

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

IN HONOR OF VETERANS DAY

HON. CAROLYN MCCARTHY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 13, 1997

Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise today with my fellow Americans to demonstrate my pride in all the men and women who have served in our Armed Forces by observing Veterans Day. Officially designated in 1938 as "A National Day of Remembrance," commemorating the end of World War I, this special day is now deeply embedded in our Nation's tradition and culture. It is a day that generates a myriad of feelings and activities. Many of us will make a special effort to say "thank you" to our fathers and mothers, uncles and aunts, brothers and sisters, sons and daughters, friends and colleagues for their service in America's Armed Forces. Others of us will make a sacred pilgrimage to a national cemetery in order to give thanks for the lives of our beloved soldiers, sailors, airmen and Marines who have died in service to America.

These are appropriate and important ways to recognize Veterans Day—because all of these choices are available to us only because of the commitment and sacrifice of the millions of men and women who have, with great pride and honor, worn the uniform of the United States of America. They, more than any of us, know that they served so that the rest of us can fully enjoy the fruits of their sacrifice and endeavors—so that the rest of us can live and thrive in a country deeply and securely grounded in freedom and liberty.

Americans have traditionally remembered all the men and women who have served in our Armed Forces by building majestic and moving monuments in their honor. These impressive structures stand as strong symbols of our national appreciation for the courage and heroism of our Armed Forces. But these magnificent memorials and statues are not enough to fulfill our Nation's commitment to our veterans. In order to carry out our national responsibility, America has, since the earliest days of our republic, given life to the many impressive memorials by also providing programs and benefits designed to touch and enhance the lives of our veterans.

We remember and honor our veterans when we assist them in their readjustment to the civilian community by offering GI bill education benefits and job-search assistance; when we provide compensation payments to those with service connected disabilities and when we provide health care for sick and injured veterans through the VA medical care system.

These programs and benefits, which give life to our national commitment to veterans, must be maintained and perfected. They are tangible symbols of our respect for, and gratitude to, those who serve on our behalf in the armed services. Accordingly, we must ensure that veterans' programs and benefits continue to effectively fulfill their purposes—and to en-

sure that the funding necessary to accomplish this goal is provided.

Perhaps the best way to show our appreciation to our veterans, who have sustained and protected us during times of both war and peace, is by exercising our most precious freedoms—voting, worshipping, traveling where and when we want, and expressing our opinions freely. We owe all these freedoms to our veterans. I would like to take this opportunity to thank our veterans and encourage the rest of the nation to do the same.

TRIBUTE TO JOE CASTILLO

HON. JOSÉ E. SERRANO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 13, 1997

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to Joe Castillo of Fort Collins, CO, a Vietnam Veteran who undertook a meaningful journey from August 14 to November 11. He traveled on horseback from Fort Collins to the Vietnam Veterans Memorial in Washington, DC, in honor of his friends and comrades who lost their lives in Vietnam. He planned his trip for 2 years.

Joe was born on July 14, 1950 in Texas. He enlisted in the Armed Forces and went to Vietnam at the tender age of 18 along with several of his friends. He was the only one of his group to return home.

Mr. Speaker, on Saturday, November 8, Joe and his little troupe of horses and friends were stuck in the mountains of West Virginia in a cold downpour. They were running out of trail and the regular roads are too dangerous so they were worried they might not make it to Washington on time after all. Thanks to some members of the Veterans of Foreign Wars who are also horse people and who know how to navigate around that area, Joe and company were able to get out of the mountains and hook up with other VFW members in Cumberland, MD.

But Joe and his horse, Indio, were on time and were part of the official Vietnam Memorial ceremonies Tuesday. The Park Service agreed to allow Joe to ride Indio to the Wall and the Vietnam Memorial Foundation allowed Joe to present his flag at the official ceremonies and say a few words. How fitting it was, Mr. Speaker, that Joe Castillo, who has grown into such an outstanding citizen, spoke at this event.

We owe Joe Castillo our encouragement and praise for such a long journey to honor those who died for our country. He has shown greater character, integrity, and selflessness for embarking on this incredible pilgrimage to the Vietnam Wall. The total estimated mileage is 1,986 and 90 days of travel on horseback.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me and the veterans community in praise of Joe Castillo for the shining example he sets for all Americans.

FAST TRACK—TOO EARLY FOR AN OBITUARY

HON. RON PAUL

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 13, 1997

Mr. PAUL. Mr. Speaker, is fact track dead? Hardly. This 25-year-old process is ingrained in the political process and will not soon disappear. The imperial presidency is alive and well as Congress continues the process of acceding power to the executive branch through such processes as the line item veto, administrative law, War Powers Act, Executive orders, and trade negotiations. The attempt at devolution, which is now ongoing, does little to attach the ever growing power of the Presidency. As Congress—and especially the House—reneges on its responsibility under the concept of separation of powers, the people suffer by losing their most important conduit to the Federal Government.

Members opposed fast track for various reasons, some sensible, some less so. Serious proponents consistently stated their support came from their convictions regarding free trade. However, political deals, threats and pressure from financial supporters influenced less serious supporters. This process is nothing new, but in the recent efforts to pass fast track, record offers to persuade Members of Congress to change their vote were made on both sides of the debate. The President and the congressional leaders had a lot to offer and the unions and environmentalists were not bashful about their use of intimidation.

In spite of the blatant politics of it all, there were among us principled free traders, true believers in U.S. sovereignty, serious concerns for domestic labor, and environmental laws and dedicated populist protectionists.

And then there were the laissez-faire capitalists, individual liberty, U.S. sovereignty and low tariff proponents, positions held by a scant few. The supporters of fast track cavalierly dismissed all thoughtful opposition. The delivery of power to the Presidency argument was said to be bogus; the treaty versus agreement argument was argued to be nothing more than designed by those wanting to hide behind the Constitution and those concerned about NAFTA boards, world trade organizations, or the multilateral agreement on investments were all just conspiracy nuts the same group of individuals who are concerned about who is flying the unmarked black helicopters around the country. So much for serious debate.

A few points worth noting:

First, most members of the coalition, who pushed fast track, have in the past, promoted war under the U.N. banner, bailouts by the IMF, foreign aid, corporate welfare, secret centralized banking, and World Bank loans? Is there any wonder that a populist backlash, from Nadar to Buchanan, blossomed and actually won this round?

Second, the chief corporate supporters of the fast track process who claimed to be defenders of freedom and free trade have essentially no record of ever promoting free market

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

economics or any organization dedicated to capitalism and sound money. They are all experts in understanding the corporate welfare state and are promoters of the Export/Import Bank, Overseas Private Investment Corporation, foreign aid, the military industrial complex, fractional reserve banking, public housing, all types of government guaranteed loans and much more. So why this sudden loyalty to freedom of trade and low tariff taxes? This is a question worth pondering. Could it possibly be that fast track, NAFTA and the WTO have nothing to do with real free trade? Could it be that corporate America is ensconced in a modern-day corporatism that see fast track as a vehicle toward a managed trade system that serves the powerful at the expense of the weak? Certainly the ready willingness to grant exemptions to various industries and commodities during the negotiations suggests less than a principled effort to promote free and unhampered trade.

Third, this current debate has entirely ignored the nature of modern-day protectism. Already, in recent years, sanctions have been applied through international governmental bodies 61 times. These originate from complaints from industries that claim they are being subject to unfair competition from those who are selling their products at a lower price. Currently, there are still pending 27 proposals for more sanctions.

Fourth, since the breakdown of the Bretton Woods Agreement, trade has been manipulated by the various countries through competitive currency devaluations. This is ongoing and is currently driving the bailout in Southeast Asia, just as was done 2 years ago in Mexico. All this currency and IMF activity is to promote trade in one direction or another and to bail out the powerful special interests who invested in countries when the times were good but want help once the markets turned against them.

There is no reason why free trade agreements can't be drawn up much more simply and in a bilateral fashion with Congress fully participating. Low tariffs and free trade with any country can be accomplished with an agreement less than one page in length. This whole debate ignores the fact that countries that impose high tariffs on their people suffer much more so than the countries hoping to export products to them.

This whole debate on fast track was designed to obscure the definition and process of real freedom in trade. Fortunately further casual endorsement of this process, first started by Richard Nixon, was met with a setback, temporary as it may be, in the inexorable march toward the NWO and the one world government.

TRIBUTE TO REV. J.A. PANUSKA

HON. JOSEPH M. McDADE

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 13, 1997

Mr. McDADE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to one of America's preeminent educators, Rev. J.A. Panuska, on the occasion of his retirement as president of the University of Scranton in Scranton, PA.

Father Panuska is an extraordinary man who is well respected in the local community,

the academic community, and the spiritual community. He is known for his studies in cryobiology, as well as for his dedication to his true passion—his students. Father Panuska enjoys a hands-on approach in his duties at the university which carries over into his work with many local organizations. His insight has greatly enhanced the activities of these groups as they work toward improving the community.

Founded in 1888, the University of Scranton has been enriched by Father Panuska's leadership over the past 16 years. He guided the university through its largest expansion effort in history, and has brought the school into a period of constant academic recognition and praise. Under Father Panuska's guidance, the university has ranked consistently among the top comprehensive institutions in the Northeastern and Mid-Atlantic states. It has also become widely recognized for the remarkable record of its graduates receiving Fulbright scholarships.

Mr. Speaker, in 1998, Father Panuska will conclude his 16-year tenure as president of the University of Scranton, the same year he celebrates the 50th anniversary of his entrance into the Society of Jesus. I would like to thank him for his close friendship, which has been dear to me, congratulate him on a remarkable record of achievement and wish him the best in his future endeavors.

HONORING RECIPIENTS OF HISPANIC INDEPENDENCE AWARDS

HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 13, 1997

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the Hispanic Independence Awards Ceremony that will be held on Saturday, November 15, 1997, at Mott Community College in my hometown of Flint, MI.

September is National Hispanic Heritage Month and the Hispanic Independence Awards is a special event to celebrate Hispanic culture, ideas, and achievements in Genesee County. The Hispanic community will once again honor individuals who have unselfishly committed themselves to making Flint and Genesee County a better place for all people.

The Pedro Mata Leadership Award is given to a person who has provided leadership, encouragement, and influence in the Hispanic community. Mr. Chris Flores is this year's honoree. The Tano Resendez Community Service Award is being bestowed upon Mr. Pedro Suarez for his dedicated personal efforts to promote civic and cultural activities.

The Joe Benavidez Education Award will be presented to Ms. Marcie Forsleff for her support of educational issues relating to Hispanics of all ages. The Rafael Arceo, Sr. Labor Involvement Award will be given to Ms. Marcie Garcia for her efforts to increase community awareness, improve the quality of life, and open doors for Hispanics.

Ms. Sue Quintanilla will be honored with the Bruno Valdez Arts and Entertainment Award for promoting Hispanic culture through professional and personal activity. The Domingo Berlanga Veterans Award will be given to Mr. Refugio Rodriguez for his honorable service in the U.S. Armed Forces. The final award, the Pedro Mata, Jr. Scholarship Award will be

given to a student that has a commitment to community service and a desire to continue their education.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I rise today and ask my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join me in recognizing the accomplishments of these individuals and the entire Hispanic community. I congratulate the honorees for their compassion and commitment to helping their fellow citizens.

OPPOSITION TO FAST-TRACK LEGISLATION IN CURRENT FORM

HON. TIM ROEMER

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 13, 1997

Mr. ROEMER. Mr. Speaker, in light of the recent decision to postpone consideration of the fast-track bill, I would like to make clear my position in opposition to this legislation in its current form. While I believe in the notion of free trade and voted for MFN for China and GATT, I also strongly believe in fair trade and our insistence on trade parity.

I would vote against this bill, but I want to make it clear that I will support free and fair trade in the future. I support expanding U.S. export opportunities and our position as the world's leader in trade. I have consistently supported, as I do now, efforts to expand fair and free trade. For example, I just recently voted for the United States-Caribbean Trade Partnership Act, also known as CBI.

I did not support NAFTA when it was considered by the House of Representatives in 1993, and I am proud of my vote. I believe that this fast-track bill, as written, will only aggravate NAFTA's failed legacy—larger trade deficits, expanding jobs losses, and rapidly declining standards of living. Bad trade deals like NAFTA have destroyed good jobs and go a long way to lure businesses to where it is cheaper to pay their employees and cheaper to meet safety requirements.

Bad trade deals include the 1995 automotive trade agreement with South Korea "Memorandum of Understanding to Increase Market Access for Passenger Vehicles in Korea." South Korea simply failed to abide by the agreement to open up its markets. Bad trade deals like NAFTA are running up our \$114 billion trade deficit. This deficit exacerbates job losses. It is eroding our automotive industry and chipping away at the number of high-paying jobs, including many quality jobs in Indiana's Third Congressional District. Our trade deficit with Mexico and Canada jumped from \$11 billion to \$39 billion after NAFTA passed. We should not agree to all trade deals. And most trade deals need constant vigilance. We must engage in trade but then follow through with verification, implementation, and enforcement.

Despite our healthy economy, there are still too many people in our country earning only \$5 or \$6 per hour, and often working a second job to raise their families. Families are working more hours at more jobs while just keeping pace or sometimes falling behind. Too many families have little or no time to spare for volunteer work or even time to raise their children. This causes social and developmental problems profoundly affecting our schools and communities. We must reach back and bring

our working people along with us in a rapidly changing economy involved in global trade. This includes education and worker training programs rather than merely giving trade adjustment assistance that is more similar to temporary welfare.

Rather than expanding a bad trade policy like NAFTA, we should strengthen existing trade policies with tougher enforcement provisions like Super 301, which is used to force our trading partners to open their markets to American goods. So-called Super 301 gives the President authority to challenge foreign barriers to our exports, and helps us fight unjustifiable and unreasonable foreign trade practices. The Federal Maritime Commission recently invoked Super 301 to impose \$100,000 entry fee sanctions on each ship entering a United States port from Japan, the second largest supplier of United States imports. These sanctions were promptly delivered in response to Japan's failure to address anti-competitive maritime practices. This needs to be used more often.

Section 301 has also helped stifle China's aggressive trade practices, particularly with respect to intellectual property piracy. We should also use Super 301 against Korea, which has violated the 1995 automotive trade pact by imposing more restrictive policies, including new taxes on imports and even the threat of conducting tax audits of anyone who buys or leases an imported automobile. We should require that more trade agreements are enforced under Super 301. It is a proven weapon in the U.S. trade arsenal to open markets in the most forceful manner provided by U.S. law.

Additionally, we should offset the side-effects of our trade deals with education and training for our workers. These trade deals need to provide more job retraining and community-preserving programs. For example, this fast-track bill should have included pilot projects establishing new education and employment programs for displaced workers and tax relief for displaced workers. We cannot be satisfied with training adjustment assistance programs which simply treat workers like temporary welfare recipients. We should also be more forceful in arguing that our trading partners provide assistance to development banks to pay for their own job training for women, anti-child labor programs and environmental cleanup.

Since NAFTA was enacted, we have entered into 200 new trade agreements without fast track. We must consider the merits of each new trade agreement and its impact on our workers, consumers, and taxpayers. Each trade deal should be considered with careful oversight to insist on fair trade but enhanced opportunity for free trade. And we should search out new markets to help American farmers, workers, and businesses to compete fairly in order to sell their products abroad. But we should not tie our hands to far-reaching trade agreements pushed by international interests. Rather, we should ensure that fair trade and sound agreements are at the heart of our trade policy. Our prosperity and our ability to benefit from trade agreements will depend not just on the quantity of that trade, but the quality and enforcement of the agreement.

I support free trade and I know that the United States needs to trade to be competitive in the global economy. More important, I want

U.S. businesses to enjoy greater access to foreign markets. But free trade must be a two-way street. The trade agreements we enter into must ensure that foreign tariff barriers are removed in addition to opening our markets. Currently, our trade policy focuses too much on providing access to our markets. This is not reciprocal trade, as the name of this fast-track bill implies.

As some new Democrats profess, we need a new trade policy. Many on the Republican side are pure free traders. We must establish the rules of fair trade, and those must give priority to more vigorous enforcement of super 301 provisions and penalties against countries which practice unfair trade. Our trade deals must encourage, but not mandate, other countries to comply with child labor standards, minimum wage requirements, and anti-pollution laws as they compete with foreign producers who do not. U.S. trade policy must reflect compliance with standards we know to be reasonable and fair. This should probably be a goal, not something we dictate and demand from other countries before we even negotiate with them.

In conclusion, Mr. Speaker, fast-track does not go far enough to encourage fair trade, but it does open our markets. This bill does not help our workers get education and training for a new career. It is not new trade policy, and I would encourage my colleagues to vote against this authorization.

CLINTON'S CLIMATE COMPACT
CRUSHES COLORADO

HON. BOB SCHAFFER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 13, 1997

Mr. SCHAFFER of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, this December in Kyoto, Japan, the United Nations will consider adopting a treaty regarding greenhouse gases. The treaty seeks to commit the United States to binding international agreements that would severely limit greenhouse gas emissions. Remarkably, the treaty will most likely exempt 132 of 166 of the world's nations, leaving the developed and industrialized countries like the United States holding the bag.

If this plan goes through, residents of our State will feel the pinch in a big way. According to the Colorado Association of Commerce and Industry [CACI], natural gas prices would likely double, gasoline prices could increase \$.50 a gallon, and household energy bills would see a jump of \$900 to \$1,100 annually. In addition, nearly 30,000 jobs could be lost, including about 7,000 in the manufacturing industries.

When fossil fuels, such as coal, natural gas, and petroleum are burned, they emit so-called greenhouse gases—carbon dioxide, methane, and nitrous oxide. Some scientists have theorized that emissions of these greenhouse gases trap heat in the atmosphere and cause the planet to warm, melting glaciers and potentially threatening health and life as we know it. There is, however, no current consensus among scientists that the Earth's temperature is actually on the rise. In fact, the Government's own satellites and balloons, measuring the entire Earth at all altitudes, reveal a slight cooling trend of about one-third of a degree per century.

Unfortunately for the American people, the Clinton administration has embraced the highly disputed theory of global warming without question. Consequently, President Clinton and Vice President GORE have recently unveiled their plan to limit greenhouse gas emissions to 1990 levels by 2008 to 2012.

The burden of all this seems to fall disproportionately on Coloradans. Each Colorado resident has the potential to lose more than \$430 in personal income in the year 2010, if these emissions are scaled back to 1990 levels by then. Also, housing prices would be 8.3 percent higher, medical costs could rise by 13 percent, and food prices would go up 9.5 percent.

Recently, in an attempt to gain steam for the global warming movement, and to curry favor for an administration plan to cut greenhouse gas emissions, Vice President GORE visited Glacier National Park in Montana. He blamed the shrinking of the icefields there on an increase in global temperature. The fact is, those icefields have been rolling back since the end of the Little Ice Age in the 1850's, which itself coincided with a long period of low solar activity.

It should be kept in mind that global warming proponents are dealing in theory, not fact. Even if their theory is cogent, there is still no way to know for certain whether manmade conditions cause global temperatures to rise. Nor is there any way to know for certain the extent to which the consequences of a global temperature increase will be bad or good.

The American people clearly, cannot afford to remain silent while the Clinton administration risks the well-being of our citizens by proceeding at Kyoto, on what amounts to an uneducated guess.

TRIBUTE TO JUAN VENÉ

HON. JOSÉ E. SERRANO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 13, 1997

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to Mr. Juan Vené, one of the most knowledgeable and experienced sports reporters and writers about baseball in the history of this sport.

Mr. Vené was honored for his achievements and dedication to writing about baseball by the organization Latino Sports. The banquet dinner in his honor was held at the Grand Hyatt, in New York City, on October 30.

Mr. José Rafaél Machado Yanes, better known by his pen name of Juan Vené, was born in Caracas, Venezuela, in 1929.

His career as a reporter started in 1947, and since then he has dedicated every single day of his life to his profession as a director, editor, investigative reporter, columnist, sports writer, radio and TV commentator. The Spanish newspaper *El Diario/La Prensa* in New York City has honored him for each of the past 11 years as the most distinguished reporter who writes about the Yankees and the Mets.

Mr. Vené holds the record as the only sports reporter in the United States and Latin America who has covered every World Series for the past 37 years.

He was born with the passion for writing and reporting about the sport of baseball. Mr.

Vené went to Cuba in 1948 to study journalism at the School of Marques Sterling, University of Havana, because during those years Venezuela did not have an institution of higher education that taught this field. He graduated from the university in Cuba in 1952. His interest in learning more about journalism motivated him to attend specialized seminars in the field. He also obtained a designation as a historian of baseball and has taught 73 courses on this field.

Mr. Vené writes a daily syndicated column on baseball for numerous newspapers in the United States, Puerto Rico, the Dominican Republic, Mexico, and Venezuela. He was a sports commentator for the Voice of America. He is also credited with being the first to launch a Spanish-language radio network to provide detailed coverage of the history of baseball, the training of baseball players, and all the games of the major leagues. The program aired in 11 countries.

He has produced many TV shows on baseball including, "Play Ball", "El Mundo en su Marcha", "Los Cuadros del Pueblo", "La Historia del Beisbol", "Magazine", and "Juan Vené en Acción". He also belongs to the team of producers and writers of Major League Baseball Productions.

Mr. Vené is a member of the baseball Writer's Association of America and the Society for American Baseball Research. He is married and has four children and one grandchild.

At age 68, Mr. Vené talks about covering baseball with the same excitement and passion that he has demonstrated throughout his life. According to an interview conducted by Bob Shannon, which was published in News World in London, when he was asked what he would do next in his life, Mr. Vené responded that he will probably write an encyclopedia on the history of baseball in Latin America and Spain. When he was asked what sports he likes other than baseball, he responded: "As Babe Ruth once said, 'Is there any other sport?'"

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing Mr. José Rafaél Machado Yanes, writing as Juan Vené, for his great contributions to reporting and recording the history of our beloved national sport—baseball.

REMARKS ON THE FOREIGN OPERATIONS APPROPRIATIONS CONFERENCE REPORT REGARDING THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND [IMF]

HON. RON PAUL

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 13, 1997

Mr. PAUL. Mr. Speaker, Congress wisely did not vote to appropriate \$3.5 billion appropriation for the IMF which will be used to help finance the new arrangements to borrow [NAB]. These funds will not be used much differently than previous funds allocated to the IMF over the years under the GAB, or general arrangements to borrow. Regardless of what we are told and how this funding is described, these funds are used for more bailouts to countries in trouble and present a burden to the U.S. taxpayer.

The IMF has a poor track record of preventing financial crises. "All of the major currency

and banking crises of the last five years have occurred under conditions of heightened surveillance by the IMF," according to Gregory Fossedal, a leading expert on the subject, reports William Simon, the former Secretary of the Treasury and the current president of the Olin Foundation, in a recent issue of the Wall Street Journal. This article clearly explains why the IMF "may actually promote crises, because governments often resist sound economic and financial policies . . . because they know that the IMF will be there to bail them out in the event of a crisis." We should add that the IMF will be bailing them out with U.S. taxpayers' money if we fail to follow the sound judgment of the House and reject any additional IMF funding.

Such moral hazard fears are widespread and well founded. "[With outside assistance], governments may be encouraged to delay necessary policy reforms and investors may be tempted to continue pouring money into recklessly run economies on the assumption that they will be bailed out if things go wrong," writes Robert Choate in the Financial Times. Under the IMF's standard limits on borrowing, countries are limited to 150 percent of their respective quota. Thailand will get \$3.9 billion from the IMF or 505 percent of its quota, and Indonesia will get \$10.1 billion or 490 percent of its quota. While these allotments are larger than the IMF's own rules would normally allow, Mexico was offered \$17.8 billion or 688 percent of its quota in 1995. What was the lesson Thailand and Indonesia learned from the IMF's treatment of Mexico?

The generosity of several governments and international institutions towards Indonesia is likely to cause more problems than it resolves . . . Investors will be encouraged to take ever bigger risks in other emerging economies, confident that they too will be bailed out. This may already be happening: when word came on October 31st that an agreement had been reached with Indonesia, share prices rose in Brazil, another country where investors are worried about a currency collapse. If the IMF, and especially the Americans, stand ready to help the Indonesians, the markets seem to have concluded, they are certain to come to the aid of Brazil . . . The structure and size of the Indonesian loans package create worrying precedents," writes The Economist in the current issue.

Although it is assumed that only Third World nations are bailed out, the United States has been a recipient of such funds when the dollar was under attack in the late 1970's. For every benefit there is a cost. One of the costs to those who receive funds will be the acceptance of conditionalities placed on them by the IMF which will advocate certain policies for those countries receiving the money. Generally, this deals with directives on taxes, spending, and deficits. Although currently our dollar and economy seem strong, we are nevertheless setting the stage for the day when the U.S. dollar will once again need to be bailed out along IMF surveillance and conditionalities on how to manage our own economy.***HD***History

The IMF was set up by the Bretton Woods Agreement in 1944 and came into operation shortly after World War II. The original intent of the IMF was to permit short-term loans to prop up those currencies whose issuing countries had negative balance of payments under the pseudo fixed-exchange rates of the

Bretton Woods Agreement. However, this entire system collapsed in the early 1970's, and the IMF has since then had to create a new job for itself. It now supports the economies of weaker nations by making structural long-term loans and bails out currencies that have come under attack such as in Mexico, Russia, Thailand, and most recently Indonesia.

ECONOMICS OF THE IMF

This whole process is doomed to failure. Some knowledgeable economists, even in the 1940's, predicted that the concept of the IMF would not work and they were vindicated in 1971 when the fixed exchange rates established under Bretton Wood's system collapsed. Bretton Woods institutionalized the notion that the IMF could be made of the lender of last resort to all the countries of the world by bailing out the weaker currencies, just as the Federal Reserve pretends to be the lender of last resort to our domestic banks. The problem is that this type of insurance encourages a recklessness monetary idea.

The floating rates, which have existed since the breakdown of Bretton Woods in 1971, have functioned only with the assistance of the free-market floating rate system. Nevertheless, fluctuating fiat currencies eventually lead to chaos as we currently see in the Asian markets. Worldwide currency and financial conditions today are exactly opposite of what a market determined single hard currency would produce. To the extent governments manipulate the value of their currencies at will, we can expect sharp and sudden adjustments in the economies of the world.

The IMF's policies resulted in international inflationism with the use of the special drawing rights [SDR's] and its guarantee that the weak currencies will bail out the even weaker currencies. It is through the IMF, along with the World Bank, that international economic planning is pursued while enhancing the concept of international government. The IMF, through the manipulation and bailing out of certain currencies, serves as a welfare tool of transferring real wealth from the richer to the poorer countries. The mechanism of the IMF, over the years, has also served to bail out banks which overextended themselves investing poor nations but do not want to be left holding the bag. Likewise, corporations which are encouraged to invest overseas through our inappropriate loan subsidies, such as the Overseas Private Investment Corporation and the Export-Import Bank, are also able to socialize the cost of risky ventures when these weaker economies predictably threaten a default.

The IMF comes to the rescue of the bankers and the corporations as well as the wealthy individuals of the particular countries being bailed out. For the most part the real cost falls on the United States' taxpayers because they pay a disproportionate share of the IMF funding. Thus, the American taxpayer suffers through a lower standard of living. If we were to put purple dye on the bills that we were sending to Indonesia today, the bankers and investors on Wall Street would be walking around with purple pockets tomorrow.

LEGISLATIVE SITUATION

The \$3.5 billion new appropriation for the IMF was not brought to the House floor in the Conference Report of the Foreign Operations Appropriations bill. It was not funded in the House version of the foreign ops bill but did appear fully funded in the Senate version. The

exact reason why it was not in the House version is not clear, but quite possibly it was to avoid open discussion about this new funding program that we are about to embark on at the U.S. taxpayer's expense. Because of this process, we have had no House debate on this issue, there has been no expression of any interest in the House and certainly only a minimum understanding regarding this new funding. There are many powerful special interests that influence complicated legislation like this and easily skirt the attention of most Members of Congress.

The most facetious argument made by the political supporters of this appropriation, as has been the case over the decades, is that there is no cost for it. Although it requires an appropriation, the claim is that this is merely a transfer of assets between the United States and the IMF. The argument goes that if we give the IMF \$3.5 billion, it, in turn, will give us a financial instrument indicating that we are entitled to the \$3.5 billion the IMF pays interest on the funds they hold. The fallacy, of course, is that this money is taken out of the economy, removed from available sources of credit and is no longer available to the American citizen. Just because the CBO calls this a transfer of assets and is not counted in the budget deficit does not make it harmless, to say the least. These funds are justified in the name of protecting the international monetary system which is nothing more than bailing out countries which have spent and inflated more than others and hope to receive their salvation at U.S. taxpayer expense.

No additional funding should be given to the IMF. The IMF is no longer fulfilling its original intent and is now actually involved in projects which were never authorized. Even Bill Simon and George Schultz, both former Secretaries of the Treasury, advocate abolishing the IMF. The development institution mission that the IMF now claims to have converted itself into merely duplicates the efforts of other institutions that have the authority and expertise to act as one. Groups as diverse as the libertarian Cato Institute and the Friends of the Earth, a worldwide network of environmental organizations, point out that the IMF is not a development organization and should get out of the development business.

The entire Mexico bailout a couple of years ago required more than \$50 billion, mostly U.S. taxpayers' money, to temporarily stabilize Mexico's financial markets. However, this was primarily done to bail out the Government of Mexico, as well as bankers and investors on Wall Street. Since the IMF is incapable of preventing problems, in time the market will make it irrelevant. But in the meantime, the process will continue to cost the American taxpayers a lot of money regardless of whether or not it's accounted for in the deficit. The least that should be done is that if we feel compelled to pour more money into the IMF, we should demand the return of the U.S. gold that the IMF holds. According to the central bankers of the world, gold has been totally discredited, and the managers of fiat currencies claim to manage quite well without it. If this is the case, there is no sound reason for the IMF to hold gold and, thus, the gold should be restituted, or dispersed to the respective countries. The IMF has spent more than \$170 billion since the 1960's, and since 1978 there has been no monetary role for gold according to central bankers.

The IMF is nothing more than an international engine for inflation fueled by the creation of credit. The IMF's special drawing rights is an international fiat currency that, through the dilution effect, the weak currencies bail out the even weaker ones. Even if there is only a minimal increase in taxation necessary to finance IMF appropriations, the resulting inflationary impact is something that cannot be avoided or ignored.

There is no economic nor political benefit to the United States to continue participating in the IMF. Financial conditions around the world are now as precarious as they have ever been and a financial bubble built on the inflationary nature of all fiat currencies, along with IMF monetary mischief, warrants immediate and serious discussion regarding the need for a sound currency based on real value.

All financial bubbles and all inflations require corrections by recessions or depressions. These unwise central bank policies always result in these conditions. Although it might be tempting to divert blame from the central bankers of the world, including our Federal Reserve and the IMF, the responsibility truly lies with the U.S. Congress which permits these policies to exist by abdicating responsibility over monetary policy and appropriates funds to the IMF every time it is asked.

In time, the dollar will surely be on the receiving end of negative market forces. The dollar as a reserve currency has enjoyed the benefit of foreign central banks willing to hold them while we merrily march on with our inflationary policy and deficit financing. However, no country can pursue a policy that perpetuates huge negative balance of payments and negative balances of trade for extended periods of time. Eventually those dollars must return to their origin and devalue its existing currency. If one is concerned about the seriousness of the recent crises in Mexico, Indonesia, Thailand and elsewhere in the Far East, one should be that much more concerned about what will happen when the target becomes the United States dollar. This will probably occur after there is a definite downturn in our economy with escalating deficits. The mirage of low deficits that some claim for the U.S. Federal budget will be replaced by the reality that we are spending our children's future by borrowing hundreds of billions of dollars each year from the various trust funds. Today, inflating the dollar to bail out a weaker currency may give the appearance of working, but once the tables are turned, dollar inflation, in order to bail out the dollar or the U.S. economy, will do exactly the opposite.

The time to correct this problem is now. The U.S. House should vote down funding \$3.5 billion to perpetuate an international monetary system of finance which is doomed to fail, which is unfair, and which serves the powerful special interests at the expense of the American taxpayer—if it ever comes up for a vote. Unfortunately though, economic and financial chaos around the world will only serve as an excuse for the believers in strong international government to further intervene and pursue their goals. But what is needed is less government, less inflation and less international management of our currencies and our economy and more emphasis on a sound currency, free markets, and individual liberty.

TRIBUTE TO DEAN GORDON D.
SCHABER

HON. ROBERT T. MATSUI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 13, 1997

Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to the late Dean Gordon D. Schaber of the University of the Pacific, McGeorge School of Law. Today, as Dean Schaber is remembered by his family and many friends at a memorial service in Sacramento, CA, I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting this extraordinary giant in the fields of law, politics, and community service.

Gordon Duane Schaber was born 70 years ago today in Ashley, ND. Dean Schaber overcame a childhood bout with polio to excel at his academic pursuits. In 1938, he moved to Sacramento where he graduated from McClatchy High School as class valedictorian in 1945. He went on to graduate second in his class at Sacramento State College in 1949.

Gordon Schaber found his calling in the legal profession early on. By 1952, he had graduated with honors from the University of California, Hastings College of the Law. In a remarkable 5 years, Gordon Schaber became dean of McGeorge School of Law in Sacramento, making him the youngest law school dean in the nation at the age of 29.

For the next 34 years, Dean Schaber served as the driving force behind McGeorge's transformation from a small, unaccredited night school to an internationally recognized leader in the field of legal education. This evolution of McGeorge from an institution with a low academic profile to world prominence is owed to the tenacity and dynamism of Gordon Schaber.

While fulfilling his duties at McGeorge as an energetic administrator, teacher, and mentor to scores of law students, Dean Schaber also served as the presiding judge of the Sacramento Superior Court from 1965 to 1970, the youngest person to ever hold that post. During this same time, he guided McGeorge through its accreditation from the California Bar in 1964, and its historic merging with the University of the Pacific in 1966.

McGeorge's 9,000 alumni include 160 judges, many members of the California Legislature, district attorneys, city attorneys, and a member of this House. Dean Schaber's proteges represent the very best in the American legal community, including the Honorable Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, Anthony M. Kennedy.

Yet Dean Schaber's influence extended far beyond our nation's lawyers and legal scholars to include a bi-partisan collection of five governors of the State of California, as well as Presidents John F. Kennedy and Ronald Reagan. His intelligence, deft political abilities, and wit made him a friend and confidant to many of our nation's greatest leaders.

As a loving uncle and son, Gordon Schaber was always committed to nurturing the fabric of his own family. He had a very special relationship with his nephew, Randall Schaber, for whom he became a surrogate father after his own brother's untimely passing. Of course, Gordon Schaber treated his hundreds of friends as family members; his retirement and birthday celebration in 1992 drew over 800 people in a living tribute to the breadth of his influence and community involvement.

At that time, he was named "Man of the Year" by the Sacramento Metropolitan Chamber of Commerce, the same organization which had recognized him as "Young Man of the Year" some 30 years earlier. In 1991, Dean Schaber received the American Bar Association's highest honor for service in legal education, The Kutak Award.

Mr. Speaker, Gordon Schaber's intellect, generosity, and good will made him one of Sacramento's most respected and loved citizens. His selfless devotion to McGeorge School of Law, his family, and friends has set the standard for community service in our State and in our Nation. As Dean Schaber is remembered at today's memorial service, I ask each of my colleagues to join me in recognizing his exceptional life's work and tremendous spirit of purpose in the community he loved so well.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. EARL BLUMENAUER

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 13, 1997

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Speaker, due to obligations in my district, I missed rollcall votes 614 through 621, which occurred on November 7, 1997. I wish to be recorded as follows:

Yes on rollcall 614
Yes on rollcall 615
Yes on rollcall 616
Yes on rollcall 617
Yes on rollcall 618
Yes on rollcall 619
Yes on rollcall 620
Yes on rollcall 621

HONORING THE MILLION WOMAN MARCH

HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 13, 1997

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the women that participated in the Million Woman March held in Philadelphia on October 15, 1997. I am particularly proud to acknowledge those participants from my hometown of Flint, MI.

The first ever Million Woman March brought together women from all walks of life who, with a sense of duty and commitment, gathered on this day to address the issues and concerns that affect their homes, their families, and their communities.

From all walks of life they came. They arrived by plane or by train. Some drove their cars overnight, while others chartered buses to get them to their destination. Regardless of how they arrived, the women who attended the Million Woman March all came with similar goals: to interact with one another, to empower themselves and each other, to devise strategies to take back their neighborhoods, and to instill in our young people the power of collective efforts and positive attitudes.

Nearly 500 of the participants in the Million Woman March made the journey from Flint, MI. In my role as a Member of this body, I

consider it my duty to work toward enhancing the quality and dignity of life for all my constituents. I am very fortunate to have these women as allies in this effort. I also would like to commend these women on the organization of the local Thousand Woman March in Flint, which allowed the women to share what they learned in Philadelphia with those who were unable to attend.

On November 15, an appreciation reception will be held for the participants of both the Million Woman March and the Thousand Woman March. It will serve as a time to reflect on their experience as an important part of history and to allow them to work toward their collective goals of equity, unity, and love.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join me in expressing my gratitude to the women who participated in the Million Woman March and the Thousand Woman March. I am proud to represent them in Congress for they are shining examples of what coalitions can accomplish.

IN SUPPORT OF CONTINUED CONSTRUCTIVE ENGAGEMENT WITH CHINA

HON. TIM ROEMER

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 13, 1997

Mr. ROEMER. Mr. Speaker, I rise to submit an insightful editorial article published in the November 4, 1997 edition of Indiana's LaPorte Herald-Argus newspaper. This article thoughtfully and accurately reflects many of my views in support of continued constructive engagement with China as a method of improving our critically important bilateral relationship and pursuing our foreign policy goals regarding human rights. While progress is at times too slow and painful, talks and diplomacy are key aspects of this bilateral relationship.

President Jiang Zemin's recent visit to the United States to participate in the United States-China Summit is the first step in achieving these goals through constructive engagement. While President Jiang conceded less than we hoped for with respect to ongoing human rights abuses, religious persecution, and exporting nuclear materials, it is still very important to recognize that we have now opened a new dialogue with the People's Republic of China. I am confident that this will result in more talks and serious negotiations and hopefully, more progress on these critically important issues.

I am encouraged that President Clinton admitted that China was on the wrong side of history regarding Tiananmen Square. Moreover, I am pleased that President Clinton told President Jiang that continuing reluctance to tolerate political dissent has prevented China from achieving economic and social progress at the same pace as the developing nations and the rest of the world. This kind of exchange and mutual recognition fosters constructive engagement.

Without question, the summit talks are more useful than continued diplomatic tensions and certainly more productive than no dialog at all. Case in point: The cold war began to thaw, among other reasons, when the United States and the Soviet Union began to open diplomatic channels. Our much improved relation-

ship with Russia and the new republics clearly demonstrate that constructive engagement helps advance our foreign policy goals. This has helped end the war in Chechnya, dismantle weapons of mass destruction, and contributed to our sense of stability in the region. I am confident that this kind of success can be achieved with respect to our foreign policy toward China.

The United States-China Summit concluded with President Jiang's approval of the International Technology Agreement and the removal of numerous tariff barriers of United States exports to China. This is how the United States benefits from constructive engagement with China. I am pleased that Congress extended MFN status to China again this year, and I am hopeful that we can continue to improve our mutually beneficial trading relationship. This is critical to our business interests and future relations with the world's most populous nation. Trade is among the most useful tools in constructive engagement with China, and fair trade should be implemented and enforced by the United States in every possible way.

Mr. Speaker, I am hopeful that constructive engagement with China will advance our interests and our foreign policy goals, and I encourage my colleagues to review the LaPorte Herald-Argus opinion which follows.

ON CHINA, WEAK ADMONITIONS ARE BETTER THAN NO TALKS AT ALL

Not much of substance emerged from last week's meetings between Chinese leader Jiang Zemin and President Clinton.

The only concrete news was that Boeing will sell \$3 billion worth of airplanes to China and that other firms will be allowed to sell nuclear power technology to the nation, and that Jiang promised China will no longer sell nuclear materials and other weaponry to countries such as Iran.

The first bit of news angered those who feel Jiang's visit revolved more around big bucks and business than on how China treats its people. Indeed, guests at the state dinner for Jiang were mostly Fortune 500 leaders representing firms such as General Motors, IBM, AT&T and Eastman Kodak.

The second bit of news is tenuous at best. Jiang has promised before that China will not sell weapons to third-world nations and has not kept the promise.

U.S. business leaders are champing at the bit to capitalize on China's emerging role in the trade world. But protesters chastise the United States and Clinton for having anything to do with Jiang and his country given its human-rights stance or lack thereof, including continued persecution of Christians and dissidents.

During his eight-day visit, Jiang shrugged off such critics, even when they questioned him face-to-face. Responding to a question on the massacre of students at Tiananmen Square in 1989, the most Jiang could muster was that "naturally, we may have some shortcomings and even make some mistakes in our work." Quite a belittlement of a country's bloody attack on its own people.

To his credit, Clinton did sit down with Jiang to talk about the human-rights issue. He even stated publicly at a joint press conference with Jiang that China was "on the wrong side of history" regarding Tiananmen Square.

Critics thought, though, that Jiang—the first Chinese leader to visit the U.S. in 12 years—shouldn't have been allowed to set foot in this country, much less gain more business with the U.S.—until the persecution stops.

But Clinton's weak admonitions are better than opening no dialogue whatsoever with

Jiang. There are two words that prove this: Cold War. Not until U.S. and Soviet Union leaders began talking did that war begin to thaw.

With that approach in mind, perhaps Clinton's hope is that as China becomes less isolated and more of a global participant, a Gorbachev-type leader will succeed Jiang, and China's appalling treatment of some of its citizens will improve.

A TRIBUTE TO FRANCIS E. DYER,
SR.

HON. CURT WELDON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 13, 1997

Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Francis Dyer, a close friend and great man, who recently passed away.

A longtime resident of Pennsylvania and the Seventh Congressional District, I have known Francis Dyer for many years and am proud to claim him as a friend. He was a true American hero, a World War II veteran, and a prisoner of war. I will miss him very much and I share the grief felt by his entire family, especially his loving wife, Teresa, his friends and all the people of Upper Darby.

Francis E. Dyer, Sr. was born on September 29, 1922. The son of the late Francis W. and Frances P. McFate Dyer, Francis E. Dyer, Sr. graduated in 1940 from Darby High School and entered Temple University on a scholarship that same year. Two years later he enlisted in the Army and was stationed overseas in February 1944 with the 782d bomb squad, 465th bomb group of the 15th Air Force, based in Italy.

When flying a mission to Freidrichshafen, Germany on August 3, 1944, his plane was one of eight from the 465th group that was shot down and Francis Dyer was only 1 of 3 survivors of the 10-man crew on his aircraft. He was captured the next day while trying to get to Switzerland and became a German prisoner of war. On February 6, 1945, when the Russian Army was approaching Stalag Luft IV, where he was imprisoned, the camp was evacuated and the prisoners began a march that lasted 86 days. Francis Dyer was liberated by the British Army on May 2, 1945, 6 days before the war in Europe ended on May 8.

