

Now it's time for a stroll through the park.

Indeed, George did leave his mark. He will long be remembered as a political leader of great insight, compassion, wit, and enduring affection for the people he felt so privileged to serve. My thoughts and prayers go out to his wife of 37 years, Zoe, and their son Arthur.●

CONGRATULATING THE COMMUNITY OF FILLMORE

● Mr. MOYNIHAN. Mr. President, I rise to offer my congratulations to the community of Fillmore, New York on the occasion of its sesquicentennial, and to wish them great success with their May 27 to 29 celebration of this milestone.

What is now Fillmore was originally a small settlement nestled into the corner where Cold Creek joins the Genesee River. The land was once part of the Caneadea Indian Reservation. By 1826, the Seneca Indians, who owned the land, had sold off all of the reservation. In 1850, during the Presidency of Millard Fillmore, the second New York State native to hold that distinguished office, a post office was established. Local lore has it that the citizens decided to name the settlement Fillmore in order to convince the government to establish the post office.

The first settlers were attracted to the area by timber, but the building of the Genesee Valley Canal Line connecting the Erie Canal to the Allegheny River brought an economic boom to all the areas along the line, including Fillmore. With its fertile soil, the Community eventually also became a farming area.

The citizens of Fillmore are proud of their backgrounds, their community, their State and their country. It is a community with a strong work ethic. It places a high priority on education and for years has supported a superior school system that is the envy of many larger communities. It is proud of the success of its young people, both those who leave and those who stay and believes that the values instilled by the citizens of the community is one of the reasons their young people are successful in their careers, be they farmers or educators in Fillmore, government workers in Washington, business leaders in Fillmore or across the country, or professors in America's great colleges and universities.

Fillmore has contributed many of its finest young men and women to serve this country in war and peace. All of them have served their country and their community with distinction and honor. During the Memorial Day weekend sesquicentennial celebration, Fillmore will remember with pride all of those service men and women who have served and are serving. It will pay special homage to those whose service required the ultimate sacrifice.

The community is planning for its future. It is hopeful of attracting new and modern businesses to the community. It is developing community

projects to improve key services and improve the environment. It intends to continue to improve its already outstanding public school by adding any needed facilities and continuing to attract outstanding teachers.

It is anticipating with excitement its next 150 years.●

THE FOURTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE 1996 TELECOMMUNICATIONS ACT

● Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, 4 years ago, Congress passed a landmark measure, the Telecommunications Act of 1996. This bill was passed in an attempt to break down some of the regulatory barriers among various communications sectors. It is one of the sparks that ignited our booming new economy in this information technology age.

In New York especially, the 1996 law has created competition in local telephone networks, areas previously dominated by monopolies. After an 18 month marathon of hard work by the New York State Public Service Commission and a thorough review by the Federal Communications Commission, Bell Atlantic became the first Bell operating company in the country to offer long distance service. Already, nearly one million New Yorkers have exercised their right to choose a new local telephone company. Creative new packages of local/long distance and "all distance" telecom services are being offered by many different carriers. To date, there are more than 350 competitive local exchange carriers, CLECs, in the country that are able to provide local telephone service, furthering consumer choice options.

Competition and innovation is working as we intended with the Telecom Act, and our experience in New York is proof positive.

I commend Bell Atlantic, the newer carriers on the scene, and our own New York State Public Service Commission Chairman Maureen Helmer and her team for their hard work in bringing the benefits of competition to all New Yorkers. It has been well worth the effort, and provides a valuable road map to competition for other States.●

TRIBUTE TO LLOYD REDMAN

● Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to Lloyd Redman on the occasion of a special recognition of his commitment to Kentucky's youth.

Lloyd Redman has led a life that is certainly worthy of recognition. First and foremost, Lloyd is a dedicated family man. He and his wife of 55 years, Loretta, are the proud parents of two children, who have blessed them with three grandchildren and one great grandchild.

