

tension, militancy and hostility, and localized eruption is bound to escalate into a wider conflagration. For example, an anti-Armenian clash instigated by any one of the numerous Chechen and foreign Mujahedin detachments currently in Azerbaijan can serve as a spark for this regional eruption. The Azerbaijani forces will be drawn into the conflagration once the Karabakh forces attempt retaliation or active defense. The Armed Forces of Armenia and the Russian forces deployed in Armenia, will intervene to prevent the collapse of Nagorno-Karabakh. Ultimately, and herein lies the danger, such a war will serve the interests of the Chechen leadership because this war will divert Russian resources from Chechnya and Georgia, where the local Russian forces attempt to block the Chechens' supply lines, to saving the Armenians. Consequently, the Chechen forces will be able to resume their offensive operations against smaller and weaker Russian forces.

Many experts share the apprehension about the Chechen war spreading to the Armenia-Azerbaijan region. In her recent "Open Letter to the Armenian People," Baroness Cox, the Deputy Speaker of the House of Lords, elucidated the mounting threat to Armenia. "A decade after regaining its independence, Armenia might be in such great danger that its independence and very existence may be threatened. The hope created by negotiations with Azerbaijan currently being pursued by the Armenian government is deceptive. The Islamist forces in the Caucasus are determined decisively to 'resolve' the 'problems' of Armenia and Karabakh by force. Nobody, least of all Azerbaijan and Turkey, will stand in their way." Baroness Cox rightly stressed that the situation in the Caucasus is far from having been already decided. "My aim is not to sow despair," she wrote. "On the contrary, I firmly believe that an independent Armenia and Artsakh are destined to flourish and to emerge as bulwarks of stability and prosperity in the Caucasus. However, this destiny will not be achieved, and the worst will happen, if the current political dynamics are allowed to continue." I share both the apprehension and hope expressed by Baroness Cox.

Indeed, the main challenge facing us is to prevent this scenario from materializing. Widespread hostilities have not yet begun. However, with intentions and preferences clearly declared, all sides are now posturing—trying to read the situation in order to make their fateful decisions about escalating and expanding the fighting. Therefore, it is high time to take preventive steps in order to contain and stifle the brewing crisis. The American policy toward Nagorno-Karabakh, because of the important Armenian community in the US, is looked upon by all the regional powers as a test case and a measure of the West's resolve to save what is both a cradle of Judeo-Christian civilization and a contemporary strategic asset in a crucial though most volatile region.

Ultimately, the fate of the Caucasus will be determined by the resistance, defiance, resolve and bravery of the local people. The proud ancient peoples who have retained their heritage and religion through centuries of Islamic onslaught and pressure will not surrender now. The Armenians' defense of their homes and heritage against overwhelming odds—as they have done for centuries—is indeed a cornerstone of the retention of Western presence and interests in the Caucasus.

However, the Armenians may succumb to an Islamist onslaught. Such a development will be detrimental to the US national interest in the Caucasus.

Therefore, the United States should live up to the challenge and make a concentrated effort to prevent the war in Chechnya from spreading and escalating to the point of endangering the regional stability, let alone the very existence of the Armenians. Our own vital interests are served by these undertakings. Hence, striving to retain access to the energy resources of the Caspian Sea Basin and Central Asia—the Persian Gulf of the 21st Century—the United States must both buttress the Armenians' ability to withstand the building pressure, prevail in the trials ahead, and ultimately project stability into this strategically and economically crucial region; as well as support the Russian endeavor to contain the Islamist upsurge in the Caucasus before terrorism gets out of control.

TAIWANESE AMERICAN HERITAGE WEEK 2000

HON. BOB SCHAFER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 4, 2000

Mr. SCHAFER. Mr. Speaker, this month I join people throughout Colorado and across the nation in celebrating Pacific American Heritage Month. The Pacific American community represents an important foundation of America's future and I commend their proud celebration of heritage and community.

Taiwanese American Heritage Week—held from May 7 to May 14—celebrates the unique and diverse contributions of the more than 500,000 Taiwanese Americans in the United States. This portion of the population has made countless significant achievements in this country and their accomplishments can be found in every facet of American life. For instance, Taiwanese Americans have succeeded as successful and notable artists, Nobel Laureate scientists, researchers, human rights activists, and business leaders.

In addition to recognizing these contributions, this is an excellent opportunity to celebrate the success of democracy on the island of Taiwan. Since 1987, the Taiwanese people have possessed the rights to select their own leaders, practice the religion of their choice, and express their thoughts openly and freely. Taiwan is a vibrant and democratic participant in the family of nations. The election last March of opposition leader Mr. Chen Shui-bian as the new president, and my friend Ms. Annette Lu as the new vice-president of Taiwan, should be considered the crowning achievement of this drive by the people of Taiwan toward full-fledged democracy and freedom.

