatory school for young men of varied backgrounds and abilities. La Salle is dedicated to providing a challenging and nurturing environment for learning, inspired by Saint John Baptist De La Salle, and seeks to empower each student to accept responsibility and achieve his fullest potential. La Salle is committed to Christian values, academic excellence, spiritual fulfillment, cultural enrichment, and physical development. The Lasallian experience prepares young men who are dedicated to leadership, achievement, and service to help build a society that is more human, more Christ-like, and more just.

The Father's Club has a long history of doing good for the La Salle College High School and its families. Much of the money raised by the Men of La Salle College High School and its families. Much of the money raised by the Men of La Salle, for example, goes to help students at La Salle who find themselves in financial difficulties as a result of the death of an employed parent. This scholarship fund makes it possible for students who go through a

family tragedy to stay at La Salle, and helps to foster a family-like atmosphere. The Father's Club also contributes to the financial growth and stability of La Salle, and provides a wholesome social climate through its various events and activities.

Once again, I would like to congratulate La Salle College High School and the Men of La Salle for the 50th anniversary of their Father/Son banquet, and thank them for the great work which they are doing. They are a tribute to Pennsylvania and should be recognized as a model organization to be emulated.●

DAVID AND ANN CANNON

● Mr. DODD. Mr. President, I raise today to honor the enduring union of David and Ann Cannon and the legacy of accomplishment that their partnership has produced. On December 19, 1999, they will retire together, 35 years to the day after David was ordained as a priest and the two began their work at the St. James Episcopal Church in the Village of Poquetanuck, Connecticut, located in the greater Norwich area of my home state.

For these past three and a half decades, David and Ann have been pillars of the Norwich community. Through their unflagging commitment to improving the lot of those in need, they have touched the lives of countless neighbors and set an impressive example for the rest of us to follow. Specifically, their work on behalf of the homeless of Martin House and Thames River Family Program has given dignity and hope to those who previously had little of either.

Individually, each has many accomplishments for which to be proud. David has been a faithful pastor and a caring leader for his parish. He has dedicated himself to increasing access to quality higher education and ensuring compassionate care for the ill and infirm. To her great credit, Ann has worked tirelessly to shape a more responsive local government and to conserve the history of the community for generations to come.

But the sum of this pair's worth is well beyond the measure of its distinguished parts. Perhaps it is the love and good humor these two share with themselves and others, their common zeal for hard work, and their joint commitment to excellence that is most memorable about them. Perhaps, as well, it is their unbending faith and their untempered compassion for their neighbors, and their talent for simply caring about others that has magnified their impact. All these traits have defined David and Ann for the many years I have known them and undoubtedly long before.

While I merely scratch the surface of their many virtues and accomplishments here today, I would be remiss not to mention David and Ann's three most remarkable accomplishments—David, Andrew and Ruth, their three wonderful and loving children.

Through 42 years of marriage, 35 years of selfless dedication to their parish and community, and 3 wonderful children, David and Ann Cannon have remained the central characters in a wonderful life story. I know I speak for countless others in the Norwich area in wishing that the next chapter in their remarkable life story be one of many rewarding years filled with love and happiness.●

DUTCH AMERICAN HERITAGE DAY

● Mr. KYL. Mr. President, on November 17, 1776 a small American warship, the *Andrew Doria*, sailed into the harbor of the island of Saint Eustatius in the West Indies. Only 4 months before, the United States had declared its independence from Great Britain. The American crew was delighted when the Governor of the island, Johannes de Graaf, ordered that his fort's cannons be fired in a friendly salute. The first ever given by a foreign power to the flag of the United States, it was a risky and courageous act. The British seized the island a few years later. De Graaf's welcoming salute was a sign of respect, and today it continues to symbolize the deep ties of friendship that exist between the United States and the Netherlands.

After more than 200 years, the bonds between the United States and the Netherlands remain strong. Our diplomatic ties, in fact, constitute one of the longest unbroken diplomatic relationships with any foreign country.

Fifty years ago, during the second world war, American and Dutch men and women fought side by side to defend the cause of freedom and democracy. As NATO allies, we have continued to stand together to keep the transatlantic partnership strong and to maintain the peace and security of Europe. In the Persian Gulf we joined as coalition partners to repel aggression and to uphold the rule of law.

While the ties between the United States and the Netherlands have been tested by time and by the crucible of armed conflict, Dutch American Heritage is even older than our official relationship. It dates back to the early seventeenth century, when the Dutch West India Company founded New Netherland and its main settlements, New Amsterdam and Fort Orange—today known as New York City and Albany.

From the earliest days of our Republic, men and women of Dutch ancestry have made important contributions to American history and culture. The influence of our Dutch ancestors can still be seen not only in New York's Hudson River Valley but also in communities like Holland, Michigan and Pella, Iowa where many people trace their roots to settlers from the Netherlands.

Generations of Dutch immigrants have enriched the United States with the unique customs and traditions of their ancestral homeland—a country that has given the world great artists and celebrated philosophers.

On this occasion, we also remember many celebrated American leaders of Dutch descent. Three presidents, Martin Van Buren, Theodore Roosevelt and Franklin D. Roosevelt, came from Dutch stock.