Upon his return to the United States, Francis was married and subsequently discharged from the Army in October 1945. He returned to Temple University and was graduated in 1948. He never forgot his past, however, and became a great fighting force in veteran affairs. He was a life member and past commander of a number of notable veterans groups such as the Tri-State Chapter of American Ex-Prisoners of War, the Prisoner of War Memorial Post 5999, Veterans of Foreign Wars, the Colonel A.J. Campbell Chapter 19, and the Disabled American Veterans. He also belonged to the Delaware County Veterans Council for 12 years and served a year as commander of that unit.

Several generations have benefited from his undeniable spirit and compassion. My heart goes out to his 7 children, 2 stepchildren, 19 grandchildren, and 2 stepgrandchildren. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to rise today to honor

this great man. My district has lost a tremendous human being and a great contributor to veteran's affairs. His life was lived to its fullest and he will be remembered by all who were fortunate to have known him.

HONORING DR. DAVID KESSLER

HON. NITA M. LOWEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 13, 1997

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the extraordinary accomplishments of Dr. David Kessler.

Dr. Kessler is known to many of us through his service as Commissioner of the Food and Drug Administration. By almost every account, he transformed that once moribund agency into a dynamo of public health leadership and policy development. Quite simply, Dr. Kessler redefined the role of FDA Commissioner, setting a standard that his successors will surely admire and strive to attain.

Dr. Kessler's courageous efforts to identify the dangers of smoking and to encourage a broad public dialog on tobacco usage may prove to be his most lasting legacy. His authoritative presentation of medical fact and resolute defiance of those who would deny the grave effects of tobacco smoke made him a familiar figure to millions of Americans. And his efforts, in particular, to protect children from tobacco smoke, may potentially save thousands of lives. Smoking remains an urgent public health challenge, but Dr. Kessler's work undoubtedly established a strong foundation on which future efforts to curb smoking can be built.

Of course, Dr. Kessler's accomplishments do not end with tobacco. Under this leadership, the FDA streamlined the approval process for life-saving and life-improving drugs. He helped make possible a revolution in the treatment of HIV and other illnesses. And he boosted the morale and professionalism of an organization too long adrift.

Since leaving the FDA, Dr. Kessler has continued his distinguished career at Yale, where he serves as the dean of the school of medicine.

Mr. Speaker, on November 19, Dr. Kessler is to be honored by the League of Women Voters of New York State with the prestigious Carrier Chapman Catt Award. I am very pleased to join the league and so many other grateful citizens from my district and State in saluting Dr. Kessler and in recognizing his profound contribution to our Nation's health and future.

TRIBUTE TO HAROLD M.
WILLIAMS

HON. BRAD SHERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 13, 1997

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Harold M. Williams for his leadership and involvement not only in our community, but on a national and international level as well.

For months now, the citizens of Los Angeles have been anticipating the opening of the J.

Paul Getty Center. As president and chief executive officer of the J. Paul Getty Trust, the wealthiest art institution in the world, Harold has played a prominent role in bringing culture to our community. Since 1981, Harold has worked to ensure that the trust makes a significant contribution to awareness and longevity of the visual arts in the areas of conservation, scholarship and education. The work Harold has done for the arts has earned him praise at both a national and international level. He was appointed by President Clinton to serve as a member of the President's Committee on the Arts and Humanities and is recognized by the French Government as an "Officer dans L'Ordre des Arts et des Lettres."

Most recently, Harold has been working with President James Wolfensohn of the World Bank to develop a partnership which would conserve and promote the cultural heritage of developing countries. In Harold's own words, "Historically the World Bank and a lot of others have tended to think of sustainable development in social and economic terms, and this really amounts to a redefinition of what is sustainable development. You really cannot have sustainable development without recognizing the cultural heritage of a country."

President Kennedy once said that ". . . Art establishes the basic human truths which must serve as the touchstone of our judgment." Harold has worked for over a decade to ensure that no country's art history or cultural heritage will be lost to future generations. His awareness of the importance of a rich heritage has made him a champion of the arts in our community and around the world, and he has used his position as president of this trust to bring these issues to the forefront of the international agenda.

As a leader in the educational, cultural and political arenas, Harold has worked to improve the standard of living for our community, our country and the world. Though he will be officially retiring in January, the work he has done will be appreciated by many future generations. Mr. Speaker, distinguished colleagues, please join me in honoring Harold Williams for his distinguished portfolio of accomplishments.

ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN MEMBERS ARE SEPARATE FROM OUTSIDE GROUP

HON. ROBERT T. MATSUI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 13, 1997

Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, I would like to draw the attention of my colleagues to an organization that calls itself the Congressional Asian Pacific American Caucus Institute [CAPACI].

It is my understanding that this group was formed in the Spring of 1995 to promote Asian-American involvement in politics, and members of the Asian Pacific American Caucus were put on the board of directors without their knowledge or permission. Realizing this, in March 1996, nearly every member of the Asian Pacific American Caucus signed a letter to Ms. Francy Lim Youngberg, executive director of the institute, removing our names as board members and clarifying that, while we may share the goals of the institute in promoting political involvement by Asian Pacific

Americans, we are not affiliated with the organization, nor are we in any way responsible for their actions or statements.

I point this out to my colleagues because it is reasonable to assume that an organization that calls itself a congressional caucus institute would be associated with or answerable to the congressional caucus or its members. In fact, I have had many conversations both on and off Capitol Hill in which people refer to this group as your institute, meaning mine.

It is obvious to me that the most effective way for this group to avoid this kind of confusion in the future is to change its name, removing any stated affiliation to the Congress or the Congressional Asian Pacific American Caucus. Indeed, the caucus' chair, our colleague Representative PATSY MINK, has requested such a name change both verbally and in writing. Yet to this day the organization continues to use the misleading name creating more confusion.

Mr. Speaker, as I stated earlier, I wish to do no harm to any outside organization pursuing laudable goals such as those espoused by this particular group. However, in light of the fact that this group continues to represent itself in a misleading manner, I feel it necessary to state for the record that the Congressional Asian Pacific American Caucus Institute, despite what the name would indicate, is not affiliated with the Congressional Asian Pacific American Caucus or the Congress in any way.

INTRODUCTION OF THE DIGITAL ERA COPYRIGHT ENHANCEMENT ACT

HON. RICK BOUCHER

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 13, 1997

Mr. BOUCHER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today with my distinguished colleague the gentleman from California, Mr. CAMPBELL, to introduce the Digital Era Copyright Enhancement Act. We believe this legislation best advances the interests of both creators and users of copyrighted works in the digital era by modernizing the Copyright Act in a way that will preserve the fundamental balance built into the act by our predecessors throughout the analog era.

We offer this measure as an appropriate starting point for congressional discussion of a range of copyright changes which the advent of digital technology will require in the belief that the legislation will serve as a solid foundation for the debate on these matters next year. We look forward to participating with the administration, other Members of Congress and interested external parties as next year's discussions commence.

At the request of the administration, legislation was introduced earlier this year to implement two treaties negotiated by more than 100 nations under the auspices of the World Intellectual Property Organization [WIPO]. The matters raised by introduction of the administration's WIPO implementing legislation certainly are important, but these issues should not be addressed in isolation.

I believe that we should address other compelling matters as part of a comprehensive measure revising the Copyright Act for the digital era. Moreover, I have serious concerns regarding the approach taken in the administra-

tion's legislation in addressing so-called circumvention devices.

As more fully explained in the section-by-section analysis that accompanies this statement, our comprehensive legislation addresses matters of concern not only to copyright proprietors, but also to consumers, educators, librarians, archivists, device manufacturers, and other groups concerned about maintaining a proper balance in the Copyright Act. For the benefit of my colleagues, I thought it would be helpful to describe the provisions of our legislation, focusing in particular on proposed section 1201.

Section 1201. Because I have serious reservations about the implications for digital technologies of the administration's device-oriented approach to section 1201, I have crafted an alternative that is more properly and closely tailored to our WIPO treaty obligations.

Last December, when the U.S. Government and the representatives of more than 100 other governments met in Geneva to negotiate the text of the two WIPO treaties, they initially considered a draft text prepared by the chairman of the drafting committee, Mr. Lieder of Finland. That provision would have essentially outlawed the manufacturing of any device the primary purpose or effect of which is to avoid any anticopying technology. Perhaps not surprisingly, opposition to this device-oriented approach was expressed by numerous countries based upon a concern that such a provision could sweep within its reach legitimate and useful technology and inhibit the willingness of manufacturers to bring new products to market. As a result of that strong opposition, the device oriented this approach was dropped. Instead, the delegates adopted an alternative formulation that closely followed language I had proposed to the administration prior to the diplomatic conference.

And yet, the device-oriented approach having been rejected by the delegates in Geneva, the administration nonetheless has proposed as the core of its legislation implementing the WIPO treaties a device-oriented provision.

During the hearings held this fall before the Judiciary Committee's Courts and Intellectual Property Subcommittee, the Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks confirmed what many private-sector witnesses argued in their testimony, namely that the adoption of legislation that essentially would punish the manufacturers of devices, such as general purpose computers and recorders, is not necessary for the implementation of the WIPO treaties. Commissioner Lehman correctly stated that the United States could take an entirely different and I think more positive approach by adopting legislation that does not punish the manufacturer of devices but instead punishes circumvention conduct tied to the act of infringement.

The subcommittee also heard compelling testimony that the approach of the administration's bill would stifle the introduction of new technology and would effectively overturn the long-settled law of the United States as announced by the Supreme Court in 1984 in its *Betamax* decision, *Sony Corp. of America versus Universal City Studios, Inc.* In that case, the Court held that a manufacturer could not be held liable for contributory copyright infringement for manufacturing a device that had a substantial non-infringing use. Even though there may be infringing uses for the device, the presence of a single substantial non-infringing use renders the manufacturer unanswerable under the copyright law.

That case is the state of our law today with respect to devices which have both infringing and non-infringing uses. It is that settled law which the administration's proposed treaty implementing legislation would effectively overturn.

If that measure were to become law, equipment manufacturers would be liable when their devices have legitimate, non-infringing uses. The consequences, I fear, will be a reluctance to bring pioneering new technology to market or even to continue the manufacturing of existing technology that has potential infringing uses.

Mr. Speaker, what is needed is a more thoughtful approach, one clearly contemplated by the WIPO convention that rejected the device-oriented approach, one consistent with well-settled American law, and one that will not stifle the development of new technology. We have proposed that alternative.

Section 1201 of our legislation would create liability for a person who, for purposes of facilitating or engaging in an act of infringement, knowingly removes, deactivates, or otherwise circumvents the application or operation of an effective technological measure used by a copyright owner to preclude or limit reproduction of a work in a digital format. Our legislation appropriately puts the focus on conduct, not on devices.

Let me now briefly describe the other elements of our legislation.

Section 1202. We have taken as our starting point the administration's proposed section 1202, but have revised it in part to ensure protection of the privacy interests of users of new technology. Our legislation would create liability for a person who knowingly provides false copyright management information or removes or alters copyright management information without the authority of the copyright owner, and with the intent to mislead or induce or facilitate infringement. In order to assure privacy protection, the measure explicitly excludes from the definition of copyright management information any personally identifiable information relating to the user of a work.

Fair Use. The legislation makes clear that the Fair Use doctrine in the copyright law—which generally preserves the ability of users, including libraries, teachers and scholars, to make limited, noncommercial use of copyrighted works—continues to apply with full force in a digital networked environment.

First Sale. Given the historical importance to libraries, scholars, educators, and consumers of transferring to others lawfully acquired copies of works, the legislation offers assurances of the continued applicability in the digital environment of the First Sale doctrine.

Library Provisions. The legislation permits libraries to utilize digital technologies for preservation purposes and increases the number of copies of a work that may be made for archival purposes.

Distance Learning. The legislation fully authorizes educators to use data networks for distance learning in the same way they now use broadcast and closed-circuit television for that purpose.

Ephemeral Copying. The legislation amends the Copyright Act to make explicit that it is not an infringement for a person to make a digital copy of a work when such copying is made incidental to the operation of a computer in the course of the use of the work in a way that is otherwise lawful.

Preemption. Finally, the measure includes a measure to address the increasing practice by which copyright owners use non-negotiated terms in "shrink-wrap" or "click-on" licenses in ways that can abrogate or narrow federal rights consumers otherwise would enjoy under the federal Copyright Act.

With this bill, Mr. CAMPBELL and I have proposed the only comprehensive legislation offered in this body to date that addresses the fundamental issues raised by the transition from the analog era to the digital era. I look forward to working with the gentleman from California, the members of the Judiciary Committee, the administration, and external interested parties as we preserve the balance that will be necessary to advance the progress of science and useful arts in the 21st century.

DIGITAL ERA COPYRIGHT ENHANCEMENT ACT
SECTION-BY-SECTION ANALYSIS

Short title. The "Digital Era Copyright Enhancement Act."

Fair Use. Section 2 makes clear that the fair use doctrine continues to apply with full force in the digital networked environment. As initially proposed, the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) Copyright Treaty would have expanded the rights of information owners while arguably narrowing the exceptions to those rights which have long been recognized as appropriate for limited copying by libraries and similar entities for public information purposes. At the instigation of the United States, the delegates adopted the following Agreed Statement to clarify the meaning of the treaty in this respect:

"It is understood that the provisions of Article 10 permit Contracting Parties to carry forward and appropriately extend into the digital environment limitations and exceptions in their national laws which have been considered acceptable under the Berne Convention. Similarly, these provisions should be understood to permit Contracting Parties to devise new exceptions and limitations that are appropriate in the digital network environment."

Consistent with this Agreed Statement, Section 2 of the proposed bill would amend section 107 of the Copyright Act to reaffirm that a finding of "fair use" may be made where appropriate, without regard to the technological means by which a work has been performed, displayed or distributed or whether an effective technological protection measure has been applied to it. This language would assure that the fair use doctrine would remain technology neutral, applying to all copyrighted works, regardless of the manner in which they are distributed or used.

Library/Archive Exemptions. In 1976, the Copyright Act was expressly amended to facilitate the preservation of decaying or otherwise unavailable copyrighted works by authorizing libraries and archives to make a "facsimile" of such works. (An analog facsimile was the best available technology at the time.) This clause has been read by some, however, to preclude the use of digital or other advanced technology for preservation purposes.

Like the Administration's original NII legislation introduced in the 104th Congress (H.R. 2441/S. 1284), Section 3 would amend section 108 of the Copyright Act to allow libraries and archives to use new forms of technology by deleting the phrase "in facsimile form". In addition, Section 3 would permit the making of three rather than just one copy of a work for archival purposes as allowed under current law, as well as in instances in which the existing format in

which a work is stored has become obsolete. Such an approach was specifically endorsed by the Register of Copyrights in her testimony on the original NII legislation.

First Sale. Section 4 would amend section 109 of the Copyright Act to establish the digital equivalent of the "first sale" doctrine. Under current law, a person who has legally obtained a book or video cassette may physically transfer it to another person without permission of the copyright owner.

Given the historical importance to libraries, scholars, educators, and consumers of transferring to others lawfully acquired copies of works, Section 4 would permit electronic transmission of a lawfully acquired digital copy of a work as long as the person making the transfer eliminates (e.g., erases or destroys) that copy of the work from his or her system at substantially the same time as he or she makes the transfer. To avoid any risk that the mere act of making the transfer would be deemed an infringing act under existing section 116 of the Copyright Act, Section 4 of the proposed bill states that the "reproduction of the work, to the extent necessary for such performance, display, or distribution, is not an infringement."

Distance Learning. Since the advent of broadcasting, educators have striven to use the latest communications technologies to enhance educational opportunities. Through the Copyright Act, as amended in 1976, Congress has supported such "distance learning" by exempting qualifying television transmissions designed to be received in traditional class-room like settings. (At the time, broadcast and closed-circuit television was the "state of the art" distance learning technology.)

Section 5 of the proposed bill would amend sections 110(2) and 112(b) of the Copyright Act to ensure that educators can use personal computers and new technology in the same way they now use televisions to foster distance learning. Students today enjoy the benefits of distance education in large part because section 110(2) allows for the "performance or display" of certain works delivered by means of "transmission" (principally television) in non-profit educational settings. It is generally understood, however, that transmission of a work over a digital network may constitute a "distribution" as well as (or even instead of) a "performance" or "display." Section 5 of the proposed bill thus would specifically add "distribution" to the list of conditionally exempt educational uses.

In addition, Section 5 would broaden the range of works that may be performed, displayed, or distributed to include the various kinds of works that might be included in a multimedia lesson. It also would broaden the educational settings subject to the exemption to include the various no-classroom settings (including the home) in which pupils could receive distance learning lessons.

To guard against the potential for abuse, Section 5 stipulates that the performance, display, or distribution of the work must occur as part of "the systematic instructional activities of a governmental body or nonprofit educational institution," must be "directly related and of material assistance to the teaching content of the transmission," and must be provided to "students officially enrolled in the course in connection with which [the work] is provided." Moreover, like existing section 110(2), the new provision would extend an exemption only to teachers and their institutions, and only for materials used to illustrate particular lessons. It would not extend to companies or individuals who prepare distance learning materials for use by educators; they would be required to obtain copyright licenses, as

appropriate, for the incorporation of pre-existing works in such materials.

Ephemeral Copying. Given the architecture of computers and data transmission networks, the simple act of viewing a downloaded image or sending an e-mail message creates an incidental or ephemeral reproduction (e.g., in RAM or cache memory). Although such "ephemeral copies" are not stored permanently, content owners last year sought to get the same rights to control ephemeral reproductions as they enjoy regarding analog "hard" copies (or digital ROM copies) today. In fact, as originally drafted, Article 7 of the WIPO Copyright Treaty expressly provided that temporary reproductions should be considered the equivalent of hard copies and thus subject to proprietors' control. In response to strong opposition from both developed and developing countries at the Diplomatic Conference in Geneva in December, Article 7 was dropped from the treaty in its entirety.

Section 6 of the proposed bill would amend section 117 of the Copyright Act to make explicit that it is not an infringement for a person to make a digital copy of a work when such copying is made incidental to the operation of a computer or other device in the course of the use of the work in a way that is otherwise lawful, as long as such copying does not conflict with the normal exploitation of the work and does not unreasonably prejudice the legitimate interests of the author. Thus, for example, a person would not be subject to liability for viewing a copyrighted work on the World Wide Web simply because ephemeral copies of the work would have been made in the normal course of the operation of the Internet.

Preemption. Content owners are increasingly using "click on" and "shrink wrap" license terms to limit what a consumer can do with a lawfully acquired copy of a work, or the uses to which a consumer can put the work itself. They are engaged in an effort at the state level to achieve adoption of a change to the Uniform Commercial Code that would recognize the validity of such terms under state contract law. If successful in these efforts, content owners will be able to eliminate fair use and other privileges established under the federal Copyright Act by means of stipulated license terms to which a consumer must agree in order to gain access to a work.

Section 7 would effectively preclude copyright owners from using non-negotiable license terms to abrogate or narrow rights and use privileges that consumers otherwise would enjoy under the Copyright Act, such as their fair use privilege, by preempting state common and statutory law, such as the proposed changes to the Uniform Commercial Code. In recognition that businesses and institutions might be willing to forego these rights in return for other consideration in an arms-length negotiated contract setting, preemption only applies with respect to non-negotiable license terms.

WIPO Treaty Implementation. Section 8 would implement the anti-circumvention and copyright management information provisions of the WIPO Copyright Treaty and the WIPO Performances and Phonograms Treaty.

With respect to anti-circumvention, the WIPO treaties require only that contracting parties "provide adequate legal protection and effective legal remedies against circumvention of effective technological measures. . . ." Adopting a conduct-oriented approach fully compliant with this mandate, new section 1201 would create liability for a person who, for purposes of facilitating or engaging in an act of infringement, knowingly removes, deactivates, or otherwise circumvents the application or operation of an

effective technological measure used by a copyright owner to preclude or limit reproduction of a work in a digital format. Conduct governed by a separate chapter (e.g., chapter 10—the Audio Home Recording Act of 1992) would not be governed by this new provision. The provision does not apply to technological protection measures applied to a work in an analog format.

New section 1202 would create liability for a person who knowingly provides false copyright management information or removes or alters copyright management information without the authority of the copyright owner, and with the intent to mislead or induce or facilitate infringement. In order to assure privacy protection, this provision explicitly excludes from the definition of copyright management information "any personally identifiable information relating to the user of a work, including but not limited to the name, account, address or other contact information of or pertaining to the user."

New section 1203 establishes civil penalties for violations of sections 1201 and 1202. Unlike the Administration's treaty implementation bill, no criminal penalties would be imposed for violations of either section 1201 or 1202.

Conforming Amendments. Section 9 merely makes conforming amendments to the table of sections for chapter 1 of title 17 and the table of chapters for title 17.

Effective Dates. Section 10 sets forth two separate effective dates. Those provisions unrelated to the WIPO treaties would be effective on the date of enactment. The WIPO implementation provisions would take effect when both treaties have entered into force with respect to the United States.

ASIAN FINANCIAL CRISIS

HON. RON PAUL

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 13, 1997

Mr. PAUL. Mr. Speaker, the Asian financial markets are unsteady, and for good reasons. Many have correctly anticipated the ongoing financial events as a natural consequence of a sustained worldwide credit expansion of unprecedented proportions. According to free market/sound money economics, all credit expansions set the stage for the correction. These corrections are undesired by the dreamers of perpetual prosperity generated by loose central bank monetary policy.

The source of the problem, the world financial markets currently face, is unwise monetary policy—plain and simple. Although the business cycle has been fully understood by the Austrian free market economists throughout most of this century, they have been ignored by our government-run universities, the major media, and the politicians. And since the now-collapsing financial bubble was the largest ever, due to an unprecedented globalization of credit expansion, the implications for the world economy should gain the attention of everyone concerned about public policy.

The world has been functioning with total fiat currencies for more than a quarter century—a first. Even with continuous adjustment in the international exchange markets, artificial relationships develop between currencies. These imbalances are subject to market forces, demanding new exchange rates, and as we are witnessing, they occur with shocks

to the entire financial system. More huge IMF bailouts as are currently planned will not solve the problems.

The suspension of standard lending limits only sends the wrong signal of fiscal and monetary irresponsibility and sets the stage for a larger financial crisis. According to normal IMF lending standards, a country can only borrow up to 150 percent of its quota with the fund. However, the Mexican peso crisis created a new precedent and allowed a country to borrow more than the rules allowed. Thailand will get \$3.9 billion from the IMF which is 505 percent of its quota while Indonesia will receive \$10.1 billion amounting to 490 percent of its quota. Mexico was offered \$17.8 billion, 688 percent of its quota, in 1995.

Governments can instill value in a paper currency only temporarily; but markets ultimately dictate real worth at great cost to the currency stability the money managers pretend to achieve. More bailouts at the expense of the American taxpayers are wrong.

Monetary inflation and credit expansion of paper currencies mislead all financial participants. Fictitious interest rates promote malinvestment, over capacity, excessive debt, false confidence and rampant speculation. The longer the misdirected economy functions, the more widespread the credit expansions and the bigger the bubble and unfortunately the more serious the correction. And this current expansion has been a big one.

The principal engine of this inflation has been the Federal Reserve, fueled by its misperception about the dollar's influence on worldwide credit expansion. Without the benefit of a commodity standard of money and with a fiat dollar being retained as the reserve currency of the world, our excesses have been paid for by foreigners willing to sell us goods for our paper, buy our treasury bills, hold them in reserve and use them to expand their own currencies and credit, thus feeding their own domestic booms.

Congress does have a role in and responsibility for all of this. Instead of conceding monetary policy to a highly secretive, unaudited, off-budget, without oversight, central bank, our responsibility, under the Constitution, is to guarantee a sound convertible currency. There is no authority whatsoever for reckless credit expansion to be used as a tool for managing the economy. This illegal power to do so has given us everything from the Great Depression to the inflation of the 1970's and all the recessions in between. Inflationism has permitted excessive welfare spending and the accumulation of a \$5.4 trillion national debt, by a central bank's ever-willingness to monetize the debt generated by the Congress.

As financial conditions continue to adjust, and probably worsen, we here in the Congress must give serious consideration to monetary policy, our constitutional responsibilities to maintain a sound economy and assume rigid oversight of the Federal Reserve. Placing blame elsewhere for the turmoil would be a rejection of our responsibilities.

If we fail to address this problem correctly, the dollar and the U.S. economy will one day come under siege similar to what is currently happening in Asia. We should work diligently to prevent that from happening.

TRIBUTE TO LUIS CARLOS MEYER

HON. JOSÉ E. SERRANO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 13, 1997

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to Luis Carlos Meyer for his contributions to this Nation and to Latin America as one of the most talented composers of folkloric Colombian music.

Mr. Meyer is one of the most famous exponents of "cumbia" of this century. He is credited with being one of the pioneers who introduced "cumbia", a dancing rhythm from the seashores of Colombia, in the United States, Canada, and Latin America.

Mr. Meyer, now 81, has been living in the Laconia Nursing Home, in the Bronx, for the past 5 years.

Reporter Javier Castaño recently wrote a series of articles on Mr. Meyer which were published in the Spanish newspaper *El Diario/La Prensa*, in New York, after a Puerto Rican nurse who tended Mr. Meyer informed him that the famous musician was living in the nursing home. Mr. Meyer has recovered his zest for life since friends and other members of the community started to visit him again and paid tribute to him after they learned of his whereabouts from the newspaper articles.

Mr. Meyer was born in 1916 in Barranquilla, Colombia. His talent for singing and playing the guitar was evident at a very young age. Already a renowned musician in his home town, he left for the capital city of Bogota, where his career continued to bloom.

In 1945, at the age of 29, Mr. Meyer decided to bring his music to other Latin American countries, the United States, and Canada. In Latin America, he enjoyed enormous success with his many compositions. "Micaela," "El Hijo de Mi Mujer," "Linda Jorachita," and "Trópico" were immediate successes in Mexico, Venezuela, and Panama. He also performed various roles on the large screen in Mexico.

According to some accounts, Mr. Meyer came to New York City in 1958. He sang with the Xavier Cugat Orchestra and performed on the stages of "El Chico," "Chateau Madrid," and "Fantasy" in New York City. His music was acclaimed by the audiences of the time and continues to be in demand in many communities in the United States. He has been living in New York City over the past 30 to 40 years.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing Luis Carlos Meyer for his life of artistic achievements and for sharing his music with the peoples of this Nation. His gift to our country and to our people has not gone unnoticed.

THE LAYMEN'S RETREAT LEAGUE

HON. CURT WELDON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 13, 1997

Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and congratulate the Laymen's Retreat League as they celebrate the 75th anniversary of the opening of their retreat center St. Joseph's-in the-Hills in Malvern, PA.

Located on 125 wooded acres in beautiful Malvern, PA, St. Joseph's-in-the-Hills is owned and operated by the Laymen's Retreat League and is the United States' oldest and largest lay-owned retreat center. Since its gates first opened 75 years ago, more than one million people—individuals of every race, creed, and walk of life—have visited St. Joseph's-in-the-Hills.

With its peaceful and serene woodland shrines, St. Joseph's-in-the-Hills, or Malvern as the retreat house is commonly called, provides a unique atmosphere for spiritual reflection. At a time when an increasing number of Americans are seeking moral guidance, St. Joseph's-in-the-Hills is providing an important service, helping people to renew and strengthen themselves spiritually. This year, more than twenty thousand people will visit Malvern and I know that in the future the Laymen's Retreat League will continue to expand its mission for the American people.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me the congratulating the Laymen's Retreat League as they mark the 75th anniversary of St. Joseph's-in-the-Hills and in extending this fine organization our best wishes for another successful 75 years.

TRIBUTE TO MR. RAFER JOHNSON

HON. BRAD SHERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 13, 1997

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Mr. Rafer Johnson, who is being honored by the Namasté Interfaith Center.

The Namasté Award was created to honor those individuals who have contributed to improving the human condition and uplifting the human spirit. I cannot think of an individual more deserving of this recognition than Rafer Johnson.

Throughout his life, Rafer's motto has been "to be the best that you can be." In 1960, he won the gold medal in the decathlon at the Olympic games in Rome. Building on that success, he has served as the president of the board of directors of the California Special Olympics for almost 10 years and is currently the chairman of the board of governors. Rafer is also the national head coach for Special Olympics International, which is headquartered in Washington, DC. He works as sports announcer, actor, and commercial and public spokesperson, and serves on a variety of special boards and committees for community service organizations.

However, I think it is Rafer's compassion and dedication to aspiring young athletes that is his greatest contribution to our community. Senator Robert Kennedy once said, "Every time a man stands up for an ideal, or acts to improve the lot of others, or strikes out against injustice, he sends forth a tiny ripple of hope . . . and crossing each other from a million different centers of energy and daring those ripples build a current that can sweep down the mightiest walls of oppression." For three decades, Rafer has been working with mentally and physically handicapped children and adults. He helped to start the California Special Olympics and has played a vital role in ensuring its success. As a program which began with only a few participants competing

in two sports, it has evolved to include thousands of competitors in 20 sports. This event has helped assuage the prejudice faced by disabled individuals throughout our community.

Rafer inspires in others the courage to pursue their dreams, and is a living example of how one individual can positively influence the lives of hundreds. Though a world renowned athlete and champion, Rafer Johnson has shown us that winning isn't everything; rather, the important thing is the way in which you choose to live your life and how you can positively impact the lives of others.

Mr. Speaker, distinguished colleagues, please join me in honoring Rafer Johnson. He is truly a role model for our community.

HONORING RABBI NORTON AND BAILA SHARGEL

HON. NITA M. LOWEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 13, 1997

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to my dear friends, Rabbi Norton and Baila Shargel, the spiritual leaders of the Jewish Community Center of Harrison, NY.

On December 7, the extended family of JCC of Harrison will host a gala brunch honoring Rabbi and Mrs. Shargel and benefiting the Jewish Theological Seminary of America. It is entirely fitting that the Shargels and the seminary be recognized together for their shared values and for their profound contribution to the Jewish community.

I have had the great pleasure of knowing Rabbi and Mrs. Shargel since moving to Westchester County and joining their congregation more than a decade ago. But their inspiring leadership predates our acquaintance. Indeed, for 25 years, the Shargels have enriched Harrison with their thoughtful philosophical insights and immense personal warmth.

Rabbi and Mrs. Shargel are pillars of the community. They are as giving of their time and effort to broad and numerous causes as they are quick with wise counsel for the members of their temple. Their activities evidence a deep commitment to humanitarian ideals and to the spirit of compassion and generosity at the very heart of Jewish teaching.

The Shargels' commitment to the Jewish Theological Seminary is every bit as powerful. Indeed, JCC of Harrison has spearheaded several events of great importance to the seminary, including the seminary's conferring of the Herbert Lehman Award, a special occasion for leaders of Judaism's conservative movement.

Personally, I have always valued the advance and spiritual guidance of the rabbi and his wife. I hope and believe that their example has made me a better public servant.

Rabbi and Mrs. Shargel honor us with their deeds and their work. I am delighted that JCC of Harrison has chosen to celebrate this wonderful couple and so pleased to record my admiration in this record of the Congress of the United States of America.

GRATITUDE TO PHIL SWAFFORD

HON. VAN HILLEARY

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 13, 1997

Mr. HILLEARY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in U.S. House of Representatives in solemn gratitude for the life of my friend, Phil Swafford.

I have known Phil all of my life. To say that he will be missed by us all does not begin to adequately describe our feelings toward this man. Phil was everything a person is supposed to be. He was a loving and devoted son, husband, and father. He was a Christian gentleman who spread his sense of humor and good nature everywhere he went.

His pleasant personality was infectious, and he consequently had more people who considered him a friend than anyone I know. He was the type of person who, in my opinion, still makes our county the greatest in the world.

He was blessed by the Good Lord with two loving and intelligent parents, who, simply put, raised their boys right. Phil, in turn, as a grown man, gave generously to his church, his family, and his community. Phil was a fun person to be around. All of us who knew him grieve at his death, but rejoice in his life.

Thank you, Phil, for being the type of person you were, and thank you Lord for letting Phillip Swafford's life on this Earth be a part of ours as well.

PROTECTING THE VIABILITY OF MONTANA'S FAMILY FARMERS

HON. RICK HILL

OF MONTANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 13, 1997

Mr. HILL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce much-needed legislation which will help preserve over 2,000 family farms in the Mission, Jacko, and Cama Valleys in Montana and provide for better government accountability. It also does not interfere with existing water rights or native American sovereignty and continues longstanding initiatives to protect the environment.

The bill I introduce today accomplishes all of these important objectives by transferring the operation and maintenance of an irrigation project in Montana from the Federal Bureau of Indian Affairs to the local irrigators who have been the caring stewards of their lands and water for generations. This reflects prior public law commitments to local management of the Flathead Irrigation District. I am proud to have House Agriculture Committee Chairman BOB SMITH and House Resources Committee Chairman DON YOUNG as original cosponsors. Their longstanding experience on these issues underscores the need for this legislation.

This legislation aims to correct a serious problem that deserves a timely solution. For too long, the Bureau of Indian Affairs has poorly managed this project. Using current estimates, the project is in need of 15 to 20 million dollars' worth of repair and conditioning and those needs will continue to grow unless positive actions are taken. The consequences of mismanagement are not only undermining the project's viability, but are leading to unnecessarily high costs for all of its users. This is simply unacceptable.

Mr. Speaker, I will give you many vivid examples which illustrate why the current situation is not working. The Bureau of Indian Affairs pledged to local irrigators that it would set aside funding in 1994, 1995, and 1996 for repairs of a decaying siphon. This never happened. What was the result? The siphon failed at the end of 1996, halting water deliveries to 1,200 acres of cropland and causing damages in the tens of thousands of dollars in lost grain production. The siphon was then replaced with funds that were supposed to be spent on the Flathead River pumps, other project needs and emergency funds, creating an even greater economic problem. Mr. Speaker, here are other examples:

Examples of Bureau of Indian Affairs mismanagement at the Flathead Irrigation Project included:

First, the Flathead Irrigation Project has regularly overtopped a canal running through a Ronan farm, preventing several acres of potatoes from being harvested. This is a recurring problem that cost the farm \$4,000 to \$5,000 per year. In addition, the canal has washed out twice in the past 5 years, transporting water through the farm to other irrigators.

Second, the Flathead Irrigation Project has regularly flooded several acres of an alfalfa field in Ronan, leading to \$3,000 to \$4,000 of damage per year for the past several years. The landowner has repeatedly asked for corrective action, but to no avail.

Third, a farmer from St. Ignatius has been complaining about water overflows from project ditches for the past 4 years. Poor water management by the irrigation project causes hayfield to be flooded, resulting in \$2,000 to \$3,000 of crop loss each year.

Fourth, another St. Ignatius farmer allows the irrigation project to exercise a right of way to access the headworks of a project canal. The irrigation project has failed to secure the gates through the right of way and the farmer has had trash dumped on his property.

Fifth, a rancher from Arlee pastures registered Charlois cattle throughout the Mission Valley. In the farmer's pasture near Pablo, a BIA irrigation project employee was observed driving out of a gate with six registered herd bulls in the pasture. The gate led to Highway 93, one of the most heavily traveled roads in the State of Montana. Quick action from a passer-by prevented a potential tragedy when the gate was secured by the passerby.

Sixth, a farmer-rancher from Hot Springs notified BIA of a ditch overtopping on his ranch. After being ignored by BIA, the farmer notified an irrigation district commissioner who attempted to intervene on the farmers behalf with BIA. The district commissioner call was also ignored until the ditch failed, damaging the farmer's crops and causing extensive damage to his land.

Seventh, Little Bitterroot Reservoir, May and June 1997. At the peak of the runoff, 4,000 acre-feet of water was dumped into an already flooded swollen river. The stored water was lost to irrigators. Downstream ranchers sustained loss of fields due to floods.

Eighth, a rancher from Ronan filed complaints in June, July, and September 1997 of having land flooded by BIA dumping water onto his land. To date BIA has not responded. The rancher has lost access to his corrals and has had pastures flooded.

Ninth, Pablo Feeder Canal, 1991. A wash-out of the Pablo Feeder Canal led to breach

nearly 300 feet long, dumping 350 cubic feet per second of water, along with 18 inches of gravel and sand on 20 acres of prime to potato land. No settlement is planned by BIA. No ditch rider had been assigned to patrol this section ditch and surveillance was minimal, despite known geologic problems in the area. A farmer has lost the use of 20 acres of land at a value of \$2 to \$3 thousand per acre.

10. BIA's failure to control weeds on ditchbanks led to a local association of farmers and ranchers to approach BIA with a cooperative weed control plan, allowing individual farmer and ranchers to spray for weeds along the ditch banks of their own property. BIA initially pledged cooperation and then ignored the problem, which was first identified in 1994, for the next 3 years. This has led to an increase in weed infestations in the area and finally forced the local farmers and ranchers to simply address the problems of BIA's ditchbanks unilaterally.

Finally water shutoff. Despite being unable to provide any accounting of money, BIA unilaterally shutoff water deliveries to all non-tribal irrigators on the Flathead Irrigation Project in May 1997. Service was shut off over an alleged nonpayment of a BIA billing and was subsequently restored, with BIA admitting that it has not provide an accurate billing, or an accurate accounting of irrigator funds.

High cost due to mismanagement are also not fair, considering the serious economic pressures Montana's family farmers and ranchers now face. This legislation will help eliminate high and unfair costs that continue to compromise the financial stakes of hard-working farmers and ranchers.

Responsible local management of this irrigation project would provide for lower costs and increased accountability of the money collected by and used in the operation of the Flathead Irrigation Project. At the current time the BIA is unable, or unwilling, to provide basic financial information to the local irrigation district. This despite the fact that the local farmers and ranchers pay 100 percent of the costs to operate and maintain the project. At the same, the current management cannot even deliver a year-end balance of funds paid by the local irrigation users.

Local management will also will generate savings over the current management. These savings could be used to restore the Flathead Irrigation Project to a fully functioning, efficiently operating unit. Without this legislation, residents face an uncertain future. This irrigation project is located in one of the most beautiful valleys in western Montana. Preservation of family farms and ranches in the Mission, Jocko, and Camas, valleys in Montana is dependent upon local management, which will provide an opportunity to control the costs associated with the operation of this vital water source.

This bill gives local citizens the opportunity to control their futures. It also keeps the commitments of the past by continuing to allow for the negotiation of water rights between the Federal Government, the State of Montana, and the affected tribes and does not infringe upon tribal sovereignty.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to introduce this measure today with the support of my colleagues and locally elected officials, and I look forward to moving this bill forward on behalf of those communities which depend on the Flathead Irrigation Project for their way of living.

H.R. 2292, THE INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE RESTRUCTURING AND REFORM ACT

HON. BILL ARCHER

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 13, 1997

Mr. ARCHER. Mr. Speaker, as the first session of the 105th Congress draws to a close, I rise to underscore my personal resolve and that of the Ways and Means Committee to complete work on needed reforms to the Internal Revenue Service when Congress reconvenes next year.

Mr. Speaker, I have long advocated fundamental tax reform. Our tax system must be more fair, more simple, and permit the working families of America to keep more of their hard-earned money. Yet the Internal Revenue Code is too complex, too unwieldy, and too great an impediment to savings and investment. In short, the Internal Revenue Code is too broken to be fixed. The current tax system must be torn up by its roots and replaced. I am fully committed to carrying forward the critical work of fundamental tax reform, and hope to continue work towards that goal in the second session of the 105th Congress.

In short, Mr. Speaker, America needs fundamental tax reform. However, I also wish to emphasize that there is much we can do more immediately to remedy some of the problems that now exist in our tax system. Towards that end, I am particularly proud of the work this House and the Ways and Means Committee have done on H.R. 2292, The Internal Revenue Service Restructuring and Reform Act.

Mr. Speaker, the purpose of H.R. 2292 is to implement the recommendations of IRS Restructuring Commission chaired by Representative PORTMAN and Senator KERREY and to make sure that the IRS applies the tax laws of our country in a fair, equitable, and consistent manner.

In fact, current law and sound tax policy require as much: For example, the IRS should not abuse its powers to seize property or its rule making authority; the IRS generally may not impose retroactive regulations; and the IRS should apply the tax laws in a consistent and reasonable manner, both among competitors and with respect to specific taxpayers from one year to the next. However, as was made clear in recent hearings by the House Ways and Means Committee and the Senate Finance Committee, the IRS often has failed to honor its duty to serve the taxpayer. H.R. 2292 builds on the procedural and administrative safeguards enacted as part of the taxpayers bill of rights I and the taxpayer bill of rights II to help ensure that the IRS faithfully carries out its duties to American taxpayers.

Mr. Speaker, the IRS should act in a fair, equitable, and consistent manner simply because its right. Yet doing so also serves to promote sound tax policy. For example, failure to apply the tax laws consistently, like retroactive changes in the tax laws, undermines public faith in the system. If the IRS applies the laws differently among competitors, or changes the way it applies the law to taxpayers from year to year, those actions violate the duty of consistency the IRS owes to taxpayers and erodes taxpayers' trust in the system. That loss of confidence, in turn, discourages taxpayer compliance and makes administration of the Tax Code more difficult.

The Internal Revenue Service Restricting and Reform Act of 1997 will help ensure that the IRS administers the tax laws as Congress intended. Enactment of the new safeguards included in H.R. 2292 will help the IRS will become the customer-friendly agency it was meant to be, and will help the IRS to apply the tax laws of our country in a just manner.

Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleagues for their exceptional work on H.R. 2292 and look forward to continuing to work with them to enact that legislation into law when Congress reconvenes.

HONORING ESSEX CATHOLIC HIGH SCHOOL

HON. DONALD M. PAYNE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 13, 1997

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the 40th anniversary of Essex Catholic High School. In 1957 this school was founded by Archbishop Thomas A. Boland with an enrollment of 225 students and a faculty of 7. The school was the first regional high school in the Archdiocese of Newark and has served the young men of the Newark area since that time.

The ability of Essex Catholic to grow and change with the times is perhaps the most important aspect of this school. They moved from the original location at the former Mutual Benefit Life Building on Broadway in North Newark to a larger campus on Glenwood Avenue in East Orange in 1980. At this new facility, the school continues to meet the challenges of serving an area that is consistently changing and progressing. Their ability to meet these challenges stems from the strong moral and religious foundation the school is built upon. This foundation also consists of teaching students to set high standards and goals for themselves. The school continues to emphasize the spiritual and emotional growth of students that is needed to ensure a well rounded education.

The commitment of the Congregation of Christian Brothers and especially the commitment of the Most Reverend Theodore M. McCarrick to Essex Catholic and to our entire community is also to be commended. Their contributions to the school and our area are positive examples to the young men they teach and the community as a whole. This love and dedication to teaching and Essex Catholic is surely one of the school's most valued assets.

Mr. Speaker, without schools such as Essex Catholic many of our young men would not have important educational opportunities available to them. In this year of their 40th anniversary, I would like to congratulate and praise the long-term devotion the Christian Brothers, religious sisters, priests, lay teachers, students, alumni, and parents have for Essex Catholic and the education of our area's young men.

PROTECTING THE RATEPAYERS AND THE ENVIRONMENT

HON. BRAD SHERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 13, 1997

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the recent efforts by the Congress to address an important matter of equity that will ensure that local communities throughout the nation will be able to protect the environment without jeopardizing limited, local government taxpayer dollars committed to water quality improvements. This year marks the 25th anniversary of the Clean Water Act. We can see the evidence of the Federal, State and local commitment to improving our Nation's lakes rivers and coastal waters. Public awareness of the importance and benefited of sound environmental stewardship exists today that clearly was not evident 20 years ago. Billions of dollars made available to communities under the Clean Water Act to build clean water facilities using the construction grants program has helped to make our waters healthier.

