

criminal offense for a person to sell or purchase Social Security numbers. Under the bill, the FTC would be given rulemaking authority to restrict the sale of Social Security numbers, determine appropriate exemptions, and to enforce civil compliance with the bill's restrictions. The bill would also authorize the states to enforce compliance, and provide for appropriate criminal penalties.

I look forward to working with the Vice President, who has been a leader in pressing for tougher privacy protections, as well as Senator FEINSTEIN, and my House colleagues to enact this important privacy protection proposal into law.

CONCERN REGARDING THIRTEEN IRANIAN JEWS ON TRIAL

HON. STEVEN T. KUYKENDALL

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 8, 2000

Mr. KUYKENDALL. Mr. Speaker, today I express my grave concern regarding the thirteen Iranian Jews currently on trial in Iran.

These individuals were arrested over a year ago for spying on behalf of Israel and the United States. During that time, the suspects were held without access to lawyers or their relatives. There was no credible evidence to support the allegation, much less their continued incarceration while awaiting trial. This treatment is unacceptable.

The trial is now underway, but closed to all individuals who may help exonerate the defendants. The trial judge serves as investigator, prosecutor and judge with no accountability for his actions. The evidence consists of confessions that were coerced and taped by the Iranian government, as well as a few telephone calls to friends and relatives alleged to be members of Israel's secret police. Like the McCarthy witch hunts of the 1950's, these individuals have been deemed guilty simply by virtue of their associations. This trial flies in the face of international standards ensuring fair, impartial, and even-handed judicial decisions.

Today, I have joined a number of my colleagues to shine light on this undemocratic process by cosponsoring H. Con. Res. 307. This resolution expresses the sense of Congress that the Administration should condemn the arrest and prosecution of the thirteen Iranian Jews. The resolution reminds Iran that the treatment of these individuals will serve as a benchmark in determining future U.S. and Iranian relations.

I am pleased to see Iran has made progress to moderate its society over the last two years. We need to encourage an open dialog between our people. However, this trial serves as an important reminder that Iran still has a long way to go before it is accepted back into the international community.

CENTRAL NEW JERSEY RECOGNIZES GARRETT YOUNG FOR HIS ACHIEVEMENTS

HON. RUSH D. HOLT

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 8, 2000

Mr. HOLT. Mr. Speaker, today I honor a young scientist, Garrett Young, a 17 year-old homeschooled student from Branchburg. Garrett has achieved success on the state, national, and international levels. He has recently been recognized as a top winner at the International Science and Engineering Fair (ISEF) sponsored by Intel Corporation. This is the world's largest pre-college science competition that recognizes the world's brightest high school students coming from 40 countries for their scientific achievements.

At the international level, he took first place in the category of physics at the ISEF. He also won the Glenn T. Seaborg Nobel Prize Visit Award. The Nobel Prize Visit Award was awarded to the top two individual winners at the Fair and whom they believe will be future Nobel Prize Winners. His project was "Isolating Plasma Species Initiating Internal Electrostatic Fields for Plasma Heating," where Garrett found a way to increase the temperature of plasma in an efficient way.

At the national level, he won "Operation Cherry Blossom." This is a trip to Japan that is awarded by the U.S. Army to the top two individual projects of the entire ISEF competition. Garrett was awarded first place by the U.S. Naval Research Labs and the U.S. Air Force. He also received the second place Vacuum Technology Award awarded by the American Vacuum Society.

At the state level, Garrett won the Senior Division ISEF trip. He also received the Space Science Award, presented by NASA for his project studying space science, and the Metric Award given by the U.S. Metric Society for the best use of the metric system. In addition, he was awarded a medallion by Yale University as the most outstanding junior student in Science and Engineering.

All of his specialized contributions to science are a result of his creative ability and meticulous thought. Mr. Young is truly a remarkable student with a prosperous future ahead of him. Today I honor Garrett's extraordinary accomplishments.

FY2001 DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS BILL

HON. JOSEPH M. HOFFEL

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 8, 2000

Mr. HOFFEL. Mr. Speaker, last night the House of Representatives passed the Fiscal Year 2001 Defense Appropriations Bill. I voted in favor of that legislation because I largely support the priorities reflected in the bill by Chairman LEWIS, Ranking Member MURTHA and the Defense Appropriations subcommittee.

Today, the Budget Committee is conducting a hearing on my legislation, H.R. 3221, the Corporate Welfare Commission Act. Under the bill, a Commission would be created to root

out unnecessary and wasteful subsidies, and report their recommendations to the House and Senate. Their recommendations would receive expedited floor consideration to ensure that members of Congress were put on record on these wasteful programs.

