

rifle in the company of some Kosovar Serbs . . . He has declared that he will not deliver the war criminal whom he has deposited to the tribunal in The Hague, whose legitimacy he has contested. He is a democrat who wants his country to become a member of the European Union, but he welcomes the machinations of the Russian foreign minister, whose government was singularly unmoved by the democratic ascendancy in Serbia.

In all these ways Kostunica seems genuinely representative of his people, whose ethical energies are ominously circumscribed by ethnic energies. The press accounts of the election that Milosevic lost, and of the uprising that followed his refusal to abide by its results, describe a population that was angry about the consequences of the sanctions that the West had imposed upon Milosevic's country, the poverty and the pariahdom. They were also tired of Milosevic's abuses of state power, especially his authoritarian control of the media. What motivated their rebellion, in other words, was their outrage at all that Milosevic had done to them. What was missing from the hue and the cry (at least as it was reported in the Western press) was outrage at what Milosevic had done to others—to Croats, to Bosnians, to Kosovars. It was not his mass rapes, mass expulsions, and mass murders that brought Milosevic down. What brought him down were the unhappy consequences for Serbia of his failure in his ugly adventures. And the notion that the opprobrium that was visited upon Milosevic's Serbia was in any way deserved—that it was the right result of Belgrade's criminal actions—seems not to have figured prominently in the thinking of the Serbian crowds. They revolted against their leader, but not against themselves.

Is it asking too much that a society revolt against itself? It is surely asking a lot. Yet it has happened before; and there are circumstances in which a new beginning requires nothing less. The weight of history is heavier for being unacknowledged. In this sense, President Clinton erred significantly when he remarked that "this is just as big a blow for freedom as we saw when the Berlin Wall was torn down, when Lech Walesa led the shipyard workers in Poland." This was precisely the wrong parallel. I do not doubt that there are many genuine democrats in Serbia; but the striking fact, the discouraging fact, about the Serbian opposition during the past decade is that it has not been characterized by the stringent and exalted kind of dissidence that was produced elsewhere in the orbit of communism, where figures arose who directed their criticism at the foundations of their own societies, and who expressed their criticism in ferociously universal terms. Kostunica is certainly not such a figure. He is not proposing such a fundamental examination. It has often been remarked that Milosevic's regime was communism surviving in the form of nationalism; but it is important to observe that in Serbia anti-communism, too, takes the form of nationalism. For this reason, it has been only partially an uprising of conscience. And for this reason, one's exhilaration at the denouement in Belgrade is a little spoiled. . . .

IN MEMORY OF THOMAS D.  
GRAHAM

**HON. IKE SKELTON**

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, October 17, 2000*

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, it is with deep sadness that I inform the House of the death

of Tom Graham, of Jefferson City, Missouri. He was 77.

Tom, a son of Charles E. and Margaret Cuthbertson Graham, was born on October 14, 1922, in St. Louis. He attended Jefferson City public schools and was a recipient of the Distinguished Alumnus Award. He also attended the University of Missouri. After serving in the Army Air Corps during World War II, Tom practiced law in Jefferson City for 50 years. From 1951 to 1973, he was in the Missouri House of Representatives, serving three terms as Speaker of the House from 1961 to 1967.

Tom was president of the National Legislative Conference from 1966 to 1967, and commissioner of the National Conference on Commissioners on Uniform State Laws. He was vice-chairman of the Missouri-New York World's Fair Commission. Tom was a member of the First Christian Church and a past member of the Jefferson Lodge 43, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Ancient and Accepted Orders of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, Moolah Temple, St. Louis. He was a member of the Missouri Bar, Phi Gamma Delta social fraternity and Phi Delta Phi legal fraternity.

Tom was also involved in many civic activities in Jefferson City. He was on the Board of Directors of the Jefferson City Chamber of Commerce and the Board of Trustees of Memorial Community Hospital. He served as president of the Cole County Chapter, University of Missouri Alumni Association, and the Cole County Bar Association. He was a merit badge counselor for the Boy Scouts of America.

Tom married the late Christine Wood Graham on April 22, 1944. They were married for almost 54 years and had one son, Christopher Graham.

Mr. Speaker, Tom Graham was my good friend and a great American. I know the Members of the House will join me in extending heartfelt condolences to his family.

IN HONOR OF THE FORT WORTH  
MASJID OF AL-ISLAM

**HON. MARTIN FROST**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, October 17, 2000*

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, this weekend in Fort Worth, Texas, it will be my honor and privilege to attend and participate in events which promote racial and religious unity and peace. On October 21, 2000, the Fort Worth Masjid of Al-Islam, under the leadership of Imam Nasir Ahmed, will host a Southwest Regional Pioneer Banquet honoring those it considers to be pioneers in the causes of diversity, religious interaction, Islam, economic development, political awareness and education.