Over the years, local governments that have received these grants have undergone rigorous audits to ensure that the facilities were constructed as planned and designed, in an effort to ensure that taxpayers' dollars are used as intended. At the same time, we have heard from local officials that these audits have often gone beyond the stated purpose of ensuring that grant funds have been used as intended. Instead, they the focussed on whether the funded project should have been constructed as approved by EPA. These re-evaluations occur even though there is no evidence of fraud or abuse in the project's expenditures and after the project has received both Federal and State approvals to proceed to construction. In my congressional district, the Las Virgenes Municipal Water District has been seeking to resolve an adverse audit report dating back to 1977. Despite documentation demonstrating that the facility was planned, designed, and constructed in accordance with Federal and State approvals, EPA auditors have sought the return of \$4 million by the local taxpayers.

Simply stated, after 20 years, the auditors now have decided that my constituent could have constructed the project in a better way. This second-guessing of previously approved, eligible project costs should not be permitted. It penalizes the local community for project approvals it did not make and, more importantly, it diverts resources away from water quality improvement projects that the community wants. Instead, the district's resources would have to be spent to contest audit findings that seek to disallow eligible project costs.

Congress attempted to correct this situation most recently in 1987 when it passed the Water Quality Act of 1987. Because the problem of second-guessing and reevaluation persists, the Committee on Appropriations included language in the Veterans, Housing and Independent Agencies Fiscal Year 1998 Appropriations Bill. It directs the EPA Administrator to uphold local government construction grants project eligibilities where the local government grantee has provided decision documents of the EPA, or the designated State agency, permitting use of the funds. I expect

that with the clarification provided in this year's spending bill, EPA will adhere to Congress' directive and uphold eligible project costs such as those of my constituent, the Las Virgenes Municipal Water District.

THANKING ACTING VA SECRETARY HERSHEL GOBER

HON. RUBÉN HINOJOSA

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 13, 1997

Mr. HINOJOSA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to say thank you to Acting VA Secretary Hershel Gober, who has worked closely with me these past 10 months to make the dream of easier access to health care for veterans in south Texas become a reality. When I took office back in January, one anxiety I heard voiced time and time again was that veterans in the south Texas/Rio Grande Valley area felt the services they received were less than adequate, and also the distances they had to travel to receive quality care were far too great. At that time I pledged to ensure that the level of care afforded veterans in our communities is second to none. To see what could be done I met with the Acting Secretary. He heard my concerns. He looked at our needs. He took action.

The result: In 1998 the veterans of the 15th District of Texas can expect to begin receiving significantly improved and expanded health care services. The counties of Bee (Beeville), Jim Wells (Alice), and Kleberg (Kingsville), have all been approved as future sites for primary care community-based outpatient clinics. Equally as important, a plan has also been developed, which will lead to expanded inpatient services. This pilot program will establish a process for the contracting of routine, non-urgent, nonspecialty inpatient care for stays for 3 days or less.

This is, indeed, a satisfying resolution. To say the least, I am elated.

It is because of the assistance and guidance of Secretary Gober that we will be able to implement innovative programs that provide much needed assistance to countless men and women who have protected our freedoms and who have made our Nation the great country it is. What the Secretary's efforts mean is that there will be real, effective changes for the veterans of south Texas. This is an example of what can be accomplished when everyone joins together and channels their energy toward a common goal.

Mr. Secretary, I could certainly never have done this alone. I want to sincerely thank you for sharing my vision.

RECOGNITION OF DR. CHARLES ROARK, NORTHEAST EL PASOAN OF THE YEAR FOR 1997

HON. SILVESTRE REYES

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 13, 1997

Mr. REYES. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to recognize Dr. Charles Roark as the Northeast El Pasoan of the Year for 1997. In addition to his outstanding work for Hospice, he also

serves as district 5 school board trustee. Dr. Roark attends home education activities and is actively interested in the accomplishments of homeschool students.

Dr. Roark is a past president of the Northeast Civitan Club and past district governor for the Great Southwest District of Civitan International. He is also a past president of the Northeast Civic Leaders Council. Dr. Roark continues with his active involvement in boys' baseball and other youth activities in Northeast El Paso. He received the highest certification that can be obtained in the health care administration as a Fellow American College of Health Executives. Dr. Roark is also active in his local church community.

Dr. Roark is a man of integrity, honesty, and dedication. His love of El Paso and his willingness to give himself should be a model for all El Pasoans to follow. I am proud to recognize Dr. Roark as the Northeast El Pasoan of the Year 1997. He shines as bright as the star on our mountain.

CONGRATULATIONS, REVEREND
EDWARD ALLEN

HON. DONALD M. PAYNE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 13, 1997

Mr. PAYNE Mr. Speaker, I would like my colleagues here in the House of Representatives to join me in honoring a man of remarkable dedication and commitment to the community he serves in my home city of Newark. Rev. Edward Allen, Sr., pastor of the Philemon Missionary Baptist Church.

On November 21, Reverend Allen will be honored by his many friends at a special event to celebrate 20 years in the ministry. It is fitting that we offer our congratulations and appreciation for his many contributions.

During the 10 years that I served as a councilman representing the South Ward in Newark, I often held town meetings to give local residents the opportunity to speak out about issues of concern. Because Reverend Allen always encouraged community involvement and participation, a town meeting that I hosted at his church was highly successful and well-attended. Philemon Missionary Baptist Church also hosted one of the most famous African-American women in modern history, the former Member of Congress and candidate for the President who was on the ballot in 12 primaries in 1972, the Honorable Shirley Chisholm.

Reverend Allen shared with Mrs. Chisholm a passion for justice and equality in our society. In fact, at a breakfast sponsored by a member of the Newark Municipal Council and candidate for the New Jersey General Assembly, the Honorable Donald Tucker on November 2 of this year, Reverend Allen spoke out with characteristic eloquence and inspiration about ensuring that residents of Newark share in the economic development efforts underway in our State, so that the urban center could become a catalyst for positive change.

Reverend Allen cares deeply about improving the quality of life in our community and ensuring that all people are treated with fairness and dignity.

Among his many accomplishments and contributions to the community are: founding

board member, Rainbow/Push Coalition chapter, Operation Push; lecturer and teacher of urban education and equal education opportunity; active involvement in the Jersey City community; cochair of the Clergy for Jesse Jackson for President in 1984 and 1988; counselor to youth and families in distress.

A graduate of my Alma Mater, Seton Hall University, Reverend Allen also pursued studies at Jersey City State College, New York Theological Seminary, Union Professional School of Business, and Saint Peter's College.

His professional career includes service as the director of the office of affirmative action compliance at the Jersey City Board of Education; college administrator, assistant to the educational opportunity fund director, and adjunct professor of the Afro-American Studies Program at Saint Peter's College.

Mr. Speaker, Reverend Allen is a man who has truly made a difference in many lives in our community. Let us join in honoring him for his two decades of dedicated service and in wishing him many more productive and successful years ahead.

DISTORTING SUBSIDIES
LIMITATION ACT OF 1997

HON. DAVID MINGE

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 13, 1997

Mr. MINGE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce the Distorting Subsidies Limitation Act of 1977 [DSLA]. The DSLA is a comprehensive legislative initiative which will attempt to curb the use of economic subsidies by state and local governments to lure or retain new or existing businesses. These governmental entities have engaged in the use of targeted subsidies which include grants, below market loans or rent, and tax deferrals, aimed at a particular private business entity in an attempt to entice a business to a particular municipality. State and local governments are being forced to compete against one another using scarce tax dollars that would otherwise be used for essential public goods and services such as schools, police and fire protection and road improvements. When this state and local competition takes the form of preferential treatment for a specific business, it interferes with interstate commerce, distorts the allocation of resources, and leaves states to provide too few public goods and services. This bill will encourage economic competition among states based on factors such as quality of services, reasonable and efficient regulatory policies and fair tax structures.

Specifically, the legislation will do the following:

TAXABILITY OF SUBSIDIES

The bill creates a federal excise tax on businesses benefitting from these special targeted economic subsidies. If a business accepts the economic subsidy offered by the state or local government, the subsidy will be subject to the excise tax which will be computed on the aggregate value of the subsidy for calendar year in which it was received. The rate of the tax will be the same that applies in determining the regular income tax of a corporation. The excise tax will not apply if the subsidy is part of the long-term taxing and spending policies of the governmental unit or if the subsidy is available to all business entities.

The economic subsidies which will be subject to the excise tax will include: any grants; any contribution of property or services; any right to use property or services; any loan made available to a business at rates below those commercially available to others; any tax deferrals or payment of any tax or fee; any guarantee of any payment of any loan or lease; or any reduction for fees or other charges for the use of governmental facilities such as roads, sewage treatment facilities and the like.

There will be no excise tax rendered on the value of an economic subsidy which is provided for employee training or other educational programs. The legislation shall apply to any economic subsidy provided to a business 30 days after the date that this bill is enacted.

TAX EXEMPT BOND FINANCING

The DSLA will also deny the exemption from tax for interest on bonds providing targeted state or local government development subsidies for a specific business entity. The legislation shall apply to bond obligations issued after the enactment of this bill.

FEDERAL FUNDING

The legislation will prohibit the use of federal funds by a state or local governmental unit for any targeted subsidies. The DSLA is not intended to deny the use of federal program dollars for economic development if the federal program dollars are available to all businesses or are used for an established federal economic development program such as an enterprise zone. If it is determined that federal funds have been used for targeted subsidies, the bill provides for recovery of those funds from the governmental unit or the business entity. The legislation shall apply to funds provided after the enactment of this bill.

CLOSING

The Distorting Subsidies Limitation Act of 1997, would reduce the ever-increasing financial burdens placed on the citizenry of various taxing jurisdictions who are exploited by the race for business development. When enacted, it will allow state and local officials, who face exploitation by companies' threats to relocate, the ability to negotiate with businesses on a level playing field. The ever-increasing practice of giving targeted subsidies to demanding businesses is having a very detrimental effect on both the employment stability and fiscal stability of cities and states. We cannot allow the this short-term, targeted favoritism for a particular business to continue to skew the long term economic health of our communities.

A TRIBUTE TO HENRY B. GONZALEZ,
AN EXEMPLARY LEADER
FOR ENSUING GENERATIONS

HON. XAVIER BECERRA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 13, 1997

Mr. BECERRA. Mr. Speaker, the Honorable HENRY B. GONZALEZ, Dean of the Texas Delegation and the Congressional Hispanic Caucus, will be honored by his community on November 23 at the Henry B. Gonzalez Archival Library Dinner in San Antonio, TX. Although I will not be able to join his family and friends

at this gathering, I take this opportunity to pay high tribute to his 44 years of public service and thank him for blazing a path for subsequent generations of Americans, especially Hispanics, pursuing the nobelist ideals of public office.

The accomplishments of the Honorable HENRY B. GONZALEZ in public office, particularly in the last 36 years in Congress, are substantial. He shepherded 71 bills through enactment, ranging from abolishing the poll tax, which was still in effect in the early 1960's, to restoring the strength of our Nation's deposit insurance system. While he was chairman, the House Banking, Finance, and Urban Affairs Committee held more than 500 hearings on financial issues that affected consumers, small businesses, and banks. Through his investigative powers Chairman GONZALEZ wielded substantial influence in combating financial crimes. Chairman GONZALEZ championed legislation enabling small businessowners to secure credit essential to the prosperity of their enterprises. And let us not forget that Dean GONZALEZ was instrumental in reauthorizing Federal housing laws, providing shelter for thousands of families throughout the country.

Always doing what he believed to be right rather than what was popular, Dean GONZALEZ made superlative use of special orders in the House Chamber. He alerted all of us to the impending savings and loan crisis years before the industry collapsed; he educated the Nation about the culture and contributions of Mexican-Americans. In recent years, his most popular special orders were about history: his own, the history of San Antonio and Texas, and the history of the founding of our Federal Government.

The Honorable HENRY B. GONZALEZ' accomplishments are many and his legacy is an inspiration to us all, but especially our youth. As the chairman of the Congressional Hispanic Caucus, I thank Dean GONZALEZ, for blazing a path for ensuing generations of Hispanic leaders. His dedication to public service and the many contributions to his community, the State of Texas and our Nation were accomplished with tenacity, passion, and a tireless work ethic. Integrity was his hallmark. Our youth, who are certain to achieve great accomplishments of their own, will 1 day look upon the legacy of HENRY B. GONZALEZ for inspiration and pride.

Mr. Speaker, on this auspicious occasion I ask my colleagues to join me and the people of San Antonio in saluting a great friend and grand American: the Honorable HENRY B. GONZALEZ. He will always be an exemplary leader * * *. He will always be HENRY B.

WALTER GREFFE: SELFLESS
CITIZEN

HON. RODNEY P. FRELINGHUYSEN

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 13, 1997

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Speaker, today, I rise to pay tribute to my friend and constituent, Walter Greffe, who passed away this Veterans Day weekend at the age of 71. Walter Greffe was a special individual who will be greatly missed but fondly remembered.

After graduating from Morristown High School in 1944, Walt served our Nation as a

sergeant in the Army Air Corps during World War II. However, his service did not end when the bombs stopped falling and the troops came home. I have the pleasure of being a member of the same VFW and American Legion posts to which Walt dedicated so much of his time. In particular, his service to the Veteran of Foreign Wars Watnong Post 3401 was extraordinary. Walt was twice the commander of the Watnong Post, one of New Jersey's largest VFW posts. Walt, along with his wife, Mae, continued to volunteer their time and talents for the hundreds of events at the Watnong Post, including many events for senior citizen groups and even some of my own Medicare town meetings.

In 1953, Walt moved to Morris Plains and immediately became an integral part of this close-knit community of 5,000 inhabitants, aptly called the community of caring. No one in Morris Plains epitomized this more than Walt Greffe. Upon his death, one Morris Plains resident remarked, "Walt was a kind and considerate man who was always willing to do everything for anybody." That is the Walt Greffe I knew as well.

Aside from his involvement with veterans organizations, Walt worked for United Parcel Service in Parsippany for 27 years, and was graduate of the Stafford Hall of Business. He also dedicated untold hours to the Morris Plains Seniors Monday Group, the Rotary Club of Morris Plains, and the Presbyterian Church of Morris Plains. As you see, Walt touched every part of the community.

Mr. Speaker, I would ask all of my colleagues to join me as we remember Walt in our prayers; Mae, his wife of many years; his son, John; his daughter, Diane; and the many other close family and friends Walt leaves behind. Walt was truly a selfless citizen and an outstanding veteran.

OHIO STATE TREASURER J. KENNETH BLACKWELL ADDRESSES PROPOSED GLOBAL CLIMATE TREATY

HON. STEVE CHABOT

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 13, 1997

Mr. CHABOT. Mr. Speaker, I want to insert in the RECORD today an insightful speech delivered at the recent Global Change Conference here in Washington by Ohio's State Treasurer J. Kenneth Blackwell.

As my colleagues know, despite considerable uncertainty about the significance of global warming, the Clinton administration is moving ahead with plans to reduce carbon emissions, or greenhouse gases in the United States to 1990 levels by the year 2010. The costs of achieving that goal, of course, will be absorbed by the American people in the form of higher energy costs and higher taxes.

Mr. Blackwell very eloquently addresses the global warming issue and the fundamental flaws in the Kyoto Climate Change Treaty. I commend his speech to my colleagues.

THE CLIMATE TREATY—THE RIGHT ANSWER TO THE WRONG QUESTION

As I began preparing for my part in today's discussion, I recalled a remark attributed to J. Pierpont Morgan. A woman is said to have approached him at a social gathering roughly

100 years ago and asked, "Mr. Morgan, what is the stock market going to do?"

Morgan hesitated a moment and then gave the woman the full benefit of his years of money-accumulating experience. "Madam," he said, "the stock market will fluctuate."

If J. Pierpont Morgan had been born 100 years later and specialized in climate instead of money, and if he were asked now what the climate is going to do, the same answer would be appropriate. "Madam, the climate will fluctuate."

I do not mean to suggest by this that we can ignore the possibility that this time Henny Penny may be right. The sky may be warming. The seas may rise. And it would be irresponsible to sit idly by doing nothing if there is a real chance that all the world's coastal cities will go under water in the next 50 or 100 years.

Neither, however, do I believe it responsible to rush to the binding international agreement the Administration is proposing to replace the voluntary approach we agreed to in Rio de Janeiro in 1992.

The administration's proposal is a fast answer to incompletely formulated questions based on inadequate data. Fast answers all too often are half-baked. In this case, the kindest thing we can say about the fast answer is that it is not fast at all. At best, it is half fast.

Just for starters, we do not know whether global warming is taking place now. It is true that surface temperature readings have gone up by about one degree Celsius over the past century. Some evidence suggests that over the past decade, however, modest global cooling may have occurred. At this point, we simply do not know. What we do know is that the Climate Treaty will not answer this question. Only time and serious scientific study will produce an answer.

If global warming is taking place, we do not know the extent to which greenhouse gases may be responsible. For years, climatologists believed that the sun's energy output was constant, but I have read recently that some now believe the solar constant may not be constant at all. Variations in solar activity may well account for the one degree rise in global temperature recorded over the past 100 years. This one degree change may be an entirely natural progression following the Little Ice Age which ended about the time Mr. Morgan was sharing his wisdom on the stock market, and it may well prove to be cyclical.

Even if in the face of all the scientific uncertainties, we could properly conclude that capping CO₂ emissions would remove the potential threat of global warming, there is little reason to believe that the Administration's proposal will accomplish that objective. Even its supporters concede that emissions from China and India alone are likely to overwhelm the proposed reductions by the U.S. and Western Europe.

Although the proposed Climate Treaty is not an answer to either the objective of understanding global warming or capping CO₂ emissions, we can be certain that it will accomplish several other objectives. I think it will be helpful to consider some of them.

First, if we want to hasten the day when the United Nations will be transformed from an association of sovereign states into a one-world governing body, the Climate Treaty will work! Some international entity will be necessary to enforce emission mandates. Many Americans bridled at the 55 mile per hour national speed limit. Imagine that fast answer expanded to cover all matters involving energy consumption, and imagine it administered out of Geneva instead of Washington, D.C. That's the path we are on if we accept binding international mandates.

Second, many people complain about the fact that combined federal, state and local

taxes take more of an average household's income than food, clothing and shelter. The Climate Treaty will address that complaint in several ways.

Given the emission caps which would be required by the year 2010, and using mainstream economic assumptions, personal incomes will go down. In my home state of Ohio, real income per capita will drop almost 10 percent, so with no change in our income tax rates, taxpayers will pay less. This will squeeze the State, but we should be able to make up the roughly two percent shortfall in tax revenues.

The good news does not stop with the reduction in income, and therefore income taxes. Housing and food prices will go up about 10 percent, and the cost of clothing will go up along with all other manufactured goods. Some skeptics will argue that the increased cost of the necessities should be accounted for as taxes, but we will at least have the appearance of a change in the relationship of taxes versus basics.

Third, we should see some public health benefits from this proposal. Service jobs are usually less hazardous than manufacturing jobs, so those among the 34,000 Ohioans who lose their manufacturing jobs but exchange them for service jobs may thereby find work where they are less likely to suffer on-the-job injuries. This may not compute, because total employment is projected to fall by more than 58,000 jobs, but even so, workers are surely safer sitting at home than going into the perilous workplace.

And these fortunate Ohioans will be encouraged to improve their health in other ways. Many will almost certainly choose to exercise more, at least during the winter, because their household energy bills will be nine hundred to eleven hundred dollars higher, so they will have to keep moving to stay warm. With food costs up nearly ten percent, meat consumption should go down, still another benefit.

Fourth, increasing the cost of gasoline by fifty cents a gallon will surely reduce exposure to highway accidents. If people cannot afford to drive, they are less likely to be hurt as long as they do not walk on the road.

I would like to wrap up my remarks with a political comment. With the benefit of 20-20 hindsight, it is clear that President George Bush made at least two mistakes in his presidency, both having to do with the timing of major events. First, he should not have won the Gulf War so long before he had to run for re-election—the 1992 outcome would quite likely have been different if he had still had his post-war approval ratings in the 90's. Second, he should not have signed on to the Democratic Party's tax increase so close to the election. President Clinton certainly learned from that mistake!

But on the global warming subject, President Bush was right on the money in 1992 when he agreed to voluntary, not mandatory, CO₂ caps, and to continued scientific scrutiny of the warming phenomenon to see what future action would be indicated, what action would work, and what action would be worth what it cost.

JOPPA-MAGNOLIA VOLUNTEER
FIRE CO., INC.

HON. ROBERT L. EHRlich, JR.

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 13, 1997

Mr. EHRlich. Mr. Speaker, today, I rise to give due recognition to a venerable institution in my district which recently had occasion to

celebrate its past and its future on the very same day.

On October 25, 1997, the Joppa-Magnolia Volunteer Fire Co. celebrated the opening of a new main fire station at its Joppa, MD, location. I was fortunate to attend the dedication ceremony along with a number of community and civic leaders. I was especially impressed that the celebration occurred 43 years to the day the first fire station was formally unveiled.

The Joppa-Magnolia Volunteer Fire Co. was first organized in 1951. It answered its first call of record on January 11, 1953, and went on to respond to 32 fire and 32 ambulance calls that year. The company has undergone significant expansions over the years, but its essential mission—protecting the lives and property of the citizens of Harford County—has not changed.

Mr. Speaker, the Joppa-Magnolia Volunteer Fire Co. is a welcome, permanent institution in Harford County. The fanfare surrounding the most recent groundbreaking indicates that, while the fire company has a rich history of accomplishment, its greatest contributions are yet to come. These fine volunteer firefighters will continue to serve the citizens of Harford County, just as their predecessors have done for four decades. Mr. Speaker, we can all profit by their example. I offer the men and women of the Joppa-Magnolia Volunteer Fire Co. my very best wishes and congratulations upon reaching this happy milestone.

IN MEMORY OF THE IRISH FAMINE

HON. MARGE ROUKEMA

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 13, 1997

Mrs. ROUKEMA. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recall the millions of Irish men, women, and children lost to the tragic Irish famine of 1845-50. This was one of the darkest chapters in modern history, and one that changed the face of both the United Kingdom and the United States as a result.

The Irish famine took as many as 1 million lives from hunger and disease. It sparked a huge wave of immigration as another 2 million Irish fled, most of them to the United States.

Numbers such as these, however, are often difficult to comprehend. I find that some of the personal stories of the famine bring it closer to home. Consider these tragic deaths reported in the Cork Reporter of January 11, 1847: Catherine Sheehan, a 2-year-old girl who died the day after Christmas 1846 after eating nothing but seaweed that last several days of her life. John Driscoll, who fell dead of starvation walking home from his job at a public works project after 2 days of nothing but boiled wheat. Michael Linehan, who died on his way home from an adjoining town, where he had gone to purchase food for his fever-stricken mother and brother. Mr. Linehan had had only turnip peels to eat.

These are but a few of the stories of the famine. Many such stories will be recalled as the Bergen County Council of Irish Associations holds a ceremony in solemn remembrance of those who perished in the famine November 15 at the Bergen County Courthouse in Hackensack, NJ. Remarks will be offered by Bishop Charles J. McDonnell, Father Donald Sheehan, and Bergen County Execu-

tive William "Pat" Schuber, and others at the Great Hunger Monument located next to the courthouse. This ceremony will serve as a reminder that the disaster created by famines still haunts the world.

During the Irish famine, a blight turned Ireland's staple crop of potatoes to ruin. Over 1 million people died and millions others were forced to leave their homeland to escape starvation. In 1847—the year known to Irish around the world as "Black '47"—the famine took its worst toll. As thousands died that year, nearly 100,000 Irish immigrants left their homeland and arrived in the United States.

The failure of the British Government in London to provide immediate assistance has been acknowledged as one of the factors in the extent of the famine. Prime Minister Tony Blair this summer offered this apology:

Those who governed in London at the time failed their people through standing by while a crop failure turned into a massive human tragedy. * * * That 1 million people should have died in what was then part of the richest and most powerful nation in the world is something that still causes pain as we reflect on it today.

As I have noted, millions of Irish came to the United States—seen as the land of plenty—to escape the famine. Those who came made up one of the greatest waves of immigration in our history and permanently enriched our society and culture. Their hard work, determination, and resilience helped fuel the tremendous growth of our country.

The Irish quickly adjusted to their new home and started to move up in society. From tough, long hours in labor intensive jobs, Irish-Americans entered professions such as education, politics, and government service by the turn of the century. They sent much of their hard-earned money home to help families or to pay for passage to America.

One area where Irish-Americans proved themselves quickly was in service to their new country. Many new Irish-Americans fought bravely during the Civil War. In fact, 263 Congressional Medals of Honor were awarded to Irish-born servicemen, by far the largest number of any ethnic group. Subsequent generations carried this tradition into the Nation's other wars.

The hard work, determination, patriotism, and valor of Irish-Americans has made a distinguished mark on American history. Their contribution to our Nation will never be forgotten. We only wish that it might have been better circumstances that brought them here.

TRIBUTE TO DOUG SCOTT

HON. JACK METCALF

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 13, 1997

Mr. METCALF. Mr. Speaker, I join Senator MURRAY this evening in recognizing Doug Scott, a San Juan Island resident, who was recently presented the Sierra Club's highest tribute—John Muir Award.

Despite differing with him and the Sierra Club on a number of issues, I really appreciate his willingness to work with all interest groups and beliefs to solve environment problems.

His work with the Northwest Straits Advisory Commission, which Senator MURRAY and I

formed, has been invaluable. The commission was formed and public dialog broke down concerning the marine sanctuary process, and Doug helped facilitate a dialog in order to resolve important differences and issues by consensus. His ability to work with individuals with differing perspectives in a cooperative and resourceful manner is a true asset to the commission.

Doug has a notable background and experience when it comes to the environment. He joined the Sierra Club in 1967, and served as their Northwest field representative from 1973 to 1977. In 1980 they named him national conservation director of the Sierra Club, and in 1988 he became the organization's associate executive director. In 1990, he left the Sierra Club to direct the San Juan Community Theater in Friday Harbor, WA. Currently, Doug is the executive director of Friends of the San Juans.

Doug is in good company in receiving this award. Previous recipients include such distinguished persons as Jacques Cousteau and Wallace Stegner.

Mr. Speaker, it is a privilege to recognize Doug Scott, a Washington State resident, before the U.S. House of Representatives, and to congratulate him on receiving the John Muir Award.

CONGRATULATIONS, MAYOR
CARDELL COOPER AND THE
WORKERS OF EAST ORANGE

HON. DONALD M. PAYNE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 13, 1997

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, on Sunday, November 16, the Civic Service Committee of Christ Church will honor the workers of East Orange, NJ, in my congressional district and will also bid a fond farewell to the former major of East Orange, Cardell Cooper, and his family.

It is indeed fitting that we offer our appreciation to the hardworking men and women who serve the city of East Orange. These unsung heroes are a dedicated group of professionals who strive each and every day to deliver outstanding service to the residents of the city they serve. Positive changes are occurring in East Orange because of their efforts.

I am pleased to have the opportunity to honor the workers of East Orange as well as my good friend Cardell Cooper, whom I have long admired and respected. His life has been an inspiring success story of one who rose from humble beginnings, as one of 13 brothers, to move ahead with steadfast determination to reach for the stars.

His many accomplishments include holding positions as business administrator of Irvington; freeholder of Essex County, one of the most populous counties in the State of New Jersey; Essex County Administrator and major of East Orange. His crowning achievement is that he has now been nominated by President Clinton to serve in one of the highest ranking positions at the Department of Environmental Protection.

As the representative of the 10th Congressional District, I have had the pleasure of working with Cardell Cooper on many issues and have found him to be a dedicated public

service with tremendous energy and commitment.

Among his peers throughout the Nation, Cardell Cooper has gained a reputation as an outstanding public official. He is widely respected by members of the National Association of Counties, the National League of Cities, the Conference of Mayors and other national civic and professional organizations to which he belongs.

I know that my colleagues here in the House of Representatives join me in wishing the very best to Cardell Cooper, his devoted wife Sandy, and their children as they move on to exciting new challenges. Let us also say a special thank you to the workers of the city of East Orange for a job well done.

RECOGNITION OF STAN AND
JETTA ROBERTS AS NORTHEAST
EL PASO FAMILY OF THE YEAR
FOR 1997

HON. SILVESTRE REYES

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 13, 1997

Mr. REYES. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to recognize Stan and Jetta Roberts as the Northeast El Paso Family of the Year for 1997. Since first arriving in El Paso more than 42 years ago, Stan and Jetta have contributed to the development of the El Paso community in every imaginable way. The Roberts are members of the 7th Ward of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints where they have worshiped and prayed with their four children Mike, Jetta Lynn, Beverly, and Stan and their seven grandchildren.

After 28 years in the Army, Stan decided to serve his county and his community in another way—he and his father organized, with others, the Northeast El Paso Civic Association to work toward the improvement of the Northeast area and the city of El Paso.

In addition to being a life member of the Veterans of Foreign Wars Local 8919, Stan is a member of the Cooties a life member of the Disabled American Veterans Chapter 187, American Legion, Association of the United States Army, NAUS, Moose Lodge No. 554, American Association of Retired Persons, and the Northeast El Paso Civic Association. Stan was recently re-elected to his fourth term on the El Paso City Council, and has been the alternate mayor pro temp for the past 2 years.

Throughout their lives, Jetta has always been supportive of Stan's endeavors throughout his Army career and civilian life. Jetta has been Stan's campaign manager for the last three elections. Jetta is a life member of the Veterans of Foreign Wars Woman's Auxiliary, life member of the Disabled American Veterans Women's Auxiliary, and is currently serving her second term as El Paso representative on the Texas Silver-Haired Legislature in Austin, TX and is an alternate on the National Silver-Haired Legislature in Washington, DC. Jetta was the Relief Society president for 5 years and was also an employment specialist for 2 years helping people on welfare find jobs.

The outstanding accomplishments of both Stan and Jetta Roberts have been many and they are both committed to helping and serving their community whenever they can. I've

had the opportunity to work with both Stan and Jetta while trying to improve our communities. We can all learn from the sacrifices they have made to benefit others and both shine as bright as our star on the mountain.

MOVING FORWARD FOR
MONTANANS

HON. RICK HILL

OF MONTANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 13, 1997

Mr. HILL. Mr. Speaker, today I join with my Montana colleague, U.S. Senator CONRAD BURNS, in introducing much needed legislation which will help complete the Gallatin Land Consolidation Act. As Congress completes its business in the last hours of this session, it is important to let Montanans know that its congressional delegation is committed to resolving this situation.

The proposed land exchange agreement between Big Sky Lumber and the U.S. Forest Service is a well-intentioned proposal that I support. However, like all general agreements, there are always specific concerns to address. As these issues remain pending, this legislation will show that Congress is committed to completing the exchange and eliminating the uncertainties that Big Sky Lumber, other businesses, and many landowners may have.

For example, the protection of the Taylors Fork is extremely important since it provides a critical migration corridor for wildlife. Many of the area's landowners face uncertain futures and deserve to know that the Montana delegation will act on their behalf to complete the exchange. Our legislation moves forward on meeting landowner's goals and protecting the environment. Other issues that need resolution, such as access concerns in the Bridger-Bangtail area and small business timber set asides, will also be advanced by this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, one major difference in my legislation is a provision guaranteeing that any land which will be exchanged to the Federal Government must continue to maintain and maximize historical recreational access and use. This is a very important item that I will continue to champion for Montanans as this process moves forward.

This bill provides the initial legislative phase for eventual completion of the Gallatin Land Consolidation Act. There are many details that need to be included, but this legislation will hopefully satisfy the December 31 deadline under the current option. Moreover, this bill will present a forum for Montanans to begin to comment on the details of the package.

Mr. Speaker, this is important to my home State of Montana. I look forward to moving ahead with the rest of the Montana delegation in completing the exchange in the next session of Congress.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. BOB RILEY

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 13, 1997

Mr. RILEY. Mr. Speaker, for medical reasons, I was absent during the following rollcall

votes. Had I been present, I would have been recorded in the following manner.

On rollcall No. 622, on a motion to table a measure, I would have voted "aye."

On rollcall No. 623, a bill to provide for increased international broadcasting activities to China, I would have voted "aye."

On rollcall No. 624, a bill to establish a program to provide assistance for programs of credit and other assistance for microenterprises in developing countries, and for other purposes, I would have voted "aye."

On rollcall No. 625, expressing the sense of Congress with respect to the discrimination by the German Government against members of minority religious groups, I would have voted "nay."

On rollcall No. 626, expressing the sense of Congress that the Government should fully participate in EXPO 2000 in the year 2000, I would have voted "aye."

On rollcall No. 627, a bill to amend the Illegal Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act, I would have voted "aye."

On rollcall No. 628, a bill providing for consideration of certain resolutions in preparation for the adjournment of the first session, I would have voted "aye."

On rollcall No. 629, a bill concerning the statutes of Amtrak, I would have voted "aye."

On rollcall No. 630, on agreeing to the rule, I would have voted "aye."

On rollcall No. 631, on agreeing to the conference report for Foreign Operations, I would have voted "nay."

On rollcall No. 632, on agreeing to the resolution House Resolution 301, I would have voted "aye."

On rollcall No. 633, on ordering the previous question, I would have voted "aye."

On rollcall No. 634, on agreeing to the resolution House Resolution 326, I would have voted "aye."

On rollcall No. 635, a bill providing for the consideration of the bill H.R. 867, and the Senate amendment thereto, I would have voted "aye."

On rollcall No. 636, a rule to consider the Commerce, State, Justice Appropriations Act, H.R. 2267, I would have voted "aye."

On rollcall No. 637, passage of House Concurrent Resolution 137, I would have voted "aye."

On rollcall No. 638, an adjournment resolution, Senate Concurrent Resolution 68, I would have voted "aye."

On rollcall No. 639, a motion of recommit H.R. 2267, I would have voted "nay."

On rollcall No. 640, passage of H.R. 2267, I would have voted "aye."

TRIBUTE TO FORMER NEW HAVEN
MAYOR BIAGIO DI LIETO

HON. ROSA L. DeLAURO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 13, 1997

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, tonight, in New Haven, CT, Biagio DiLiето will join with close friends and family to celebrate his 75th birthday. I have respected and admired Ben DiLiето for years, and am grateful for the opportunity to recognize a man who has dedicated his life to the city of New Haven.

Ben DiLiето began his public career in 1952. Serving as a police officer and later as police

chief, Ben quickly learned how to effectively address the needs of the city's residents. He interacted with the community and embraced its diversity. Ben was determined to make local government work for average citizens by addressing their needs on a personal level. Residents of New Haven came to know Ben DiLiето as a person who cared and would eagerly roll up his sleeves when hard work needed to be done. Ben earned the trust of New Haven's citizens and they elected him mayor in 1979.

Mayor DiLiето served for five consecutive terms. During those years, he was dedicated to understanding and meeting the needs of his constituents, particularly those in the greatest need. Mayor DiLiето worked diligently to ensure funding for social service programs that benefited children, elderly, and the disabled. He fought to obtain funding for emergency services and education. He championed the interests of people with real needs and sought real solutions. Indeed, it is difficult to measure the magnitude of Ben DiLiето's contributions to the city of New Haven, for he has played such a large role in our community. Ben DiLiето truly changed the face of our city.

On a personal note, Ben has always been a friend who is reliable and supportive, genuine and sincere. His commitment and diligence are the cornerstone of strong and effective local government, and his belief in public service has inspired me time and time again.

It is with great pleasure that I commend Ben DiLiето for a lifetime of achievement and service. I join his wife Rose, his family, and his many friends in wishing Ben a very happy 75th birthday. Ben truly embodies the best New Haven politics has to offer, and it is my deepest hope that we will have the benefit of his wisdom and kindness for many years to come.

THE SLAMMING PREVENTION AND
CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT OF
1997

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 13, 1997

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce H.R. 3050, the Slamming Prevention and Consumer Protection Act of 1997 to protect the American public from an unfair, unscrupulous and anticonsumer practice known as slamming. The perpetrators of this type of rascality switch a consumer's choice of long distance or local telephone service providers to their own service without the consumer's knowledge or consent. With this legislation, consumers finally will be able to fight back against slammers.

The measure will allow consumers to receive a full refund for any charges or shield them from liabilities incurred as a result of slamming. Consumers will be able to recover up to three times their actual damages for intentional violations, in addition to the monetary penalties this bill imposes upon any person or telephone carrier and their agents who slam. Additionally, the legislation sets a deadline for the Federal Communications Commission [FCC] and the Federal Trade Commission [FTC] to set rules that will protect consumers from slamming. The FCC rules will ensure that

any consumer switch of carrier is verified, while the FTC rules will prohibit unfair and deceptive acts and practices used in connection with switching a consumer's choice of service.

Slamming is a spreading epidemic. It is the single largest source of consumer complaints at the FCC. In 1995 alone, slamming represented more than a third of the complaints consumers registered at the FCC's Common Carrier Bureau. The number of slamming complaints processed by the FCC has nearly doubled from 1995 to 1997. Moreover, the number of slamming complaints processed by the FCC to date in this calendar year, 16,440, represent nearly half of all the complaints, 34,557, that have been processed by the agency this year.

The telephone industry estimates that approximately 2 million slamming incidents occur each year in the United States, with the bulk of these slams undetected or unreported by consumers. And there is no doubt these numbers will continue to grow unless adequate protections are put in place.

The current regulations against slamming are simply inadequate. There is little incentive for consumers to bring a lawsuit or file a complaint with the FCC. The higher phone bills borne by slammed consumers often pales in comparison to the cost of suing for recovery. This bill will correct that anomaly.

Moreover, under the current rules, if a consumer files a complaint with the FCC, he or she is only entitled to receive the difference between what was paid to the slammer and what would have been paid to the authorized carrier. In other words, lengthy involvement in an administrative proceeding yields too little, too late.

The FCC has been ineffective in protecting consumers from slammers. It has been nearly 2 years since the passage of the Telecommunications Act of 1996, and the agency still has not promulgated effective rules to protect consumers.

Despite the growing problem, the FCC has settled disputes with only a handful of slammers resulting in injunctions and fines. While these fines were paid into the U.S. Treasury, the consumer who was defrauded never received a dime.

The people in my home State of Michigan are particularly hard hit by slammers. Michigan ranks eighth overall in the number of State and Federal slamming complaints. But slamming respects no State lines.

Slammers prey upon victims of all kinds, although minorities and non-English speaking consumers are frequent targets. These slammers act in nefarious ways: sign here and you will be eligible for valuable and exciting prizes. The only thing valuable and exciting accrues to the slammer. The consumer unwittingly authorizes a change in their telephone carrier while under the impression that he or she has simply entered a contest. Or, the consumer receives a welcome package or other promotional mailing at home that says if you do not sign here or return the enclosed card, your service will be switched. Or telemarketing firms, driven by commissions, forge consumer authorizations or develop even wilder schemes to skim cash from the American public.

Mr. Speaker, we need tougher laws against slamming. The American public should have the tools to fight back against these bad actors. The Slamming Prevention and Consumer Protection Act of 1997 will provide those tools.

HONORING JOSEPHINE MARTIER
FOR 50 YEARS OF VOTING

HON. RON KLINK

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 13, 1997

Mr. KLINK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor an outstanding citizen and good friend, Ms. Josephine Martier from Vandergrift, PA. "Aunt Jo" as she is affectionately called, has fulfilled a rare and honorable pledge to her country. She has participated in each primary and general election for the past 50 years.

I would like to recognize Ms. Martier for her contribution to our country and to the American democratic system of government. Without individuals such as Ms. Martier, our democracy would not be what it is today. Her conviction is to be commended and unlike so many, Aunt Jo has never taken for granted her right to actively participate and voice the values which she believes in.

In 1996, less than half of the eligible voters in the United States participated in the Presidential election. In light of this statistic, it is even more amazing to consider what Aunt Jo has achieved. Her invincible sense of civic duty is exemplary. Her efforts serve as a model for every resident of the Fourth Congressional District, the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and every American eligible to vote.

And so my fellow colleagues, it is with great pleasure that I rise and applaud Aunt Jo Martier and her amazing voting record. I hope that she will be able to participate in our democracy for years to come.

HONORARY KENNETH E. BEHRING
AND FAMILY

HON. ELLEN O. TAUSCHER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 13, 1997

Mrs. TAUSCHER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to draw attention to an inspiring act of citizenship by my constituents, Kenneth E. Behring and his family. A week ago, Mr. Behring traveled to Washington to give a gift to the Smithsonian Institution; at a time when we have grown accustomed to people coming to Washington to ask for favors. Mr. Behring and his family have donated \$20 million to the Smithsonian's National Museum of Natural History to enable it to update its rotunda and its mammal hall to 21st century standards. The Behring gift also will enable the Smithsonian to set up traveling exhibitions in schools and other public places so that Americans who cannot visit Washington can experience a little bit of the Smithsonian in their hometown.

As a young man in Wisconsin, Mr. Behring opened a modest used car business in what turned out to be the first step in achieving the American dream. Through hard work and creativity, first in the automobile business and later as a real estate developer, he achieved great wealth. Now, in his own words, he believed it is time to give back.

Mr. Behring delights in telling of his experiences as a world traveler. He speaks eloquently of the natural beauty he has witnessed in the animal world, and of his desire to help

the Smithsonian enable others—especially young people—to get at least a small sense of what he has seen.

I believe his generous gift is a noble example that should serve as a model for all Americans with the means to do good. I am humbled by this generosity and hope that the rest of the House and the American people will take note of Mr. Behring's great deed.

TRIBUTE TO JOSEPH S. STOLARZ

HON. BILL PASCRELL, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 13, 1997

Mr. PASCRELL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call to your attention Joseph S. Stolarz of Passaic, NJ. In the week following Veterans Day, it seems appropriate that we would honor a man who has distinguished himself while serving his country in the armed services.

Joseph was born in a small mining community in Pennsylvania, moving shortly thereafter to a farm in Poland, his family's native country. Returning to America in 1938, he settled in Passaic with his two sisters. Heeding the call to duty, Joe enlisted in the U.S. Army on December 12, 1940. He was stationed at Fort Dix when he received word of Japan's attack on Pearl Harbor.

Joseph's division was quickly broken up and used to defend the beaches of New York and New Jersey from any German assault. He was finally sent abroad in May 1944, landing in Liverpool. Joe's division, the 30th participated in the D-Day landings in France. After securing the beaches of Normandy, the 30th division participated in the allied drive across France, Belgium, and Germany.

Joe didn't escape the battlefields of Europe unscratched. In January 1945, he was hit twice within 2 days, ultimately spending months in a VA hospital recuperating. Despite his injuries, Joe served our country with valor. In all, he received a defense medal, two Purple Hearts, a Bronze Star, a World War Two Victory Medal, a European Medal, an Expert Infantry Badge, and a medal from the French city of St. Lo. He was honorably discharged from military service on November 12, 1945.

Upon his return to New Jersey, Joe became a civilian success. He completed his education, graduating from Passaic High School and ultimately attending Fairleigh Dickinson University. While visiting Poland in 1956, he met his wife and the future mother of his five children, Anna Brusik. In 1962, Joe fulfilled a lifelong dream when he purchased the Crystal Ballroom, where he continues to operate his tavern business with the aid of his wife and son, Joe Jr.

