

flower. "We have been a model student for freedom, democracy and a market economy."

"We don't mind if the United States has rapprochement with mainland China—we think it's good to bring the P.R.C. into the family of civilizations," he says of the People's Republic of China, which considers Taiwan to be a renegade province. "What we ask is that the interests of Taiwan not be sacrificed."

Because the United States has no diplomatic relations with Taiwan and has recognized the Communist government in Beijing as the sole representative of the people of China, Mr. Chen and his staff of nearly 200 are barred from the premises of the State Department.

They are not invited to diplomatic receptions at the White House, or to most of the dinner parties and glittery balls held at the embassies of nations that recognize Beijing.

When Taiwanese diplomats want to talk with Clinton administration officials, the meetings are often held in hotel coffee shops.

"We must meet in a neutral setting, that is the rule," says Mr. Chen, explaining the awkward logistics of the job.

Relations with China have been especially jittery since Taiwan's election last month of the new president, Chen Shui-bian, a former democracy activist who long advocated Taiwan's independence and whose victory ended half a century of Nationalist rule.

On the eve of the election, Chinese leaders all but warned of an invasion if Mr. Chen and his party were victorious. Since the election, both Mr. Chen and Beijing have softened their rhetoric, and Mr. Chen has recently insisted that he sees no need for an independence declaration.

Stephen Chen, who is not related to the new president, welcomes the moderated rhetoric from Taiwan's new government. The Communist leaders in Beijing, he says, would strike only "if they should be unnecessarily provoked."

"We have been dealing with them for more than 60 years," he said. "We knew when they are bluffing, when they are not bluffing. If we don't give them an excuse, I don't think they're going to attack."

Mr. Chen, who was born in the Chinese city of Nanjing, last saw the mainland in 1949, when his family was on the run from the victorious Communist forces of Mao Zedong. They fled to Taiwan, his father a diplomat in the service of the Nationalist leader, Chiang Kai-shek.

His father was assigned to the embassy in the Philippines when Mr. Chen was 15, and he remained there for more than a decade, attending college in Manila, marrying his Chinese-Filipino high school sweetheart and becoming fluent in English.

In 1960, he returned to Taiwan and passed the foreign service exam. He was first sent to Rio de Janeiro, and then to Argentina and Bolivia. In 1973, he was named consul general to Atlanta, where he remained until the United States severed relations with Taiwan and recognized Beijing six years later.

Mr. Chen said he can remember sitting in his living room in Atlanta, watching the televised announcement by President Carter that the United States would recognize the Communist government. "I felt that I was being clobbered," he recalled. "A baseball bat on the head."

"It seemed very unfair," he continued. "It was as if the United States wanted to reward a bad guy, the lousy student, and to punish the good student. That was my feeling."

In the years since, he said, Taiwanese diplomats have learned how to innovate, especially in Washington, where they employ some of the city's most powerful lobbyists and retain close ties to many prominent conservative members of Congress.

Mr. Chen says his office has an annual budget for lobbying of about \$1.2 million in contracts with 15 firms. "They help open doors, they make appointments for us," he said. "But we make the presentations."

Under a 1979 law, Taiwan can continue to buy American weapons.

And Mr. Chen has been a frequent visitor to Capitol Hill in recent weeks as his government seeks Congressional approval for the sale of a wish list of sophisticated weapons. "If we are deprived of basic defensive weapons, then of course we are thrown to the wolves," he said.

Mr. Chen is considering a visit to the lair of the wolves. After 40 years in the diplomatic service, he is nearing retirement, and he is planning a vacation on the mainland, which is now permitted.

"I tell you very frankly, I would like to see the Great Wall," he said. "This belongs to the legacy of China. It has nothing to do with Communism."

A BILL TO CLARIFY THE TAX TREATMENT OF CONTRIBUTIONS IN AID OF CONSTRUCTION

HON. WALLY HERGER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 13, 2000

Mr. HERGER. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing legislation today, along with Mr. MATSUI and Mrs. JOHNSON, to ensure that needless Treasury regulation does not add unnecessarily to the cost of housing.

The need for this legislation is brought about because the Department of Treasury has issued proposed regulations to provide guidance on the definition of CIAC as enacted under the Small Business Job Protection Act of 1996. Despite the fact that Congress specifically removed language concerning "customer services fees" in its amendment in 1996, the Department added the language back into the proposed regulation specifying that such fees are not CIAC. They then defined the term very broadly to include service laterals, which traditionally and under the most common state law treatment would be considered CIAC.

Because state regulators require all of the costs of new connections to be paid up front, these regulations will force water and sewerage utilities to collect the federal tax from homeowners, builders, and small municipalities. Because they collect it up front, the utility is forced to "gross up" the tax by collecting a tax on the tax on the tax, resulting in an over 55 percent effective tax rate.

This bill will clarify that water and sewerage service laterals are included in the definition of contributions in aid of construction (CIAC). It clarifies current law by specifically stating that "customer service fees" are CIAC, but maintains current treatment of service charges for stopping and starting service (not CIAC). Because this is a clarification of current law, the effective date for the bill is as if included in the original legislation (Section 1613(a) of the Small Business Job Protection Act of 1996).