While Taiwan has established a model democracy, there remain political challenges. Gaining worldwide recognition of the legitimacy of Taiwan's government is paramount. With all that Taiwanese and Taiwanese-Americans have accomplished, there can be no complete satisfaction until Taiwan's status and global contributions are respected and appreciated.

Mr. Speaker, Taiwanese American Heritage Week recognizes the long-standing friendship between the United States and Taiwan. I com-

mend the great accomplishments and contributions of the Taiwanese American community.

WE THE PEOPLE . . . THE CITIZEN AND THE CONSTITUTION

HON. DON YOUNG

OF ALASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 4, 2000

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, on May 6–8, 2000, more than 1,200 students from across the United States will be in Washington, DC, to compete in this national finals of the We the People . . . The Citizen and the Constitution program. I am proud to announce that the class from West Anchorage High School from Anchorage will represent the state of Alaska in this national event. These young scholars have worked diligently to reach the national finals and through their experience have gained a deep knowledge and understanding of the fundamental principles and values of our constitutional democracy.

The names of the students are Brandi Backus, Jennifer Chen, Kaithyn Clark, Karen Elano, Meghan Holtan, Marlissa Johannes, Alyson Merrill, Colin Moran, Stephanie Painter, Brandon Reiley, Neeraj Satyal, Isaac Schapira, Nathan Senner, Stephanie Shanklin, Eric Sjoden, David Street, Ryan Tans, Carisa Verdola, Robby Wayerski

I would also like to recognize their teacher, Richard Goldstein, who deserves much of the credit for the success of the class.

The We the People . . . The Citizen and the Constitution program is the most extensive educational program in the country developed specifically to educate young people about the Constitution and the Bill of Rights. The three-day national competition is modeled after hearings in the United States Congress. These hearings consist of oral presentations by high school students before a panel of adult judges. The students testify as constitutional experts before a panel of judges representing various regions of the country and a variety of appropriate professional fields. The students' testimony is followed by a period of questioning by the simulated congressional committee. The judges probe students for their depth of understanding and ability to apply their constitutional knowledge. Columnist David Broder described the national finals as "the place to have your faith in the younger generation restored."

Administered by the Center for Civic Education, the We the People . . . program has provided curricular materials at upper elementary, middle, and high school levels for more than 26.5 million students nationwide. The program provides students with a working knowledge of our Constitution, Bill of Rights, and the principles of democratic government. Members of Congress and their staff enhance the program by discussing current constitutional issues with the students and teachers and by participating in other educational activities.

The class from West Anchorage High School is currently conducting research and preparing for the upcoming national competition in Washington, DC. I wish these young "constitutional experts" the best of luck at the We the People . . . national finals and my staff

and I look forward to greeting them when they visit Capitol Hill.

KERMIT EDNEY: BROADCASTER AND CIVIC LEADER

HON. CHARLES H. TAYLOR

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 4, 2000

Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, today I mourn the passing of a good friend and a great citizen of western North Carolina. Kermit Edney of Hendersonville, NC, passed away on Sunday, April 30, at the age of 75.

Kermit was a marvelous broadcaster. His morning program on WHKP, "The Old Good Morning Man," in Hendersonville was a perennial favorite. Four generations of Henderson County residents dressed, ate their breakfast, and drove to work listening to him. He began his career in radio broadcasting with WHKP in 1946 and through hard work he eventually purchased the station. Kermit also built and operated WWIT Radio in Canton and WKIT in Greenville, SC. He served on the board of the North Carolina Association of Broadcasters and the board of the Protestant Radio and Television Commission based in Atlanta. Kermit's diligence and dedication to broadcasting was recognized in 1996 as he was named to North Carolina Broadcasters Hall of Fame.

Broadcasting was Kermit's career, but his passion was community service. The list of community and nonprofit organizations that he served is almost endless. He served as chairman of the Western North Carolina Planning Commission and the Upper French Broad Economic Development Commission as well as the board of the Governor's Western Residence in Asheville. Kermit also was a member of the board of the YMCA and the president of the board of the Pardee Hospital for 12 years. As the president of the Hendersonville Chamber of Commerce and Merchants Association, he was instrumental in leading the effort to revitalize downtown Hendersonville. North Carolina Governor Jim Martin had the wisdom to appoint Kermit to serve on the North Carolina Board of Transportation.

Kermit's devotion to charity in Hendersonville is an example for all; he founded the local chapter of the United Way and the Community Foundation. His dedication to excellence in education is unparalleled. He served on the boards of Brevard College and UNCA and pushed for UNCA to be included in the North Carolina System.

I know that my colleagues in the House will join me in remembering this great man and the dedication that he had in making Hendersonville and western North Carolina a much better place.

RECOGNIZING LEO J. KIMMEL

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 4, 2000

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, today I congratulate Leo J. Kimmel on the occasion of his being the honoree at the 22nd Anniversary

Dinner of the Young Israel of Avenue J, in Brooklyn, New York.