Lloyd also is a tried and true Kentuckian. He grew up in Kentucky and played basketball and football at Okalona High School. After high school

Lloyd played football for Western Kentucky University and the University of Louisville, where he received a bachelor of science degree in 1949, and a masters degree in 1955. Lloyd's football talent also earned him a place on the 1944 U.S. Navy team. Lloyd was skilled at baseball too, and served as captain of the U of L baseball team in 1949. He gave a great deal of his time and energy playing and coaching sports in Kentucky. Lloyd has coached at Okalona High School, Southern High School, and Durrett High School and was named "Jefferson County Football Coach of the Year" in 1959. He also coached football, basketball and softball at The Cabbage Patch for eleven years. Lloyd currently works with the Cabbage Patch Settlement House in Louisville to help provide athletic, arts and educational programs for children.

While Lloyd obviously loves youth athletics, he is equally as concerned for the educational well-being of Kentucky's children. He received administration certification from Eastern Kentucky University in 1962, and served in numerous administrative positions within the Jefferson County school system including director of adult education and administrative problems, assistant and associate superintendent, and he currently serves as a consultant at the Kentucky State Department of Education.

Lloyd Redman has had a positive influence on Kentucky's youth throughout his many years as administrator, coach, and mentor—and I am certain his concern for and service to the community and its children will not end here. Lloyd, on behalf of my colleagues and myself, thank you for your service and congratulations on your worthy efforts.●

IN RECOGNITION OF SENATOR ALAN CRANSTON

● Mrs. BOXER. Mr. President, it is my pleasure today to inform my colleagues of the recent achievement of a friend and former member of this body, Senator Alan Cranston. On Tuesday March 14, 2000, in San Francisco, Senator Cranston will receive the prestigious W. Averell Harriman Award from the Lawyers Alliance for World Security for his tireless efforts to achieve a safer, more peaceful world.

Alan Cranston served the people of California in the United States Senate, in the seat I now occupy, for 24 years. During this time he distinguished himself as one of this institution's most passionate and effective voices for the rights of ordinary people. From protecting a woman's right to choose, to fighting for adequate and affordable housing, to making certain our veterans are treated with the respect they deserve, Senator Cranston devoted his career to making this nation a stronger, more decent place.

One of the most important ways he set about making his vision for a better America a reality was by not limiting his efforts to these shores alone.

Alan Cranston is very much a citizen of the world. Having witnessed the devastation of war in Europe and Japan, he has always acted on the belief that America's future cannot be guaranteed unless the world's is. And nothing threatens global security more than the continuing prevalence and proliferation of nuclear weapons.

There are few people who are more dedicated to the reduction and elimination of nuclear weapons than Alan Cranston. So deeply does he feel about this issue that he has made it his life's work. In 1995, with the guidance of President Mikhail Gorbachev and others, he launched the Nuclear Weapon Elimination Initiative. From this initial blueprint sprang the Global Security Institute. As its president, Senator Cranston and GSI are committed to educating the people of the world and their leaders about the enormous threats posed by nuclear weapons.

It is for his work with GSI, and indeed his literal lifetime of commitment to global peace, that Senator Cranston so richly deserves the W. Averell Harriman Award. Few men or women have done so much to secure a safe future for all the people of the world.●

RETIREMENT OF ROBERT DONOVAN

● Mr. DODD. Mr. President, it is with great pleasure that I rise today to recognize the 33 years of dedicated government service of Mr. Robert Donovan of Connecticut. His retirement from the Department of Housing and Urban Development on February 3, 2000 marks the end of a distinguished and highly esteemed career in public service.

In September of 1968, Mr. Donovan began his career with the Department of Housing and Urban Development as a Housing Intern in the Philadelphia Office. Two years later he moved to Hartford, Connecticut to become an Urban Renewal Representative. Over the next thirty years Mr. Donovan's dedication and commitment guided him through various roles within the Department, such as the Director of the Housing Management Division and the Director of the Multifamily Housing Division. He retired as a member of the leadership team of the Connecticut Multifamily Program Center.

For the better part of his adult life, Bob worked on behalf of countless Connecticut families. He believed that a safe, affordable home should be attainable for those who are committed to working for it. A home is more than just bricks and boards, it represents an opportunity for betterment and is the foundation for success. Bob's efforts day in and day out made that opportunity a possibility for Connecticut's citizens.

In each role that he assumed, be it representative or director, Bob remained responsive to the people he served. As a result, Bob has received a number of performance awards and accolades throughout his HUD career. He

has displayed a talent for leadership and a strong dedication to service—qualities that will be missed now that he embarks upon the next chapter of his life.