Mr. MATSUI and Mrs. JOHNSON along with many of our colleagues here in the chamber, worked hard over the course of a number of years to restore the pre-1986 Act tax treatment for water and sewerage CIAC. In 1996, we succeeded in passing legislation. It was iden-

tical to pre-1986 law with three exceptions. Two of the changes were made in response to a Treasury Department request. The third removed the language dealing with "service connection fees" primarily because of potential confusion resulting from the ambiguity of the term. The sponsors of the legislation were concerned that the IRS would use this ambiguity to exclude a portion of what the state regulators consider CIAC.

As part of our efforts, we developed a revenue raiser in cooperation with the industry to make up any revenue loss due to our legislation, including the three changes. This revenue raiser extended the life, and changed the method, for depreciating water utility property from 20-year accelerated to 25-year straight-line depreciation. As consequence of this sacrifice by the industry, our CIAC change made a net \$274 million contribution toward deficit reduction.

It is my belief that the final revenue estimate done by the Joint Committee on Taxation on the restoration of CIAC included all property treated as CIAC by the industry regulators including specifically service laterals. In an October 11, 1995 letter to Senator GRASSLEY the Joint Committee on Taxation provided revenue estimates for the CIAC legislation. A footnote in this letter states, "These estimates have been revisited to reflect more recent data." The industry had only recently supplied the committee with comprehensive data, which reflected total CIAC in the industry, including service laterals.

In urge my colleagues to join with us in sponsoring this important legislation in order to keep the Department of Treasury from further burdening the American Homeowner.

APRIL SCHOOL OF THE MONTH

HON. CAROLYN MCCARTHY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 13, 2000

Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I have named North Side Elementary School in East Williston as the School of the Month in the Fourth Congressional District for April 2000. Dr. James F. Newman is the Principal of North Side, and Dr. Carolyn S. Harris is the Superintendent of Schools in the East Williston School District. The school teaches children in grades Kindergarten through 4.

North Side Elementary stood out in my mind as an outstanding example of how early education is most successful when parents are involved. The school's programs teach our children the true value of education because it encourages community participation.

The North Side Elementary School Community is a close-knit body of parents, teachers, students, and administrators. Their goal is to ensure each child a stable early education through an enriched curriculum that keeps the children excited, and unique programs that appeal to a wide variety of younger children.

North Side combines parental involvement with exceptional programming. The children benefit when the community engages them in activities that extend beyond the traditional classroom setting.

One of the more popular programs among students is Books Alive, where staff and parents act out a selection of children's literature

in a theater presentation. The Parent-Teacher Organization also holds an annual fundraising dinner with all proceeds going towards grants to supplement North Side teaching materials and special projects. Last year the school established the Deidre Hannafin Writing and Publishing Center as a tribute to Hannafin, a dedicated teacher who died of cancer at the young age of 32. At the Center, students work side by side with their parents and teachers to publish a newspaper, classroom writing projects, and this year, a literary magazine.

While stressing the value of traditional subjects, students are encouraged to look into their creative sides through art, music and nature programs. The Enriched Integrated Studies Program is one more way that North Side attempts to reach each child's strengths. Students attend enrichment activities once a week in order to bring the classroom to life. Class topics have included Ancient Egypt and Greece, while the entire school participated in activities such as Science Day.

Long Island students receive a better education thanks to the faculty and teachers of North Side Elementary School and I am proud to name them school of the month for April in the Fourth Congressional District of New York.

IN MEMORY OF THE LATE
MARTHA MANUEL CHACON

HON. JOE BACA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 13, 2000

Mr. BACA. Mr. Speaker, it is with sadness that I inform my colleagues of the passing of a great individual, a person who graced our world and the lives of so many people with love and compassion.

Martha Manuel Chacon, who passed away on March 28, 2000, was a beloved tribal elder of the San Manuel Band of Serrano Mission Indians. She was totally dedicated to providing a better way of life for her tribal members as well as for future generations of Serranos and all Native Americans.

Mrs. Chacon's legacy will live on forever in the many lives she touched during her 89 years on this Earth. She demonstrated to all of us complete and total honesty and strength as well as leadership and courage.

Martha Manuel Chacon was and remains so much a tremendous person in our thoughts and in our memories. I appreciate so much and will long remember the many good and positive things she brought into the lives of so many people and to the lives of the people of the San Manuel Tribe.

I join with Martha's friends and family members in honoring such a truly remarkable and outstanding person, someone who gave so much to those she loved. Each of us is better and more fortunate for what she unselfishly gave to us and gave to our world, a world made so much brighter and gentler by her life and her presence.

Mr. Speaker, I join with all of those who loved Martha Manuel Chacon in extending our prayers, knowing that God's heaven will forever be blessed and graced by her presence.

TRIBAL MATRIARCH CHACON DIES AT 89

(By Joe Nelson)

SAN BERNARDINO—Martha Manuel Chacon was the backbone of the San Manuel Band of Serrano Mission Indians—possessing honesty, strength, leadership, and courage. She was considered a true friend in every sense of the word, family members say.