One program which is often mentioned as one of the most egregious examples of wasteful spending, and which was mentioned today by the witnesses, is the subsidy the government gives to encourage defense mergers. The program was created in 1993 and was intended to save taxpayers billions of dollars by allowing defense contractors to charge the costs of mergers to government contracts. A recent study by the Department of Defense reflects significant cost savings for the government under this program but an independent study by the General Accounting Office could not verify DoD's claims. According to the GAO study, the government spent approximately \$850 million on just the seven largest defense contractor mergers.

I think this program deserves closer scrutiny. While I don't question the nature of these mergers which have to be approved by the Department of Defense; I do question the policy of having the U.S. taxpayers pay at least a portion of the cost for such mergers. I urge the eventual conferees on the Department of Defense Authorization and Appropriations bills to consider a change in this policy.

THE NICARAGUAN "PROPERTY PROTECTION ACT OF 2000"

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 8, 2000

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, today, I am introducing the "Property Protection Act of 2000" with a notable list of co-sponsors. This bill will have the effect of removing the waiver for Nicaragua contained under section 527(g) of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1994 and 1995. Under current law, the President may waive mandatory sanctions prescribed to castigate a government that has not resolved outstanding property claims made by American citizens. In the case of Nicaragua, the President has every year since enactment chosen to exercise this waiver.

I have been reluctant to seek this change to our law. It is the inaction of the Nicaraguan government in resolving a number of longstanding property claims by American citizens that compels us to take this action.

The Sandinista regime, which ruled Nicaragua from 1979 to 1990, confiscated the property of thousands of Nicaraguan families and a number of American citizens. That was wrong. The United States Congress has long been on record pressing for the rights of U.S. citizens who were expropriated to be fairly compensated.

The Nicaraguan government points out that it settled over 400 property cases last year. But these numbers do not tell the whole story. In fact, many of these cases involve individuals who have simply given up hope of recovering their properties and resigned themselves to accepting Nicaraguan government bonds worth a fraction of their face value on world bond markets.

There are also a number of cases that have languished unresolved for years. These include cases where the government of Nicaragua has been ordered by its own court system to make payments to Americans who had their property illegally confiscated. Another group of cases that have languished involve Public Sector National Corporations (CORNAP). The missing ingredient in resolving these cases is political will. In both instances, the rule of law can only be served if the government of Nicaragua lives up to its obligations.

This bill will bring real pressure to bear by restricting U.S. bilateral assistance and U.S. support for multilateral assistance to the government of Nicaragua. The bill contains important exemptions for humanitarian and disaster relief assistance to avoid penalizing the people of Nicaragua. The bill also would allow vital counter-narcotics assistance to continue to flow to protect our nation from illicit drugs.

The Property Protection Act of 2000, when enacted, will require the President to identify the 50 most urgent pending property claims by American citizens against the government of Nicaragua and to suspend assistance to the government of Nicaragua until these cases are resolved. This is not too much to ask. Our government has been very patient, but, regrettably, our patience seems to have been misinterpreted by the government of Nicaragua as a lack of interest.

This bill will insure that the government of Nicaragua, and other states around the world, will understand that our citizens cannot have their property stolen with impunity.

Mr. Speaker, at this point, I ask that the full text of H.R. 4602 be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

H.R. 4602

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Property Protection Act of 2000".

SEC. 2. PROTECTION OF UNITED STATES CITIZENS AGAINST EXPROPRIATIONS OF PROPERTY BY NICARAGUA.

(a) BILATERAL ASSISTANCE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding section 527(g) of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1994 and 1995, assistance under the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 or the Arms Export Control Act for fiscal year 2001 or 2002 may only be provided to the Government of the Republic of Nicaragua if the President first makes a certification under subsection (d) for the fiscal year involved.

(2) EXCEPTION.—For purposes of paragraph (1), the term "assistance under the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961" shall not include—

(A) assistance under chapter 1 or chapter 10 of part I of such Act for child survival, basic education, assistance to combat tropical and other diseases, and related activities;

(B) assistance under section 481 of such Act (relating to international narcotics control assistance); and

(C) assistance under chapter 9 of part I of such Act (relating to international disaster assistance).

(b) MULTILATERAL ASSISTANCE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The President shall instruct the United States Executive Director at each multilateral development bank and international financial institution to which the United States is a member to use the voice, vote, and influence of the United States to oppose any loan or other utiliza-

tion of the funds of such bank or institution for the benefit of the Republic of Nicaragua for fiscal year 2001 or 2002 unless the President first makes a certification under subsection (d) for the fiscal year involved.