Joe has also been active in his community and is involved in a number of political and cultural associations including the American Legion, the Tavern Owner's Association, the Central of Polish Organizations, the Holy Rosary Young Men's Club, and the Veterans' Alliance. Joe is also a regular on the parade circuit, marching in the annual Passaic Memorial Day event, as well as the Pulaski Day Parade.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you join me, our colleagues, and Joseph's family and friends in celebrating the life of Joseph Stolarz, a patriot, entrepreneur, and family man.

FAST TRACK FELL VICTIM TO
POLITICAL DEMAGOGUERY

HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 13, 1997

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, I was deeply disappointed in the fact that this body was unable to consider and pass the fast-track trade legislation authored by Chairman BILL ARCHER and myself.

In particular, I was disappointed in the petty politics engaged in by fast-track opponents. I fear that, thanks to the campaign waged by big labor and their politician lackeys, the United States will lose its leadership position in world markets. Until now, trade agreements have been negotiated on our terms. My greatest fear is that the defeat of fast track in this session of the 105th Congress will effectively prohibit the consideration of this trade authority until the next millennium. I want to make the point to my colleagues that this will result in future trade agreements being negotiated on the terms of our trading partners. Given the increasingly global nature of markets, this Congress has put U.S. businesses and jobs at a significant economic disadvantage in the world economy.

To further illustrate the political demagoguery on this issue, I commend to the attention of my colleagues an article in today's Washington Times by Donald Lambro entitled "Low Bridge for the Fast Track Flap." I will not add to Mr. Lambro's observations, instead I simply say—Amen.

[From the Washington Times, Nov. 13, 1997]

LOW BRIDGE FOR THE FAST TRACK FLAP

(By Donald Lambro)

If we learned anything from the fast-track trade fight, it is that demagoguery is alive and well in Washington, economic ignorance runs deeper than ever in Congress and the news media, and the business community still doesn't know how to sell the benefits of the global economy.

Even by past legislative battle standards, this one reached a new low in fear-mongering and deceit. The tools of big labor, Democratic Leader Dick Gephardt and Reps. David Bonior and Bernie Sanders, a socialist, came up with every hyperbolic attack line they could muster. Mr. Gephardt even blamed increased drug trafficking in the United States on the North American Free Trade Agreement—not on its true cause, President Clinton's abandonment of the war on drugs.

In the final weeks of debate, the AFL-CIO's paid congressional army of trade protectionists waged one of the most dishonest lobbying campaigns that this reporter has seen in 30 years of covering Washington. In one of the battle's most skillful bits of anti-trade demagoguery, aired on the CBS Evening News, Bonior and Sanders went down to Juarez, Mexico, with a CBS film crew in tow. Visiting one of its worst slums, which predates NAFTA, Mr. Bonior pointed to the shacks and said, "This is the global economy." It was a totally one-sided editorial against trade by two veterans, big government leftists that could have been produced at the AFL-CIO, and probably was.

Similarly one-sided stories filled the news programs of the past several weeks, bashing NAFTA and repeating big labor's protectionist line. Nowhere was it reported that U.S. exports to NAFTA partners Mexico and Canada had reached nearly \$200 billion last year—an all-time record; that both have become America's biggest export markets,

with Mexico's market bigger than Japan's; that the North American economy is forecast to grow by 3.5 percent this year, higher than the other industrialized countries of the world; or that all those predictions of a "giant sucking sound" of jobs leaving the United States have not come true.

Despite all the doom and gloom fears that trade expansion will destroy jobs, the obvious fact is that trade has helped to create millions of new, higher-paying jobs, driving the U.S. unemployment rate to the lowest level in nearly a quarter of a century.

Last week's Labor Department unemployment report showed the jobless rate falling to 4.7 percent, flattened by the creation of an astonishing 284,000 jobs in October alone. Since 1993 the U.S. economy has created more than 13.5 million new jobs. "Clearly, NAFTA has not hurt the U.S. economy," trade analyst Rebecca Reynolds Bannister writes in a study for the Progressive Policy Institute.

And contrary to the Gephardt-Bonior-Sanders disinformation campaign that the United States is losing higher-paying manufacturing jobs, the most robust job gains last month were in manufacturing. Half the 54,000 jobs in this sector alone were in machinery, transportation and construction. Big U.S. companies like Boeing have hired 32,000 workers in the last 18 months and will add another 11,000 jobs to its factory lines. Other companies like Caterpillar were expanding their payrolls to keep up with mounting exports to Latin America.

Rather than worry about losing jobs, the biggest complaint among U.S. business leaders in the country today is the lack of labor, qualified or otherwise.

But too little or none of this is getting reported to the American people. One reason is an abysmal level of ignorance in much of the news media and in Congress about trade and the global economy. An otherwise intelligent editor of a major newspaper recently told me that "America doesn't make much of anything anymore."

This common perception, wholly untrue, reflects what many Americans think of the U.S. economy. Combined with the belief that imports destroy jobs and a misunderstanding about the global economy's benefits, this is what is now driving so much of the public mistrust about NAFTA and other trade deals.

The truth is we will begin losing jobs if we don't negotiate lower trade barriers abroad because U.S. companies will move plants to these countries to avoid paying import tariffs.

But the myth of U.S. deindustrialization goes on despite all the evidence against it. Our gross domestic product, the measure of all the goods and services we produce, stands at nearly \$8 trillion, bigger than any nation on Earth. If you want to see what America makes, look at the New York Stock Exchange listings or the NASDAQ in your local newspaper. Millions of privately owned businesses add to the nation's growth rate, which was expanding at a 3.5 percent annualized rate in the third quarter—faster than any other industrialized nation.

We are the biggest producer of food on the planet. We are the biggest producer of farm and industrial machinery, of airplanes, of computers and of software. At our present rate of growth, it is quite possible that our GDP will reach \$10 trillion by the beginning of the next decade.

Americans have produced this level of GDP. But because we produce more products and services than we can possibly buy ourselves, we sell the rest in global markets. And those sales have been a major factor in our robust job-creation rate that is higher than any industrialized nation on Earth.

Mr. Clinton complained this week that "this is no-brainer." Trade has not destroyed jobs, it has created them. U.S. leadership in the global economy is one of the great success stories of the 20th century. Sadly, the U.S. business community had done a very poor job of promoting this story to its workers, to Congress and to the media.

Mr. Clinton deserves a lot of the blame for not beginning early enough to get the votes needed to pass fast-track. But I think American business is also much to blame for this week's setback. Until corporate America gets into the trenches and begins doing a better job of combating the demagogues and educating the country about the benefits of global trade, we're going to have even more trouble getting trade bills through Congress in the future.

HONORING MERIDIAN TOWNSHIP'S
VIRGINIA WHITE FOR 25 YEARS
OF PUBLIC SERVICE

HON. DEBBIE STABENOW

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 13, 1997

Ms. STABENOW. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a woman who exemplifies public service in every sense of the word—Virginia White.

After serving for 25 years as clerk of Meridian Township, Virginia has decided to step down from office, leaving a legacy of trust, responsibility, and dedication.

As clerk, her responsibilities for Meridian Township included director of elections, keeper of records, and voting member on the township's policy board. But Virginia was much more. Virginia gained admiration by always doing what was best for her community—she was, and will always be, an outstanding public servant.

During her 25 years in office, it wasn't just what Virginia did, but how she did it. Each responsibility she held was completed with conviction, pride, and the deepest sense of integrity.

One of her largest contributions has been her work in bringing more people into the political process. As president of the Michigan Association of Clerks, Virginia worked hard to modernize elections for the public and wrote a book on how to improve voting in the State of Michigan. In November 1995, Virginia was appointed to the Secretary of State's Election Advisory Committee, where she made a series of recommendations to curb duplicate voting and make voting rules more clear for voters.

I have enjoyed working with Virginia on many occasions during the past 20 years. I particularly appreciated our joint efforts to organize a celebration for the Meridian Township Sesquicentennial.

Virginia will always be a leader, not only in Meridian Township, but throughout Michigan. I thank her for her service and I wish her the very best in the future.

THE THOMAS M. FOGLIETTA
SUPPORT SITE

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 13, 1997

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, on November 8, 1997, I introduced H.R. 2931, legislation to redesignate the naval facility located in Gricignano d'Aversa, Italy, currently known as the Naples Support Site as the "Thomas M. Foglietta Support Site." I respectfully urge my colleagues to support this bill, which will pay tribute to a fine Member, who was recently sworn in as Ambassador to Italy.

Born and raised in Philadelphia, PA, Ambassador FOGLIETTA has a long history of service to his hometown, his State, and his country. He practiced law for 27 years. First elected to the Philadelphia City Council in 1955, he was the youngest council member of a major U.S. city. He held this position until 1975. From 1976 to 1977 Ambassador FOGLIETTA was the representative of the U.S. Secretary of Labor in Pennsylvania under President Gerald Ford. In 1980 he was first elected to represent Pennsylvania's First Congressional District and has since won the overwhelming loyalty of his constituents.

As a Member of Congress, Ambassador FOGLIETTA sought to protect the industrial base of his constituents. He fought tenaciously to keep open the Philadelphia Naval Shipyard, a facility that once formed the backbone of industry in the area. Unfortunately, as the facility was deemed to have become obsolete, an independent commission set up by Congress recommended that the base be closed. However, Ambassador FOGLIETTA would not let the matter rest. In an effort to make the best of the situation, TOM fought to secure Federal funding for defense conversion. He wanted to ensure that his hometown would be able to shift its industrial base, and to preserve its economic vitality.

Now, our friend and colleague is taking his career in another direction. Last month, he was confirmed by the Senate as the next United States Ambassador to Italy. However, foreign affairs is not a new interest for Ambassador FOGLIETTA. During the 1980's Ambassador FOGLIETTA was one of the leading advocates of democratic reforms in South Korea. He has also participated in efforts to restore the democratically elected regime of Haiti. In Congress his committee assignments involved work related to international relations and national security. He was appointed to the Appropriations Committee in 1993 and has served on its Subcommittee on Foreign Operations. As a member of this subcommittee he has served as a leading advocate for U.S. assistance to promote free markets and democratic reforms in the newly independent states of the former Soviet Union.

More than 10 years ago Ambassador FOGLIETTA visited the Navy's facilities around Naples and was disturbed by the conditions he saw there. Following this visit he worked with the Navy and Congress to build new facilities for U.S. forces. H.R. 2931 is a fitting tribute to our former colleague, in light of his efforts on behalf of our troops and his new position as U.S. Ambassador to Italy.

I would like to wish the best as he assumes his new responsibilities. I hope my colleagues

will join me in honoring the work that he has done for the city of Philadelphia, here in Congress and the work that he will continue to do on behalf of our country as Ambassador to Italy. I urge all of my colleagues to support H.R. 2931, to redesignate the naval facility located in Gricignano d'Aversa, Italy, currently known as the Naples Support Site, as the "Thomas M. Foglietta Support Site."

TRIBUTE TO THE PEREZ COUNCIL
#262, KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS

HON. BILL PASCRELL, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 13, 1997

Mr. PASCRELL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call your attention to Perez Council #262 of the Knights of Columbus as they celebrate their 100th year of promoting the ideals of Columbianism in Passaic, NJ. The entire community has benefitted from the principles of this order, namely charity, unity, fraternity, and patriotism.

On September 7, 1897, a small group of Catholic laymen met with the Reverend John A. Shepherd to form what would eventually become the Perez Council #262, Knights of Columbus, Passaic, NJ. The founders quickly became pillars of the religious and civic community. The names Ryan, Bowes, Driscoll, Gallagher, Galvin, Whelan, Cogan, and Burgoyne still elicit fond memories from the older gentlemen of the Passaic members of the Knights of Columbus.

Through good times and bad, the Council has provided the moral leadership for the surrounding community. During the Depression era, the Passaic Knights of Columbus lost their home on Hoover Avenue and Washington Place. Yet, their spirit was kept alive by a number of dedicated members, who continued to meet regularly in the building they once called their own. Happily, in March 1947, with the help of His Excellency The Most Reverend Thomas H. McLaughlin, and our Chaplain, the Right Reverend Monsignor William V. Dunn, the Passaic Knights once again found themselves on firm financial footing, with a home of their own.

The Perez Council has much to celebrate, including a long and distinguished record of leadership in the field of religious activity. In 1912, the Council leapt into the fledgling field of the Retreat Movement, sponsoring trips to areas in New York and New Jersey for meditation. They have played a pioneering role in attempting to bridge the gap between the Roman Catholic and Eastern Orthodox Churches. In 1956, the Council held its Annual Communion Breakfast in the Parish Hall of the St. Nicholas Ukrainian Church of the Eastern Rite.

The members of the Council have also distinguished themselves in service to our country. During the First World War, sixty-eight brothers were in the Armed Forces. Twenty-eight answered the call during the Second World War. Others served during the Korean War and the conflict in Vietnam. Many brothers continue to serve, giving up their time to assist injured Catholic veterans and help these veterans attend mass in the East Orange Veteran's Hospital.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you join me, our colleagues, and the entire Passaic area in con-

gratulating Perez Council #262 of the Knights of Columbus on one hundred years of serving the spiritual needs of the community.

RECOGNITION OF THE JAMES L.
GAMBLE FAMILY AS NORTHEAST
EL PASO FAMILY OF THE YEAR
FOR 1996

HON. SILVESTRE REYES

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 13, 1997

Mr. REYES. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to recognize the James L. Gamble family as the Northeast El Paso Family of the Year for 1996. Jim and Flo Gamble moved to El Paso in 1967 and have served the El Paso community with unmatched dedication ever since. Although Jim Gamble, Sr., passed away last year, the family has not relented in their pursuit of improving El Paso and the lives of all El Pasoans.

The Gambles have been members of Highland Presbyterian Church for more than 20 years. Jim Gamble, Sr., was a ruling Elder of the Session and chairman of the Worship Committee, which oversees worship services, communion, and supervises the positions of organist and music director. Flo Gamble is employed as secretary of Highland Presbyterian Church and teaches Sunday School to Junior High Youth.

Jim Gamble, Sr., served his country in the U.S. Army for 20 years. After his retirement from the Army, he worked for 14 years for the Federal Bureau of Prisons as physician's assistant at La Tuna Federal Correctional Facility until he retired again to turn his attention to community and civic pursuits with a goal of helping children and young people. He joined the Northgate Optimist Club and served as president, vice president, member of the board of directors, and secretary-treasurer. He was also active in the probe by Providence Memorial Hospital to bring medical facilities to Northeast El Paso. Jim was an ex-president of the Northeast Democratic Party and helped to raise funds for the Reach for a Star Program.

Jim Gamble, Jr., is the current president of the Northgate Optimist Club and has been nominated by his club for Lt. Governor of his district. He works in every area of the club functions, especially with the Reach for a Star Program and the Thanksgiving Dinner for young military men who are away from their families during the holidays. Jim Gamble, Jr., is also a member of the Highland Presbyterian Church and is currently serving as an Elder and works with the Fellowship Committee.

I am proud to recognize the entire Gamble family as the Northeast El Paso Family of the Year for 1996. On behalf of all El Pasoans, I would like to commend the Gambles for providing leadership and dedication in our community. They are shining beacons of hospitality and vitality, shining as bright as our star on the mountain.

CONTRAST BETWEEN TWO
LEADERS

HON. PETER T. KING

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 13, 1997

Mr. KING. Mr. Speaker, last month the ruler of Communist China, Jiang Zemin, was welcomed to Washington by President Clinton. During his visit to the United States, Jiang was defiant in his defense of Communist China's appalling record on human rights and its violations of non-proliferation agreements.

In the aftermath of Jiang's visit, I was interested to read the article that appeared on the front page of The Washington Post on November 8, 1997 relating to the democratically elected government of the Republic of China on Taiwan. Having met President Lee Teng-hui, I know of his deep commitment to democratic values and respect for human rights. The contrast between these two leaders could not be greater and I commend this informative article to the attention of my colleagues.

LEADER ASSERTS TAIWAN IS "INDEPENDENT,
SOVEREIGN"

(By Keith B. Richburg)

TAIPEI, TAIWAN, Nov. 7.—Facing pressure to renew high-level talks with China, President Lee Teng-hui of Taiwan has taken a defiant stand, ruling out concessions to Beijing and stating bluntly that Taiwan "is an independent and sovereign country."

In an interview at the presidential palace Thursday, Lee made it clear he is in no hurry to see Taiwan reunify with China—not until China "becomes free, democratic and has social justice." He said most Taiwanese prefer the status quo and do not consider Taiwan to be a province of China, as Beijing contends.

Lee repeated an offer made in his inaugural address last year to travel to China for a meeting with Chinese President Jiang Zemin. But he seemed to add a condition: He would go, he said, only if he were allowed to speak freely to average Chinese about Taiwan's experience with democracy.

"I'd like to talk to the people. I'd like to make a speech," he said. "I'd like to speak to young university students."

The hour-long interview provided Lee's first detailed comments to an American newspaper since Jiang and President Clinton met last week in Washington. Lee said he is not worried that the new "strategic partnership" between Washington and Beijing will jeopardize Taiwan's interests or change the island-state's security relationship with the United States.

"Taiwan is a symbol of American idealism," Lee said. "Freedom, democracy and human rights—Taiwan is a symbol."

In the interview and 11 pages of answers to written questions, Lee touched on a variety of topics, from concerns over Taiwanese business growing too dependent on investments in China to confidence that Taiwan will weather the turmoil afflicting East Asian economies. He said it is premature for Taiwan to lift its ban on direct shipping and air links with China. And he said his ruling Nationalist Party "never offered funds, nor has it ever participated in fund-raising activities" to help American political parties in recent elections.

Lee also weighed in on the debate over whether "Asian values" or Western-style liberal democracy is more suited to Asian countries developing their political systems. Lee said the talk of Asian having different values from Westerners is "nonsense."

"Human beings are human beings," he declared.

But it was his comments about Taiwan as an "independent" entity that seemed likely to draw the wrath of Chinese leaders. Lee, speaking in heavily accented English, several times referred to Taiwan as "independent." When asked if he really intended to use a word Beijing considers provocative, he defended his characterization and repeated it.

While this has been Taiwan's position, Lee had kept a relatively low profile since his election in March 1996. Lee said he has been preoccupied with domestic concerns, but he showed no hesitation in speaking in clear, even blunt, tones.

"Taiwan is Taiwan," he said. "We are an independent, sovereign country." At another point, he said, "Taiwan is already independent. There is no need to say so. . . . Maybe they want us to say the ROC [Republic of China government] is a province of China. Twenty-one million people don't agree that Taiwan is a province of China."

China repeatedly has threatened to use force against Taiwan if its leaders formally declare independence. Beijing twice in the last two years has staged missile tests and military exercises in the narrow Taiwan Strait that separates the island and China.

Since becoming the first native Taiwanese president in 1988, and winning the country's first democratic election last year, Lee constantly has played to the island's separatist sentiment. He has sought to raise Taiwan's profile and break its diplomatic isolation, while being careful not to cross the delicate verbal line that would mark a formal declaration of independence.

Against that background, some analysts here were divided over whether Lee's repeated use of the word "independent" marked a shift in his rhetoric or whether he was rephrasing a familiar position that the Taiwan government is a sovereign entity representing all China. But most agreed that his statements showed a significant hardening of his position, demonstrating that for the moment he has no interest in restarting talks with China.

"If he says we are an independent sovereign state, that makes it clear we are independent and not a part of China," said Andrew Yang, secretary general of the Chinese Council of Advanced Policy Studies, a think tank.

"It changes a lot. People were really expecting a breakthrough in cross-strait relations.

"He is conveying a very important message to the United States and to the world—that Taiwan is not going to negotiate with China on Beijing's terms; Taiwan has its own agenda; and unless China accepts Taiwan's agenda, there won't be any talks," Yang said. "He has sent a message to Beijing that he must be treated as the leader of a sovereign state."

He added, "It is very clear it seems to me, that there's no room to reopen the talks."

Another academic who follows cross-strait issues, David Auw of the Institute of International Relations, predicted reaction from Beijing may be muted since the Chinese leaders have grown accustomed to Lee's rhetorical flirtations with secessionism and may have determined that they cannot deal with him.

"I think the mainland leadership no longer takes President Lee seriously," Auw said. "It's not the first time he has made confusing remarks. They are starting to question the ability of Lee to have a coherent mainland policy. The majority of scholars and officials on the mainland I talk to say they are willing to wait for the post-Lee era."

Auw and others said Lee may have been reacting to new pressures on Taiwan to restart

high-level talks, which were suspended after Lee's highly publicized 1995 visit to the United States to attend his college reunion. With Hong Kong's so-far successful reversion to Chinese rule under an autonomy formula, and with Jiang's successful visit to Washington, the spotlight has shifted to Taiwan as the largest of the many unresolved trouble spots between the United States and China.

But Lee denied feeling particular pressure to restart talks with China. He made it clear he intends to continue his diplomatic outreach, traveling abroad and pushing to gain membership for Taiwan in such international bodies as the World Trade Organization.

"No, I don't feel anything," a smiling Lee said, when asked if he felt under pressure. He said he sees no parallel between Hong Kong's handover to China and Taiwan's case, since Hong Kong was a British colony and had no say in its own destiny.

"Taiwan in Taiwan," he said. "They use this to pressure [us]. But I don't feel anything. We are an independent sovereign country."

On July 1, in the first hours after Hong Kong reverted to Chinese rule, Chinese Premier Li Peng said Taiwan should consider rejoining China under the same formula, known as "one country, two systems."

But Lee, in the interview, was dismissive. "They say, 'one country, two systems,' I say your system is a Communist system. Taiwan is a free and democratic society. You say Taiwan is a provincial government. I don't think so," Lee said.

Asked if Taiwan is prepared to make any gesture to restart the stalled dialogue with China, Lee replied, "We are waiting for them. We won't give anything to them."

He said the two sides have technical issues to resolve, including smuggling and illegal immigration, which could be addressed with low-level exchanges. But as for broader political dialogue at a higher level, Lee replied, "I don't see any political issues now."

Lee also said he does not feel bound by the timetable of Beijing's leaders, particularly Jiang, who would like to see the "Taiwan problem" resolved within the next decade. "We don't care about this timetable," Lee said. "That's his timetable. Here, it's a democratic society. What do the people think about this problem? We have our own reunification timetable. When China becomes free, democratic and has social justice—in that case, we will have unification."

For all his defiance, though Lee did express concern over a problem that could end up forcing Taiwan's integration with China faster than political leaders on either side of the strait can control: the rush by Taiwan businessmen to invest in the world's fastest-growing economy, and its largest market.

Even as Taiwan drifts further from China culturally, socially and politically economic relations are seeing an unmistakable convergence, similar to the kind of convergence that linked Hong Kong to southern China long before the actual transfer of sovereignty this year. And in Taiwan's case, the economic integration is even more dramatic, considering that Taiwan only lifted its travel ban on citizens going to China in 1987, and the two sides are still technically in a state of hostilities.

According to government figures 16.5 percent of Taiwan's exports go to China, making China the second-largest export market for Taiwanese goods and its largest foreign investment market. Between 1991 and 1996, the sum of Taiwanese investment in China rose to \$14.9 billion about what the United States and Japan invest there.

But much of the Taiwanese investment in China goes through Hong Kong and Macau and is unaccounted for, leading some aca-

demics to estimate its true size as closer to \$30 billion.

Lee, in a written answer to a question on the investment problem, said "excessive investment by Taiwan-based businesses there [in China] may increase the political and economic risks for Taiwan as a whole."

He said China pursues a long-standing "economic united front tactic," meaning Beijing is trying to "gradually increase Taiwan's economic independence on the mainland, and to undermine Taiwan's political bargaining position." Lee said China has "stepped up its economic united front tactics" since its missile tests and military exercises failed to intimidate Taiwan last year.

Lee became most animated near the end of the interview, when dealing with the question of "Asian values" as espoused by some regional leaders, including Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamad, Hong Kong Chief Executive Tung Cheehwa and Singapore's founder and elder statesman, Lee Kuan Yew.

Those leaders, and other proponents of the "Asian values" theory, have suggested that Western-style democratic systems, with their emphasis on individual liberties, are unsuited for Asian countries that value consensus, community and solving problems without confrontation. Critics have said the "Asian values" proponents merely are offering excuses for authoritarian government.

Lee, who oversaw Taiwan's "quiet revolution" from authoritarianism to free-wheeling democracy, dismissed the idea that democracy is unsuited to Asia. "Asian people are people, are human beings," he said. "They have their culture and heritage and tradition—that's different. But you can't say human nature is different."

DISAPPROVING CANCELLATIONS
TRANSMITTED BY PRESIDENT
OCTOBER 6, 1997

SPEECH OF

HON. JOHN R. THUNE

OF SOUTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, November 8, 1997

Mr. THUNE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 2631. This bill is vital in correcting mistakes that were made in the President's line-item veto of the Military Construction Appropriations Act. I would also like to thank Mr. SKEEN for the introduction of this important resolution and Chairman PACKARD and Chairman HEFLEY for their hard work in bringing H.R. 2631 to the floor. Both the National Security and Appropriations Committees worked diligently to provide for the proper defense of our Nation with increasingly limited resources. In doing so, the House has made great strides in areas of quality of life, readiness, and military construction to support our Nation's military in spite of the current administration's national security policy.

The line-item veto power that the 104th Congress passed and the President signed is an important tool that, when used correctly, could serve to reduce our Nation's budget deficit. However, when that power is used carelessly, it not only devalues this budget tool, but as the use in the military construction bill and the defense appropriations bill demonstrates, it threatens to undermine important national security objectives.

On October 6, 1997, the President struck 38 projects from the Military Construction Appropriations Act for fiscal year 1998. This occasion marked the third time the President exercised the authority granted in the Line-Item Veto Act and the single largest use of that power to date. Of all 72 line-item veto transmissions, it is these 38 items which have caused the largest cry of concern from Congress. Failure to override these vetoes could erode the readiness or quality of life of our military personnel.

The concern that has come from Congress does not deal with the concept of the line-item veto. The concern instead stems from the seemingly haphazard manner in which it was applied to this bill. The President identified three new criteria establishing the worthiness of military construction projects that had never been used in the appropriations process.

The first criterion the President established was that the project must be in the President's budget. Over 85 percent of the canceled projects are actually in the administration's defense plan and each project was carefully screened by the authorizing committee. This criterion also attempts to invalidate Congress' role in the defense of our Nation. Each year Congress must address shortfalls in the President's budget for areas such as military housing and National Guard construction. Failure to correct these annual shortfalls could damage the capability of our military forces.

The President's second criterion was more of a moving target. The second requirement initially was that the program must have completed all design specifications. Congress has historically used a 35 percent design completion criterion for inclusion in the appropriations process. This historical precedent was ignored by the President without consultation with or notification of Congress. When the administration realized appropriations typically include the funding for design completion, the criterion was changed to require that the ability to begin work on the project happen in the same fiscal year as appropriated. Again, the administration erred in judgment. In testimony before the House National Security Committee, Chairman HEFLEY indicated that each of the 38 canceled items could begin work in fiscal year 1998. This further highlights the folly of any of the 38 line-item vetoes.

The final criterion, that the project must impact quality of life, is not only the most ambiguous, but also the most widely ignored. There were few, if any, projects that did not in some way impact the quality of life for our service personnel. Some of the projects were required for training and readiness, others for the operation and maintenance of military equipment, others yet for mitigating dangerous working conditions that existed at military facilities around the Nation.

The President vetoed construction modifications to a dining hall in Montana where the current facility fails State health inspections. A facility at White Sands Missile Range in New Mexico was slated to have renovations completed with funds from the bill. This facility suffers documented safety hazards and is infested with rats. Despite these conditions, the President deleted the renovations from the bill. In my own State of South Dakota, the President's pen struck a hanger facility for an air ambulance squadron of the National Guard. The administration's actions would leave these helicopters and Guardsmen exposed to the

same harsh weather that prompted three successive disaster declarations in the past year. Each of these projects are examples of mistakes caused by the President's new criteria.

These criteria were not only confusing to the authorizing and appropriating committees, but also to the administration and Pentagon officials that advised the President. This became evident when stories appeared in the press—and were later confirmed by the administration—that several projects had been vetoed by mistake. Originally it was believed only a few projects were cut by mistake, but that number quickly rose to 11. Then it escalated to 18. And now the Senate has indicated up to 28 projects were errantly vetoed. This problem is compounded by the Office of Management and Budget's inability to provide Congress with an exact accounting of errors that were made.

Should the President choose to reprogram funds this year to cover the mistakes, Government spending would not be reduced. The dollars Congress appropriated to the 38 vetoed items would go toward deficit reduction. At the same time, the President would fund those items with dollars taken from other worthy projects. Should the President instead decide to make these items a part of the fiscal year 1999 budget, the funds Congress appropriated for these items in fiscal year 1998 would still be spent on deficit reduction. The, next year, we would have to pay for them again. If we wait for the President to take action, the taxpayers would not save a dime. In fact, we run the risk of either taking funds from other valuable national security projects or having to pay for these 38 projects twice.

Congress has a tool to correct these mistakes. That tool is H.R. 2631. This disapproval resolution is not a referendum on the line-item veto. Instead, we are using the process the line-item veto law provides. If the legislative branch does not agree with the rationale for a veto, it is the body's obligation to let that be known. The disapproval resolution ensures that Congress maintains an active voice in the appropriations process.

This is a bill that is important for our military forces. Our service men and women support our Nation every day, putting their lives on the line in the defense of our Nation. They do not deserve to work in cramped facilities or to repair aircraft in subzero wind chills. Without this bill, that is what will happen. We need to support our military personnel.

It is important to reiterate that this is not a referendum on the line-item veto law. It is not a referendum on the administration. A vote in favor of H.R. 2631 is however a vote for fiscal common sense and for correcting admitted mistakes. I urge my colleagues to support this resolution and support our Nation's military personnel.

SUPPORTING THE CORPORATION FOR PUBLIC BROADCASTING

SPEECH OF

HON. XAVIER BECERRA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 7, 1997

Mr. BECERRA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to add my voice to the already loud chorus of Members supporting the \$300 million funding

level included in this year's Labor, Health and Human Services and Education appropriation bill for the Corporation for Public Broadcasting [CPB] for fiscal year 2000. This sum represents a \$50 million increase over last year, but unfortunately an amount that only partially offsets the consecutive 3-year reduction in recent years.

However, while I am elated that the Congress has once again come to recognize the important role public broadcasting plays in our American life, we have neglected to properly and adequately fund programming dedicated to celebrating our multicultural country. In 1994, CPB committed to creating a formal partnership between the National Minority Public Broadcasting Consortia, television stations and other public broadcasting organizations to achieve this end, included in this effort is CPB's initiative Diversity 2000. Unfortunately, our goal has not yet been realized.

My sincerest hope is that this year's additional funding will enable CPB to endeavor toward creating the type of multicultural partnerships envisioned in the 1994 agreement. As our Nation changes, grows, and develops, public broadcasters, above all others, have a responsibility to mirror back to us our progress, our achievements, and our shortcomings. This effort can only be successful if broadcasters allow us to view the full panorama of our Nation and its cultures.

IRAN MISSILE PROLIFERATION SANCTIONS ACT OF 1997

SPEECH OF

HON. JANE HARMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 12, 1997

Ms. HARMAN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased that last evening H.R. 2709, the Iran Missile Proliferation Sanctions Act of 1997 introduced by my colleagues Mr. GILMAN and Mr. BERMAN, passed on the consent calendar. This legislation addresses a severely destabilizing development in the Middle East region: the acquisition by Iran of long-range missile capabilities—capabilities that threaten U.S. forces in the region, Israel, our NATO ally Turkey, and territory as distant as Central Europe.

H.R. 2709 takes a step beyond the concurrent resolution which passed last week in both bodies. That resolution urged the Administration to impose sanctions on Russian entities proliferating to Iran. As its author in this body, I believe that measure sent an immediate signal that continued cooperation between Russian entities and Iran in ballistic missile technology would not be tolerated.

This legislation does more. It adds a requirement that the President submit periodic reports to Congress identifying the entities providing Iran with missile technology. In so doing, the bill establishes an incontrovertible basis for imposing sanctions.

H.R. 2709 also allows the President to waive sanctions if there is subsequent evidence that an identified case of trade with Iran did not assist Iran's missile program. And, the legislation grants the President authority to waive sanctions if he determines that doing so is essential to U.S. national security.

Thus, this legislation is the logical next step to the resolution adopted by both houses of

Congress last week. Where the first measure urged the Administration to consider sanctions, this bill specifies parameters for doing so.

Mr. Speaker, credible estimates indicate that Iran may be only one year away from fielding a missile of 800 mile range, the so-called Shahab-3, and less than three years away from a missile of 1,240 miles range, the Shahab-4. Even more troubling, these missiles could be armed with chemical, biological, or nuclear weapons—capable of wreaking mass destruction on wide areas.

If we thought Iraqi SCUD missiles posed a danger during the Persian Gulf war of 1991, we must show even greater concern regarding this new threat from Iran. We must use all the tools at our disposal to prevent it—and sanctions are one such tool. I comment my colleagues for authoring this legislation.

HUMAN RIGHTS ISSUES IN NORTHERN IRELAND

HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 13, 1997

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, as everyone is aware, the British and Irish Governments face an unprecedented opportunity to achieve real peace in Northern Ireland. For the first time since the partition of Ireland in 1922, all parties are participating in peace talks while a cease-fire is in effect.

The Subcommittee on International Operations and Human Rights, which I chair, has held two hearings on human rights abuses in Northern Ireland and on the prospects for improved human rights conditions as part of the current peace talks. At our hearings, international and American human rights experts, as well as victims and relatives of victims, provided compelling and eye-opening testimony about human rights abuses, the disregard for the rule of law, and the personal tragedies people in Northern Ireland have endured. All of our witnesses welcomed the interest and support of the U.S. Government and affirmed that American standards and ideals are critical to the success of the process.

After the first hearing, I led a human rights, peace mission to the north of Ireland. I met with leaders from political parties on all sides of the conflict and with key officials in the Government, including Secretary of State Mo Mowlam. I was pleased by Secretary Mowlam's intimate understanding of the human rights concerns and remain hopeful that human rights protections will be afforded to members of all communities in Northern Ireland.

While optimistic, I remain cautiously optimistic.

Unfortunately, not even the best of intentions guarantee that the final agreement will genuinely protect human rights. In peace processes around the world, most recently in Bosnia, and Guatemala, we have seen that the atmosphere at these negotiations, the pressure to get an agreement, and the reluctance to reopen old wounds can have the unfortunate side effect of making human rights an after-thought rather than a central element to the agreement.

I submit for the RECORD today, Mr. Speaker, my bill as amended, House Concurrent Reso-

lution 152 which condemns violence and urges the participants of the multiparty talks in Northern Ireland to fully integrate internationally recognized human rights standards as part of the peace process. This resolution, which has broad bipartisan support and has been approved by the full International Relations Committee, puts Congress on record supporting human rights reforms in Northern Ireland. The text of the resolution is a culmination of information gathered on the trip and at the hearings. It identifies abuses and pronounces concrete recommendations for advancing human rights and building a lasting peace in Northern Ireland.

In addition to condemning the violent crimes of paramilitary groups on both sides of the conflict, House Concurrent Resolution 152 addresses the failures of the British Government. Notwithstanding the abuses perpetrated by partisan paramilitary forces, or by the police for that matter, we must remember that the central responsibility for protecting rights and maintaining the rule of law belongs to the Government—which in this case, at this particular time, is the British Government. When governments resort to methods that are illegal, unjust, or inhumane, even when these methods are seemingly directed against the guilty or the dangerous, the effect is not to preserve law and order but to undermine it.

It is particularly saddening that the British Government, America's trusted ally, is the object of serious and credible charges of disrespect for the rule of law in the north of Ireland. All of the major human rights organizations, Amnesty International, Lawyers Committee for Human Rights, Human Rights Watch have been particularly critical of pervasive restrictions on the due process of law in Northern Ireland and they have testified that law enforcement officials of the United Kingdom, members of the Royal Ulster Constabulary, tolerate, and even perpetrate some of the gross abuses that have taken place in the north of Ireland.

Under emergency legislation applicable only to Northern Ireland, police have expansive powers to arrest and detain suspects and to search premises without a warrant. In addition, the Government can suspend the right to trial by jury—the much maligned Diplock Courts System—and the universally recognized right to be preserved from self-incrimination has been abridged.

It seems to me that the power to arbitrarily arrest, detain, intimidate; the power to deny timely and appropriate legal counsel; and the power to compel self-incrimination is an abuse of power normally associated with our adversaries, Mr. Speaker, not our allies.

Thus the resolution is a wake up call to our friends. Friends don't let friends abuse human rights.

Witness after witness at our hearings expressed a fear that as political issues are addressed, universal human rights such as the right to silence, the right to jury trial, the right to attorneys, and the right to work free of discrimination, just to name a few, will be neglected.

My resolution, which has broad bipartisan support, notifies negotiators in Belfast that the U.S. Congress believes that there must be reform on human rights issues if genuine peace is to be achieved. The resolution condemns political violence and recommends:

The establishment of a bill of rights for all citizens of the North;

A "Truth Commission", with international input, to investigate outstanding human rights abuses;

The repeal of the so-called "emergency legislation" which has limited human rights in Northern Ireland for over 25 years;

The establishment of a truly independent complaints mechanism for citizen inquiries regarding the Royal Ulster Constabulary (RUC) and other security forces; and

A ban on plastic bullets.

Mr. Speaker, House Concurrent Resolution 152 has been reviewed and endorsed by the major human rights groups, such as Amnesty International, Human Rights Watch, British Irish Rights Watch, the Committee on the Administration of Justice, and the Lawyers Committee for Human Rights. In addition, the Irish National Caucus, the Ancient Order of Hibernians, and the Hibernian Civil Rights Coalition have all urged swift passage of this Northern Ireland Human Rights Resolutions.

We have an obligation to do all that we can to ensure that this historic opportunity for the promotion and establishment of human rights for everyone in Northern Ireland is not squandered. I have been advised by leadership staff that when Congress reconvenes in January, we will look to move House Concurrent Resolution 152. In the meantime, it is my sincerest hope that negotiators at the current talks will need our call for addressing outstanding human rights violations and fully integrating human rights standards as part of the peace process. Without a strong human rights foundation, it is unlikely that any proposed peace settlement will be just or lasting.

I ask that House Concurrent Resolution 152, as amended, a list of current cosponsors, and a fact sheet of comments made by human rights groups about the resolution be made part of the RECORD.

HUMAN RIGHTS GROUPS ENDORSE H. CON. RES.
152

Amnesty International, Human Rights Watch, British Irish Rights Watch, Committee on the Administration of Justice, Lawyers Committee for Human Rights and others urge passage of Northern Ireland Human Rights Resolution.

"Human Rights Watch fully supports the resolution now being considered for passage by the Congress regarding human rights in the Northern Ireland peace process. The resolution rightly recognizes the gravity of past violations and the role that such abuses have played in perpetuating the conflict . . . the resolution is a signal that Congress is eager to prevent the same lack of attention to human rights issues which has doomed other peace processes and may threaten the success of the Northern Ireland peace process if action is not taken now . . . We heartily endorse the resolution."—Human Rights Watch

"Amnesty International welcomes the resolution proposed by the Congress which situates the centrality of human rights within the peace process and raises a number of key concerns which are in line with many of our own concerns. The recommendations [in the resolution], if acted upon, would make a significant contribution to developing a lasting peace in Northern Ireland."—Amnesty International

"We very much welcome this resolution. It's the first document of its kind that we have seen that does acknowledge the role that human rights must play in the Northern Ireland peace process. The individual issues that it raises are all matters of burning concern to the people of Northern Ireland."—British Irish Rights Watch

"Any effort by Congress to raise these [human rights] issues is particularly welcome and deserves widespread support. In that regard, the initiative taken by Chairman Smith and supported by other members in relation to the resolution on these issues and others is particularly welcome . . . it would be helpful if the concerns of Congress on these and other human rights could be raised with the British and Irish governments, Senator Mitchell, and with the U.S. administration . . . We look to the resolution receiving widespread support and are grateful for the efforts of Congress and hope they will continue."—Committee on the Administration of Justice

"We join in your call expressed in the concurrent resolution for repeal of emergency laws and the establishment of a mechanism for independent investigations of threats and intimidation of solicitors. We urge Congress to . . . continue to press its concerns about human rights in Northern Ireland . . ."—Lawyers Committee for Human Rights

H. CON. RES. 152

Expressing the sense of the Congress that all parties to the multi-party peace talks regarding Northern Ireland should condemn violence, adequately address outstanding human rights violations and fully integrate internationally recognized human rights standards as part of the peace process.

Whereas approximately 3,000 people have died and thousands more have been injured as a result of the political violence in Northern Ireland since 1969;

Whereas the denial of human rights has been at the heart of the violence and the conflict in Northern Ireland;

Whereas the Department of State's Country Reports on Human Rights Practices for 1996 states that both Republican and Loyalist paramilitary groups have engaged in vigilante punishment attacks and the exile of informers "by force";

Whereas the Department of State's Country Reports on Human Rights Practices for 1996 also states that members of the Royal Ulster Constabulary (RUC), Northern Ireland's police force, have committed human rights abuses;

Whereas emergency legislation, namely the Northern Ireland Emergency Provisions Act and the Prevention of Terrorism Act, have provided the RUC with sweeping powers to arrest and detain suspects without being charged, deny them access to counsel for extended periods of time, and search their premises without a warrant;

Whereas an unnecessary reliance on emergency powers and the absence of jury trials in Diplock courts has created significant problems in the judiciary in Northern Ireland, including a dependency on confessions obtained through abusive police tactics and the acceptance of uncorroborated police statements;

Whereas these Diplock courts have, among other abuses, violated the right to remain silent and have inconsistently applied the controversial doctrine of common purpose, convicting people such as Sean Kelly and Michael Timmons on the premise that they should have anticipated the actions of others around them;

Whereas the United Nations Committee Against Torture, the United Nations Human Rights Committee, the European Court of Human Rights and the United States Department of State's Country Reports on Human Rights have raised serious concerns about mistreatment of detainees in Northern Ireland in prisons and in special holding centers where confessions have been forced from people such as William Bell under duress;

Whereas the emergency laws have also led to life threatening intimidation of defense

attorneys and interference in the attorney-client relationship;

Whereas the government authorities have failed to provide an effective means of independently investigating threats against solicitors and complaints of police harassment and abuse raised by citizens and solicitors;

Whereas the murder of Patrick Finucane, a leading defense and civil rights solicitor, is just one case in which the government has refused to release the findings of its inquiries and has ignored the call for independent public inquiry for the purposes of identifying responsible parties;

Whereas in contravention of internationally recognized standards and despite criticism by the United Nations Committee Against Torture and the European Parliament, the British Government uses plastic bullets only in Northern Ireland and in a way that appears sectarian;

Whereas Catholic males are more than twice as likely as Protestant males to be unemployed, and a series of important proposals concerning employment equality await serious attention by the government;

Whereas the 1985 Anglo-Irish Agreement, the 1993 Joint Declaration, and the 1995 Framework Document were signed by the British and Irish Governments and have led to the multi-party talks aimed at facilitating justice, peace, stability, and an end to violence in Northern Ireland;

Whereas the multi-party talks, attended by the representatives of the British and Irish Governments and representatives elected from the political parties and chaired by former United States Senator George Mitchell, resumed on September 15, 1997;

Whereas for the first time since the partition of Ireland in 1922 both sides of the conflict are attending multi-party peace talks creating a momentous opportunity for progress on human rights concerns; and

Whereas the objectives of the United States, which has contributed to the International Fund for Ireland, has always been to help facilitate a just and lasting peace based on a guarantee of human rights and fair employment opportunities for members on all sides of the conflict: Now therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That—

(1) the Congress condemns the violence committed by paramilitary groups on both sides of the conflict in Northern Ireland and, at times, by agents of the British Government, as illegal, unjust, and inhumane;

(2) the Congress commends and supports the new leadership in both the British and Irish governments for fostering a new environment in which human rights may be addressed and an agreement may be reached expeditiously through inclusive talks;

(3) the Congress commends the work of former United States Senator George Mitchell, who as the Independent Chairman of the talks has authored the "Mitchell Principles", signed by all participants, rejecting violence and emphasizing democratic, peaceful means for resolving the outstanding political issues; and

(4) it is the sense of the Congress that—

(A) human rights abuses have been at the heart of the conflict in Northern Ireland and respect for human rights must now be at the heart of the peace process;

(B) human rights should be protected for all citizens in a society and any peace agreement in Northern Ireland must recognize the state's obligation to protect human rights in all circumstances;

(C) the establishment of a bill of rights for the people of Northern Ireland may advance and strengthen the peace process;

(D) the multiparty negotiations should consider the feasibility of establishing an

independent "Truth Commission", with international input, to look into outstanding cases of human rights abuses committed by all sides of the conflict, giving special consideration to those who have been unable to obtain full disclosure about how their loved ones met their deaths;

(E) during this unprecedented period of peace and all party talks, emergency legislation that limits human rights should be repealed;

(F) a truly independent complaints mechanism for the review of citizen inquiries regarding alleged abuses of the Royal Ulster Constabulary (RUC) and other security forces should be established;

(G) there should be a mechanism by which all defense solicitors have a vigorous independent investigation of threats they receive and are accorded effective protection; and

(H) plastic bullets should be withdrawn from use in accordance with the recommendations of the European Parliament and many other international and local bodies.