Our Dutch heritage is seen not only in our people but also in our experience as a Nation. Our traditions of religious freedom and tolerance, for example, have spiritual and legal roots among such early settlers as the English Pilgrims and the French Huguenots, who first found refuge from persecution in Holland. The Dutch Republic was among those systems of government that inspired our Nation's Founders as they shaped our Constitution.

In celebration of the long-standing friendship that exists between the United States and the Netherlands, and in recognition of the many contributions that Dutch Americans have made to our country, we observe Dutch American Heritage Day on November 16.

I salute the over eight million Dutch Americans and the sixteen million people of the Netherlands in the celebration of this joyous occasion.●

USE OF SECRET EVIDENCE IN DEPORTATION PROCEEDINGS

● Mr. MOYNIHAN. Mr. President, on November 6, Nat Hentoff devoted his ever insightful column to the Kafka-like use of secret evidence by our Federal government in deportation proceedings. Once again, Mr. Hentoff has highlighted yet another distressing aspect of the 1996 Anti-Terrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act. I ask that Mr. Hentoff's column be printed in the RECORD.

The column follows.

[From the Washington Post, Nov. 6, 1999]

PROSECUTION IN DARKNESS

(By Nat Hentoff)

Around the country, 24 immigrants, most of them Muslim or of Arab descent, are being detained—that is, imprisoned—by the Immigration and Naturalization Service, which intends to deport them.

None of them, nor any of their lawyers, has been allowed to see the evidence against them or to confront their accusers. This denial of fundamental due process is justified on the grounds of national security.

In 1996, the president signed the Anti-Terrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act, which authorized secret evidence. A federal district judge in Newark, N.J., William Walls, has now described this as "government processes initiated and prosecuted in darkness." (The use of secret evidence, however, goes back to the 1950s).

Although many active lawsuits, in various stages, are attacking this use of secret evidence, Judge Walls is the first jurist to flatly declare the use of such evidence unconstitutional.

His decision was in the case of Hany Mahmoud Kiareldeen, a Palestinian who has been in this country for nine years, managed an electronics store in New Jersey and is married to an American citizen.

First arrested for having an expired student visa, he later was accused of meeting in his New Jersey home, a week before the 1993 World Trade Center bombing, with one of the

men convicted in that attack. He also was accused of threatening to kill Attorney General Janet Reno.

The source of this classified evidence is the FBI's Joint Terrorism Task Force. But, as Judge Walls has noted, the INS failed to produce any witnesses—either from the FBI or from the INS—or "original source material" in support of these charges. Therefore no witnesses could be cross-examined at the hearings.

At the hearings, Kiareldeen produced witnesses and other evidence that he was not living in the town where he is supposed to have met with bombing conspirators. And an expert witness, Dr. Laurie Mylerioie, appeared for him. She is described by James Fox, former head of the FBI's New York office, as "one of the world-class experts regarding Islam and the World Trade Center bombing." She testified that no evidence showed that the accused had any connection with that bombing.

The government's evidence, said the judge, failed "to satisfy the constitutional standard of fundamental fairness." The INS—part of the Justice Department—denied Kiareldeen's "due process right to confront his accusers . . . even one person during his extended tour through the INS's administrative procedures."

These due process protections, declared the judge, "must be extended to all persons within the United States, citizens and resident aliens alike. . . . Aliens, once legally admitted into the United States are entitled to the shelter of the Constitution." The judge went even farther. Even if the government's reliance on secret evidence has been provably based on a claim of national security, Judge Walls—quoting from a District of Columbia Court of Appeals decision, *Rafeedie v. INS*—asked "whether that government interest is so all-encompassing that it requires that the petitioner be denied virtually every fundamental feature of due process."

In *Rafeedie*, Judge David Ginsburg noted in 1989 that the permanent resident alien in That case, in this country for 14 years, was "like Joseph K. in Kafka's 'The Trial' in that he could only prevail if he were able to rebut evidence that he was not permitted to see."

Kiareldeen is now free after 19 months, but Judge Walls's decision that secret evidence is unconstitutional applied only to the state of New Jersey. The INS did not pursue its appeal because it wants to avoid a Supreme Court decision. The INS continues to insist it will keep on using secret evidence.

One of the victims of these prosecutions in darkness still in prison is Nasser Ahmed, who has been in INS detention for 3½ years.

Congress has the power to bring in the sunlight by passing the Secret Evidence Repeal Act of 1999 (H.R. 2121)—introduced in June by Rep. David Bonior (D-Mich.). It would "abolish the use of secret evidence in American courts and reaffirm the Fifth Amendment's guarantee that no person shall be deprived of liberty without due process."

Will a bipartisan congress vote in favor of the Constitution? And then, will the president allow the removal of the secret evidence provisions of his cherished 1996 Anti-Terrorism Act?●

HAPPY BIRTHDAY PERRY, GEORGIA

● Mr. CLELAND. Mr. President, on the eve of its one hundred and seventy-fifth birthday, I rise today to recognize a most charming and prosperous town, Perry, GA. When the first settlers came to the fertile plains of central Georgia, they found a wealth of natural