I am humbled to be among a group of honorees which includes religious radio broadcaster and journalist, Robert Ashley; American Jewish Congress Southwest Region executive director, Joel Brooks; community relations consultant, writer and member of the Thanksgiving Square Interfaith Council, Rose Marie Stromberg; 97-year old founder of the Tarrant County Black Historical and Genealogical Society, Lenora Rolla; long-time Muslim, 95-year old Dave Hassen; and the organizer of Brooks of Baaziga, a Muslim girl's group, Ruby B. Muhammad.

The work of the Fort Worth Masjid of Al-Islam is, by itself, noteworthy. Yet, the Masjid's efforts are heightened and broadened by the fact that this celebration will include the personage and the teachings of The Honorable Imam Warith Deen Mohammed, leader of the Muslim American Society. Throughout this country and around the world Imam Mohammed is known, respected and admired for his work towards peace, religious freedom and diversity and liberty for all people. On October 22, 2000, the Fort Worth-Dallas area will have the pleasure of receiving his message on "Dealing With Racism From Religion". It is my great pleasure, therefore, to join with the Fort Worth Masjid of Al-Islam, its brothers and sisters in the Dallas Masjid of Al-Islam and the larger Fort Worth-Dallas community in heartily welcoming Imam Mohammed to our community.

NATIONAL AIDS TESTING DAY

**HON. STENY H. HOYER**

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, October 17, 2000*

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, the Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) epidemic is one of the deadliest foes that we have faced in recent history. Like any foe, we must learn all we can about this deadly virus and take appropriate action to halt its assault on society.

One of the first steps in stopping the spread of HIV is to know if one is infected. A recent study showed that 90% of the people who knew their HIV status changed their sexual behavior, thus helping to stop the spread of HIV. This statistic illustrates the importance of knowing one's HIV status. I believe it is essential for all U.S. citizens to be aware of their HIV status. This will not only help them stay healthy, but it is the first step in preventing the transmission of HIV to others.

Unfortunately, many people in this country are unaware of their HIV status. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) estimate that 900,000 people may be infected with HIV and nearly one-third of these individuals or 270,000 are unaware of their HIV status.

We must ensure that people have access to all FDA approved HIV tests. It is the simplest and cheapest form of prevention.

A barrier to HIV testing is that it is often perceived as painful because some testing requires blood samples taken through needles. Many people fear needles and therefore would rather not be tested than give blood.

I am pleased to learn that there is FDA approved technologies that do not require the use of needles. Companies like Calypso Biomedical, which is located in my own state of Maryland and in California, have focused on developing HIV diagnostic test that do not use needles, such as the HIV urine tests.

Why then are so many not being tested?

It has come to my attention that some facilities within the public health infrastructure are discouraging local community testing groups from using HIV tests that require only a urine sample. Some states have even passed legislation that prevents organizations from accessing FDA approved HIV urine testing technologies.

It is critical that our public health infrastructure, which receives Federal Medicare, Medicaid and block grant funds, supports all FDA

approved HIV testing systems. In our efforts to help people learn their HIV status, we must guarantee access to all HIV testing options, like urine testing.

A first step in this direction is to become involved in the upcoming National AIDS Testing Day. The National AIDS Testing Day is coordinated by the National Association of People with AIDS (NAPWA), which Calypso Biomedical supports.

I strongly encourage all of my colleagues to become involved with this effort.

#### TRIBUTE TO LOWELL PAXSON

##### HON. MARK FOLEY

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, October 17, 2000*

Mr. FOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize a distinguished broadcaster and American, Mr. Lowell "Bud" Paxson. Mr. Paxson has been involved in the broadcasting industry for over 40 years, providing wholesome and family-friendly programming to millions of people nationwide.

PAX TV, founded by Paxson and headquartered near my West Palm Beach home, provides safe programming that the whole family can enjoy. This network has been welcomed by American parents seeking an alternative to much of the violent and sexually suggestive programming currently being marketed to America's children. As a result, the popularity of PAX TV has made it the seventh largest television network in the country.

Bud Paxson is a good friend and an upstanding civic leader. Last year, he received the "Entrepreneur of the Year" award by Florida Atlantic University. This year, he received an honorary Doctor of Laws degree by Barry University. This honor is given to individuals who have been recognized for outstanding achievements in their profession, communities, and the world.

Today I want to honor Bud for his excellent corporate example as well as thank him for his friendship and selflessness.

H.R. 5164: TRANSPORTATION RECALL ENHANCEMENT, ACCOUNTABILITY, AND DOCUMENTATION ACT

##### HON. EDWARD J. MARKEY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, October 17, 2000*

Mr. MARKEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise to offer a few brief additional comments on the so-called "TREAD Act," which passed the House last week in order to clarify the intent of one key provision that was added after committee consideration.

The legislation as it arrived on the floor included a provision addressing child restraints. This was a provision that Representative SHIMKUS (R-IL) had promoted and a subject in which we engaged in a colloquy at the Commerce Committee markup on the bill. I am very pleased that this provision was added to the legislation as it was deliberated on the House floor.