H.R. 1280: SUNSHINE IN THE COURTROOM ACT

HON. STEVE CHABOT

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 13, 1997

Mr. CHABOT. Mr. Speaker, I would first like to thank all of my colleagues for their continued support of the effort to bring sunshine into our courts. Because of this dedicated bipartisan effort to bring cameras into our Nation's Federal courtrooms, this issue has become very familiar to legislators, attorneys, the media and the public. Again, I thank my colleagues for their efforts.

I would like to emphasize to the American people and to members of Congress the importance of passing H.R. 1280, the Sunshine in the Courtroom Act. This Act, which Congressman SCHUMER and I introduced in April, allows for the photographing, electronic recording, broadcasting, and televising of Federal court proceedings at the discretion of the presiding judge. Its passage in the next session of this Congress would protect the right of every U.S. citizen to see their judicial system at work and ensure the accountability of our Federal judges.

Proceedings on the floor of the House of Representatives, as well as the Senate, are open to all citizens through C-Span, and the local and national television news, allowing the American people to stay apprised of the actions of the legislative branch of the Government. Why then, should the judicial branch be any different? Members of the Congress are elected every 2 to 6 years, Federal judges are appointed for life. Lifetime tenure for unelected officials confers a tremendous amount of power. The American people deserve to see for themselves what is happening in Federal courtrooms. I don't think anyone should be denied that right.

One of the many clear benefits that cameras will bring to our Federal courts is a more open system, which will generate more faith in our judicial system. Chief Justice Berger once wrote, "People in an open society do not demand infallibility from their institutions, but it is difficult for them to accept what they are prohibited from observing." In many ways, the Federal courts were intended to be, and are,

the most majestic and deliberative institutions of our Government. Why should our constituents not be allowed access to those institutions?

Look across the street any day that the Supreme Court is in session. Hundreds, sometimes thousands, of Americans amass hoping to be lucky enough to gain admittance to an argument before our Nation's highest court. Some are tourists, visiting the Nation's capital. Some are students on a school trip. All will see the impressive building that houses the Court, but most will not see the actual proceedings that occur inside.

Why should the American people be kept in the dark? Why should they be forced to rely on the news media to interpret and filter the proceedings when, if cameras were allowed, they could watch it for themselves? As Judge Robert Bork has written, "There is often great value in the public seeing the reality of the legal system or of a particular case rather than being left with unchallenged myth and media distortions. The courts are a public institution * * *". The public needs to know that our judicial system is strong, stable and trustworthy.

Another benefit of cameras is the effect that they will have on curbing judicial activism. Federal judges are appointed to interpret the laws set forth by the Constitution of the United States. Unfortunately, there seems to be a disturbing trend in the judicial system. Some judges have reached far beyond their Constitutional authority in recent years and begun to make their own laws. They seem to thrive on twisting the laws passed by Congress, and the Constitution, ignoring its plain meaning and in some cases extrapolating new doctrines. We need to hold judges accountable for their actions and decisions in our courtrooms. One of the best ways to do this is to keep the judicial system under the scrutiny of the public eye. We, all of us, as citizens and particularly as lawmakers have the absolute responsibility to ensure that the balance of powers is being respected by the third branch just as they scrutinize Congress and the executive branch.

From civil rights to religious rights to property rights, to domestic tranquility, the decisions of our Federal courts impact our constituents, shaping their lives and their liberties. Out constituents are able to watch C-SPAN to observe how these laws are formulated; they should be able to see how they are interpreted, as well.

I would also like to address a concern of open courtroom opponents by entering into the RECORD an excerpt of a letter I recently received from Fred Goldman, father of murder victim Ron Goldman. "The courts belong to the people and the public must have the right to see the process for themselves. Sometimes the system works and sometimes it does not. In either case, the public should have the ability to see for itself. Camera opponents love to argue that the camera's presence in the criminal trial of Ron's killer was somehow to blame for his acquittal. I know this is a popular argument, so I want to state clearly and for the record that I think this is wrong. We sat in the courtroom throughout the trial and we know the camera was not to blame."

Fred Goldman has endorsed the Sunshine in the Courtroom Act and I want to thank him for his support.

It also is important to remember that H.R. 1280 does not force Federal judges to admit cameras in every Federal court case regard-

less of circumstance. Instead, this legislation grants the presiding judge the power to decide in each specific case whether he or she will allow cameras in the courtroom. This allows judges to protect those who need the privacy of a closed courtroom, such as children, victims of sexual assault, and other sensitive cases in which the identity of those involved in the trial need to remain confidential or where there is reasonable concern or disruption.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, 48 States have found that cameras work in their courtrooms. In my own State of Ohio, for example, Chief Justice Moyer has been at the forefront of pushing for camera access. In his words, " * * * our opportunities to educate the public about the nature of our work are greatly enhanced by television. Given the technological advances of video equipment and satellite communications, we now have the emergence of Court TV * * * we long ago established the principle of open courtrooms with trials in full public view. Cameras are simply the logical progression of the tradition. If we are truly sincere about our efforts and desire to make the public more aware about the work and role of our courts, cameras must be a part of the process."

Mr. Speaker, this Congress must commit itself to passing H.R. 1280 into law next session. Parts of this important legislation have already moved through Subcommittee, and I will be working hard to ensure that the bill continues to move forward, either as part of other legislation or as a stand alone bill. I continue to believe, along with many of my distinguished colleagues from both sides of the aisle, that cameras in Federal courts is key to the judicial branch being accountable and accessible to the American public.

The Sunshine in the Courtroom Act works to keep the American people informed about their Government, a government supported with their tax dollars. It is time to bring sunshine into our Federal courts. We have waited long enough.

THE SOCIAL SECURITY BENEFIT RESTORATION ACT

HON. MAX SANDLIN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 13, 1997

Mr. SANDLIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce legislation addressing a serious issue for retired teachers and government employees across America. These public servants, after a lifetime of educating our youth and working for the taxpayers of America, find that their reward is a significant reduction in their Social Security benefits. It is time to end this penalty and give these retirees the benefits they are due.

Retirees drawing a benefit from a private pension fund do not have their Social Security benefits reduced. Why should we do this to civil servants? We should be encouraging able and intelligent people to teach our children and work for the government, not discouraging them by slashing their retirement benefits. We must bring equity to the Social Security benefits of private sector and public sector retirees.

This legislation, the Social Security Benefit Restoration Act, will bring this equity to retirement benefits. This bill will simply eliminate the public sector benefit penalty enacted in

1983 and allow all civil servants to draw full Social Security benefits.

I urge my colleagues to join me in cosponsoring this legislation. For every retired government employee and retired teacher in your district experiencing reduced Social Security benefits, I urge your support for this bill.

20TH ANNIVERSARY OF LATINO YOUTH DEVELOPMENT, INC.

HON. ROSA L. DeLAURO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 13, 1997

Ms. DeLAURO. Mr. Speaker, it is my great pleasure to recognize the 20th anniversary of Latino Youth Development [LYD], Inc., on Friday, November 21, 1997. That evening, LYD is celebrating this milestone with a special dinner in New Haven, CN.

LYD began in 1977 as a small youth program called Puerto Rican Youth Services. Now, 20 years later, LYD is widely considered the premier organization serving Latino youth in the city of New Haven.

Latino Youth Development, Inc. plays a unique role in the New Haven community by reaching out to and serving as a support system for Latino youth and their families. LYD provides educational, social, cultural, and recreational programs to the Latino community in New Haven.

I come from a family of immigrants. I am a first generation Italian on my father's side and a second generation Italian on my mother's side. So, I have some personal experience with the challenges immigrants face in this country. The barriers of language and the prejudices of some members of the community can be discouraging to someone just trying to find a way to raise a family and make ends meet. I wholeheartedly support efforts to assist and support working families, and I find the efforts of LYD to provide educational and employment opportunities to the Latino community particularly commendable.

I would also like to personally commend the four individuals being honored at the LYD dinner: Andrea Jackson-Brooks, a longtime member and personal friend; Dennis Hart, director of the organization for 7 years; Judith Baldwin, who has been instrumental in assisting the agency in adult programming; and Alderman Jorge Perez, who represents the Hill area of New Haven where LYD is located.

I share LYD's goal of seeing Latino members of our community prosper and become productive citizens of our community, able to assist others in positive development. I congratulate LYD on its 20th anniversary and I wish its members the best of luck in all their future endeavors.

ON LIFTING THE ENCRYPTION EXPORT BAN

HON. ADAM SMITH

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 13, 1997

Mr. ADAM SMITH of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to speak about an issue that is very important to me—lifting unfair export controls on encryption technology.

Mr. Speaker, protecting our National Security interests is among my highest priorities. If I thought controlling encryption exports worked toward this end, I would be its strongest proponent. Unfortunately, export controls on encryption software simply disadvantage the United States software industry.

Under current law the United States allows only 40 bit encryption codes to be exported, although software companies sell encryption codes of up to 128 bits everywhere in the United States. Forty bit encryption technology is so elementary, it took a graduate student a mere 3½ hours to break a code last January. Fifty-six bit encryption is 65,000 times more difficult to decode than 10 bit encryption and it only took students three months to break the encryption code. One hundred twenty eight bit encryption has not been broken yet.

Naturally, foreign companies do not want to buy 40 bit encryption software, because it is so vulnerable and insecure. The possibilities for "computer hackers" to break into the system and wreak havoc are enormous and dangerous. Therefore, foreign companies are purchasing high-level encryption from foreign software providers instead of American ones.

The international demand for encryption software is growing exponentially because of the tremendous rise in electronic commerce. For instance, German Economics Minister, Guenter Rexrodt, said, "Users can only protect themselves against having data manipulated, destroyed, or spied on by strong encryption procedures * * *. That is why we have to use all of our powers to promote such procedures instead of blocking them."

Our export restraint has not kept the technology from proliferating. It has merely allowed foreign producers of strong encryption technology to fill the vacuum. In fact, American companies are partnering with foreign firms to distribute their software—taking jobs and revenue with them.

American-owned Sun Computers has recently joined with a Russian software company to avoid the U.S. export ban and sell to foreign markets. Foreign companies can also purchase American-produced 40 bit encryption technology and upgrade it in their own countries to 128 bit encryption technology. This "add-on" industry is among the fastest growing software industries in Europe today. Clearly, if someone wants high-level encryption technology, he or she can easily obtain it.

The ability to obtain both powerful and affordable encryption will now become easier with recent developments in Canada. The Canadian Government includes encryption software in decontrolling mass market software under the Generic Software Note. This means any software sold over-the-counter, by mail or on the phone may be exported without limits. Entrust, a Canadian software company, is freely marketing and selling internationally a 128 bit encryption program right now. It sells for less than \$50, and Entrust provides a version of the encryption technology free on the Internet. Even our most steadfast ally sees that export controls can no longer help stem the overwhelming demand and spread of unbreakable encryption.

Mr. Speaker, if the United States continues to impose these restrictive export bans on its own companies, "foreign competition could emerge at a level significant enough to damage the present U.S. world leadership" in the software industry, according to the National

Research Council's blue-ribbon panel on encryption policy. If our export ban continues, the United States will not be the worldwide leader on encryption technology for long, and that would be a true risk to our national security.

I strongly oppose any unilateral sanctions or regulations that put the United States at an unnecessary disadvantage. Our current export ban on encryption software is a perfect example, and I intend to continue the fight to change our policy and allow the United States to compete in the global software market.

HUNTER SCOTT VINDICATES CAPTAIN McVAY

HON. JOE SCARBOROUGH

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 13, 1997

Mr. SCARBOROUGH. Mr. Speaker, I want to call the attention of my colleagues to the work of 12-year-old Hunter Scott, from my hometown of Pensacola, FL. Hunter was recently featured on the NBC Nightly News "American Spirit" segment for his work in vindicating Captain McVay, skipper of the U.S.S. *Indianapolis*.

Captain McVay was commander of the World War II heavy cruiser, the U.S.S. *Indianapolis*. On July 30, 1945, after delivering the atom bomb to the *Enola Gay* on the Pacific Island of Tinian, the U.S.S. *Indianapolis* was torpedoed by the Japanese sub I-58, and sank in 12 minutes. The first torpedo knocked out all power, the SOS was ignored. Since arrivals of combat ships were not then reported, no one knew the ship was sunk. Of the 1,196 men aboard, 300 went down with the ship. After 4½ days without food or water, they were discovered by chance. Only 316 survived the shark attacks in the Philippine Sea.

McVay was court-martialed and convicted on a micro-technicality, making him the only skipper in history court-martialed for losing his ship in combat. Survivors felt their captain was a scapegoat and, with the McVay family, have tried unsuccessfully to vindicate him for years. Captain McVay committed suicide in 1968, and the guilty verdict still stands.

One year ago, Hunter saw the movie "Jaws," and was so taken by Captain Quint's soliloquy on his hatred of sharks due to being a shark bitten *Indy* survivor, he decided to find out more. He placed an ad in a military based newspaper at Pensacola Naval Air Station, searching for survivors. He discovered 80 survivors, and became aware of five books and documentaries highlighting Captain McVay. Hunter took the extraordinary step of interviewing survivors, examining documentary evidence and beginning his personal mission to search out the truth.

Hunter Scott, who now aspires to be a Navy Blue Angel, explains that the action taken against Captain McVay was misguided. He has focused a tremendous amount of effort and energy on clearing the good captain's name.

Hunter has requested Congress' support his efforts to expunge the court-martial from Captain McVay's record. I hope my colleagues will join me in supporting the efforts of this tremendous young man.

An even greater wish of mine is that Hunter Scott's example of courage and diligence in

seeking the truth will be followed not only by his peers but also by adults inside Congress and across America.

REMEMBERING THAT FREEDOM COMES AT A PRICE

HON. JERRY MORAN

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 13, 1997

Mr. MORAN of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, last Tuesday, Veterans Day, millions of Americans were afforded the opportunity to remember and express our sincere gratitude to those who have served in defense of our Nation.

It was a day to honor great sacrifices, celebrate heroic victories, and to renew their commitments to our Nation's Veterans.

"With malice toward none; with charity for all; with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in; to bind up the nation's wounds; to care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow, and his orphan—to do all which may achieve and cherish a just, and lasting peace, among ourselves, and with all nations."

These words are taken from President Abraham Lincoln's second inaugural address and sadly read again just two months later over its author's grave. The excerpt "to care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow, and his orphan," now lays etched in stone on the plaque of the Veterans Administration building in Washington reminding us of the debt we owe to those who have defended our land in times of both war and peace.

On Veterans Day we honor those individuals who set their own aspirations aside to serve their country in defense of freedom and liberty. Our duty is not only to ensure that wreaths are placed on the graves of those who paid the ultimate sacrifice, nor is it only to fly our nation's flag in honor and support of current service members; it is our duty to care for the soldier and his dependents who continue to bear the effects of battle.

In our history, more than one million American men and women have died in defense of our nation. If these now-silent patriots have taught us anything, it is that because of the men and women who were willing to sacrifice their last blood and breath, the United States remains a symbol of freedom and a country whose ideas are still worth defending.

Veterans Day is a day of national respect. We should not forget those who have allowed us to enjoy that which we have today. More than ever, we must rededicate ourselves to honor the lives and memory of those who served, fought, and often died.

How might we best recognize these American heroes? We should pause to give them thanks for safeguarding our liberties. We should pledge to carry out the civic responsibilities of citizens living in a free country. And we should exercise those loyalties by demonstrating our respect for both our living Veterans and those in their final resting places. It is so little to ask of us when they have given so much.

Veterans are the unsung heroes who define our American heritage, ordinary citizens who did their duty. And to those who have fallen, let us remember that freedom is never free

and that we can never adequately express our thanks to those who could not return to us.

THE RETIREMENT OF DEAN SMITH

HON. DAVID E. PRICE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 13, 1997

Mr. PRICE of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, in March I stood before the House to honor Dean Smith for winning more games than any other coach in the history of college basketball. I stand again today to honor him in his retirement.

In his 36 years of coaching at the University of North Carolina, he has stressed academics and winning the right way. He has demanded that the game be played well. He is a teacher. And he has always given back to our community. I first knew him in my student days in the 1960's as an active churchman and champion of racial justice. Throughout his career, he has remained humble in the face of overwhelming achievement—always sharing the credit with others and vigorously staying clear of the spotlight. It is with great pride that I rise today to shine that spotlight on the accomplishments of a remarkable man.

Dean Smith is a monument to coaching excellence: 879 victories, 2 national championships, 11 trips to the Final Four, 27 straight 20-victory seasons. At North Carolina, he has coached 30 All-Americans. However, his excellence goes beyond this impressive record. He enjoys the loyalty of fans and the devotion of his players. Michael Jordan thinks of his former coach as "a second father." Indeed, Smith is the patriarch of an extended basketball family. In the weeks since his retirement, members of that family—the former players Smith touched and the fans to whom Smith brought so much joy—have been struck by mixed emotions.

We support his decision and wish him happiness in his retirement. Yet part of us wants him to stay forever. Hand-made signs hang in the storefronts and dorms of Chapel Hill begging Smith not to go. He is a legend that has brought pride and distinction to the University of North Carolina.

His presence in college basketball is best described by a comment made by Coach Jim Valvano moments after his North Carolina State Wolfpack won the national championship in 1983. Valvano remarked: "This'll be really big news back home. Unless Dean Smith retires tomorrow. * * *"

Mr. Speaker, I come from a state where college basketball loyalties assume fanatical proportions. But competing allegiances aside, we can all recognize Dean Smith's unparalleled success on the court, his devotion to his players, and his fundamental decency as a human being. We wish him well.

SPECIAL RECOGNITION TO DR. LAWRENCE H. EINHORN, INDIANA UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE

HON. JULIA CARSON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 13, 1997

Ms. CARSON. Mr. Speaker, Dr. Lawrence H. Einhorn of the Indiana University School of Medicine at Indianapolis was recently awarded the 1997 International Citizen of the Year Award by the International Center. Dr. Einhorn, a highly distinguished professor of medicine has demonstrated unparalleled expertise in cancer education, research and treatment. The award distinguished Dr. Einhorn for his contribution in the world in concert with medicine, government, sports, community service, research, culture, education and business.

His renowned success was made in the creation of chemotherapy treatment to cure disseminated testis cancer in 1974. This method led to a remarkable reduction in what had been a devastating disease. In partnership with Dr. John P. Donahue at the School of Medicine, 95 percent of those afflicted with testis cancer that are treated at a major medical clinic survive.

Dr. Einhorn's dedication to medicine can also be seen in his previous achievements. Besides being chairman of numerous cancer study groups, clinical associations and serving as associate editor for several medical journals, he has received awards and shared his knowledge throughout America and the world. Not only has he accepted the highest honors from the American Association for Cancer Research and the American Society of Clinical Oncology, he also won the French Jacquillat Award.

We have all benefitted from Dr. Einhorn's research, commitment and accomplishments in the fight against cancer. I am pleased to congratulate him on his most recent honor, as it adds to the host of other awards he has won. I am confident that this recognition will serve as one of many along his career.

We are most proud of Dr. Einhorn and his successful endeavors in behalf of patients now and in the future.

FAST-TRACK TRADE AUTHORITY

HON. JERRY F. COSTELLO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 13, 1997

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased that President Clinton and Speaker GINGRICH have decided not to ask for a vote on fast track trade authority in 1997. I strongly opposed fast track authority. Fast track paves the way for trade agreements which would continue a disturbing trend in America: we used to make products in this country and export these superior goods abroad; but now, American companies use foreign labor in foreign countries to make the products they sell here. This legislation fails to address human rights, food safety, environmental regulations, or protect American workers. This, Mr. Speaker, is the worst kind of public policy.

Presumably, one of the main reasons for fast track authority is to expand the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA). After 3 years, NAFTA has cost hundreds of thousands of American jobs and failed to improve environmental conditions along the Mexican border. I did not support NAFTA then, and I will not support expanding it now.

In light of recent cases of contaminated strawberries, raspberries, and beef, consumers are growing more concerned with the safety of the food we eat. Food-borne illness is on the rise around the world in part because of the "globalization" of the food supply. Imported food is over three times more likely to be contaminated with illegal pesticide residues than food grown in the United States. Stronger proconsumer language in any fast track legislation would correct this oversight, however, the provisions of the proposed fast track authority would have greatly restricted the United States' ability to protect the public from unsafe food.

I believe that trade agreements should be subject to moral and ethical standards. There are 1.3 billion people around the world living on less than \$1 a day. The proposed fast track legislation did not include provisions to reduce child labor or decrease poverty and inequity throughout the developing world. U.S. trade policies and negotiations should seek to change this reality.

This proposal also failed to address necessary environmental standards. Since the passage of NAFTA, the degradation of the environment along our border with Mexico has escalated. By not requiring other nations to increase their environmental standards, we are putting American products, which are subject to stronger environmental rules, at a disadvantage in the competitive marketplace.

Labor rights have been a primary U.S. trade negotiating objectives since the 1988 Omnibus Trade Act. Unfortunately, this proposal provided absolutely no protection for American workers. NAFTA resulted in a loss of almost 17,000 jobs in Illinois and 420,000 jobs nationwide. Workers have reduced bargaining power under this agreement as employers use threats of moving jobs to lower wage-paying nations in order to lower worker contract demands. Unlike fast track authority that has existed in the past, this fast track proposal actually limited the labor provisions a trade agreement can address. There is no doubt about it: this proposal would have hurt American workers.

CITY OF HOPE NATIONAL MEDICAL CENTER

HON. RON PACKARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 13, 1997

Mr. PACKARD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of an important initiative being developed by City of Hope National Medical Center in Duarte, CA. A nationally recognized leader in the research and treatment of cancer, City of Hope proposes to implement a demonstration of a combined Bone Marrow Transplantation/Radioimmunotherapy [BMT/RI] research and treatment program, dedicated to maximizing the effectiveness of BMT/RI therapy in curing cancer.

Today, one of the most effective treatments in the fight against cancer is Bone Marrow Transplantation. In the United States today, approximately 25,000 patients receive bone marrow transplants as curative treatment for diseases such as lymphoma, leukemia, breast cancer and ovarian cancer. That figure is expected to increase by 30 percent annually, as physicians and researchers learn more about how these debilitating and fatal diseases can be cured with aggressive transplant therapy. In addition, BMT therapy is also being actively explored as a means of conferring resistance to fatal viral infections, including HIV and also for the amelioration of chronic disorders of the immune system such as multiple sclerosis.

The City of Hope National Medical Center and Beckman Research Institute is one of the advanced BMT and stem cell treatment and research centers in the world. Presently, City of Hope is the largest provider of BMT services in California, as well as the largest provider of BMT services to Hispanic Americans in the United States. Innovative research and development at City of Hope led to recent improvements in BMT technology which have resulted in a dramatic shift of therapy from the inpatient to the outpatient setting. This shift has produced significant savings in the cost of health care services and has increased patient access to this lifesaving technology. Complementing its BMT program, City of Hope has the premier Radio-immunotherapy program in the nation. The design, synthesis and production of reagent grade radio labelled smaller antibodies used in initial clinical trials have successfully demonstrated improved efficacy in targeting tumor cells. These synthetic molecules are now ready to be used to selectively deliver deadly radioactivity to cancer cells through out the body with low toxicity as part of curative bone marrow transplantation.

The development of curative BMT/RI therapy is expected to lead to clear increases in cancer survivability rates and is expected to greatly reduce the pain experienced by cancer patients while tempering the often severe side effects of current therapy. Because the majority of BMT/RI therapy will be rendered in an outpatient setting, its development is consistent with the goal of achieving meaningful medical breakthroughs without a concomitant exorbitant cost.

Mr. Speaker, I commend the efforts of City of Hope National Medical Center to develop this cutting edge treatment for cancer patients and pledge to support their efforts to win Federal funding for this critical demonstration when Congress returns in January. It is my firm belief that such an investment would demonstrate critical support by the Federal Government for a much needed and valuable research and treatment program that could have a curative effect on many forms of cancer which affect American lives daily.

HONORING RUTH CALVERT
FITZGERALD

HON. JERRY WELLER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 13, 1997

Mr. WELLER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Ruth Calvert Fitzgerald, the president and CEO of the Will County Chamber of Com-

merce in Joliet, Illinois as she resigns from her position of twelve years. Ruth is relocating to California with her husband, Joe, in pursuit of her passion to design jewelry.

Ruth made a decision in 1985 to leave her position in Spartanburg, South Carolina to take on the task of rebuilding a badly damaged local economy in Will County, Illinois. Ruth has an uncanny ability to forge relationships with people, setting the foundation on which to build the alliance and networks necessary for progress. Solidifying a ring of support from local government officials, community leaders, and private citizens, Ruth engineered an economic recovery program which serves as a model for any community working to rebuild. Ruth has stressed the Joliet and Will County communities away from impending economic destruction to become what is now the fastest growing county in Illinois.

With Ruth at the helm, Will County has seen 1000 new businesses locate in Will County. In addition, 300 existing companies have expanded their operations, creating a net increase of 45,000 new jobs. Under Ruth's leadership, the Will County Center for Economic Development has positioned itself as a major force both locally and nationally. Overseeing the largest privately funded economic development program over attempted in Illinois, Ruth has amassed quite a list of highlights for the Will County CED. While being named one of our nations top ten economic development groups by the Industrial Development Research Council, the Will County CED engineered efforts to pass local school referendums, launched a global marketing campaign, created Will County's first comprehensive shelter for the homeless, and created the Will County Chamber of Commerce as a vehicle to impact public policy.

Our community is dearly indebted to Ruth and will benefit from her hard work and successes for many generations. Mr. Speaker, today I honor Ruth for her vision to believe in our community when many turned their backs, her ability to take an idea from conception to completion and most certainly for the honorable way in which she has conducted herself. I wish Ruth and her family all the best life can provide as she begins another chapter in her success story. Laguna Niguel, California is gaining a tremendous servant.

THE DEATH TAX RELIEF ACT

HON. MAX SANDLIN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 13, 1997

Mr. SANDLIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce legislation that will improve the prospects of every family owned and operated farm, ranch, and business in America. These small family farms and businesses are the backbone of the Texas economy, and the estate tax, often called the death tax, threatens their continued existence. It is time to end this tax—and my bill does just that.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture estimates that farmers' and ranchers' estates are six times more likely to face estate taxes than others estates. In my travels around the 19 counties of the First Congressional District, evidence of the accuracy of this estimation pours forth. At nearly every stop I make, I

hear horror stories from family members who were forced to sell all or part of the family farm just to pay estate taxes.

The death tax represents 1 percent of the Federal tax revenues. However, the impact to the taxpayers is far from insignificant. Not only does this punitive tax cause financial problems for families who are forced to sell property that has been in the family for generations or businesses built over a lifetime, but also local economies feel the impact as jobs disappear and businesses close. Clearly, the social and economic costs of the estate tax far outweigh the revenue it provides for the Federal Government.

The time has come to end this ill conceived tax. The tax that was originally intended to break up huge family estates now inhibits the passage of 70 percent of family businesses from one generation to the next. We took meaningful steps to reduce the burden of death taxes on family farms and small businesses this year in the Taxpayer Relief Act. The next step is to completely eliminate it and free families from this burden forever.

IN HONOR OF ERNIE ANDERSON

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 13, 1997

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the legacy of Ernie Anderson, a beloved television personality in the city of Cleveland.

During the 1960's, Ghouardi, a character created by Anderson, hosted Friday night horror movies on Cleveland's Channel 8. The Friday night movie immediately succeeded and regularly drew a larger audience than Johnny Carson and Steve Allen combined. Ghouardi also became a cult figure in Cleveland by entertaining thousands of people every week. Through mocking grade-Z horror movies and injecting himself onto the screen to shout at characters and join in the action, Ernie Anderson created a legacy of quality entertainment and humor that television personalities still strive to uphold today.

Ernie Anderson eventually moved to California, where he gained national recognition as the man with the golden throat. After acting and performing a comedy routine with Tim Conway, Ernie became ABC's network announcer. During his time with ABC, Ernie's credits ranged from "The Love Boat" to "Roots" and "The Winds of War."

Throughout the years, Ernie Anderson's distinctive and trailblazing style of entertainment brought joy and happiness to millions of individuals across the country. My fellow colleagues, please join me in remembering Ernie Anderson.

RECOGNITION OF JIMMY K.
MELVER AS NORTHEAST EL
PASOAN OF THE YEAR FOR 1996

HON. SILVESTRE REYES

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 13, 1997

Mr. REYES. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to recognize Jimmy K. Melver as the Northeast

El Pasoan of the Year for 1996. Jimmy has served El Paso with unmatched dedication and desire while asking for nothing in return.

Jimmy is the current Chairman of the Board of the American Heart Association and was the past Development Chairman and Outstanding Regional Volunteer of the Year for West Texas. He has served the Boy Scouts of America for more than 28 years and is the current Chairman of the Troop Committee of Troop 222.

Jimmy has been a member of the Highland Presbyterian Church for more than 35 years. He currently serves the church in his capacity as co-music leader for Sunday School and Chairman of the 40th Anniversary celebration. He currently sits on the Board of Directors of the Northgate Optimist Club. His involvement in the community includes service to Andress High School as the past President of the Band Booster Club. He is also a Life Member of the Texas Parent Teacher Association.

I would like to thank Jimmy Melver for his years of dedication and service to El Paso. We can all learn a great deal from Jimmy and the sacrifices he has made to improve his community. He is typical of what El Paso has become known for in the Southwest, individuals that work long, hard, and unselfish hours on behalf of this community for no other reason than to create a community where everyone can feel welcome. He shines as bright as the star on our mountain.

TRIBUTE TO JUDGE IRVIN B.
BOOKER

HON. DONALD M. PAYNE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 13, 1997

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to an outstanding member of the Newark community on the occasion of his retirement after a long and distinguished judicial career, the Honorable Irvin B. Booker.

Judge Booker has contributed over two decades of service to our community. Appointed to the Newark Court in 1970, he served as presiding judge of the Newark Municipal Court from 1974 through 1980. He was then elevated by the Governor of the New Jersey to the position of Judge of the Essex County Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court. Most recently, he sat on the Superior Court of New Jersey, assigned to the Family Court part of Essex County.

Not only has Judge Booker gained great respect for his professional accomplishments, he has also won the admiration and gratitude of the community for his tireless volunteer work. Judge Booker, affectionately known as "Buddy" by his close friends, is noted for his vision and creative ideas to benefit the community. Always thinking of ways to improve the community or to stimulate citizens' awareness, he has been considered a fair, thoughtful and even-mannered judge. Judge Booker has increased the awareness of the judiciary by hosting an annual Black History Month program at the County Courts Building, which has continued to grow in size and stature.

He has been an active participant in the Celebrity Read Program for Newark Elementary School Students; an active supporter of Senior Citizens events for the James C. White Senior

Citizen Complex; an organizer of Education Encouragement Day for the city of Newark; an advisor and Pro Bono Incorporating Attorney for New Community Corporation, which meets numerous needs in our community; an organizing member of the First Crispus Attucks Day Parade; a Founder and Coordinator of the Life Experience and Achievement Program; and a supporter of the Weequahic High School and Chancellor Annex Father's Club. He was also a founding member of the Barriers of New Jersey, the Concerned Legal Associates, and the Garden State Bar. Other professional affiliations include membership in: the American Bar Association, the New Jersey State Bar Association, the National Bar Association, the Essex County Bar Association, the Essex County Municipal Court Judges Association, the Criminal Justice Coordinating Counsel, the Seton Hall Moot Court-Visiting Instructor, the Legal Advisory Committee of Montclair State College, the New Jersey Supreme Court Committee on Municipal Courts, the Advisory Board of the New Jersey Center for Law and Related Education, and the National Council for Judicial Planning.

Mr. Speaker, I know my colleagues join me in offering congratulations and best wishes for the future to Judge Booker.

TRIBUTE TO LAWRENCE PERNICK

HON. SANDER M. LEVIN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 13, 1997

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. Speaker, as we on the Federal legislative level finish our work on the floor for this year, I want to pay tribute to Lawrence Pernick, an outstanding legislator on the local level for 27 years.

Until his untimely and sudden death on November 6, Larry Pernick embodied the best in public service. While the Oakland County Board was supposed to be an avocation, Larry Pernick viewed his service as a county commissioner to be a vital part of his role in life.

It was manifested in his hard work, his sense of camaraderie beyond party lines, and his sense of human about his work.

There was little publicity about his valuable public efforts, but that never bothered Larry Pernick. He valued the respect of his colleagues and the integrity of his labors more than the beam of publicity. Good work was its own reward, not the limelight.

So he will be sorely missed, by colleagues, also by his long-time friends, and most of all by his loved and loving family, his wife of 48 years, Anne, his children, and his grandchildren.

THE 61ST ANNIVERSARY OF MORNING
STAR MISSIONARY BAPTIST
CHURCH

HON. CHARLES E. SCHUMER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 13, 1997

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. Speaker, I'd like to offer my heartfelt congratulations to the congregation of the Morning Star Missionary Baptist Church and its pastor, the Reverend Dr.

Charles E. Betts, Sr., for celebrating the 61st anniversary of the church.

Morning Star has provided spiritual guidance to thousands and has made a tremendous contribution to the community. I have been fortunate enough to visit Morning Star and to meet with Reverend Betts on many occasions, and I can attest to his dedication to children and to the community he serves. In a neighborhood which desperately needs people who care and who want honesty, fairness, and justice for those who live there, it is a true testament to Reverend Betts and to Morning Star Missionary Baptist Church that they have become the shining star of their community. Congratulations.

STUPAK & BERGMAN PC

HON. BART STUPAK

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 13, 1997

Mr. STUPAK. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call attention to a business development in Escanaba, a shore community in the 1st Congressional District of Michigan. In that city on December 13, my brother Frank Stupak and his long-time law partner, John Bergman, will dedicate their new business location, a new building on the waterfront in downtown Escanaba, next to the historic House of Ludington.

In December Frank will also mark his 25th year as an attorney, a quarter century of service to northern Michigan.

Frank began his legal career after graduating from the University of Toledo law school in 1972. He began with the firm of Hansley, Neiman, Peterson and Beauchamp PC, and later went into partnership with John Bergman.

Frank's first year of practice, which included prosecuting cases for the city of Escanaba, coincided with my first year as a law enforcement officer in Escanaba. I would arrest people and Frank would prosecute them. We were an unbeatable team.

Before I was elected to the Michigan House of Representatives in 1988, I was a partner with Frank and John and worked out of their offices in Escanaba and nearby Menominee. Frank had been the oldest brother in our large family, and we always looked up to him. Now, as a law partner I got to see first-hand his professional commitment.

I've watched my brother consistently handle some of the most important cases in northern Michigan. To those who ask how he has managed to land such good legal work, his standard answer is, "because I've worked hard on every case for 25 years."

Mr. Speaker, today I wish the best for Frank; his wife Penny; his daughter Stefanie, a family services counselor and youth activities coordinator; and his son Trent, a student in pre-law at Michigan State University. I know that Frank hopes one day his son will follow him in service to northern Michigan. I also offer my congratulations to John, his wife Mary and his son John, a high school student. Good luck, too, to Martin Fittanti, a junior associate at the firm of Stupak & Bergman PC.

I'm proud to have been part of their firm, and I continue to feel pride when I hear the respect with which people regard the quality of service the firm provides. In fact, the quality of the representation of that firm has only been a benefit to my political aspiration.

Now the partnership will carry on this tradition of service in a new downtown building, reflecting the partners' long-term commitment to the city's historic commercial district.

A SALUTE TO MICHAEL K. SIMPSON PRESIDENT OF UTICA COLLEGE

HON. SHERWOOD L. BOEHLERT

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 13, 1997

Mr. BOEHLERT. Mr. Speaker, I rise to extend my congratulations to my great friend, Michael K. Simpson, who will be retiring as the president of Utica College of Syracuse University this January to become the president of the American University in Paris.

Dr. Simpson has had a most distinguished career as both an academic and community leader. His contributions to Utica College and the surrounding community are countless. Throughout his very rich and rewarding life, President Simpson has never hesitated to share his time and abilities with the people of the Mohawk Valley. His contributions to the United Way of Greater Utica, the Oneida County School-Business Alliance, the Health and Hospital Council of the Mohawk Valley, and the Boy Scouts of America, among many others, exemplify a commitment to our community second to none.

But it is Utica College, my alma mater, that has benefited most notably from Mike's creativity, leadership and intellectual firepower. Mike's academic credentials are of the highest order. He holds degrees in international relations, business, law and diplomacy and has his doctorate in international politics from the Fletcher School at Tufts University. He has imparted his knowledge and love of international politics, diplomacy and economics for the past 21 years at Utica College and through the many study abroad programs that he has directed. He has been an inspiration to several generations of students.

As president, Mike has been able to expand programs and increase the college's presence in our community while returning the institution to a sound financial footing. Under Mike's tutelage, the physical therapy program received accreditation and a pathbreaking graduate program in economic crime investigation is being developed. The Young Scholars Program, which teams Utica College students with inner city youth, has received national acclaim. And the campus's capital campaign is not only meeting its ambitious targets, but is moving forward ahead of schedule.

All this makes it clear why I am so proud to call Mike Simpson my friend. It also shows why I was upset, but not surprised to learn that Mike has been offered his new prestigious post in Paris. Mike indeed has all the requisite traits to be a leader of international standing. Our community was blessed to have him among us for so long.

As Mike departs this January, his contributions will be missed, but never forgotten. I wish Mike the best in his new adventures and endeavors. His travels may take him to the far corners of the Earth, but Utica, the Mohawk Valley and I will always hold Mike Simpson in our minds—and hearts—as a great educator, a valued citizen, and a true friend.

TRIBUTE TO TYREE COLEMAN,
FROM INDIANAPOLIS, IN

HON. JULIA CARSON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 13, 1997

Ms. CARSON. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to announce that Mr. Tyree Coleman, from Indianapolis, IN has been honored with the Ameritech Award for Excellence in Crime Prevention. The National Crime Prevention Council and Ameritech selected Mr. Coleman from over 140 nominations. Mr. Coleman has proven that he is wise beyond his years through his leadership, insight, empathy for others, and pioneering efforts.

Mr. Coleman was only 6 years old when he recognized the lack of constructive programs that were available at the Clearstream Gardens Public Housing Community in Indianapolis. Instead of participating in delinquent activities, Mr. Coleman and his peers walked through the community with poster board signs advocating for positive activity. This demonstration caught the attention of staff, community leaders, and the media. This attention resulted in the implementation of new activities and regular meetings involving youth.

At the young age of 9, Mr. Coleman witnessed his 17-year-old brother getting shot. Fortunately, unlike so many of his friends, Mr. Coleman's brother survived the incident, but Mr. Coleman was motivated to continue developing alternatives to violent crime. He participated in the community's first Youth as Resources Project. Youth as Resources is a community-based program that allows young people to display their resourcefulness through youth led, youth implemented community service projects.

At 12, while living at a homeless shelter, Mr. Coleman began a tutoring program with books donated from teachers and funds provided by a small Youth as Resources grant. He instituted an accountability system at the shelter that tracked students' attendance, behavior, and completion of homework. He also recognized his peers' commendable efforts with awards. After leaving the shelter he was active in the Near Eastside Community Organization Crime-Watch program. There, Mr. Coleman started a library in his neighborhood where he collected 7,000 books.

Now, 18, Mr. Coleman is a senior at Northwest High School and the Chair of the Youth as Resources Marion County Action Board. His dedication to fighting crime has never diminished.

I thank the National Crime Prevention Council and Ameritech for selecting Mr. Coleman. I applaud NCPD for its dedication to providing individuals with the tools to fight crime and build community, and Ameritech for its commitment to supporting crime prevention initiatives.

I am pleased to have this opportunity to present hard working individuals like Mr. Coleman who have dedicated their lives to crime prevention.

TRIBUTE TO JOSEPH KOZO

HON. DAVID E. BONIOR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 13, 1997

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to pay tribute to Mr. Joseph F. Kozo who has faithfully served the Boys and Girls Clubs of Southeastern Michigan for over 55 years. His friends and colleagues will recognize his achievements at the In Celebration Dinner on November 19, 1997, at the Ritz Carlton Hotel in Dearborn, MI.

When Joe Kozo was 7 years old, he became a member of the Boys Club in Bethlehem, PA. His membership gave him the opportunity to enjoy activities such as arts, crafts, games, sports, group clubs, and service groups. His leadership in the organization began when he was chosen to become a monitor by the club director.

After serving in the World War II, Mr. Kozo enrolled at Wayne State University. During his college years, he became the Boys Club of Detroit's first intern. After earning his degree in education, Mr. Kozo was selected to be the full-time physical education director of the Boys Club's Howard B. Bloomer Building in Detroit.

Mr. Kozo served in a variety of capacities before becoming executive director of the Boys and Girls Club of Southeastern Michigan. He has helped to develop new activities, secure funding, grants and scholarships while guiding volunteers and children through the many programs that the organization has to offer.