After a lifetime of service to the San Manuel tribe, Chacon died Tuesday at St. Bernardino Medical Center in San Bernardino. She was 89.

Chacon was the granddaughter of Santos Manuel—for whom the tribe is named.

Manuel was responsible for saving the tribe during difficult transition times in 1866, when settling in one place was a challenge because American Indians routinely were forced to move from one location to another as land got swallowed up. It was Manuel who was key in settling the tribe near Highland, where it has remained to this day.

Chacon helped bring electricity to the reservation in the 1950s and running water to tribal homes in the 1960s. Her leadership helped the tribe improve its quality of life and plan its future, members said.

One thing family members said they will remember about Chacon was her strong connection to Serrano ancestry, culture and heritage.

Chacon's daughter, Pauline Murillo, 67, remembers the stories her mother told her when she was a child—part of the American Indian oral tradition.

Chacon often would converse with family members in the Cahuilla language.

"We shared the customs. She would call me or I would call her and we would speak Indian," Murillo said.

As a young adult, when jobs were scarce and she faced extreme poverty, Chacon commuted to Los Angeles and spent the work week there as a house cleaner to make ends meet. She would return to the reservation on the weekends to be with her family, Murillo said.

The time away never negatively impacted Chacon's relationship with her family, relatives said.

"She was a very strong person. She was like the backbone to our whole family," said granddaughter Audrey Martinez, who serves as the tribe's secretary-treasurer.

Chacon is survived by her husband, Raoul; children Pauline Murillo, Roy Chacon, Rowena "Rena" Ramos, Sandy Marquez, Raoul "Beanie" Chacon Jr., and Carla Rodriguez; 18 grandchildren; 31 great-grandchildren; and four great-great grandchildren.

A rosary will be recited at Chacon's home on the San Manuel Reservation at 7 p.m. Monday. The funeral will be at 10 a.m. Tuesday, also at Chacon's home.

Donations in Chacon's memory can be sent to: Loma Linda University Children's Hospital Foundation, 11234 Anderson Road, Room A607, Loma Linda 92354.

HONORING MR. PAUL JOHNSON OF
SPRINGFIELD, TENNESSEE ON
THE OCCASION OF THE 31ST AN-
NIVERSARY OF HIS HEROIC MIS-
SION TO VIETNAM

HON. BOB CLEMENT

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 13, 2000

Mr. CLEMENT. Mr. Speaker, today I honor Mr. Paul Johnson of Springfield, Tennessee,

on the occasion of the 31st anniversary of his heroic mission to Vietnam.

"Hero" is a term that I do not use lightly. However, "hero" is the most fitting word I could ever use to describe Paul Johnson and men like him, who risked their lives fighting for our country around the world.

As a career military man and Vietnam veteran, Paul Johnson has served our country well, retiring from the U.S. Army in 1985. However, until recently his story was largely unknown. Paul Johnson is not the kind of person who talks about his heroism. Perhaps that selflessness is what has made him a true hero.

Paul Johnson was only 29 years old when he arrived in Vietnam in the fall of 1968. He never dreamed that his year-long tour there would include an episode calling for him to risk his own life to save 90 U.S. Marines from a certain, fiery death. For such courage, Johnson was awarded the Soldier's Medal, one of the highest honors one can receive from the United States Army.

April 9, 1969, is a day that Sergeant Paul Johnson will never forget. That afternoon, after safely getting himself and others away from an explosives area, he was approached for assistance by a Marine Colonel who said that one hundred U.S. Marines were trapped inside a bunker beside an ammunition pad which had caught fire. The Marine Colonel could not order the Army soldier to assist, but stressed the need to rescue these men.

Johnson, knowing that the likelihood of surviving such a mission was very slim, made the decision to take his personnel carrier and go in anyway, risking his own life in the process. Although Johnson did not ask any of his men to go with him, his driver agreed to undertake the rescue mission with him. The two of them made four trips back and forth to the bunker that day through the smoke, heat, and flames, to rescue 90 men. According to his reports, each time they picked up a group of men, they greeted him with tears and shouts of joy. The day after the ordeal, Johnson drove past the location of the rescue and there was just a burned out hole where the bunker and ammunition dump had once been located. Paul believes that he made the miraculous rescue that day with the help of God.

The driver who assisted Paul in the rescue did not return from Vietnam. He was later killed in battle, with Johnson near his side. Johnson is appreciative of accolades he has received, but remains ever mindful of his friends and fellow soldiers who gave their lives in the conflict. Those are the individuals that Johnson believes should be honored and remembered. In fact, he flies an American flag in his yard in honor of those slain and as a symbol of the freedom he fought so hard to keep.

Paul Johnson was recently honored by the Tennessee State Legislature for his bravery and courage that April day and for his service to this nation. Currently, Paul is employed by the Robertson County Highway Department and is very actively involved in community and civic affairs.

May we not forget Paul Johnson and those like him, who have fought so bravely, and so selflessly to ensure our continuing freedom for this and future generations.