(2) EXCEPTION.—Paragraph (1) shall not apply with respect to assistance that is directed specifically to programs which serve the basic human needs of the citizens of Nicaragua.

(c) REPORT.—Not later than September 1, 2000, or the date of the enactment of this Act (whichever occurs later), and not later than September 1, 2001, the President shall prepare and transmit to Congress a detailed report listing the 50 most urgent property claims by United States citizens against the Government of the Republic of Nicaragua which shall include, but not be limited to, all property claims in which Nicaraguan courts have ruled in favor of United States citizens, and property claims by United States citizens involving Public Sector National Corporations (CORNAP).

(d) CERTIFICATION.—A certification under this subsection is a certification to the Congress that the Government of the Republic of Nicaragua has returned the nationalized or expropriated property of each United States citizen who has a formally-documented claim against the Government of Nicaragua listed in the report under subsection (c), or has provided adequate and effective compensation in convertible foreign exchange or other mutually acceptable compensation equivalent to the full value of the nationalized or expropriated property of each United States citizen who has a formally-documented claim against the Government of Nicaragua listed in the report under subsection (c).

HONORING BALL STATE PRESIDENT JOHN E. WORTHEN—A GREAT EDUCATOR

HON. DAVID M. MCINTOSH

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 8, 2000

Mr. MCINTOSH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today on the floor of the House of Representatives to honor a leader in education in Indiana and the nation. In the heart of my district in East Central Indiana lies Ball State University, one of the premier institutions of higher education in the Midwest. For the last sixteen years Ball State has been under the capable guidance of University President John E. Worthen. Sadly, he is leaving the university this year.

Mr. Speaker, greatness is setting bold goals and then having the will to accomplish them. John Worthen brought vision and greatness when he came to the university in 1984 and has spent the last sixteen years putting his vision into practice. Ball State, Indiana, and the nation are the better for his efforts. At the start of his administration, President Worthen focused on broad goals. He aimed for excellence in all things. The university has reached beyond its grasp to accomplish his vision. His plan was anchored in the premise that learning should be a lifelong pursuit. Under his leadership, Ball State's central mission has been to arm students with the skills, knowledge, and enthusiasm to continue learning after they leave the university.

John Worthen always looked to the future of education, not its past. He viewed technology as a fundamental component of that mission,

and he directed Ball State's resources toward acquiring that technology. Ball State established courses and workshops to train faculty aid staff to use the new technologies and started the Center for Teaching Technology to help faculty use this new tool to enhance their instruction. During the past ten years, Ball State has spent eighty million dollars on renovations that have added computer labs, put Internet access in every residence hall room, and wired every classroom to an interactive fiberoptic multimedia network. The university now has a student-to-computer ratio of thirteen-to-one, one of the lowest in the country. This year Yahoo! Internet Life magazine ranked Ball State among the top twenty in its annual survey of "most wired" universities. These technological capabilities have also made Ball State a national leader in distance education.

President Worthen's education and training gave him a solid background for the challenge of running a university. A Midwesterner, he earned a bachelor of science degree in psychology at Northwestern University in 1954 and received his master's degree in student personnel administration from Columbia University in 1955. He served four years in the Navy as a carrier pilot and education and legal officer. He attained the rank of lieutenant. He earned an Ed. D. at Harvard University in 1964 in counseling psychology and administration in higher education. John Worthen began his career in education as the dean of men at American University in Washington, D.C., then moved to the University of Delaware where he taught education courses and accepted various administrative responsibilities. In 1979, he became president of Indiana University of Pennsylvania. Ball State University invited him to become its eleventh president in 1984.

Mr. Speaker, I know all of my colleagues join me in saluting a real educator, John E. Worthen. Under his leadership, Ball State has flourished. In almost the most important fields of education—social sciences, science, and technology—President Worthen has made Ball State a leader in Indiana and across the nation and both are better off for his efforts.

Mr. Speaker, I have been honored to work along side John Worthen. I will miss the benefit of his counsel and wisdom. I wish he and his wife Sandra much happiness as they move on to new challenges.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. ROBERT E. WISE, JR.

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 8, 2000

Mr. WISE. Mr. Speaker, on Wednesday, June 7, 2000, I was unavoidably detained and unable to record a vote by electronic device on Roll Number 241. Had I been present I would have voted "aye" on Roll Number 241.

On Wednesday, June 7, 2000, I was unavoidably detained and unable to record a vote by electronic device on Roll Number 242. Had I been present I would have voted "aye" on Roll Number 242.

On Wednesday, June 7, 2000, I was unavoidably detained and unable to record a vote by electronic device on Roll Number 243. Had I been present I would have voted "aye" on Roll Number 243.