The Boys and Girls Clubs of America is a diverse organization that provides a safe outlet for children to participate in educational, physical and service activities. As a result of these programs, children learn decisionmaking and leadership skills. But most importantly, they learn to value themselves and each other. Mr. Kozo's vision and contributions have touched the lives of thousands of young boys and girls. I would like to thank Mr. Kozo for all he has done for the children involved in the Boys and Girls Clubs of Southeastern Michigan.

BOB WORTHINGTON: WORLD-RENOUNDED FIRE PROTECTION EXPERT

HON. JAMES A. BARCIA

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 13, 1997

Mr. BARCIA. Mr. Speaker, the greatest fear many people have is to find their homes and their loved ones attacked by a raging fire. Nothing can provide greater peace of mind for this concern than an effective, professionally installed fire suppression system. Robert Worthington, Sr., makes it his job to provide this security. For his efforts, Bob is the 1997 recipient of the Golden Sprinkler Award from the National Fire Sprinkler Association Awards Committee—the industry's highest honor. The Golden Sprinkler Award was established in 1986 to honor an individual's lifetime contributions to the fire sprinkler industry.

Bob has dedicated his life to fire prevention and public safety. He is currently President

and CEO of Globe Fire Sprinkler Corp., located in Standish, MI, which provides valuable jobs to more than one hundred dedicated professionals. He has been essential in building three major sprinkler manufacturing companies: Star Sprinkler Corp., the Central Sprinkler Co., and the Globe Fire Sprinkler Corp. Bob is recognized throughout the world as a fire protection expert and has been a featured speaker on life safety in several countries. Additionally, Bob has represented his company and the fire sprinkler industry on numerous technical advisory committees, and has provided training in the use of the first mini computers for pipeline hydraulics and grid systems.

Bob's professional memberships are numerous, and include the National Society of Professional Engineers, the Pennsylvania Society of Professional Engineers, and the National Fire Sprinkler Association Board of Directors and Manufacturer's Council. Additionally, he is a registered fire protection engineer in California.

Bob is most certainly a talented and capable leader in his field, evidenced by the acclaim he's received from his peers with the Golden Sprinkler Award. Only a select few in his profession have received this award before him. Bob has been an inspiration to us all and especially to his two children who have both decided to follow their father's life work in the fire sprinkler industry.

Mr. Speaker, I urge you and all of our colleagues to join me in commending Bob Worthington for his career choice, which blends technical expertise and the desire to ensure the personal safety of others, and in congratulating him for this most deserved award.

A TRIBUTE TO MARJORIE A.
NUDING

HON. GLENN POSHARD

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 13, 1997

Mr. POSHARD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a dear friend, Mrs. Marjorie A. Nuding of Decatur, IL who recently passed away. Marjorie was born in Decatur and remained forever dedicated to that city, Macon County, and the State of Illinois by providing nearly six decades of public service. As our citizens grow impatient with the excesses of our campaign finance system, and as this body continues to debate the need and merits of various campaign finance reform proposals, Marjorie represented a simpler, more straightforward approach to politics. As a lifelong Democrat and a precinct committeewoman, she got voters involved the old fashioned way—engaging them one-on-one. The Macon County Democrats will certainly miss her presence, but will have her memory as a guide for the future.

Marjorie was an honorable citizen and enthusiastic local government official. She was a faithful Democrat who helped her party in numerous ways, from serving as local precinct committeewoman to county board district chairwoman. In all of these roles, Marjorie was a model for all Democrats to follow. She wanted to help her party as much as possible, and was active in recruiting her fellow citizens to become involved in politics. She eagerly par-

ticipated in the registration and elective process for her local Democrats and was extremely loyal to her party.

Moreover, Marjorie was also very active in local tax issues. She wanted to make sure that taxes were being assessed fairly in her county. As former supervisor of assessments, she was working for the current supervisor before her death. In addition, Marjorie was field assessor for Long Creek Township and Macon County, former field agent for Illinois Property Tax Division, a member of both Riverside Baptist Church and Decatur Moose Lodge Auxiliary, and was an active participant in the Decatur bowling leagues.

Her loss is ours, fellow Democrats, and Illinois will miss her greatly. I will miss her dedication and her love of this great party.

Mr. Speaker, as you can see, Marjorie dedicated her life to the community, and her party. Now it is our turn to thank Marjorie for all of the energy and love she expended for so many years to make Decatur a better place. It has been an honor to represent Marjorie in the U.S. Congress.

MASON HIGH SCHOOL SOCCER
TEAM—DIVISION II MICHIGAN
STATE CHAMPIONS

HON. DEBBIE STABENOW

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 13, 1997

Ms. STABENOW. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the Mason Bulldogs High School Soccer Team. Last weekend, the Bulldogs beat Petoskey High School, 2 to 1 in overtime, to capture the Division II State title.

From the first touch of the ball to Cory Gilbert's overtime goal, the Bulldogs never gave up. They played with pride, they played for the tradition of their soccer program, but most of all, they played for the community of Mason.

This overtime victory is a symbol, of the determination, teamwork, and resilience, the Bulldogs have shown all season. When critics said they were too young to compete throughout the State, the team simply stuck together, never gave up, and did their best.

I am so proud of the effort of these young men. But beyond the trophy, the Bulldogs have shown great character and sportsmanship throughout the year and these are the true qualifications of a champion.

The Mason community is very proud of their team and the example they have set for the future.

In addition, what cannot go unnoticed is the example the whole community has shown the State of Michigan. Whether it be the attendance at the home games or the car-pools to the away games, the Mason community has shown great spirit and support. My congratulations go to the team, Mason High School, and the many fans, young and old.

INTRODUCTION OF THE SMOKE-FREE AND HEALTHY CHILDREN ACT

HON. ROSA L. DeLAURO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 13, 1997

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, for years, the tobacco industry has blatantly targeted children in their ads. Cartoon characters and glamorous models have made cigarettes appear to be the key to popularity and happiness.

Of course, these ads didn't tell kids the truth, which is that cigarettes kill more Americans than AIDS, alcohol, car accidents, murders, suicides, illegal drugs, and fires combined. But these ads were effective and every day 3,000 kids under the age of 18 become regular smokers. One out of every three of these children will eventually die of a tobacco-related illness like cancer or heart disease.

Yet studies show that if you don't start smoking as a teenager, you probably never will—and you will lead a longer, healthier and more productive life. That's why we need to take action now to stop America's young people from smoking.

Yesterday, I was proud to stand with 19 of my colleagues to introduce a bill that will help accomplish that goal—the Smoke-Free and Healthy Children Act. Experts agree that the best way to reduce teen smoking is to raise the price of cigarettes. Teens with little pocket money. This bill will do so by raising the tobacco tax by \$1.50 per pack over 3 years.

This tax will raise \$20 billion per year for the Federal Government. But more importantly, it will direct approximately \$10 billion to the National Institutes of Health—almost doubling the NIH budget and allowing researchers to expand studies into cancer and addiction prevention and treatment centers.

The bill will also direct approximately \$10 billion per year to increase research and investment in early childhood development, including initiatives for children aged 0–3 and expanded Head Start and child care. We have learned so much recently about the importance of the first three years in a child's development; now more than ever we know that giving a child a good start in life can help ensure they grow up to be healthy and productive members of society.

We need to take action now to protect our children. We must work together to counteract the tremendous ad campaigns of the tobacco industry and teach our kids that smoking doesn't make you cool, and it won't make you happy. It will only make you sick.

I urge all of my colleagues to stand up for America's children and cosponsor the Smoke-Free and Healthy Children Act.

THE 35TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE
UNITARIAN UNIVERSALIST FEL-
LOWSHIP OF STONY BROOK,
LONG ISLAND

HON. MICHAEL P. FORBES

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 13, 1997

Mr. FORBES. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise today to pay tribute the

Unitarian Universalist Fellowship at Stony Brook, Long Island on their 35th anniversary.

The name "Unitarian" was coined in the 16th century for Protestant dissenters who rejected the doctrine of the trinity. In practice, the term is used to identify those who believed in a loving god who would not condemn any of his creation, but rather would save all. The Unitarian Fellowship strives to create a compassionate community founded on trust, love, forgiveness and acceptance, where people of all backgrounds and persuasions can come together for worship.

Members of the Unitarian Universalist Fellowship of Stony Brook have a variety of religious experiences and each offers their own intellectual, theological and spiritual stimulation to the group. Though the members are diverse in their background and experiences, they are uniform in their dedication and loyalty to the Lord. They are committed to achieving a world community with peace, liberty, and justice for all, and they believe that by encouraging spiritual growth and maintaining respect for one another this can be achieved.

I believe that an organization that honors human dignity, nurtures individual potential, and works for social justice and the common good deserves recognition. That is why, Mr. Speaker, I rise today in this hallowed Chamber and ask my colleagues for joining me today in celebration of this special anniversary for the Unitarian Universalist Fellowship of Stony Brook.

SMALL BUSINESS LEADERS IN LA JOLLA, CA

HON. BRIAN P. BILBRAY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 13, 1997

Mr. BILBRAY. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride and admiration that I rise to commend a group of small business owners in the downtown Village of La Jolla who have contributed thousands of hours to improve the economic vitality of this area.

Starting with a small group of local business owners in 1987, this business association named their group "Promote La Jolla, Inc." The name identified their goal of developing, maintaining and promoting a healthy local business community. Capitalizing on the charming, picturesque nature of this 100-year-old seaside Village, they identified the visitor industry as a key element to long term economic strength and vitality. They worked with local tourism organization and developed special hosted day long events to this lively Village by the sea along with a promotional program to build positive awareness of La Jolla as a very desirable visitor destination.

Over this ten year period, this small group of business owners recognized that achieving economic vitality in a downtown area would require a much more complex strategic plan and a broader membership base. In 1992, this group of pioneering business owners joined with the City of San Diego to form the "La Jolla Business Improvement District."

Now, representing over 1,400 businesses covering a 30 block area, the La Jolla Business Improvement District is the largest in the State of California and one of the largest in the United States.

Combining the entrepreneurial energy of small business owners along with the leadership of this group of 15 dedicated Board members, the Promote La Jolla Business Improvement District has developed a comprehensive strategy of Promotions and Marketing, Beautification and Design, Economic Development and Restructuring.

This approach to improving economic vitality of the seaside Village of La Jolla has made Promote La Jolla Business Improvement District one of the leading business organizations in the City of San Diego.

The founding members of the board: Alexander Bende, Gerhard Klein, Robert Carlyle, David Brands and Friedhelm Worunann set the foundation for the latest group of board members who continue to donate hundreds of hours each year to improving the economic vitality of the historic 100-year-old downtown Village of La Jolla. This year, Mrs. Bende and Mrs. Klein celebrate ten years of dedicated service and executive director Christopher Stokes celebrates his fifth year.

I extend my best wishes to Bill Price, Alexander Bende, Candice Stephens, Joyce Snell, Jeff Stone, Gerhard Klein, Joost Bende, Gerhard Bendl, John Wolfe, Steve Riddle, Patti Keyes, Beth Dunn, Ron Searfoss, and Mike McGeath, the current Board of Directors who have shown the continued dedication to make the Village of La Jolla, the "Jewel of the California Coast" for now and many years to come.

A FAREWELL TO DR. DOWNING

HON. STEVE C. LATOURETTE

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 13, 1997

Mr. LATOURETTE. Mr. Speaker, on a December morning in 1996, Lake County Coroner William C. Downing walked into my district office in Painesville, OH, with a photograph taken 44 years earlier in Okinawa, Japan. The photograph showed a young Dr. Downing being presented with a scroll of appreciation from the Governor of Okinawa.

About the time Dr. Downing stopped by my office, there had been a rash of bad publicity about U.S. servicemen in Okinawa following the rape of a 12-year-old girl. Dr. Downing, a former Army surgeon, was distressed by it all, and remembered how warmly he had been received by the Okinawan people nearly five decades earlier. He hoped that the story behind the aging photograph might make up for some of the negative images Okinawans had of Americans in uniform.

Doc, as he was known by everyone in Lake County, handed one of my caseworkers the photograph, taken January 9, 1952, and asked for our assistance in locating the folks in the picture. We realistically did not know if we would be successful, as the picture had been taken almost a half century earlier. But Dr. Downing was adamant about trying to find out what became of the people in the photograph, especially the 4-year-old girl who was held by her parents. After all, in 1952 he performed life-saving surgery on the child in the photograph, Sachiko Ikei.

Dr. Downing recalled how the little girl had swallowed a game piece about the size of a checker, and for more than a week it had

been lodged in her throat. Her parents had taken her to every doctor on the island but no one could help her. Young Sachiko was unable to eat and could barely drink. "The doctors said to take her home and let her die," Doc recalled.

As a last resort, Sachiko's parents brought her to Ryukyus Army Hospital in Okinawa where Dr. Downing, then about 30 years old, was chief of general surgery. Dr. Downing, the handsome, young American surgeon, agreed to perform lifesaving surgery on the little girl, at no cost to her family or the Okinawan Government.

As Dr. Downing explained it to us, there was no hesitation in his decision to save the little girl's life. He had never forgotten the first autopsy he performed as a young physician in training. It was in 1946 in Cleveland, and a 5-year-old boy had died after choking on a bean from a toy beanbag. Dr. Downing recalled removing the swollen lima bean blocking the boy's larynx, and thought it so senseless that an innocent child had died from playing with a toy. Six years later, he had the chance to save a child in a similar predicament, and he did. He made an incision in the girl's neck, and then entered her esophagus to retrieve the game piece.

Over the years, Dr. Downing married, had a family, and worked for 30 years as a general surgeon before becoming the Lake County Coroner in 1985. Over the years he thought about the little Okinawan girl often, but never knew what became of her or her family. Shortly after leaving Okinawa, he had been transferred to Tokyo, where he served as chief of surgery in a M*A*S*H hospital for the tail end of the Korean war.

Although Dr. Downing had never forgotten Sachiko, it took the rape of a 12-year-old girl in Okinawa to prompt him to start his search for the child he had saved decades earlier. His wife, Jan, after much searching, found the photo in a box of old memorabilia.

Armed with nothing more than an aging photograph, our office set out to find the people in the picture. We contacted Army officials, the U.S. State Department, and the congressional affairs section of the Embassy of Japan. Dr. Downing believed if the people in the photograph were still alive, someone would be able to locate them. He never imagined it would happen so fast, however.

Within 2 weeks of receiving the photograph, our office was able to determine the whereabouts of all those in the photograph. Most of the folks in the photo had passed away, including Sachiko's father, who had died in 1970. Sachiko's mother, meanwhile, was alive and well and lived in Okinawa. The little girl in the kimono, then just 4 years old, was now a mother and grandmother. She lives in Opelika, AL, and works for the State of Alabama for the department of vocational rehabilitation. Her name is Sachiko I. Thompson.

The first time Dr. Downing called Sachiko she wept, as she had never had been able to thank the kind American doctor who had saved her life. As it turned out, Sachiko had moved to the United States in 1973 and had never returned home to Okinawa in all those years. She had met an American while working in a photography studio in Okinawa, and wound up marrying his brother.

Sachiko said she often wondered what happened to the American doctor, and remembers trying to learn more about him when she was

about 13. All she had was a picture with what seemed like a hundred staff members from the Army hospital, plus the tall man in the white lab jacket.

Sachiko said she was so touched when she learned that Dr. Downing was looking for her after all these years. "I thought about it and wondered if he ever thought about me, but I never imagined this," she said.

Of course a few phone calls weren't enough for Dr. Downing, and he set out to complete the mission he'd begun when he walked into my office. Last year, at his own expense, Dr. Downing traveled to Okinawa to meet the little girl whose life he'd saved so many years before. It afforded both Sachiko and her mother, now 76 years old, with an opportunity to thank the man who'd changed their lives with his humanity and kindness.

Dr. Downing died today after a brief battle with cancer. I had the privilege of knowing him the last 18 of his 77 years, and considered him a dear, trusted friend and colleague. For many years we worked side by side, as our jobs often overlapped in the most unpleasant of circumstances—he was the county coroner, and I was the county prosecutor. I was always impressed by his professionalism and his uplifting spirit. He was a man of great, legendary humor and great integrity.

Dr. Downing spent many years of his life surrounded by death, but always reveled in the life around him. I have to believe it was his love of life and his love for our country that led him on his journey to Okinawa. It is fitting that in the final year of his life he was able to meet a woman whose life he had forever changed. The rest of us, meanwhile, will forever be changed and blessed for having known this wonderful, caring man.

TRIBUTE TO LEWIS AND JUDY
EISENBERG

HON. MICHAEL PAPPAS

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 13, 1997

Mr. PAPPAS. Mr. Speaker, one of the greatest qualities which has allowed our Nation to grow so strong over the years is that every day, all over our country thousands of people take time out of their schedules to help others. Today, I rise to pay tribute to two individuals in my district who time and time again have given of themselves for the betterment of others. For many years now, Lewis and Judy Eisenberg of Rumson, NJ, have generously given their time, talent, and knowledge to work with numerous charitable causes. Their work within these organizations have seen no boundaries. Whether it be educational, health-care related, religious, or governmental in nature, they have always found the time to lend a hand.

This evening the Center for Holocaust Studies at Brookdale Community College will be hosting a testimonial dinner to honor Lewis and Judy Eisenberg for their tireless and long-standing community leadership. The effects of their involvement are far reaching, affecting the Jewish community, the residents of Monmouth County and of New Jersey, New York, and, indeed, of our entire Nation. I have heard about power neckties, power lunches, and even of power naps. Today I have a new one to add to the list: power couples.

Lew, who was elected as the chairman of the board of commissioners of the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey in 1995, has served as a trustee or board member to countless organizations and institutions. He has been a trustee of Monmouth Health Care Foundation, a trustee and chairman of the Children's Psychiatric Center Foundation, a member of the Advisory Council of the Samuel Johnson School of Graduate Management at Cornell University, on the board of trustees of Monmouth Medical Center, a member of the planning board of UJA/United Jewish Federation and the Jewish Advisory Committee. In 1989 Lew was recognized as the Man of the Year by the National Conference of Christians and Jews in New Jersey and awarded the Herbert Lehman Humanitarian Award by the American Jewish Committee.

Judy, the mother of three daughters, serves on several boards including Monmouth University, CPC Behavioral Healthcare Corp., Visiting Nurse Association of Central Jersey, New York Service for the Handicapped, Monmouth Medical Center Auxiliary, and the Kennedy Center's National Committee for the Performing Arts.

Each of us has some talent or knowledge that if shared, could enrich the lives of others. Recognizing those talents and putting them into action is what will continue to make our Nation great. Mr. Speaker, as you can see from the list of organizations that these two citizens have been involved with, they have reached into so many areas of society and have made the lives of so many people better and brighter.

And so, Mr. Speaker, today I join the Center for Holocaust Studies in recognizing the work of Lew and Judy Eisenberg. It is efforts of people in our community selflessly helping to solve the problems of our community and Nation that will guide America into the next century.

GADSDEN-ETOWAH PATRIOTS
ASSOCIATION

HON. ROBERT B. ADERHOLT

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 13, 1997

Mr. ADERHOLT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of Col. Andrew Chaffin, chairman of the Selection Committee of the Gadsden-Etowah Patriots Association, as well those who are members of this association, and those who participated in the induction ceremonies yesterday, November 12, 1997.

I salute the great American patriots, Lt. Gen. Clark Griffith, Peter Gregerson, Charles Nelson, John Udaka, and Hazel Brannon Smith who were inducted into the Patriots Hall of Honor. I add my voice to yours in gratitude to these people for their lives of service.

Last week we celebrated the contributions that veterans have made for our country. Veterans Day, with its related events, means many things. It is an opportunity to say thank you to those who are presently serving in our Armed Forces, and an opportunity to honor both the veterans who are with us and those who have passed away. Finally, it is an opportunity to celebrate our communities and this great Nation, a time to thank God for our past, our present, and to ask His guidance and blessing on our future.

Memorials are important. When times are good, it is easy for us to forget that our present peace comes at a price. If it were not for the sacrifices made by veterans, we would not now be free. The same values and goals that were fought for in the past are still worth fighting for today.

In Washington, we have recently passed legislation that honors and protects veterans. The House of Representatives passed the Veterans' Cemetery Protection Act of 1997. It significantly increases penalties for persons convicted of vandalism at a veterans cemetery. This has been sent to the President's desk for his signature, and I urge him to sign this important legislation.

The House also passed a bill to create a constitutional amendment protecting the flag from physical desecration. We are now waiting for the Senate to take action. I feel very strongly about free speech, but protecting the flag does not harm free speech.

Again, I salute the Gadsden-Etowah Patriots Association, and the five American patriots who were honored at the Twenty-Second Annual Patriots Day celebration.

A HERO'S DEATH IN THE LINE OF
DUTY

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 13, 1997

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to take a moment to honor a man, a husband, a father, and a police officer. Officer Bruce Vanderjagt was not only a dedicated member of the Denver Police Department, but he was also a loving husband to Anna Marie and father to his 2 year-old daughter, Hayley. Unfortunately, Officer Vanderjagt can no longer be any of these things because he was fatally wounded in the line of duty yesterday, Wednesday, November 12, 1997.

Officer Vanderjagt, a man who served his country in Vietnam as a marine, faithfully answered someone's emergency call yesterday. On this wintery day, thieves were tearing through the property of another's home. When Officer Vanderjagt arrived at the scene, these callous thieves were escaping in their vehicle. Officer Vanderjagt, because of his oath as a police officer and his dedication to justice, pursued the criminals. The chase brought them into the city of Denver where the shrill sound of gun fire filled the air. This was not just one or two shots, but several. At least 30 shots were fired directly at Officer Vanderjagt and other fellow officers. Officer Vanderjagt was fatally injured. What a heavy price for society to pay. It was a burglary that brought Officer Vanderjagt to his tragic death this cold and snowy day. As a result Denver has not only lost an outstanding police officer, but also a faithful citizen, husband and father.

Many, but of course not all, of Officer Vanderjagt's accomplishments include: earning his PhD from the University of Denver at 47 years of age this year, winning Denver's Distinguished Service Cross twice for his courageous work in the line of duty and, as already mentioned, serving his country in Vietnam as a marine. Officer Vanderjagt had a great deal to offer his family and the community.

Our thoughts go out to his wife Anna Marie and daughter Hayley who are missing and grieving for a man they deeply loved. At only 2 years of age, Hayley is forced to grow up without her father all because some vicious criminals were afraid they would be held responsible for their crime. A close knit family has now been separated because these villains could not see behind the police uniform to a man who was loyal, honest and loving. I ask you to remember Officer Vanderjagt and all he did to serve his community and his family. This tragic loss is being felt all over the State of Colorado. His family needs our prayers and concern today as they grieve his loss.

The Congress of the United States expresses its sympathy for a brave officer who gave his life for the freedom of his fellow citizens.

WHY I INTRODUCED THE PAYCHECK PROTECTION ACT

HON. BOB SCHAFFER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 13, 1997

Mr. BOB SCHAFFER of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, on the face of it, no one would argue against an individual's right to deny the use of his money to support a cause he opposed. The very idea of being coerced into doing so violates the basic tenets of a democratic society. But what if the consequences of protecting this right were to cost powerful labor unions a great measure of influence they wield in Washington?

Suddenly, as one might have guessed, the issue becomes muddled with flawed rhetoric and vitriol. Indeed, the principle of involuntary contributions is at the center of the debate over the Paycheck Protection Act currently being considered by Congress.

The act, which I authored and introduced along with 161 other cosponsors, would require explicit consent from American workers to allow use of their wages for political purposes. Though aimed at union abuses, the bill also applies to corporations.

Not surprisingly, union-friendly forces in Congress have variously referred to the act as a violation of unions' rights. Some say it's partisan retribution for the \$400 million unions spent bashing Republicans in the 1996 elections.

Opponents also claim the act is redundant because of the Supreme Court's 1988 Beck decision ruling that forbids involuntary political union contributions. Each of these arguments is very weak and upon closer examination, simply falls apart.

Claims that the Paycheck Protection Act would limit unions' free speech ignore the fact that unions use other peoples' money—including that of conservative Republicans—to support liberal candidates. In fact, the act does not forbid the unions continuing this practice. It merely requires that union bosses and corporations first have written permission from the individual worker whose wages are withheld and spent on politics. Of course, union bosses retain the ability to make "soft money" contributions, but they do not have the right to unilaterally appropriate their members' salaries for the same purpose.

Union leaders and their supporters also argue that the Paycheck Protection Act is an

attempt by Republicans to prevent a repeat of 1996 when union PAC's spent nearly \$50 million on an issue advocacy campaign aimed at Republican candidates. The wise should not be persuaded by this argument. In the current climate of rabid partisanship, only political insiders narrowly view this debate in terms of what will be gained or lost by either party.

What is forgotten however, is that the battle is primarily waged on a human level. Indeed the main impetus for reform stems from a legitimate concern for individuals—not a political party, union, or corporate agenda.

Oklahoma's DON NICKLES, the act's lead sponsor in the Senate, became aware of the issue at one of his Tulsa town hall meetings. There, union workers, whether Democrat, Republican, or unaffiliated, simply objected to having portions of their salaries taken from them, regardless of how it's used. For these people—and for many Republicans in Congress—the issue begins and ends there.

In the 1988 Communication Workers versus Beck decision, the Supreme Court ruled that unions must return dues used for political purposes to those requesting repayment. Currently, these workers' only recourse is to apply for a rebate of the money that has already been donated. But most unions have created a rebate procedure that is deliberately arduous and not often attempted. According to accounts from union members who have sought a return of their money, this process can be a harrowing one.

There are widespread reports of harassment of workers who seek a rebate. One union member for example, was asked to give up his union membership before getting a refund. The National Right to Work Committee found that most unions provide a very small period of time during which members can apply for the refund.

Rebates are made even more difficult through the practice of publishing obscure notices in union newspapers informing workers of these limited time frames. The courts have failed to enforce the Beck decision and Congress is right, even obligated to make a stronger attempt at justice.

Unions were founded on the premise that workers need to collectivize to preserve their rights in the workplace. The UAW, the AFL-CIO and the Teamsters have grown very powerful because millions of Americans have put great faith in this notion.

How ironic it is that the union practice of using involuntarily-collected member dues to further their political agenda offends the very rights they claim to protect. The Paycheck Protection Act is a reasonable, sound, and timely response to this abuse.

TRIBUTE TO DR. JOHN DAVID ARNOLD AND PORTABLE PRACTICAL EDUCATIONAL PREPARATION, INC.

HON. ED PASTOR

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 13, 1997

Mr. PASTOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an organization, Portable Practical Educational Preparation, Inc., [PPEP] and its founder, Dr. John David Arnold, and to congratulate them for 30 years of outstanding contributions to the residents of rural Arizona.

On the 30th anniversary of PPEP, the Arizona community recognizes that Dr. John David Arnold is the driving spirit of PPEP. It is his vision and energy that transformed "La Tortuga", a large old bus converted into a mobile classroom, into a major force for "Improving the Quality of Rural Life" in Arizona and in the world. In these 30 years, Dr. Arnold has had the vision and dedication to guide and to expand PPEP from the La Tortuga bus to the information superhighway. Their address on the Internet is ppepruralinst.org.

The work began by Dr. Arnold so many years ago and carefully shepherded by him through the social, economic, and technological changes that these 30 years have brought to Arizona's rural residents, is remarkable proof of his ability and dedication to utilize diverse resources and to surround himself with an exceptionally wise, creative, and committed staff. Together, he and his staff have created opportunities for many who had been excluded from the American dream. Through opportunities for education, economic and business development, child and health care, housing, and job training, Dr. Arnold gave hope to the hopeless; for them, he made possible a rewarding future.

The emphasis on education and on self-help have enabled the PPEP program to be flexible and responsive to a wide range of needs in the rural communities. PPEP has been a pioneer in the charter school movement and has created 14 charter high schools that provide learning opportunities to rural, at-risk, and farm worker populations. PPEP has also been instrumental in promoting first-time home buyer programs, affordable housing programs, and transitional housing programs designed to meet the needs of welfare reform mothers.

I also comment the many community volunteers who have served on PPEP's board of directors and in its programs over these 30 years. They, too, have served a greater vision and have provided a collective consciousness for PPEP's continuing to be a relevant, positive force in rural lives.

I applaud PPEP for its contribution and efforts in the community over the past 30 years. PPEP's 30 years of history are about people and the resilience of the human spirit. May its future continue to be the same.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CONTRACTING PRACTICES

HON. THOMAS M. DAVIS

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 13, 1997

Mr. DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, the revitalization of our nation's capital will require the participation and commitment of both the public and private sectors. Public-private partnerships will be the anchor of any economic revitalization. This goal will be successful only if all participants are assured that this is a sincere effort, with a level playing field, and not simply an extension of the two decades of poor policy decisionmaking that helped spiral Washington, DC into its recent situation.

The Congress has no desire to run the daily affairs of the city. However, the Congress does have a unique constitutional responsibility to the District of Columbia. Without micro-managing the affairs of the city, the Congress

does not need to ensure that as a matter of Federal policy, it will: support public-private efforts designed to assist in the Capital's revitalization; support creative, imaginative, and unique approaches; support the streamlining of the Federal and District review and regulatory processes, where appropriate, to encourage revitalization; and exercise appropriate oversight to ensure that the District honors all of its contractual and financial commitments.

It is well understood by the Congress that the District of Columbia continues to suffer from past financial problems. For example, D.C. has experienced issues with a number of its current vendors as a result of its prior reputation of poor payment performance. A recent newspaper article documented that one of the reasons for schools not having textbooks was "... twelve textbook companies refused to ship books because the District still owes for previous orders."

Prior negligence in these matters created a ripple effect that has a broad and negative reach. Vendors have been discouraged from responding to DC RFP's because of concerns over the selection process. Congress can assist in eliminating this perception without direct intervention. Congress can also assure all current and prospective private sector partners and their respective lenders that it will monitor and respond appropriately to any failing by the government of D.C. to meet acceptable government contracting practices.

VETERANS' BENEFITS ACT OF 1997

SPEECH OF

HON. ENI F.H. FALEOMAVAEGA

OF AMERICAN SAMOA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Sunday, November 9, 1997

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of S. 714, the Veterans' Benefits Act of 1997. I very much appreciate the efforts of Chairman BOB STUMP and Senior Democrat LANE EVANS for their assistance in moving this bill forward this year. Subcommittee Chairman JACK QUINN and Senior Democrat BOB FILNER also deserve special recognition for their assistance and support. Senator DANIEL AKAKA of Hawaii and Congressman NEIL ABERCROMBIE of Hawaii also deserves special recognition for introducing this legislation and the companion bill in the House, H.R. 2317.

Even though we are continuing to reduce the size of our military forces, we have a sizable number of veterans who served this Nation both in times of war and peace. Many of these veterans now suffer from physical injuries or mental illness directly attributable to their military service. Today's legislation will provide further assistance to these individuals who sacrificed so that we may all enjoy our liberties.

Mr. Speaker, of particular importance to the veterans in my congressional district is section 201 of this legislation, which extends and improves the Native American Veteran Housing Loan Program.

It was only 5 years ago with the implementation of the Native American Veterans Housing Pilot Program that there has been a mechanism for the U.S. veterans residing in American Samoa to obtain home loans through the

Department of Veterans Affairs. It took about 2 years for the Department and the American Samoa government to work out an agreement implementing the law.

To the credit of the Department of Veterans Affairs, 48 American Samoan veterans were able to obtain loans under the pilot program and they are now either living in those homes or the homes are under construction. The Department has not had to repossess any of these loans because of a lender default. The pilot program has been equally successful for native Hawaiians living on Hawaiian homelands.

Unfortunately, Mr. Speaker, the authorization for the pilot program expired on September 30, 1997, and since that time, veterans in Samoa are again left with no VA home loan program in operation. The prompt action by the Senate and today by the House will renew this necessary authorization for the VA to begin again making home loans in American Samoa.

While the bill has met with considerable success in Samoa, many of our American Indians living on reservations in the continental United States still are not eligible for loans under this program. I am pleased that we are able to achieve agreement on the outreach provisions, which should be of some assistance.

NATIONAL TESTING

HON. WILLIAM F. GOODLING

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 13, 1997

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, over the past few weeks there has been much debate in this body and across the country about whether we should have national testing of fourth and eighth graders as proposed by the Clinton administration.

Just a few days ago, the Congress said "no." The conference report on the Labor, Health and Human Services and Education appropriations bill, H.R. 2264, prohibits any pilot testing, field testing, implementation, administration or dissemination of national tests in fiscal year 1998. And, I might also add, during the course of 1998, the National Academy of Sciences will be conducting three studies related to testing and reporting back to Congress.

Next year the Committee on Education and the Workforce, which I chair, will hold several hearings on the authorization of the National Assessment of Educational Progress and the National Assessment Governing Board. At that time, the issue of national testing will be back before the Congress.

In the regard, I wanted to bring to the attention of my colleagues a well-thought-out letter and op-ed article "The Tyranny of Testing", The New York Times, October 2, 1997, I recently received from Dr. Mark F. Bernstein, Superintendent of Schools in North Merrick, NY. In his letter and article, Dr. Bernstein points out how national tests could nationalize school curriculum. I commend his letter and article to my colleagues, both of which are attached to this statement.

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICES,
NORTH MERRICK, NY,
October 9, 1997.

Hon. WILLIAM GOODLING,
Chairman of the Committee on Education and Work Force,

U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, DC

DEAR CONGRESSMAN GOODLING: Enclosed is a copy, which you may have already seen, of my recent submission that appeared in The New York Times Op-Ed page (October 2, 1997) entitled "The Tyranny of Testing." I believe this topic to be extremely important to the future of public education. I'd like to share my thinking with you and ask for your advice.

The main premise of my piece is that national testing and national curriculum are one and the same. In spite of Secretary of Education Riley's assertion that one can differentiate between supporting national testing (which he does) and opposing national curriculum (which he also does), educators agree that "what is tested is what will be taught." Teachers and administrators spend incredible amounts of time pouring over test questions to analyze the content of each question so to assure that no curriculum gaps exist. And, when a significant number of students answer certain questions incorrectly, teachers rework the curriculum to guarantee that students will be taught that specific material so to answer these questions correctly the next time around. We call this process "item analysis." In addition to using tests for the purpose of differentiating among students through grades, tests are specifically developed to drive curriculum and textbook selection. If one accepts my premise that national testing is synonymous with the development of national curriculums, then one must decide if it is in the best interests of our children to have a uniform curriculum in the areas of reading and mathematics (and perhaps social studies, language arts and science). Though a good argument can be offered to support such a decision, the inherent risks far outweigh the potential benefits.

People who support a national testing program believe that too many students are failing and drastic steps must be taken to improve their education. And, they hold, the Federal government is the only one who can do it. Through a series of national tests which will point-out failing schools, the argument goes, learning will be improved as a result of increased public attention. They point to student populations in many of our large cities or rural areas where student results are absolutely dismal. (There are probably some suburban communities that have less than stellar results as well.) If only parents were aware of how poorly their children's schools were performing, increased competition and accountability would force schools to improve. How simplistic! Ignored is the research which strongly suggests that poor student performance is significantly correlated with low per-public expenditures, parents' own educational attainment levels, and family poverty. Though we all want higher educational standards and improved student achievement, national testing poses real dangers to public education, and to the role delineation between the Federal government and the states.

One has only to recall our recent experience with the process of developing history standards to shudder at the prospect of national tests. A panel of "recognized experts" was brought together after the panel membership was debated ad nauseam to insure a proper balance of ethnicity, gender, religion, geography, etc. These well-intentioned individuals then embarked on the never-ending task of determining what all American school children should learn about their

country's history. Before they reached the American Revolution, their work was torn asunder. Advocates for American Indians, for African-Americans, as well as Italian-Americans, and a host of other cultural interests, not to mention religious groups, screamed that their constituents' contributions were under represented. Scholars were vociferous in asserting their disagreements regarding the proper priority given geography versus economics, environment versus nationalism; human rights versus urbanization, etc. The end-product was an incoherent set of history standards which continues to be attacked to this day and not utilized! Whether the new panel of experts is to be selected by the Secretary of Education or a nonpartisan board is inconsequential; more troubling is the process that would be followed to create a consensus, to reduce criticism, and to advance the political correctness of our time.

The ineffectiveness of such a panel of experts is far less dangerous as compared to the possibility that the panel members have a preconceived agenda motivated by strong desires to change American education and society. Is it inconceivable that a certain group of ideologues—be it political or religious—will achieve a dominant position on this panel? And, is it inconceivable that they would then use the position to perniciously advance their deeply-held beliefs? And, what better way to effectuate a change in America than through its children's education? Consider the formulation of history standards, once again. A national history curriculum offers innumerable and immeasurable opportunities to inject one's biases into material related to world religions and cultures, political and economic systems, human and societal rights, etc. The dangers of curriculum intrusion are real in that many Americans feel that our schools are devoid of values. What better way to integrate values than through a uniform national curriculum?

A third reason to reject national curriculum is to prevent the bipartisan panel of experts from imposing a specific educational strategy upon all American students. We have had several examples over the past years of education "fads," products of university think tanks that often did little real-life research to support their conclusions. The 1960s saw the "new math" assume prominence in elementary and secondary math classrooms. Set theory was in vogue and replaced more traditional math computation and word problems, practically ousting them from the curriculum. In the 1970s "creative writing" was the emphasis in elementary and junior high school classrooms. Teachers were told to ignore spelling errors or sentence structure mishaps for fear of limiting students' creative energies. The result was obvious—students could not spell, punctuate, or clearly express themselves as they reached high school. In the 1980s, the purist version of "whole language" replaced the teaching of phonics, suggesting that all students would benefit from a literature-based curriculum devoid of phonics. (Recently, the National Institute of Health reported that a sizable percentage of American children need a strong phonetic foundation because they have significant learning problems which require a sound phonetic foundation if these children are to even learn how to read.) Until national testing, exposure to the fads of a particular university or school of thought could have been confined to a singular state or region of the country.

Though I've used history at the prime example because of our actual experience, President Clinton has suggested national testing for reading and math. Are the risks as great in these subjects? Yes. Whether it be the reading tests' focus being upon vocabulary, spelling, punctuation, or comprehen-

sion, choices will have to be made by the panel. Will calculators be permitted and, if so, in which parts of the math test? Should open-ended word problems be emphasized, and what role will math computation play? And, why would we believe that a national testing program would stop at reading and math?

Developing a national curriculum is subject to the same pressures as affects other public policy decisions—pressure to create a consensus among well-intentioned scholars; pressure from unrelenting ideologues and lobby groups; or pressure to be part of a larger school of thought (or educational fad). These same pressures exist, but to a lesser extent, in each of our State's departments of education. New York State, for example, has finally replaced its 13 year old Global Studies curriculum with one entitled Global History. The former Global Studies course applied a regional approach to the study of history: through the study of distinct regions of the world, students would learn to make connections, or linkages, between different economic systems, or the influence of geography on civilization, etc. Students were confounded by the approach. New York will now return to a chronological approach studying the linkages of major historical themes over time. Local educators have been suggesting the chronological approach for years; yet it took 13 years for us to convince the New York State Department of Education. One can only imagine how long it would take to change a national curriculum and how many millions of students would have suffered in the meantime. States have served well as the laboratories of education, allowing different strategies and practices to be tried, modified, and then expanded or discarded.

Through this rather lengthy letter, I have attempted to describe my concerns regarding a national curriculum and its potential for harm. In addition, there is a strong argument to be made that the Federal government has no right, under the Constitution, to impose a curriculum upon the States and their schools, but I leave that case to others better situated to respond to constitutional issues. Even though President Clinton's proposal is for "voluntary testing", most would agree that the monolithic educational textbook industry would not take very long to distribute to American schools the new curriculum needed to address these tests whether or not districts chose to utilize the test. And now I ask for your advice. Are the concerns expressed in this letter worthy of pursuit and, if so, in what way? Being a local superintendent of schools, I have had the opportunity to express my opinions and influence to some small degree educational policy matters in New York. But, clearly, the subject of national testing is quite different. I would appreciate any insights that you can provide me.

Sincerely,

MARC F. BERNSTEIN, ED.D.
Superintendent of Schools.

[From the New York Times, Oct. 2, 1997]

THE TYRANNY OF TESTS
(By Marc F. Bernstein)

North Merrick, N.Y.—The debate over President Clinton's proposal for voluntary national testing in reading and math has paid too little attention to whether a national curriculum benefits, American children.

I know that the President has not recommended a national curriculum, only national testing, but educators know all too well that "what is tested will be taught." Teachers and administrators will pore over sample test questions to determine what ma-

terial must be taught so that students—and therefore teachers and schools—do well.

STANDARD EXAMS WILL NATIONALIZE SCHOOL CURRICULUM.

Without doubt, there are benefits to focusing the public's attention on academic results. It fosters healthy competition among schools and keeps them accountable for teaching children properly.

There is the risk, however, that even the best-intentioned test makers will create a misguided national standard, even though the Senate has stipulated that a bipartisan board independent of the Federal Department of Education be responsible for designing the tests. Who creates the test is less troubling than the process that we in the United States follow to create a consensus, to reduce criticism and to advance the political correctness of our time. One has only to remember the recent debate over history standards to shudder at the prospect of national tests. Plus, national tests would be the battle-ground for proponents of the latest educational trends.

Past movements, like "new math" (and perhaps the more recent "new-new math") or the purists' version of "whole language," were products of university think tanks that often did little real-life research to support their conclusions.

Until now, exposure to the fads of a particular university or school of thought could be confined to a state or to one region of the country. Imagine the risks of applying a little-tested theory to the design of a test given to all American students, a national examination that would in turn determine curriculums and standards.

States have served well as the laboratories of education, allowing different strategies and practices to be tried, modified and then expanded or discarded. Almost every state now has a statewide testing program that permits parents to evaluate their schools and to compare them with similar districts nearby.

A national report card, on the other hand, would be of little use. Is there any validity in having parents in New York compare the state's scores on an eighth-grade math test with those of a more homogeneous state like New Hampshire or Vermont? Most parents can already tell whether their children are getting a good education. Yes, we must continue to strive for higher standards for our children's education, but we can do it without national tests.

H.R. 2964, THE OLDER AND DISABLED AMERICANS PROTECTION ACT OF 1997

HON. LORETTA SANCHEZ

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 13, 1997

Ms. SANCHEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to call attention to a bill I introduced to provide for the review of criminal records of individuals who wish to enter into shared housing arrangements with senior citizens and disabled persons. H.R. 2964, the Older and Disabled Americans Protection Act of 1997, will empower placement organizations with the authority to run FBI background checks on potential shared housing participants. Many seniors and disabled persons enter into shared housing programs which is a popular option for those who wish to remain at home, but need that little extra care and comfort to live on their own. Shared housing is a nonfee

homefinder referral service that matches seniors and disabled persons with others who wish to share a house, apartment, or mobile home at affordable rates. There are more than 350 programs throughout the country. Usually, a participant lives in the home of a senior or disabled person and provides care in lieu of rent.

Abuse in shared housing arrangements is on the rise. Most Americans do not know that senior citizens and disabled persons are all too often being manipulated and abused within the privacy of their own homes. A recent article on August 31, 1997, from the Orange County Register noted that 4 to 10 percent of Orange County's 350,000 seniors are victims of some sort of abuse. During the past 6 months, Adult Protective Services in Orange County, CA received 300 calls about financial abuse, compared with 70 calls for a similar period a year ago. These numbers ring true throughout the county, where abuse reports have risen to 2,173 in 1995 from a low of 903 in 1987. Most of these acts of abuse are either physical or financial, and unfortunately, many more cases often go unreported due to shame and reluctance on the part of the victims to report problems.