Mr. Speaker, it has become increasingly apparent that child restraints are too often mar-

keted for children who are larger and heavier than the anthropomorphic test dummies used by National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) in the sled tests that the agency utilizes. This was highlighted for the Commerce Committee members through the work performed by Consumer Reports magazine. Its independent testing demonstrated that child restraints tested with a child at the highest weight recommended by the manufacturer of that product failed. The House added the provision dealing with child restraints to the TREAD Act specifically to encourage NHTSA to allow child restraints to be marketed for children at specific weights only if the restraint has been tested at that weight, even if this means adding weights to a dummy during testing.

Although NHTSA's standard specifies that child restraints be tested at an impact of 30 mph, the Consumer Reports investigation uncovered that tests are regularly conducted at speeds as low as 27.6 mph. This 3-mph differential mean that only 81 percent as much energy is going into the crash. Again, the Consumer Reports' testing indicated child restraint failures when testing was carried out at 30 mph.

As a result, I strongly encourage NHTSA to require testing be carried out at speeds of 27.9 to 30.3. American families will be better served by such testing and I thank the Speaker for the opportunity to include these views in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD as part of the legislative history on this particular provision of the TREAD Act.

#### TRIBUTE TO THOMAS J. CAULFIELD, INDUCTEE, W.N.Y. BASEBALL HALL OF FAME

##### HON. JACK QUINN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, October 17, 2000*

Mr. QUINN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to salute the individuals who were inducted into the W.N.Y. Baseball Hall of Fame on September 27, 2000 and pay special tribute to Thomas J. (Sarge) Caulfield, inducted posthumously, for his lifelong commitment to baseball, the youth of the City of Buffalo and the local and national community.

Tom, or "Sarge" as he was affectionately referred to, spent a lifetime teaching, coaching, helping and guiding young men throughout the Niagara Frontier. It is not clearly known how Tom acquired the nickname "Sarge" although there were several theories. One involves his uncanny knack of referring to others as Sarge. Another, and probably closer to the reality, holds that it came from his unique ability to take charge of even the most difficult situation, always with an eye for taking care of his charges, and confronting it with his popular refrain, "not a problem."

In his youth, Tom was an outstanding athlete and baseball player and, indeed, considered by some a professional prospect. He received All-High honors as a baseball player at South Park High School in 1933. Moreover, in 1932, he played for the Millers, New York State Legion champions, and for the Haff and Haskins, 1935 Buffalo Municipal Baseball Association (MUNY) champions. In 1938, he moved to coach/manager leading the South

Buffalo Businessmen to a MUNY championship behind pitchers Warren Walters and Warren (Lefty) Spahn, who went on to become the winningest left-handed pitcher in major league baseball. Interestingly, it has been said that Tom was instrumental in the purchase of "Lefty" Spahn's first pair of baseball spikes.

Tom's passion for baseball and his commitment to youth development lead him to progress from player, to coach, to manager and, ultimately, to distinguish baseball organization official. In 1969, "Sarge" received a special award from the MUNY league for his outstanding contributions to Western New York baseball. In 1976, Tom served as the president of MUNY baseball. More significantly, in 1968, he was named "Man of the Year" by the National Amateur Baseball Federation (NABF), a national organization dedicated to amateur baseball and known as the "oldest sand lot organization in America, operating continuously since 1914." Tom was praised by the NABF for his overall contributions to amateur baseball and credited as "one of the top fund raisers for the youth of America." "Sarge," who served as NABF president in 1977, was instrumental in getting the City of Buffalo to host the NABF National Tournament and, by all accounts, did such a magnificent job as a host city official, that the NABF honored Buffalo by returning the tournament to our great city the following year. Through his efforts on behalf of and association with the NABF, Tom was memorialized in the baseball hall of fame at Cooperstown, N.Y. As reported at Tom's induction into the Hall of Fame, in the 1960's and 1970's, "Sarge" was probably the most influential person in amateur baseball throughout the United States. "Sarge" also managed for many years the Ramblers. Originally started as a South Buffalo team, expanded over the years, the Ramblers became a highly competitive force in local amateur baseball.

However, there is another side to Tom Caulfield that deserves special mention because of its impact on Buffalo area youth. Tom, as Superintendent of the Department of Parks for the City of Buffalo, sincerely believed that participation in sports coupled with an opportunity to work, kept youngsters "off the streets." He worked tirelessly in helping his players and others get jobs for the city and elsewhere. In fact, it has often been repeated by former players and employees that if it were not for the tutelage, encouragement and guidance of the "Sarge," the positive life choices they made would never have been available. One example of his commitment to lend a helping hand, even when not expected, involves a city worker who was experiencing an increasingly troublesome attendance problem. Even though Tom was the head of the Department and receiving pressure from the supervisor, who worked for Tom, to fire the individual, he got up early one morning and drove to the delinquent worker's house and woke him up to take him to work. When the worker complained that Tom had no right to come to his house, Tom calmly pointed to and named the worker's four children and wife as the basis of his right to take such action. The attendance problem was solved.

Although Tom was better known for his practicality and problem-solving acumen, he was also deeply philosophical about parks and recreation. With the passion and understanding generally attributed to the preeminent