Mr. Kimmel has been a distinguished member of our community for many years, and has served us in a variety of capacities. Mr. Kimmel is the founder of the Court Street Synagogue which has provided an opportunity for the Jewish community in downtown Brooklyn a place to both pray and fulfill their religious duties with a convenience never before possible. This synagogue has provided unity for downtown Jewish professionals, from which Mr. Kimmel has proven time and time again his ability as an unparalleled civic leader for this community.

Mr. Kimmel is a practicing attorney in downtown Brooklyn, who has dedicated his pro bono legal expertise for such worthy organizations as the Council of Jewish Organizations and the American Arbitration Committee. Mr. Kimmel has contributed endless hours of community service through his membership on the boards of both the United Lubavitch Yeshiva, and the Young Israel of Avenue J. Mr. Kimmel is also an active member of Community Board 14.

I wish to recognize the lifelong efforts of Mr. Leo J. Kimmel, and wish him continued success in his future endeavors.

INTRODUCTION OF THE MEDIKIDS HEALTH INSURANCE ACT OF 2000

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 4, 2000

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I join today with my colleagues Representatives CHARLIE RANGEL, GEORGE MILLER, JIM McDERMOTT, STEPHANIE TUBBS JONES, BARNEY FRANK, JOHN CONYERS, and CARRIE MEEK to introduce the MediKids Health Insurance Act of 2000. Senator ROCKEFELLER is introducing a companion bill in the Senate. Our legislation has been endorsed by the American Academy of Pediatrics; the National Association of Community Health Centers; and NETWORK: a Catholic Social Justice Lobby.

Children are the least expensive segment of our population to insure, they are the least able to have any control over whether or not they have health insurance, and maintaining their health is integral to their educational success and their futures in our society. Even though we all recognize those facts, we still have over 11 million uninsured children in this country.

Despite our success in reaching out to low-income children through Medicaid expansions and the passage of the State Children's Health Insurance Program, a study released last week showed that the percent of children in low-income families without health insurance has not changed in recent years. The most recent available census figures confirm that the number of children without health insurance continues to creep slightly upward.

In addition, increasing health insurance costs are causing many small businesses to drop coverage altogether or are increasing the employee contribution to the point of being unaffordable for many working parents.

Our society continues to become increasingly mobile, with parents frequently changing jobs and moving between states. Families

working their way out of welfare fluctuate between eligibility and ineligibility for means-tested assistance programs. Even with perfect enrollment in S-CHIP and Medicaid, our children are not going to have the consistent and regular access to health care which they need to grow up healthy.

That is why we are introducing the MediKids Health Insurance Act of 2000. This bill would automatically enroll every child at birth into a new, comprehensive federal safety net health insurance program beginning in 2002. The benefits would be tailored to the needs of children and would be similar to those currently available to children under Medicaid. A small monthly premium would be collected from parents at tax filing, with discounts to low-income families phasing out at 300 percent of poverty. The children would remain enrolled in MediKids throughout childhood. When they are covered by another health insurance program, their parents would be exempt from the premium. The key to our program is that whenever other sources of health insurance fail, MediKids would stand ready to cover the health needs of our next generation. By the year 2000, every child in America would be able to grow up with consistent, continuous health insurance coverage.

Like Medicare, MediKids would be independently financed, would cover benefits tailored to the needs of its target population, and would have the goal of achieving nearly 100 percent health insurance coverage for the children of this country—just as Medicare has done for our nation's seniors and disabled population. It's time we make this investment in the future of America by guaranteeing to all children the health coverage they need to make a healthy start in life.

The MediKids Health Insurance Act would offer guaranteed, automatic health coverage for every child with the simplest of enrollment procedures and no challenging outreach, paperwork, or re-determination hoops to jump through. It would be able to follow children across state lines, or tide them over in a new location until their parents can enroll them in a new insurance program. Between jobs or during family crises such as divorce or the death of a parent, it would offer extra security and ensure continuous health coverage to the nation's children. During that critical period when a family is just climbing out of poverty and out of the eligibility range for means-tested assistance programs, it would provide an extra boost with health insurance for the children until the parents can move into jobs that provide reliable health insurance coverage. And every child would automatically be enrolled upon birth, along with the issuance of the birth certificate or immigration card.

As we all know, an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. Providing health care coverage to children impacts much more than their health—it impacts their ability to learn, their ability to thrive, and their ability to become productive members of society. I look forward to working with my colleagues and supporting organizations for the passage of the MediKids Health Insurance Act of 2000 to guarantee every child in America the health coverage they need to grow up healthy.

A summary of the legislation follows.

DETAILS OF THE MEDIKIDS HEALTH INSURANCE ACT OF 2000

ENROLLMENT

Automatic enrollment into MediKids at birth for every child born after 12/31/2001.