I believe that solving this problem of abuse can be done through proactive prevention. Currently, there is no national or statewide standard operating procedure available to screen shared housing participants. Shared housing referral services and senior advocates have informed me of their desire to perform criminal background checks on those who wish to live with and care for the elderly and disabled persons. H.R. 2964 will give these agencies the means necessary to protect their clients from abuse. In addition, it would exempt services using background checks from any civil liability, so they can focus strictly on providing safe living arrangements for seniors. I believe this bill will help ensure that our Nation's seniors and disabled persons can lead secure, healthy, and dignified lives. I encourage my colleagues in Congress to join me in making sure that seniors and disabled persons do not become victims.

HAITIAN REFUGEE IMMIGRATION
FAIRNESS ACT OF 1997

HON. JOHN CONYERS, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 13, 1997

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, yesterday, the House passed the D.C. appropriations bill which included the Victims of Communism Relief Act, giving Nicaraguans, Cubans, and refugees immigration amnesty; and Salvadorans, Guatemalans, and certain Eastern European refugees the opportunity to apply for suspension of deportation under the standards set forth in the Immigration and Nationality Act prior to its amendment last Congress. Unfortunately, the bill did not include any relief for similarly situated Haitian refugees who fled persecution in their country and received protection in the United States. I am introducing the Haitian Refugee Immigration Fairness Act of 1997 to resolve this inequity.

After a September 1991 coup toppled the democratically elected government in Haiti, the number of persons fleeing Haiti by boat for the

United States rose dramatically. During the Bush administration, over 40,000 Haitians were interviewed at Guantanamo Bay and approximately 10,000 Haitians met the "credible fear" asylum standard and were paroled into the United States by the Attorney General. Thus, these Haitians are in the United States legally, as parolees. The parolee status of Haitian refugees has been regularly extended but "parolee" is considered a temporary position in immigration law.

Specifically, the bill will adjust the immigration status of Guantanamo Bay Haitian parolees to legal permanent residents and permit Haitian asylees who are not otherwise covered by this act to seek equitable relief. In light of the amnesty the Nicaraguans and Cubans received, this legislation is the only solution to achieve equity and fairness for Haitian refugees.

The bill is a bipartisan and bicameral effort and is strongly supported by the administration. Senators GRAHAM, MACK, KENNEDY, ABRAHAM, MOSELEY-BRAUN, and MOYNIHAN have introduced companion legislation. Haitian refugees who are in this country legally deserve treatment equal to the Central Americans. This bill is the just and fair solution and I urge expeditious adoption of this measure next session.

MARIANO CONCEPCION CRUZ—
OCTOBER 17, 1932–NOVEMBER 3, 1997

HON. ROBERT A. UNDERWOOD

OF GUAM

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 13, 1997

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, the island of Guam lost one of its most dedicated public servants last week on November 3. Mr. Mariano Concepcion Cruz, a former officer in the Guam Police Department was called to his eternal rest at the age of 65. He dedicated almost three decades to the people of Guam and the police department, enlisting as a patrolman in 1955 until his retirement in 1989.

Dedication and professionalism is prominently exemplified by the illustrious career of Officer Cruz. However, he is best remembered for his honesty and fairness. He viewed the law as all inclusive; applicable to everyone, from the lowest ranking citizen to the President of the United States. Officer Cruz never discriminated when it came to the law. There were several occasions when he issued traffic tickets to then-Governor Ricardo Bordallo and several of Guam's legislators. Even his own brother was issued a citation.

For his services and dedication, Officer Cruz was awarded several citations including the Commanding Officer's Citation in 1985 and the Commendation and Service Award from the Director of the Guam Police Department in 1986. The 13th Guam Legislature also passed a resolution commending him for "exemplifying the qualities that are to be encouraged in a police officer." His passing is a great loss and his presence will surely be missed.

The late Mariano Concepcion Cruz left a legacy of service and devotion to the island of Guam and its people. He is remembered by many as a mentor, and an adviser. On behalf of the people of Guam, I offer my condolences and join his widow, Rita Untalan Cruz, and their children, Priscilla and Alan in mourning

the loss of a husband, a father, and fellow servant to the people of Guam.

THANKING RIDGEWOOD HIGH
SCHOOL STUDENTS FOR ORGAN
DONOR EFFORTS

HON. MARGE ROUKEMA

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 13, 1997

Mrs. ROUKEMA. Mr. Speaker, I rise to congratulate 10 Ridgewood High School students for their work to raise the awareness of the importance of organ donation in their community. These students, all sophomores, walked door to door this fall, asking residents to sign donor cards. At last count, the students distributed more than 24,000 pieces of literature and 10,000 Ridgewood residents had pledged their interest in learning more about organ donation and transplantation.

I wholeheartedly commend all of these students on this magnificent humanitarian effort. They have undertaken an effort that will save many lives. This project will undoubtedly bring new hope, better health and, indeed, life to many who otherwise would have had no hope.

This community project took place in conjunction with the New Jersey Organ and Tissue Sharing Network. I would like to thank each of these students—Alyson Cangemi, Kacey Burde, Jennifer Dlugasch, Meredith Grasso, Katie Henderson, Georgette Mitchel, Tara O'Neill, Krista Pouliot, Jessica Bhетен, and Morgen Weiss—and the volunteer who coordinated their effort, Ridgewood resident Janet Cangemi.

The students' project came about as an entry in the New York Daily News "Make a Difference Day" contest, which challenges volunteers to make a difference in people's lives. There are approximately 1,100 New Jersey residents waiting for life-saving organs.

The New Jersey Organ and Tissue Sharing Network was formed in June 1987 when the State's three organ procurement organizations merged into one. And that year, the legislature passed legislation requiring New Jersey hospitals to ask families of deceased patients whether organs of the deceased may be donated. The Sharing Network operates an extensive outreach program to educate the public on the need for organs and the importance of donation. Since then, the Sharing Network has more than tripled the number of organs recovered in New Jersey for transplantation. An estimated 2,600 lives have been saved through transplants.

Major religions support organ donation. The Rabbinical Council of America has approved organ donation and Pope John Paul II referred to organ donations as an act of great love.

Organ and tissue donation saves lives. Thousands of people die each year for the lack of organs because not enough people choose to be organ donors. I wish to join these young people from my community in urging everyone to sign an organ donor card. These young people deserve the recognition and commendation of this Congress.

CHUGACH ALASKA CORPORATION

HON. DON YOUNG

OF ALASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 13, 1997

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation which will correct a longstanding injustice to the Chugach native people of my great State of Alaska. Twenty-six years ago, Congress passed the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act [ANCSA] to settle the aboriginal land claims of Alaska natives. ANCSA, though not perfect, was a bold and innovative approach to settle the issue of native land claims. Its main purpose was to convey lands traditionally used by Alaska natives to a native regional or native village corporation for their use to secure long-term cultural and economic benefits for their shareholders.

In 1980, I worked with many of my colleagues in this body to pass the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act [ANILCA] which, among other things, contained a provision which guaranteed access to Alaska Native corporations to their ANCSA lands. Without this access to their native lands selected under ANCSA, the act itself would become meaningless.

Twenty-six years after the passage of ANCSA, and 15 years since the U.S. Forest Service and the Chugach Alaska Corporation entered into the "1982 Settlement Agreement" to convey to Chugach Alaska Corporation their lands and guarantee them access to these lands, the U.S. Forest Service has yet to provide the easements needed for such access. This is unacceptable and will soon produce irreparable harm to Chugach Alaska Corporation.

My legislation will simply direct the U.S. Forest Service to fulfill their commitment to provide Chugach Alaska Corporation access to their ANCSA lands. The U.S. Forest Service is required to process the easement to accomplish access for Chugach Alaska Corporation. There has been considerable delay by the U.S. Forest Service to process this easement. Mr. Speaker, I plan to take this issue up when Congress is back for the 2d session of the 105th Congress and to pass this legislation. Both my colleagues in the Senate, Senator STEVENS and Senator MURKOWSKI support this endeavor and will work for passage.

RECOGNITION OF REV. BOB
SWEET'S RETIREMENT FROM
OLD BEDFORD VILLAGE AFTER
21 YEARS OF SERVICE

HON. BUD SHUSTER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 13, 1997

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, today I rise, Mr. Speaker, in honor of one of the outstanding people from my congressional district, Rev. Bob Sweet of Bedford, PA.

Bob Sweet served as the treasurer of Bedford County from 1963 to 1966. In 1967, he became Bedford County Commissioner, where he served the community dutifully for 8 years. It was in this capacity during the beginning of my congressional career that I became acquainted with him, and I have been fortunate

enough to count him as one of my true great friends over the years. Bob has been a reliable friend and outstanding citizen of the community for more than three decades. He is a past chairman of the Bedford County Republican Committee and past president of the Bedford County Republican Club. He is an ordained minister of the United Church of Christ, and a member of countless civic and religious groups, which indicates his commitment to the less fortunate in our society. Reverend Sweet is a selfless man who always seems to put the welfare of others in front of his own, and has provided moral guidance and a sense of vision upon which the community has built itself a great place to live and work.

Today, I want to pay tribute to an outstanding man of vision and perseverance, and a valued friend. Not only did Bob envision what would become a memorial to the founding fathers of Bedford County and a successful tourist attraction, he dedicated his time and enthusiasm to making his dream a reality. Bob Sweet's tireless commitment to the community in which he lives is a testament to his love of Bedford County. He and his wife have two married daughters and 4 granddaughters, all of whom serve their community with pride. I will close by thanking Bob Sweet for his endless energy and constant support, and wish him a long and healthy retirement.

FR. GEORGE G. PASSIAS HONORED
FOR TWO DECADES OF SERVICE
TO ST. NICHOLAS GREEK
CHURCH

HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 13, 1997

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to join with my constituents and members of St. Nicholas Greek Orthodox Church as they gather to honor Fr. George G. Passias for two decades of service to our community.

Originally a native of Chicago, Fr. George received his early education in Morton Grove, IL. At the University of Illinois, he received his B.S. in structural science and mechanical engineering, and an M.S. in theoretical and applied mechanics. Against this background of intensive education, he married Mary Ellen Orlando and maintained an active participation in the parish of St. John the Baptist in Des Plaines where he served as a teacher in the church school, was the GOYA advisor, a parish council member and executive board member.

In 1976, answering to a higher calling, Fr. George left his doctoral studies and with his wife moved to Boston to enter the Holy Cross School of Theology to undertake a master of divinity degree. He graduated in 1979 and received the Massachusetts Bible Society Award. At this point in their lives and with two children, Fr. George moved his family to Bayside, NY, and became assistant pastor of St. Nicholas.

The next 20 years were not only years of dynamic growth for the parish, but also for Fr. George. He devoted his efforts to help in making St. Nicholas a parish known for caring, learning and serving people in fulfilling themselves. Under his efforts, the church's educational programs were expanded and the Wil-

liam Spyropoulos Greek American Day School was formed. In addition, he spearheaded the formation of the young adult league, adult Bible classes and retreats for members of all ages.

In 1982, he was appointed pastor of St. Nicholas and undertook a program that rapidly expanded the physical building of St. Nicholas, increased its membership and brought to the parish a most warm and compassionate sense of dedication and involvement. It is now the largest parish in the archdiocese.

After two decades of service, Fr. George has been appointed chancellor of the Greek Orthodox Church of America. In all his years as a priest, Fr. George has been endowed with a spiritual warmth that not only made him a builder of a church, but a builder who combines all the good and positive feelings in a person that leads to success and fulfillment. As he now assumes the chancellorship of the Greek Orthodox Church of America, it is with great pride that I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring this man who will now spread his warmth and compassion throughout our great country.

KATRINA**HON. RALPH M. HALL**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 13, 1997

Mr. HALL of Texas. Mr. Speaker, when I reviewed the remarks in the September 29, 1997, CONGRESSIONAL RECORD regarding a lady named "Katrina," I immediately felt that Congressman ABERCROMBIE had relied on an erroneous and misleading article published by the Reader's Digest some months ago. I have so advised him and he has certainly agreed to look at all the facts.

The Katrina described by a report from Robert B. Dunlap II, attorney general of the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands [CNMI], is one that I hope Congressman ABERCROMBIE will examine. I have high professional, political, and personal admiration for NEIL ABERCROMBIE—and I want him to have the full facts at his disposal.

The gentleman from Hawaii, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, described a situation which was reported in the Reader's Digest article this past summer. In the report by CNMI Attorney General Dunlap in response to the allegations asserted by that article, General Dunlap writes, "the article specifically stated that she was forced to dance in the nude. It is extremely important to note that the complainant had been dancing in the nude in a Manila nightclub for several years before she came to Saipan. Her entry to the Northern Marianas was a fraud as her passport and birth certificate were doctored."

The CNMI Attorney General further asserted: "The complainant filed a case with the CNMI Department of Labor. Since the CNMI does not have the authority or jurisdiction to prosecute violations of federal child labor laws, the CNMI Department of Labor addressed only her wage and hour complaints." Furthermore, the article alleges that she was forced to perform lewd sex acts with customers before a video camera. The attorney general's report further states "In fact, the said tape was produced during her interview for the position—it was learned that the said tape was

produced in the Philippines when she was applying for the said job in Saipan. During the interview with Katrina it was in fact learned that she wanted to do nude dancing, and her mother encouraged her to do so to support her family."

The CNMI official report also stated: "The allegation that one of the club owners worked for the CNMI government is untrue. It should be noted that all the club employees and its owners are Philippine citizens. The Northern Marianas could have filed charges against the owner, as well as have both owners and complainant charged with immigration fraud. The CNMI DoL did not take further action after having been informed by U.S. Government officials that they themselves would prosecute the owners under further child labor law." I am told that the CNMI government will file charges after the Federal case is completed depending on its outcome.

I intend to seek further information on matters as reported by the Reader's Digest author—and I would hope that a fair minded person like Congressman ABERCROMBIE would accompany me early next year if, and when, we can both work a visit into our schedule—a visit that would not involve the expenditure of any American tax dollars. He has indicated that he will check his schedule and be open to full information.

I have high regard for the CNMI officials. Saipan, and the rest of the CNMI, are very important to the United States, and are very loyal to the United States and very strategic to the United States. We should support their entire leadership, and help them to address the problems set out in the Reader's Digest article. They are entitled to accurate and verified reporting—and a chance to correct any such tragedies as reflected by the "Katrina" story—true or untrue.

HONORING PASADENA-BAY AREA
JUNIOR FORUM

HON. KEN BENTSEN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 13, 1997

Mr. BENTSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor the members of the Pasadena-Bay Area Junior Forum for the many contributions they have made to our community, especially to helping disabled people in East Harris County, TX. I am pleased to join the city of Pasadena as they pay tribute to the Forum on November 25, 1997, at an event appropriately themed "Goals Through Challenge."

The Pasadena-Bay Area Junior Forum was organized in 1961 to promote greater interest among women in civic, educational, and philanthropic fields. While forum members have provided volunteer work and financial support for many community activities, from schools to nursing homes, over the years they have come to focus on helping disabled people make the most of their lives. Forum members have devoted more than 33,000 hours to serving mentally and physically disabled individuals in our community.

In their very first year, forum members volunteered in special education classes for mentally retarded children. The next year, they helped to develop the opportunity center, which provided classes for mentally retarded

children unable to attend public schools. In 1971, the forum purchased an acre of land with the dream of building an education center for the mentally retarded, and on August 21, 1979, the dream became a reality with the formal dedication of the Pasadena Junior Forum, Inc., Education Center. In 1980, a country store was established at the education center with a workshop to provide incentives for learning and development. In 1986, the Forum received a U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development grant to build two residential facilities for mentally retarded adults, which were opened in 1988 under the name "Wichita Cottages, Inc." Through these various efforts, the forum is providing independent living training that gives individuals the tools they need to reach their full potential. Through their devoted service, the women of the Pasadena-Bay Area Junior Forum have made a tremendous impact in the lives of disabled people throughout our community.

Today, the Pasadena-Bay Area Junior Forum continues to serve the community in a variety of ways. They have provided support for many community projects, including Texas Special Olympics, puppet presentations to educate children about disabilities, scholarships to San Jacinto College, and sponsoring and volunteering in programs at the city of Pasadena Multipurpose Recreation Center, where the November 25 tribute will be held.

Because of the creativity, caring, and hard work of its members, the Pasadena-Bay Area Junior Forum has grown in significance over the years. Each member of the PBAJF understands the importance of community, that it thrives on involvement and starves from apathy. They understand that it is our government, our schools, our churches, and our neighborhoods we make better when we take the time to get involved. They understand that, when we take an hour, a day, or a week to give back to our communities, the effects are felt for much longer.

I commend the good work of the Pasadena-Bay Area Junior Forum and their efforts to make a difference in the lives of disabled people and many others in our community. They are examples for all of us.

TRIBUTE TO AMERICAN AIRLINES

HON. SONNY BONO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 13, 1997

Mr. BONO. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize a great partnership that has lasted for 30 years. The partnership between America's premier desert resort community and one of America's premier transportation companies—American Airlines. As a longtime resident of Palm Springs, I was blessed with the opportunity to serve as mayor, and now am Palm Springs' Federal representative in Washington, DC. During my time in office, I have tried to help build the opportunities for people to advance themselves, build economic growth, and to develop our desert community. During this time, one of the most important partners in this effort was American Airlines, and thus I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting American.

For 30 years, American has proven itself as a valuable member of our community, good

corporate citizen, and important economic partner. Its presence at Palm Springs has grown into a year-round service linking the desert communities with hundreds of cities throughout the U.S. and around the globe. Local tourism and business have benefited greatly. In turn, we have grown our own oasis out of a desert.

Palm Springs is fortunate and proud to have American Airlines air service, and we congratulate American for assisting Palm Springs and the desert community grow into the exciting destination it is for a healthy vacation and business environment. This milestone is important and I ask you not to celebrate it for merely the service that we have enjoyed but also for the limitless opportunities it promises for the future of our desert communities.

TRIBUTE TO ERA REAL ESTATE
FOR EXCELLENCE IN COMMUNITY SERVICE

HON. RODNEY P. FRELINGHUYSEN

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 13, 1997

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to pay tribute to the ERA Real Estate brokers, agents and staff members across the country who have dedicated their time and energy to the Muscular Dystrophy Association for twenty years.

With its headquarters in my home state of New Jersey, ERA Real Estate, and its parent company HFS Inc., has truly made a difference in the lives of Jerry's Kids. Since 1977, ERA has been the sole corporate sponsor of MDA from the real estate industry. According to MDA National Chairman Jerry Lewis: "ERA brokers and other caring individuals are the reason MDA is making rapid progress toward treatments and cures for 40 neuromuscular diseases. I'm proud to have ERA on our team."

ERA Real Estate founder and then President Jim Jackson chose MDA because of its commitment to the people it served. In 1978, ERA created its first national fundraising event, "MDA Day in May," and challenged all ERA offices to do something for MDA on the same day. This tradition continues and, each year, ERA offices gather to support MDA during May. To help people with neuromuscular diseases, ERA members have raised nearly \$25 million to send hundreds of children and adults to MDA summer camps, provide leg braces and wheelchair assistance, and help fund the research that found the genes that cause the two most severe forms of childhood dystrophy.

Through its commitment to community, ERA and its brokers and agents, have demonstrated there is more to real estate than buying and selling homes. Building community is what ERA has been doing for 25 years, and by supporting MDA, ERA is using the strength of those communities to fight against neuromuscular disease. However, ERA's relationship with MDA goes beyond raising money to support the organization. It is about helping children and adults with neuromuscular diseases who need a little extra time, energy and support from others. Together, MDA and corporations like ERA help "Jerry's Kids" live longer, more productive lives.

In our fast-paced world, living up to commitments is not always easy, and few relationships between corporate entities and community service organizations stand the test of time. The changing priorities and bottom-line demands of business can be harmful to the best of intentions. That is what makes the ERA/MDA bond so special. ERA has set a standard in corporate community service and in doing so has set an admirable example for the children of our Nation. So, Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me as I salute ERA Real Estate for their 20 years of hard work and commitment on behalf of individuals with muscular dystrophy.

H.R. 2203, ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT APPROPRIATIONS ACT

HON. J. DENNIS HASTERT

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 13, 1997

Mr. HASTERT. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join my colleagues in the House in supporting the fiscal year 1998 energy and water development appropriations conference agreement, and I applaud Chairman McDADE and the ranking member of the subcommittee Vic FAZIO, for their work to finalize this appropriations bill.

This conference agreement provides funding for the Department of Energy [DOE], and I want to take this opportunity to highlight one important investment this bill makes at DOE. The Department of Energy supports scientists and experimental facilities at universities and national laboratories around the country that conduct basic research in important scientific disciplines—including materials and chemical sciences, biological, and environmental sciences, and high energy and nuclear physics. In my home State of Illinois, the Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory and Argonne National Laboratory are outstanding examples of the kind of facilities and scientists that are supported by this bill through the DOE.

It is important to underscore that for the chemical and physical sciences, the DOE is as important as the National Institutes of Health [NIH] and the National Science Foundation [NSF] are to other research disciplines. DOE has a long history of supporting important basic research, and I note with some interest that this conference agreement recognizes DOE's critical role in our national investment in fundamental research by giving a new collective name to these programs, called simply the science account. I urge my colleagues to support this science account because, like our investments in NSF and NIH, these are dollars that help build our future by supporting the people and facilities that conduct fundamental research.

The research portfolio supported through DOE's science account, including high energy physics, has been under significant budget pressure in recent years and funding had gradually eroded. Unlike NSF and NIH, the basic research programs at DOE have not seen even modest increases in recent years and are losing ground to inflation. While I support the funding levels provided in this conference agreement, I call on the administration to strengthen these programs as it works to

put together its fiscal year 1999 budget. The administration must keep the science account strong, and I believe that the public and the Congress will support these programs at higher levels.

At Fermilab, scientists from around the country operate the world's highest-energy particle accelerator and only hadron collider. The experimental devices at Fermilab are operated as user facilities which allow researchers from all over the world to come to the lab to conduct their research. For 30 years now, Fermilab has been the center of research and discovery in high energy physics, the place where the top quark, the smallest known element of matter, was first observed. The funding provided in this bill will continue to keep Fermilab and the United States at the cutting edge of high energy physics for the next decade.

This bill provides funding for a portion of the U.S. contribution to the Large Hadron Collider [LHC], a facility that is being planned for construction in Europe. This past year, the Congress worked with the administration to ensure that our contribution to this device is appropriate and fair, that American scientists have an appropriate role in the research agenda for the device, and that American taxpayers are protected. I am satisfied with the efforts to ensure that we have the strongest possible international agreement knowing that scientific discovery is a global enterprise.

The Department of Energy is a large agency with a complex set of missions. We are all stakeholders in the success of DOE in its critical missions, including science and technology, and I look forward to working on the myriad of issues facing DOE in the months ahead.

HELP END DISCRIMINATION AGAINST OUR VETERANS WITH DISABILITIES

HON. JAY W. JOHNSON

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 13, 1997

Mr. JOHNSON of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring to my colleagues attention an important piece of legislation that Congressman ROBERT L. EHRLICH, JR., of Maryland and I recently introduced to ensure that our veterans who are receiving disability benefits are not discriminated against when they apply for housing benefits.

Our bill, H.R. 2820, the Helping America's Veterans With Disabilities Act of 1997, is a very simple measure which would exempt veterans disability benefits from consideration when applying for the benefits provided by the Department of Housing and Urban Affairs [HUD]. Although disability benefits can never fully compensate those veterans who have sacrificed for our country, they are a small step toward repaying the debt we owe them. This is why Federal and State income taxes are not deducted from disability benefits. Likewise, we believe disability benefits should also not be taken into consideration when a veteran with a disability applies for section 8 or other housing benefits.

Across the political spectrum, there are many different opinions as to the proper role of Government. Regardless of your party affili-

ation, I hope that my colleagues will share our strong concurrence that veterans with disabilities deserve our help. As you know, veterans with disabilities face many challenges every day. For example, many veterans with disabilities must overcome employment discrimination and transportation obstacles, while trying to provide a decent standard of living for themselves and their families. Unfortunately, some veterans reside in public housing and have difficulty making ends meet. Many other veterans with disabilities are denied eligibility for housing assistance because of the disability benefits they receive.

As the International Union of Gospel Missions reported this week, one in three men at homeless shelters are veterans. With an estimated 250,000 homeless veterans in our country—one-third of the total—this legislation is the least we can do. I believe that H.R. 2820 is consistent with the philosophy of helping those who cannot always help themselves, especially when that person has sacrificed for this country.

So, Mr. Speaker, I would urge my colleagues to join us in showing their support for the many veterans who have sacrificed so much for our country's freedom of cosponsoring H.R. 2820.

GOLDEN LEGACY, BOUNDLESS FUTURE

HON. SAXBY CHAMBLISS

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 13, 1997

Mr. CHAMBLISS. Mr. Speaker, the United States had just come out of two world wars and was on the brink of a new era. The future was boundless. The military had discovered the value of a new technology, a technology that demanded a new branch of our Armed Forces. Fifty years ago, on September 18, 1947, Stuart Symington took the oath of office as the first Secretary of the U.S. Air Force, thus the beginning of a golden legacy.

For the last 50 years, the men and women of the Air Force have carried on the dreams and vision of millions of aviators who have gone before them. It is for these aviators that I would like to take this opportunity to not only recognize this golden anniversary, but to thank those who have helped us come this far. It is hard to believe in today's skies where our planes fly over Bosnia, Iraq, Korea, and the world that the first aviation occurred 89 years ago.

The Air Force roots go deeper than the National Security Act of 1947. They extend all the way back to 1907. That year the Army Signal Corps formed an aeronautical division. In 1908 the first military aviation flight occurred at Fort Myer, VA, just miles from this very spot. The Wright Brothers delivered their first plane to the aeronautical division that next year. On July 18, 1914, Congress ordered the Army to establish an aviation section of the Signal Corps. A few weeks later, Europe erupted into World War I.

In response to criticism of the American aircraft effort, President Woodrow Wilson created the Army Air Service and placed it directly under the War Department on May 24, 1918. By the time of the armistice in November 1918, the Air Service had grown to more than

19,000 officers and 178,000 enlisted men. American industry had turned out 11,754 aircraft.

It took World War II to prove the importance of air power to the defense of our Nation. In 1920, the Army Reorganization Act made the Air Service a combatant arm of the Army. The Air Corps Act of 1926 adopted the name of the Army Air Corps. Two years after Hitler launched World War II by invading Poland, the War Department created the Army Air Forces as its aviation element. By the last year of the war, the quantity and quality of Army Air Forces aircraft and airman dominated the skies over both Germany and Japan, all but paralyzing their war economies.

Based on the Army Air Force's wartime achievements and future potential, the U.S. Air Force won its independence. The National Security Act of 1947 created the U.S. Air Force as a separate branch of the armed services. This secured the Air Force's full partnership with the Army, Navy, and the Marine Corps. The creation of the Air Force signaled America's commitment to the dominance of the skies. And I am proud to report that commitment is being honored today in skies all around the world.

From that first military flight in 1908, what has come from now a golden legacy is moving toward a boundless future. This future knows no limits, as it moves toward new horizons. As the 20th century has worn on, our military focus has increasingly shifted into a third dimension—the vertical. This is the realm of air and space forces. When we dominate the third dimension we control both the horizontal and vertical battlefield. In conflict, superiority is not enough: air and space dominance must be our objective. It is with these challenges in mind, that the Air Force commemorates its 50th anniversary looking firmly to the future while remembering the lessons and achievements of the past. In this spirit, we honor the sacrifices and contributions the brave men and women of the Air Force have made.

In commemoration of this anniversary, the Air Force has been busy indeed. The Air Force launched several events to celebrate its first 50 years on September 18, highlighted by the Air Forces Annual Convention in Washington. The U.S. Postal Service issued the first Air Force stamp. That same day, a wreath was placed at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier at Arlington National Cemetery. And the Air Force proudly dedicated its site of the Air Force Memorial at Arlington while the President led a cake cutting ceremony at the Pentagon. In communities all over this great Nation, local Air Force associations sponsored road races, participated in school festivals, and other community activities. I am proud to say that I and many of my fellow members of the Congress participated in the many events to help celebrate this momentous anniversary. It is my honor to further recognize the U.S. Air Force, and on behalf of the Congressional Air Power Caucus and the U.S. Congress, I wish the Air Force God's speed as it presses on toward its boundless future.

CONGRATULATING LT. GEN. RICHARD G. GRAVES (RETIRED) ON HIS RETIREMENT FROM THE GENERAL DYNAMICS CORP.

HON. CHET EDWARDS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 13, 1997

Mr. EDWARDS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the second retirement of Lt. Gen. Richard G. Graves, a distinguished soldier who as a businessman continued to promote the interests of the Army and of the United States.

Lt. Gen. Graves is departing from General Dynamics Corp. where he has served as vice president of the General Dynamics Land Systems Division, first in Saudi Arabia and recently in Washington, DC. He will now return to his adopted home, the State of Texas.

While in Saudi Arabia, he was responsible for the fielding of over 300 United States made M1A2 tanks to the Royal Saudi Land Forces. Complex and difficult in itself, this accomplishment has had two major benefits to the United States of America.

First, these tanks and their Saudi crews now are part of the foundation of military strength that allows the Government of Saudi Arabia to stand against the possibility of renewed aggression in the Middle East. Second, the efficient and positive way in which this critical task was done strengthened the relationship of trust and confidence the United States has with the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

Lt. Gen. Graves was born and raised in Indiana. Following graduation from West Point in 1958, he established a reputation as a highly proficient and able armor officer, culminating in command of the U.S. Army's Contingency Corps, III U.S. Corp. at Fort. Hood, TX, from 1988 to 1991.

During his military career, he sought out difficult assignments here and abroad and executed them in an outstanding manner. He was the commander of an Armored Cavalry Squadron during the Vietnam war and earned the Silver Star and several other decorations for valor. During the latter days of the cold war, he served in armored units here and in Germany as a Brigade Commander, Corps Operations Officer, Division Chief of Staff, Corps Chief of Staff, Assistant Division Commander, and Division Commanding General. He also served on the Staffs of Forces Command and the Department of the Army. In these roles, he was one of the architects of the rebuilding of the American Army from the depths of the post-Vietnam weakness to the heights of the competence displayed in the Desert Storm victory.

Members, please join me in congratulating Lt. Gen. Richard G. Graves (retired). He has earned the praise and thanks of the American people for his many contributions as a soldier and patriot.

IN RECOGNITION OF NATIONAL
BIBLE WEEK

HON. STEVE LARGENT

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 13, 1997

Mr. LARGENT. Mr. Speaker, the Laymen's National Bible Association has bestowed upon

me the honor of congressional cochair for National Bible Week. It is, therefore, with respect and pleasure that I announce November 23–30 as National Bible Week. I encourage my colleagues in the House and the Senate, as well as the American people to observe National Bible Week through the study of God's word.

The Bible has been a source of moral guidance throughout world history, but America's reliance upon the Bible has been particularly profound. The American public and the U.S. Government have long used Biblical principles to shepherd progress. For that reason, National Bible Week has several goals. It is an opportunity for individuals to expand their knowledge of the Bible, reaffirm commitment to its principles, and introduce its values into the lives of others. I also encourage my colleagues in Congress to recognize and explore Scripture's treasures upon which our great Nation depends. I urge everyone to use National Bible Week to understand God's message in Psalm 119:105. It says, "Your word is a lamp to my feet and a light for my path." National Bible Week enables us the occasion to commit ourselves to Biblical guidance.

Americans have long had a commitment to the Bible. Indeed, the greatest success of many new world colonists was to break free of religious intolerance in England and create a community firmly established on an observance of Biblical principles. Perhaps no group better exemplified the Reformation in early America than the Puritans of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. Their hope of religious freedom led them to leave the hypocrisy of England in search of a closer connection to God's word. It was aboard the flagship *Arbella*, just before landing in Massachusetts Bay, that John Winthrop issued his sermon, "A Model of Chritian Charity." In his sermon he said, "We must consider that we shall be as a city upon a hill; the eyes of all people are upon us." His words explained the purpose of the Puritans, a people who would develop a close relationship with God's Word and lead by example.

Years later, the 13 colonies waged the Revolutionary War against the English to secure their religious freedoms. Their triumph was a cleansing of intolerance in the new frontier. After the war, revolutionary America set out to champion the values for which they fought into a national law. This challenge was met with the Constitution, a unique document heavily influenced by the laws of God in the Bible. James Madison spoke of the Bible's influence on the Constitution. He said, "the future and success of America is not in this Constitution, but in the laws of God upon which this Constitution is founded."

Psalm 119:2 says, "Blessed are they who keep to His statutes and seek Him with all their heart." This verse is especially relevant for today's national leaders. My colleagues and I need to seek personal guidance from the Bible. As Noah Webster said, "The Bible must be considered as the great source of all truth by which men are to be guided in government. * * *" My hope for National Bible Week is that it will serve notice to our U.S. Congress, that we may begin to reacquire our actions, words, and politics with Biblical example to serve our citizens better.

All Americans should take notice that "All Scripture is God-breathed and is useful for teaching, rebuking, correcting and training in righteousness. (II Timothy 3:16)" Society puts

many burdens on family values. National Bible Week is an opportunity for families to reaffirm their unity through study of the Bible, or to acquaint children to the Bible for the first time. Remember the example of John Quincy Adams who said, "So great is my veneration for the Bible, and so strong my belief, that when duly read and meditated on, it is of all good books in the world, that which contributes most to make men good, wise, and happy—that the earlier my children begin to read it, the more steadily they pursue the practice of reading it throughout their lives, the more lively and confident will be my hopes that they will prove useful citizens to their country, respectable members of society, and a real blessing to their parents." Utilize National Bible Week to introduce its stories and parables to your children so that they may later in life rely upon the Bible.

Finally, how appropriate that National Bible Week falls in the same week as Thanksgiving, a holiday that celebrates the Founders of our Nation, founding principles, and all of our blessings. On Thanksgiving we can all thank our Nation's Founders for remaining true to Biblical principles and incorporating them into law. More importantly, National Bible Week enables all Americans to enhance the celebrations of Thanksgiving through a renewed and heightened focus on the study and mediation of the Bible.

HONORING BAYTOWN'S PUBLIC
SAFETY OFFICERS OF THE YEAR

HON. KEN BENTSEN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 13, 1997

Mr. BENTSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor Darrell Davis, Keith Dougherty, and Mike Jones of Baytown, TX, upon their selection as Baytown Fire Fighter, Police Officer, and Paramedic of the Year respectively. They will be the guests of honor at Baytown's fifth annual Public Safety Recognition Dinner on November 17, 1997, and they are each certainly deserving of this honor.

Darrell Davis, the 1997 Baytown Fire Fighter of the Year, has spent his career helping others. Lieutenant Davis received his basic fire fighter training at Texas A & M University, where he graduated at the top of his class. He joined the Baytown Fire Department in November 1974, and quickly rose through its ranks. He achieved the rank of lieutenant in 1981 and moved into the fire marshal's office the next year. Lieutenant Davis also served as chief of the Highlands Fire Department and was instrumental in obtaining a \$200,000 grant for the city to purchase new equipment. He was also one of the first two paramedics trained for duty in East Harris County.

Darrell Davis' priorities have included the acquisition of vital fire prevention equipment for the Baytown area and teaching children fire safety skills. He spearheaded the drive to establish the Baytown Life Safety Foundation, which he now chairs, and helped develop the fire safety house, a specially built house for children to teach them the proper techniques to survive a fire. He is also active in Cub Scouts, teaching kids, including his son Aaron, the do's and don'ts of fire safety. Lieutenant Davis is making Baytown a better and safer place for all its citizens.

Keith Dougherty, the Police Officer of the Year, also has a long history of serving the people of Baytown. Officer Dougherty came to Baytown in 1982 from St. Louis, MO, where he served as a police officer for one year following pursuit of his masters degree at Webster University. During his tenure in Baytown, he has served in many capacities within the police force, including the patrol division, the crime prevention unit, the training division, and, since January 1993, as a detective. Officer Dougherty currently serves as a police instructor, certified crime prevention specialist, SWAT team sniper, and DARE officer, and he is a criminal justice instructor at Lee College in Baytown. His outstanding efforts have won him three commendations for outstanding performance and the admiration of his peers and all of Baytown.

This year's Paramedic of the Year, Mike Jones, joined the Baytown Health Department's Emergency Medical Services team in 1996, and he has quickly earned the respect and praise of the entire community. Paramedic Jones has served as a paramedic for the past 8 years and is currently training future paramedics who will join him in providing a high level of emergency response and care to the people of Baytown. They could not be learning from a finer example. In addition to his expertise in patient care issues, Paramedic Jones has obtained his associate degree in emergency medical services and criminal justice from Lee College in Baytown. In a short period of time, Mike Jones has shown a tremendous commitment that is improving emergency response and saving lives in Baytown.

Public safety officers often put their own safety and even their own lives at risk for the sake of their fellow citizens. They serve us during some of the most difficult times of our lives, when we are facing the stress of crimes, fires, or medical emergencies. They are certainly deserving of our gratitude and honor. So I am honored to join in this tribute to Darrell Davis, Keith Dougherty, and Mike Jones and to all who serve our community alongside them. They are examples for all of us.

CALIFORNIA ADVISORY COUNCIL
ON INDIAN POLICY EXTENSION
ACT OF 1997

HON. GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 13, 1997

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to introduce the California Advisory Council on Indian Policy Extension Act of 1997. This bill will extend by 2 years the life of the California Advisory Council on Indian Policy, which was created by legislation I sponsored in the 102d Congress.

The council was created to specifically provide Congress with a report setting forth recommendations for remedial measures to address the special problems facing California Indians and Indian tribes. The problems include the status of California's terminated and unrecognized tribes, economic self-sufficiency, and health and educational needs.

The council has fulfilled its task and provided Congress with a comprehensive report and set of recommendations. These recommendations focus on land consolidation,

restoration of tribes, provision of health, educational, and social services, and responsibility to urban Indians.

Because the council has acquired considerable expertise on these and other issues during its 4-year existence, it seemed to me that their knowledge should not go to waste. My bill would extend the existence of the council for another 2 years so that the council will be able to guide Congress in the implementation of the report's recommendations.

My bill directs the council to consult and work with Congress, the Secretaries of the Interior and Health and Human Services, the California Indian tribes, and the State in expediting the implementation of the recommendations contained in the council's 1997 report. I want to be clear that the council is to consult with all of the Indian tribes in the State and my bill makes it clear that the council is to provide timely information to the tribes regarding their actions.

But I believe that the knowledge and wisdom that the council has gained from its 4-year existence is simply too valuable to cost aside. Thus, I am pleased to introduce this measure so that we can continue to benefit from their experience as we begin the process of reviewing and implementing the recommendations in their report.

TRIBUTE TO WHITKO ART
STUDENTS

HON. MARK E. SOUDER

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 13, 1997

Mr. SOUDER. Mr. Speaker, a vital part of children's development is learning to distinguish themselves as individuals. Artistic expression gives children this opportunity. Regardless of the discipline, art offers a unique avenue for creativity.

Today, Mr. Speaker, it is my honor to recognize a group of students from my district who have excelled in the arts and earned international acclaim for their creativity. The Whitko High School Art Department recently competed in the 28th exhibition of World Student Children's Art in the Republic of China. Whitko, of South Whitley, IN, was one of only 11 schools to represent the United States in the exhibition. Three of the Whitko students gained personal recognition for their achievements. Kathleen Dombek, Rany Kilbourne, and Jason Slone all received medals in a competition representing 51 nations around the world.

I am proud to represent a group of such students. They have set an example worthy of our praise. I urge my colleagues to recognize the committee and hard work of these young people and to join me in congratulating them on their accomplishment.

GALA OPENING OF GINNIE'S
HOUSE

HON. MARGE ROUKEMA

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 13, 1997

Mrs. ROUKEMA. Mr. Speaker, we often hear that every dark cloud has a silver lining.

In many instances, one can find that very difficult to believe. Such is the case with one of the darkest of clouds that casts an ugly shadow over our society—child abuse.

I want to call the attention of my colleagues to one such silver lining—Ginnie Littell and her child advocacy center located in Newton, Sussex County, NJ. Tomorrow afternoon marks the official opening of the Nation's newest child advocacy center—Ginnie's House.

Child abuse is an ugly reality in America today. There are estimates that a child is physically, psychologically, emotionally, or sexually abused every 15 seconds. As much as we wish we could build a protective wall around our community's children, we cannot. The ugly shadow of child abuse touches every community, including Sussex County.

Realizing that, the community has responded. Ginnie's House, Sussex County's own child advocacy center, was created by the entire community—elected officials, community leaders, captains of business, and industry.

When our society must intervene in the life of a child due to child abuse, it must do so to protect the child from further harm, provide counseling for the child and the child's family, to protect other children from the same offender and to ensure that the offender is held accountable for his or her actions.

The sheer complexity of these tasks requires the attention of many different agencies and professionals—law enforcement, medical and mental health, legal services, and crisis intervention, to name just a few. Each of these agencies and advocates has different roles in the investigation and intervention process. The challenge is to coordinate and maximize the efforts and resources of the various community agencies and professionals. In this way, the child's trauma is minimized.

Through the vision of Ginnie Littell and the support of the Sussex County Board of Freeholders and, indeed, the entire community, this coordination has a focal point.

Ginnie's House, located strategically at 1 High Street in Newton, will provide a sanctuary where the multidisciplinary investigation and intervention process that local officials have adopted can be conducted. In short, instead of the victims seeking out the agencies and the professionals, the agencies and the professionals come to the victims.

Ginnie's House is designed to create a sensitive environment for the victims of abuse and their families; to encourage their cooperation in the investigation and prosecution of cases and to provide continuing support through what could be an extended criminal justice process.

Many hands have built Ginnie's House. The board of freeholders dedicated an entire county-owned building along with significant exterior and interior renovations. The State of New Jersey has provided seed money to purchase furnishings, materials, and supplies. Private citizens have provided pro bono legal, architectural, landscaping, and other services. This encouraging public-private partnership will continue in the future with fundraising efforts designed to make Ginnie's House self-sustaining.

Ginnie Littell and the citizens of Sussex County can teach the rest of America an important lesson: child abuse is real. If we ignore it, the children will only continue to suffer. If we turn our backs, our community will only

suffer. If we walk away, our society will only suffer.

The citizens of Sussex County, NJ, are not walking away. In fact, they are giving the youngest victims of abuse in our society a safe place to walk—a sanctuary where they be protected, consoled and healed.

Let me close with a few words about the namesake of Ginnie's House. Virginia Newman Littell is one of our community's most dynamic leaders. She's a woman of action who is constantly striving to serve her community in new and more constructive and humane ways.

I recall the words of the author Robert Fulgham. In his best-selling work *Everything I Needed To Know I Learned in Kindergarten*, he wrote, "Peace is not something you wish for, it's something you do; something you are and something you give away."

To me, Mr. Fulgham had Ginnie Littell in mind. Among myriad other tasks, she has dedicated the last few years to brining a measure of that peace to northwest New Jersey's most vulnerable.

For the children, Sussex County, NJ, will be an even more peaceful place beginning tomorrow afternoon. Mr. Speaker, we welcome the silver lining called Ginnie's House.