It is my pleasure to add my voice to the many others who have recognized Bob's contribution to the Connecticut community. On behalf of the people of Connecticut, I am proud to thank Bob for thirty-three years of devoted service and I wish him well in his future endeavors.●

WTO APPELLATE DECISION ON FOREIGN SALES CORPORATIONS

● Mr. BAUCUS. Mr. President, I rise today to address a very serious development in foreign trade. It is a development which hurts American interests. It has been brewing for quite some time, and it finally came to a head last week in Geneva. A World Trade Organization (WTO) appeals panel ruled against us in a case the European Union brought against American tax law.

The ruling was not a complete surprise. A few months ago, the WTO ruled that our laws for Foreign Sales Corporations, usually known as FSC's, are illegal export subsidies. We appealed that decision. We lost the appeal. The WTO said that we have until October 1 of this year to come into compliance with the ruling.

Why is the WTO dealing with this case to begin with? Why isn't it sticking to its mandate, which is international trade, and stay out of tax matters?

The EU brought this case to the WTO 2 years ago. In doing so, Europe broke an agreement with us that dates back to 1981. Congress passed the FSC in 1984. I remember very well all the work that we put into crafting the rules to place U.S. exports on a more equal footing with European competition. In crafting the rules, we relied on that 1981 understanding with the EU. It confirmed that foreign source income need not be taxed, and that failing to tax such income is not a subsidy. European exporters are not taxed on such income, and they enjoy value added tax rebates on exports as well.

This case is just another step in a European Union campaign which undermines the world trading system.

We saw it very clearly last year in the run-up to the Seattle ministerial. EU leaders tried in every way they could to avoid coming to the table to talk seriously about their number one problem: agriculture.

First, they started a public relations campaign to downplay expectations. In a number of meetings, they hinted that the Seattle talks would probably fail. Second, they tried to overload the negotiating agenda. They wanted to turn the trade talks into such a complex undertaking that we would never get to the real problem: EU agriculture. Third, they stalled in Geneva, so there wasn't any agreement on the scope of

agriculture talks in Seattle. In 1995, they agreed to start agriculture talks in January 2000. But they wanted to put off getting down to business for as long as possible.

They are still trying to put it off. Putting it off hurts American farmers and agro-business. Putting it off hurts developing countries. Putting it off even hurts Europe itself in the long term. It just undermines confidence in the world trading system.

This FSC case makes things worse. Let's be very clear on what's going on here. We can set aside the European rhetoric about "respecting international obligations" in tax policy. That's not what this case is about. If the EU were serious about "respect for international obligations," it would take a close look at the tax policies of its members. This case is not about respecting international obligations.

This case is not about tax policy. If the EU were seriously concerned about the trade effects of tax policy, it wouldn't file a case in the World Trade Organization. That's no way to fix an international tax problem. Instead, it would seek multi-party talks in an organization like the OECD or the UN. But the EU doesn't really care about tax policy in this case.

This case is not even about money. The EU has no real commercial interest at stake here. They haven't demonstrated any appreciable adverse impact on European companies from US tax laws. In fact, a number of European companies benefit from FSC! They have domestic subsidiaries in the United States, and these subsidiaries have set up Foreign Sales Corporations.

So what is this case about? It's about revenge. Pure, simple revenge. The Eurocrats want revenge for losing WTO disputes with the United States over bananas and beef. That's an open secret. Everyone knows where this case came from. It didn't come from European manufacturers facing unfair competition from US firms because of FSC. It didn't come from European banks. Or from European consumers. Or from European farmers. It didn't come from the members states. It came from EU bureaucrats, the gnomes of Brussels.

They were angry over losing the beef and banana disputes with the United States. The cases were long and hard. They took years. The EU fought us all the way. They lost at every turn, because we were in the right. When they refused to correct their illegal policies, the WTO authorized us to retaliate legally. And we did.

For revenge, the Eurocrats wanted to poke us in the eye, and show us that they could hurt us. So they took this case, which had been sitting on their shelf for years. They dusted it off and sent it to the WTO, despite our 1981 agreement with them on tax policy.

Well, they're playing with fire. Using the WTO as an instrument of revenge is dangerous for them, and dangerous for us. The WTO is a five-year old child. Its