FOUNDATION FOR DEMOCRACY IN AFRICA HOSTS A FEBRUARY 1998 MIAMI CONFERENCE ON AFRICA

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 13, 1997

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, on February 25 through March 1, 1998, the Institute for Democracy in Africa at St. Thomas University will be hosting a very timely conference whose theme will be Africa: the next frontier.

Africa faces challenges today and the Foundation for Democracy in Africa [FDA], a non-profit group based in Miami, FL and Washington, DC—is determined to educate the next generation on Africa and the tenets of democracy and free market economics.

The founders of the FDA believe that, finally free from the hindrances of being used as a cold war battleground, Africa is at a watershed period as it prepares to tackle the tasks of economic and democratic infrastructure development. The FDA also states that Africa faces the challenges of building peace and economic prosperity so that democracy can flourish. The new generation of Africans stand as a beacon of hope for Africa's future prosperity. They must be encouraged and embrace tribal values as tenets for national unity and be steeped in democratic governance and western economic systems.

The Institute for Democracy in Africa provides education, training, and research opportunities for African students. The FDA will bring students from Africa for instruction in democratic governance and entrepreneurship. The institute's grounding in Western economic and democratic systems and its adaption to African challenges will serve well the future leaders of Africa.

The FDA conference will bring together leaders of business, government, and non-governmental organizations from the United States and Africa to discuss the challenges in

developing the necessary infrastructure. Since 1989, Africa has witnessed remarkable improvement in the area of economic development, sustainable growth, and good governance.

Africa is striving to further integrate herself into the global economy and provide a bright future for its people. The rising generation of Africans can lead this African renaissance.

CONFERENCE REPORT ON S. 830, FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION MODERNIZATION ACT OF 1997

SPEECH OF

HON. RICK LAZIO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Sunday, November 9, 1997

Mr. LAZIO of New York. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to be part of this effort to reform the Food and Drug Administration and to reauthorize the Prescription Drug User Fee Act [PDUFA]. The legislation we consider today is good for seniors, good for children, good for the critically ill, and good for America. This bill will save American lives. I would like to highlight one of the many examples of the need for reform, as well as one particular section of this legislation.

In the beginning of the year the FDA claimed that it was approving drugs faster than ever. The FDA's claims, however, are contradicted by the harsh reality that many drugs not available to Americans today have been available in Europe and abroad for years.

For example, the drug Ancrod prevents and treats blood clots and is used to treat strokes. Ancrod has been the subject of extensive testing in the United States since the late 1980's, even though it has been broadly available to the public in the United Kingdom for the last 23 years.

The General Accounting Office testified in 1979 that Ancrod should be made available to the public as soon as possible. Eighteen years later, Ancrod is still not available to the American public. Nearly 500,000 Americans suffer strokes each year, but are denied the benefits of Ancrod by the FDA. I know first hand of the devastation that strokes can cause. My father had two strokes, one in 1978 and another in 1985.

Separately, this legislation includes a provision which will make important health information widely available to the American public.

This provision, based on a bill I introduced, will provide a one-stop information service for individuals with serious or life-threatening diseases. The program will create one data bank of research information by integrating and coordinating existing data banks across America.

The data bank will include a registry of clinical trials, both federally and privately funded, of experimental treatments for serious or life-threatening diseases and conditions. The registry will contain a description of the purpose of each experimental drug protocol. All this information will be available by calling a 1-800 number, and through other means such as the Internet.

This bill is an important piece of legislation for the American people. I urge my colleagues to support its passage.

TRIBUTE TO LIONELL "WOODY"
WOODS OF DALLAS, TX

HON. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 13, 1997

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to a constituent who has been a fixture in the South Dallas community. As owner of the Shell Service station on Martin Luther King, Jr. Boulevard and South Central Expressway, Mr. Woods and his service station have strengthened the surrounding businesses and benefited residents in the South Dallas area. After 25 years in business and helping his community through many charitable and entrepreneurial activities, he is now retiring with acclaim as one of South Dallas' most successful businessmen, a man who gave advice and opportunities to his customers.

Many customers can attest to the fact that for Mr. Woods, people matter as much, or more, than profits. For Mr. Woods, acts of kindness and graciousness were just as important as sales and service.

When a community resident wanted to start a small yard-maintenance business employing neighborhood youths, she came to Mr. Woods for assistance. He supported her endeavors by providing her with gasoline for her lawnmowers and gave her leeway to repay him only when her business was established. He has also offered customers sage advice on areas of finance. He gave one customer counsel about the merits of paying cash for a used car in order to avoid debt. These are a few examples of Mr. Wood's selfless commitment to his community.

Mr. Speaker, even in the face of adversity, Mr. Woods stayed in his community offering his services, contributions, and advice. After a young man put a gun to his head in a robbery attempt, which due to Mr. Woods' bravery was unsuccessful, Mr. Woods was not frightened and driven out of his community. Mr. Speaker, he was committed to remaining there and, after that 1981 armed robbery attempt, maintained his business in South Dallas through the 1980's and until this year.

He has helped elderly neighbors cash checks and pledged part of his gasoline sales to Bishop College in a drive to keep it open in the early 1980's.

Mr. Speaker, not only will Mr. Woods be remembered as a shrewd and successful businessman, he will be remembered first as a compassionate and caring servant to his community who repeatedly gave back and invested in its people.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, as Mr. Woods begins to enjoy his well-earned retirement, I would like to thank him on behalf of his community for his 25 years of service and contributions. It is my hope that he enjoy his retirement as much as we have enjoyed his concern and service to us.

IN HONOR OF THE RETIREMENT
OF NEW JERSEY STATE SENATOR
JOHN EWING

HON. BOB FRANKS

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 13, 1997

Mr. FRANKS of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, it is rare that I come to the floor to speak about a particular individual. But New Jersey State Senator John Ewing of Bernardsville is indeed worthy of special recognition.

Jack Ewing has been an institution in the New Jersey Legislature—a tireless crusader for all the people of our State. For three decades he has waged a long, at times, lonely battle to improve the quality of public education and to make New Jersey's colleges nationally acclaimed institutions of excellence.

But just as important, Jack will be remembered for his extraordinary commitment to help people in need. Jack Ewing is the kind of man who, after a long day and night session at the state house, would stop to change a tire for a motorist in need. The next day, he would be up early, back in his office calling everyone he knew to help find a job for a father of young children who was down on his luck.

Next month, Drew University in Madison, NJ will establish the John E. Ewing Center for Public Service and Public Affairs. It is a fitting tribute to a man who represents the finest in public service and the best of New Jersey.

On behalf of all the people of New Jersey, I want to extend a heartfelt thanks to Jack Ewing for his exceptional leadership, dedication, and service. We extend our sincere best wishes for a long, healthy and fulfilling retirement.

**RESTRICTIONS ON FOREIGN AIR
SHOWS ACT**

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 13, 1997

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, today, I am introducing legislation to stop the use of taxpayer funds from subsidizing the U.S. defense industry at international air and trade shows.

Prior to 1991, the Federal Government avoided direct military involvement in air shows and arms bazaars. Aircraft were leased to U.S. companies by the Department of Defense [DOD]. The leasing fee covered the cost of insurance, ramp fees, transportation to and from the show, and payment for Government personnel needed to watch the aircraft. In June 1991, the Secretaries of Defense and Commerce changed the Pentagon practice of leasing U.S. aircraft to industry at air shows. The new practice allows for the loan of DOD aircraft to industry free of charge. This results in the U.S. taxpayer paying for the cost of industry participation at air shows and arms bazaars.

In 1992, taxpayers were forced to absorb the cost of a Marine aircraft that crashed on its way back from an airshow in Singapore. This crash came with the price tag of \$18.9 million to American taxpayers.

In response to the Singapore incident, Congressman HOWARD BERMAN sponsored an

amendment to the fiscal year 1993 DOD authorization bill which limits the Government's ability to engage in future air shows. It requires the President to notify Congress 45 days in advance of any proposed participation in airshows. It also requires the President to certify that participation is in the interest of our national security and to submit a cost estimate.

In order to circumvent the intent of the Berman amendment, DOD adopted a new standard of sending aircraft carriers to the sites of airshows on so called training missions. This practice allows the aircraft on display to do overflights of the airshow off the deck of the carrier under the guise of a defense authorized training mission. It also puts the U.S. military crew in close proximity to fraternize with prospective buyers. The Clinton administration has been drastically underreporting the involvement and cost of the United States in these airshows by excluding transportation costs. The Pentagon is able to classify shows as training missions in order to avoid reporting the real costs incurred. As a result, the costs reported by the Pentagon to Congress are 15 to 20 times less than the actual costs, and the American taxpayer pays the bill.

One of the many examples of this practice is the transfer of a B-2 bomber to France to do a demonstration flight at the Paris Air Show in 1995. This flight involved at least a 24-hour round trip at \$14,166 per hour to operate the plane, for a total cost of more than \$330,000—all at the taxpayer's expense. However, the cost report for the entire airshow submitted to Congress by the Pentagon was only \$342,916.

The bill I am introducing today, the Restrictions on Foreign Air Shows Act bans direct participation of the defense personnel and equipment at airshows. It prohibits planes, equipment, weapons, or any related materials from being sent to exhibits on training missions unless the contractor has paid for the expenses incurred by DOD. The legislation prohibits training missions from involvement or contact with concurrent airshows. It requires contractors to lease the equipment covering insurance costs, transportation costs, ramp fees, salaries of Government personnel needed to watch the aircraft, and all other costs associated with these events. If contractors are making a profit by showing U.S. aircraft, then they should be required to pay for the advertisement of the aircraft. Additionally, the bill bans the availability of military personnel—either on site at the airshows or at nearby training missions—to assist the contractors in their sales unless the contractor pays for their services.

This bill does not outlaw the use of U.S. equipment in foreign airshows or trade exhibitions. It merely takes the financial burden off of the American taxpayer and puts it where it belongs—on the contractor. I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

CAMPAIGN FINANCE REFORM

HON. RON KIND

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 13, 1997

Mr. KIND. Mr. Speaker, one more day and no campaign finance reform. At a press conference today, the members of the Republican

leadership said that they will take up campaign finance reform early next year. The leadership also said that they will consider several small bills, rather than a comprehensive piece of legislation. Mr. Speaker that approach is inadequate.

As I have explained before, next year is going to be too late to consider campaign finance reform in time for the 1998 election. In addition, allowing a variety of small incremental bills will only result in more confusion and more loopholes for special interests to buy our elections. It is obvious that the leadership has no desire to see real campaign finance reform pass this year.

What we need is comprehensive campaign finance reform. We need reform that takes the big money out of campaigns. We don't need incremental bills that only add confusion to an already confusing system. The House of Representatives has to act soon.

Mr. Speaker, it appears that we have failed the people of this Nation by not passing a campaign reform vote this year, let's not let them down again next year.

TRIBUTE TO ALMA ANNA WELK

HON. BART STUPAK

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 13, 1997

Mr. STUPAK. Mr. Speaker, I would like to recognize a very special individual who is residing in my congressional district in Michigan. Her name is Alma Anna Welk and next month she will be celebrating her 100th birthday.

I'd like to bring you back in history 100 years to the time of the Klondike gold rush, Joseph Stalin's birth, and the closing of the British Victorian period. It was during this era that Alma was born in Alpena, MI, on December 11, 1897.

Born to Millie and Charles Bromund, Anna was the second of six children. Not long after Anna's birth, the Bromund family made their way to Marinette, WI, where Anna attended Peshtigo Point School. In 1910, at the age of 13, she began working for families around the area. She left her jobs and her community when she was 17 to return with her family to Alpena. It was here, in 1917, during the Lenten season, that Anna met her true love, William Welk. They were introduced to one another by a mutual friend, Beulah Schultz. Beulah had put together a perfect match. Anna and William were married on November 23 of that same year.

On March 9, 1919, they had their first child—Laurine. During the next 15 years and all through the Great Depression, the couple bore five more children, three girls and two boys: Ethel, Margaret, Ruth Jane, William, and Richard. They were just getting over the effects of the Depression when the family was struck by tragedy with the death of their youngest child, Richard, at the age of three.

Years went by and Alma and William's children grew up and, one by one, they all married. The family expanded with the addition of 10 grandchildren and 12 great-grandchildren. In 1967, the passing of William—loving husband, father, grandfather, and great-grandfather—was a tremendous loss to the entire family.

Mr. Speaker, next month we will be commemorating these 100 years of Alma Anna

Welk's life. My congratulations go out to Alma on this very special occasion. It is an event that has found her continuing to be a vigorous and active member of the Alpena community. It is always a pleasure for me to deliver a tribute of this kind to my constituents who are living legends of the Michigan area. Alma is an enduring witness of American history from the William McKinley administration to the William Clinton administration. As she celebrates this milestone with family and friends, I offer my best wishes for many more joyous years to come. In my personal life with family members and my professional life as a Member of Congress, I have found that age does indeed equate with knowledge, wisdom, and a profound respect for the value of tradition.

THE WELL CHILD OUTREACH PROGRAM OF ST. MARY'S COUNTY, MD

HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 13, 1997

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to one of the first health outreach programs in the State of Maryland to deal with immunizing children. The Well Child Outreach Program in St. Mary's County is a partnership between private practitioners and the St. Mary's County Health Department that was created to reduce the fragmented care of children in southern Maryland. In addition to providing medical care to uninsured and underinsured children, the program coordinates with the Department of Social Services, St. Mary's County public schools, WIC and Head Start in order to immunize as many children as possible throughout the county.

In its 9 years in existence, child immunization rates have improved, 98 percent of children entering county schools have complied with the entry physicals and 90 percent of the clients have kept their appointments. The State of Maryland supports State and local health departments throughout the State that follow the well child outreach model. I applaud the St. Mary's County Health Department and the physicians who began the Well Child Outreach Program.

IN OPPOSITION TO THE DISPARATE TREATMENT OF HAITIANS

SPEECH OF

HON. CAROLYN C. KILPATRICK

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 12, 1997

Ms. KILPATRICK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in opposition to the language in the conference report accompanying H.R. 2607, the District of Columbia Appropriations Act, that allows for the different and disparate treatment of Haitians. Last year, the Immigration Reform Act would retroactively allow for the wrongful deportation of hundreds of Central Americans—Nicaraguans, Guatemalans, and Salvadorans—and Haitians. Mr. Speaker, guess who, in the final analysis, was left out of the legislation? Haitians. That's right, Haitians. This is patently unfair, and although I am not

a member of the House International Relations Committee, I will do all that I can to ensure that this situation is rectified when Congress reconvenes for the second session of the 105th Congress.

Like many of my colleagues, I listened with rapt attention during the debate late last night on the District of Columbia conference report. The citizens of the District of Columbia—hard-working, taxpaying citizens—have a hard-working, but non-voting representative in the House of Representatives. Because of this fact, the District of Columbia appropriations bill is historically laden with riders that are totally unrelated to anything regarding how the District of Columbia should spend its annual Federal appropriation. One of these riders in the conference report would prevent the wrongful deportation of Central Americans but not for Haitians. While yesterday's CONGRESSIONAL RECORD delineated the agreement, that the U.S. Attorney General will temporarily suspend the deportation of Haitians while Congress deliberates legislation to provide similar relief to Haitians, this is not part of the current law. And all of us know the weight and importance of the law in the U.S. house of Representatives.

It disturbs me greatly that this great Nation, under God, indivisible, is incapable of treating all persons fairly. More than 18,000 Haitians were admitted to the United States after being processed in Guantanamo Bay in 1991. Many of these persons fled a violent military dictatorship, led by General Cedras and Michel Francois. These persons were determined to have credible, bona fide claims for political asylum, and were permitted to enter our sacred shores. Now, we find out that the law has unfairly excluded these persons.

I will do all I can to bring justice to the Haitian people and to the citizens of America. I demand hearings on this legislation, and the expeditious consideration and adoption of this bill when Congress reconvenes.

ON THE DEATH OF JOHN N. STURDIVANT

HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 13, 1997

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, it was my privilege to speak at the funeral for John Sturdivant on November 4, 1997. I knew John as a friend and as the leader of one of America's great trade unions. His death from leukemia impoverished all of us who knew him and the countless number of Americans who benefited from his work. The foundation he laid was so strong it is bound to be lasting. Many Members of Congress knew and respected John Sturdivant. I know they will join me in paying tribute to his work and his lasting legacy.

Mr. Speaker, I am submitting these comments that I made at the funeral.

Working people have lost a champion before the fight is over. It was not a fair fight. John never lost those.

There was a reason that John was such a winner. Look at what John had to fight with—just about everything, beginning with that disarming, broad grin. He had it all—the talent, the sophistication, the charisma, the energy, the ability to think outside the box, and the unfailing dedication to workers.

John Sturdivant represented the same people I represent: federal and D.C. government employees. John's work often wasn't much different from mine. If so, I knew I'd hear from him.

When I first met John, however, we were not on the same side—at least not structurally. I was cast as the manager of a troubled agency, John as the local union president. President Carter had named me to chair the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission when the Commission had gone through perhaps the most troubled period—a huge backlog, firings by the President at the top of the agency, the whole ball of wax. Though entirely a management problem, it could not be fixed without top to bottom change and a wholesale make over. As a civil rights lawyer and a veteran of the movement, I did not look forward to tension with the employees, and there inevitably was some. The union never missed a beat, but John had a lot to do with the mixture of wit and determination that made it all work. In the end, the agency got rid of most of its backlog, not by fighting the union, but by empowering the workers with new, upgraded duties.

John Sturdivant rose through the ranks of his own union the way unions insist that employees should move up in the workplaces that unions represent. But, John rose the way that yeast makes bread rise—because, by conviction and ability, he could not be contained. John Sturdivant was made for the modern era of American unionism. He knew how to do it by fighting, he knew how to do it by negotiating, and he knew how to do it in ways nobody had thought of. He was a strategic thinker who knew how to pick his fights while keeping the others alive to be fought another day. Without that kind of smarts, he would never have achieved the landmark changes that occurred when I chaired the old Subcommittee and that John wore on his sleeves like stripes; the political empowerment of government workers through Hatch Act reform, locality pay, and the first government-wide buyouts.

In the end, John Sturdivant, who was a leader in reinventing modern unionism, was not about to let government reinvent itself without the union as a partner. And the man who had risen to leadership with the rise of public sector unionism was not about to preside over its decline. John Sturdivant had a quality union leaders seek in these tough times for workers and that public officials with a movement background like mine most admire. John knew how to work the inside with the vision of an outsider. Now if the rest of us could only learn to beguile our opponents with a broad, disarming grin.

TRIBUTE TO JOHN STURDIVANT

HON. WILLIAM (BILL) CLAY

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 13, 1997

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, our Nation has lost an outstanding labor leader. The late John Sturdivant was a loyal public servant who faithfully served our Nation's public servants. As president of the American Federation of Government Employees, John Sturdivant deeply believed in the importance of Government service and deeply valued our system of Government.

From 1991 through 1994, as the chairman of the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee, I was privileged to work with John Sturdivant on a variety of issues. I respected

John as an aggressive advocate of the rights of Federal workers. He was very actively involved in the successful effort to enact the landmark Family and Medical Leave Act. And, John fought tirelessly to protect the salaries and benefits of his members as those on the other side sought to balance the Federal budget on the backs of Government workers. He worked closely with the members of the Post Office and Civil Service Committee staff and took a strong personal interest in all legislation affecting the retirement and health benefits of Federal workers. He and his fellow union members worked closely with the Post Office and Civil Service Committees to develop legislation to mitigate the effect of defense downsizing and base closings on Federal workers. John Sturdivant also helped to establish a Federal employee buyout program that became the model for civilian government agencies experiencing downsizing.

John Sturdivant was at the forefront of the effort to ensure that Government, itself, lives up to the promise of equal opportunity for its own workforce. No one worked harder to bring about reform of the Hatch Act. Until it was amended, the Hatch Act precluded Federal employees from engaging in any effort to campaign in a partisan election campaign. John Sturdivant clearly understood the dangers of Hatch Act restrictions on Federal workers and was outraged that anyone should be required to sacrifice this most vital right of free speech in order to work for the Federal Government.

When John Sturdivant became president of the American Federation of Government Employees, he worked diligently and successfully to lobby the Congress to amend the antiquated Hatch Act. Then he encouraged his members to exercise their new rights and take an active interest in the politics of this Nation and the affairs of Government. John Sturdivant helped bring out the voice of Government workers. He understood that in a democracy, the ballot was the ultimate power and that the surest means of self-protection for AFGE members was active, informed political participation. John Sturdivant made certain that those he represented understood their rights and responsibilities. That by itself is a significant legacy.

I will miss John Sturdivant as I cherish his memory.

TRIBUTE TO JOHN STURDIVANT

HON. RICHARD A. GEPHARDT

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 13, 1997

Mr. GEPHARDT. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to the late, great American labor leader, John N. Sturdivant. John passed away on October 28 after a long and courageous battle with cancer. He will be forever remembered and missed, especially by those of us who worked alongside him on issues of critical importance to America's working men and women.

John was the National President of the American Federation of Government Employees [AFGE] since 1988. An AFGE activist for more than 30 years, he worked his way up the ranks, serving as president of Local 1754 in Winchester, VA, from 1968 until 1976, when he joined the union's national office. Upon his

election as national President in 1988, he had the proud distinction of being the first African-American to hold that office and to serve as president of a major AFL-CIO union.

John was born in Philadelphia on June 30, 1938 and raised in Bridgeport, CT. In 1956 he enlisted in the Air Force, where he served our country until 1960. In 1961 he went to work as an electronics technician with the Army Interagency Communications Agency in Winchester, VA, where he became active in AFGE.

When he was elected National President of AFGE, John inherited an AFGE that was in dire financial straits. Although the union was near bankruptcy, John was determined to save it and continue its long history of service to Federal employees. He made the difficult financial decisions needed to stabilize the union, and succeeded in saving the organization from disarray. Today, AFGE has about 178,000 active members in 1,100 locals and represents over 700,000 workers in 68 Federal agencies, more than one third of the Federal workforce. Under John's leadership AFGE became a watchdog against inefficiency in government and a champion of workers' and human rights both at home and abroad.

John was well known and highly respected on Capitol Hill, where he worked tirelessly on behalf of better pay, improved working conditions, and higher quality health and retirement benefits for federal employees. He helped win the locality pay system that will bring Federal salaries in line with those in the private sector. And he led a long battle for the Health Act Reforms that now permit Federal employees to participate in our democratic process.

In the aftermath of the Oklahoma City bombing, John worked closely with President Clinton and Federal, State and local officials to provide aid and comfort to survivors and to the families of those who died. Once the grieving had subsided, he was instrumental in bringing increased security measures at Federal installations so this tragedy would never be repeated.

As a member of the President's National Partnership Council, he was a full partner in the effort to create better employee-management relationships and to reinvent the Federal Government. He understood that the best way to improve service to the public is by giving those who do the work a voice in how the work is done.

During the partial shutdowns of the Government in 1995 and 1996, John's voice was a powerful one in support of reopening the government and providing workers with back pay when they returned.

John, who lived in Vienna, VA, had been an at-large member of the Democratic National Committee. He was a vice president of the AFL-CIO and a trustee of the George Meany Center for Labor Studies. He received a Bachelor of Arts degree in Labor Studies from Antioch University in 1980 and later studied law at George Washington University.

John Sturdivant devoted his life to championing the causes of working people in America. His courage, honesty, dedication and vision made him the model of a great union leader. I was proud to know and work with him. All of his many friends and colleagues join me in remembering his passing, and praising his many contributions to improving our Government and Nation.

CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 2264,
DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR,
HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES,
AND EDUCATION, AND RELATED
AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS
ACT, 1998

SPEECH OF

HON. MAXINE WATERS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 7, 1997

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to support the fiscal year 2000 \$300 million dollar funding level for the Corporation for Public Broadcasting contained in this bill. That is a \$50 million dollar increase over last year, an amount which only partially offsets the three consecutive years of rescission of public broadcasting funds. The American public has sent a clear message to Congress that it supports a public broadcasting system.

The House Appropriations report concerning CPB funding specifically supports the commitment made by CPB in 1994 to formalize partnerships among the organizations of the National Minority Public Broadcasting Consortia, television stations and other public broadcasting organizations to maximize resources to increase the amount of multicultural programming on public television. That 1994 agreement was over a year in the making, but unfortunately, it has never received any funding.

I trust that \$50 million dollar increase will make it possible to fund the Principles of Partnership Initiative, and would encourage CPB to see if they can find fiscal year 1998 and fiscal year 1999 funds to get this Initiative of collaboration under way.

The Minority Consortia organizations—Pacific Islanders in Communications, National Black Programming Consortium, National Latino Communications Center, National Asian American Telecommunications Association, Native American Public Telecommunications—have provided Public Broadcasting's program schedule hundreds of hours of programming addressing the cultural, social, and economic issues of the country's racial and ethnic communities. Additionally, each consortium has been engaged in cultivating ongoing relationships with the independent minority producer community by providing program funding, programming support, and distribution assistance. They also provide numerous hours of programming to individual public television and radio stations.

I would like to point out that the newest Consortia member, Pacific Islanders in Communications, is headquartered in Hawaii and has already had major responsibility for several award winning public broadcast productions, notably "Storytellers of the Pacific" which was co-produced with Native American Public Telecommunications, and "And Then There Were None."

I look forward to an increasingly productive partnership between public broadcasting and the National Minority Public Broadcasting organizations and the communities they represent.

IN HONOR OF SUSAN STRONG

HON. ROBERT T. MATSUI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 13, 1997

Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, I am honored to rise today in tribute to Ms. Susan Strong, former executive director of the Center for AIDS Research, Education and Services [CARES].

Located in Sacramento, CA, CARES provides a unique mix of out-patient, state-of-the-art medical care, mental health counseling, health education and case management services, and psychiatric services to persons living with HIV and AIDS.

In 1988, it took a tremendous collaborative effort among northern California's major public and private health care entities to establish the Center for AIDS Research, Education and Services as a community-based clinic.

Under the leadership of Susan Strong, CARES grew to become a major regional HIV/AIDS non-profit clinic in northern and central California. Its growth is a testament to the professional abilities of its former executive director.

The dream of establishing a centralized location in the downtown Sacramento area to provide quality health service while coordinating with other AIDS service providers was fully realized under the stewardship of Susan Strong.

Since the founding of CARES, the epidemic of HIV and AIDS has changed dramatically, impacting more women of color, a community whose special needs are varied and great. Under the guidance of Susan Strong, CARES established a Women's Clinic to meet these special concerns.

As executive director, Ms. Strong steered CARES to ensure that the depth and breadth of its services continually expanded and strengthened while serving an ever-increasing and demanding client case load.

It is through Susan Strong's inspiration, dedication, and hard work at CARES that the Sacramento area and the entire northern California region has benefited in the successful operation of these programs to care for those suffering from HIV and AIDS.

Although Ms. Strong departed from her position as CARES executive director last month, the foundation of compassionate care which she laid so well will carry-on for years to come.

Since its founding, CARES has served approximately 3,000 infected people and maintains an active caseload of approximately 1,200 clients at this time.

These patients rely upon the extraordinary specialized medical expertise which CARES provides. Without the steady guidance of Susan Strong, CARES would not be the great success story that it is today.

Mr. Speaker, today I ask my colleagues to join with me in saluting the remarkable work of Susan Strong, a great leader in the area of community-based HIV and AIDS health care in Sacramento. I am confident that her selfless

endeavors at CARES will endure well into Sacramento's future.

CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 2264,
DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR,
HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES,
AND EDUCATION, AND RELATED
AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS
ACT, 1998

SPEECH OF

HON. PATSY T. MINK

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 7, 1997

Mrs. MINK of Hawaii. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the Conference Report on H.R. 2264, the Labor Health and Human Services, and Education Appropriations Bill for Fiscal Year 1998, and want to take this time to specifically express my support for the funding for the Corporation for Public Broadcasting.

The conference report includes \$300 million in advance funding for fiscal year 2000 for the Corporation, which is a \$50 million increase over the fiscal year 1999 level. I hope that these additional funds will make it possible to fund the Principles of Partnership Initiative, a \$5 million effort set forth by the Corporation in 1994 to increase the amount of multicultural programming on public television. This initiative is to be accomplished through the establishment of formal partnerships among the organizations of the National Minority Public Broadcasting Consortia, television stations, and other public broadcasting organizations.

The House Committee Report specifically supported this initiative and called upon the Corporation to maximize resources for this initiative.

The National Minority Public Broadcasting Consortia organizations include Pacific Islanders in Communications, National Black Programming Consortium, National Latino Communications Center, National Asian American Telecommunications Association, and Native American Public Telecommunications. They have contributed hundreds of hours of programming addressing the cultural, social and economic issues of our country's racial and ethnic communities. These important programs help us explore who we are and learn more about the rich diversity of cultures and experiences that define our country.

I am proud to note that the newest member of the Consortium is Pacific Islanders in Communications which is headquartered in Hawaii. This group has already promoted several award winning public broadcast productions including "Storytellers of the Pacific" which was co-produced with Native American Public Telecommunications.

Mr. Speaker, I sincerely hope this increase in funding will allow the Corporation to fully implement the goals of the Principles of Partnership Initiative in Fiscal Year 2000 and that the Corporation will work dedicate resources now to begin this unique partnership project to recognize and highlight the contributions of our diverse ethnic populations.

RULES OF THE COMMITTEE ON
EDUCATION AND THE
WORKFORCE, 105TH CONGRESS

HON. WILLIAM F. GOODLING

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 13, 1997

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to clause 2(a) of Rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives, I hereby submit for publication in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the rules of the Committee on Education and the Workforce for the 105th Congress, as revised by the Committee in open session on November 6, 1997.

RULES OF THE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND
THE WORKFORCE, 105TH CONGRESS
(Adopted January 21, 1997, revised November
6, 1997)

RULE 1. REGULAR, ADDITIONAL, AND SPECIAL
MEETINGS: VICE CHAIRMAN

(a) Regular meetings of the committee shall be held on the second Wednesday of each month at 9:30 a.m., while the House is in session. When the Chairman believes that the committee will not be considering any bill or resolution before the committee and that there is no other business to be transacted at a regular meeting, he will give each member of the committee, as far in advance of the day of the regular meeting as the circumstances make practicable, a written notice to that effect; and no committee meeting shall be held on that day.

(b) The Chairman may call and convene, as he considers necessary, additional meetings of the committee for the consideration of any bill or resolution pending before the committee or for the conduct of other committee business. The committee shall meet for such purposes pursuant to that call of the Chairman.

(c) If at least three members of the committee desire that a special meeting of the committee be called by the Chairman, those members may file in the offices of the committee their written request to the Chairman for that special meeting. Immediately upon the filing of the request, the staff director of the committee shall notify the Chairman of the filing of the request. If, within three calendar days after the filing of the request, the Chairman does not call the requested special meeting to be held within seven calendar days after the filing of the request, a majority of the members of the committee may file in the offices of the committee their written notice that a special meeting of the committee will be held, specifying the date and hour thereof, and the measure or matter to be considered at that special meeting. The committee shall meet on that date and hour. Immediately upon the filing of the notice, the staff director of the committee shall notify all members of the committee that such meeting will be held and inform them of its date and hour and the measure or matter to be considered; and only the measure or matter specified in that notice may be considered at that special meeting.

(d) All legislative meetings of the committee and its subcommittees shall be open to the public including radio, television, and still photography coverage. No business meeting of the committee, other than regularly scheduled meetings, may be held without each member being given reasonable notice. Such meeting shall be called to order and presided over by the Chairman, or in the absence of the Chairman, by the vice chairman, or the Chairman's designee.

(e)(1) The Chairman of the committee and of each of the subcommittees shall designate

a vice chairman of the committee or subcommittee, as the case may be.

(2) The Chairman of the committee or of a subcommittee, as appropriate, shall preside at meetings or hearings, or, in the absence of the chairman, the vice chairman, or the Chairman's designee shall preside.

RULE 2. QUESTIONING OF WITNESSES

Committee members may question witnesses only when they have been recognized by the Chairman for that purpose, and only for a 5-minute period until all members present have had an opportunity to question a witness. The questioning of witnesses in both committee and subcommittee hearings shall be initiated by the Chairman, followed by the ranking minority party member and all other members alternating between the majority and minority party in order of the member's appearance at the hearing. In recognizing members to question witnesses in this fashion, the Chairman shall take into consideration the ratio of the majority to minority party members present and shall establish the order of recognition for questioning in such a manner as not to place the members of the majority party in a disadvantageous position.

RULE 3. RECORDS AND ROLLCALLS

(a) Written records shall be kept of the proceedings of the committee and of each subcommittee, including a record of the votes on any question on which a rollcall is demanded. The result of each such rollcall vote shall be made available by the committee or subcommittee for inspection by the public at reasonable times in the offices of the committee or subcommittee. Information so available for public inspection shall include a description of the amendment, motion, order, or other proposition and the name of each member voting for and each member voting against such amendment, motion, order, or proposition, and the names of those members present but not voting. A record vote may be demanded by one-fifth of the members present or, in the apparent absence of a quorum, by any one member.

(b) In accordance with Rule XXXVI of the Rules of the House of Representatives, any official permanent record of the committee (including any record of a legislative, oversight, or other activity of the committee or any subcommittee) shall be made available for public use if such record has been in existence for 30 years, except that—

(1) any record that the committee (or a subcommittee) makes available for public use before such record is delivered to the Archivist under clause 2 of Rule XXXVI of the Rules of the House of Representatives shall be made available immediately, including any record described in subsection (a) of this Rule;

(2) any investigative record that contains personal data relating to a specific living individual (the disclosure of which would be an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy), any administrative record with respect to personnel, and any record with respect to a hearing closed pursuant to clause 2(g)(2) of Rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives shall be available if such record has been in existence for 50 years; or

(3) except as otherwise provided by order of the House, any record of the committee for which a time, schedule, or condition for availability is specified by order of the committee (entered during the Congress in which the record is made or acquired by the committee) shall be made available in accordance with the order of the committee.

(c) The official permanent records of the committee include noncurrent records of the committee (including subcommittee) delivered by the Clerk of the House of Representatives to the Archivist of the United States

for preservation at the National Archives and Records Administration, which are the property of and remain subject to the rules and orders of the House of Representatives.

(d)(1) Any order of the committee with respect to any matter described in paragraph (2) of this subsection shall be adopted only if the notice requirements of committee Rule 18(d) have been met, a quorum consisting of a majority of the members of the committee is present at the time of the vote, and a majority of those present and voting approve the adoption of the order, which shall be submitted to the Clerk of the House of Representatives, together with any accompanying report.

(2) This subsection applies to any order of the committee which—

(A) provides for the nonavailability of any record subject to subsection (b) of this rule for a period longer than the period otherwise applicable; or

(B) is subsequent to, and constitutes a later order under clause 4(b) of Rule XXXVI of the Rules of the House of Representatives, regarding a determination of the Clerk of the House of Representatives with respect to authorizing the Archivist of the United States to make available for public use the records delivered to the Archivist under clause 2 of Rule XXXVI of the Rules of the House of Representatives; or

(C) specifies a time, schedule, or condition for availability pursuant to subsection (b)(3) of this Rule.

RULE 4. STANDING SUBCOMMITTEES AND
JURISDICTION

(a) There shall be five standing subcommittees with the following jurisdictions:

Subcommittee on Early Childhood, Youth, and Families.—Education from preschool through the high school level including, but not limited to, elementary and secondary education generally, school lunch and child nutrition, vocational education and overseas dependent schools; all matters dealing with programs and services for the care and treatment of children, including the Head Start Act, the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act, and the Runaway Youth Act; all matters dealing with programs and services for the elderly, including nutrition programs and the Older Americans Act; special education programs including, but not limited to, alcohol and drug abuse, education of the disabled, environmental education, Office of Educational Research and Improvement, migrant and agricultural labor education, daycare, child adoption, child abuse and domestic violence; poverty programs, including the Community Services Block Grant Act and the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP); and programs related to the arts and humanities, museum services, and arts and artifacts indemnity.

Subcommittee on Postsecondary Education, Training, and Life-Long Learning.—Education beyond the high school level including, but not limited to, higher education generally, training and apprenticeship (including the Job Training Partnership Act, the Full Employment and Balanced Growth Act, displaced homemakers, Work Incentive Program, welfare work requirements), adult basic education (family literacy), rehabilitation, professional development, and post-secondary student assistance; all domestic volunteer programs, library services and construction, the Robert A. Taft Institute, and the Institute for Peace.

Subcommittee on Workforce Protections.—Wages and hours of labor including, but not limited to, Davis-Bacon Act, Walsh-Healey Act, Fair Labor Standards Act (including

child labor), workers' compensation generally, Longshore and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act, Federal Employees' Compensation Act, Migrant and Seasonal Agricultural Worker Protection Act, Service Contract Act, workers' health and safety including, but not limited to, occupational safety and health, mine health and safety, youth camp safety, and migrant and agricultural labor health and safety and the U.S. Employment Service.

Subcommittee on Employer-Employee Relations.—All matters dealing with relationships between employers and employees generally including, but not limited to, the National Labor Relations Act, Bureau of Labor Statistics, pension, health, and other employee benefits, including the Employee Retirement Income Security Act (ERISA); and all matters related to equal employment opportunity and civil rights in employment.

Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations.—All matters related to oversight and investigations of activities of all Federal departments and agencies dealing with issues of education, human resources or workplace policy. This subcommittee will not have legislative jurisdiction and no bills or resolutions will be referred to it.

(b) The majority party members of the committee may provide for such temporary, ad hoc subcommittees as determined to be appropriate.

RULE 5. EX OFFICIO MEMBERSHIP

The Chairman of the committee and the ranking minority party member shall be *ex officio* members, but not voting members, of each subcommittee to which such Chairman or ranking minority party member has not been assigned.

RULE 6. SPECIAL ASSIGNMENT OF MEMBERS

To facilitate the oversight and other legislative and investigative activities of the committee, the Chairman of the committee may, at the request of a subcommittee chairman, make a temporary assignment of any member of the committee to such subcommittee for the purpose of constituting a quorum and of enabling such member to participate in any public hearing, investigation, or study by such subcommittee to be held outside of Washington, DC. Any member of the committee may attend public hearings of any subcommittee and shall be afforded an opportunity by the subcommittee chairman to question witnesses.

RULE 7. SUBCOMMITTEE CHAIRMANSHIPS

The method for selection of chairmen of the subcommittees shall be at the discretion of the full committee Chairman, unless a majority of the majority party members of the full committee disapprove of the action of the Chairman.

RULE 8. SUBCOMMITTEE SCHEDULING

Subcommittee chairmen shall set meeting dates after consultation with the Chairman and other subcommittee chairmen with a view toward avoiding simultaneous scheduling of committee and subcommittee meetings or hearings, wherever possible. Available dates for subcommittee meetings during the session shall be assigned by the Chairman to the subcommittees as nearly as practicable in rotation and in accordance with their workloads. As far as practicable, the Chairman of the committee shall seek to assure that subcommittees are not scheduled to meet for markup or approval of any measure or matter when the committee is meeting to consider any measure or matter for markup or approval. No markups shall be scheduled simultaneously by the subcommittees.

RULE 9. SUBCOMMITTEE RULES

The rules of the committee shall be the rules of its subcommittees.

RULE 10. COMMITTEE STAFF

(a) The employees of the committee shall be appointed by the Chairman in consultation with subcommittee chairmen and other majority party members of the committee within the budget approved for such purposes by the committee.

(b) The staff appointed by the minority shall have their remuneration determined in such manner as the minority party members of the committee shall determine within the budget approved for such purposes by the committee.

RULE 11. SUPERVISION AND DUTIES OF COMMITTEE STAFF

The staff of the committee shall be under the general supervision and direction of the Chairman, who shall establish and assign the duties and responsibilities of such staff members and delegate authority as he determines appropriate. The staff appointed by the minority shall be under the general supervision and direction of the minority party members of the committee, who may delegate such authority as they determine appropriate. All committee staff shall be assigned to committee business and no other duties may be assigned to them.

RULE 12. HEARINGS PROCEDURE

(a) The Chairman, in the case of hearings to be conducted by the committee, and the appropriate subcommittee chairman, in the case of hearings to be conducted by a subcommittee, shall make public announcement of the date, place, and subject matter of any hearing to be conducted on any measure or matter at least one week before the commencement of that hearing unless the committee or subcommittee determines that there is good cause to begin such hearing at an earlier date. In the latter event, the Chairman or the subcommittee chairman, as the case may be, shall make such public announcement at the earliest possible date. To the extent practicable, the Chairman or the subcommittee chairman shall make public announcement of the final list of witnesses scheduled to testify at least 48 hours before the commencement of the hearing. The staff director of the committee shall promptly notify the Daily Digest Clerk of the Congressional Record as soon as possible after such public announcement is made.

(b) All hearings conducted by the committee or any subcommittee shall begin at 9:30 a.m. on the scheduled date and shall end at 12:15 p.m., unless there is good cause to schedule a hearing at a different time or to extend the length of the hearing. All opening statements at hearings conducted by the committee or any subcommittee will be made part of the permanent written record. Opening statements by members may not be presented orally, unless the Chairman of the committee or any subcommittee determines that one statement from the Chairman or a designee will be presented, in which case the ranking minority party member or a designee may also make a statement. If a witness scheduled to testify at any hearing of the Committee or any subcommittee is a constituent of a member of the committee or subcommittee, such member shall be entitled to introduce such witness at the hearing.

(c) To the extent practicable, witnesses who are to appear before the committee or a subcommittee shall file with the staff director of the committee, at least 48 hours in advance of their appearance, a written statement of their proposed testimony, together with a brief summary thereof, and shall limit their oral presentation to a summary thereof. The staff director of the committee shall promptly furnish to the staff director of the minority a copy of such testimony

submitted to the committee pursuant to this rule.

(d) When any hearing is conducted by the committee or any subcommittee upon any measure or matter, the minority party members on the committee shall be entitled, upon request to the Chairman by a majority of those minority party members before the completion of such hearing, to call witnesses selected by the minority to testify with respect to that measure or matter during at least one day of hearing thereon. The minority party may waive this right by calling at least one witness during a committee hearing or subcommittee hearing.

RULE 13. MEETINGS—HEARINGS—QUORUMS

(a) Subcommittees are authorized to hold hearings, receive exhibits, hear witnesses, and report to the committee for final action, together with such recommendations as may be agreed upon by the subcommittee. No such meetings or hearings, however, shall be held outside of Washington, DC, or during a recess or adjournment of the House without the prior authorization of the committee Chairman. Where feasible and practicable, 14 days' notice will be given of such meeting or hearing.

(b) One-third of the members of the committee or subcommittee shall constitute a quorum for taking any action other than amending committee rules, closing a meeting from the public, reporting a measure or recommendation, or in the case of the committee or a subcommittee authorizing a subpoena. For the enumerated actions, a majority of the committee or subcommittee shall constitute a quorum. Any two members shall constitute a quorum for the purpose of taking testimony and receiving evidence.

(c) When a bill or resolution is being considered by the committee or a subcommittee, members shall provide the clerk in a timely manner a sufficient number of written copies of any amendment offered, so as to enable each member present to receive a copy thereof prior to taking action. A point of order may be made against any amendment not reduced to writing. A copy of each such amendment shall be maintained in the public records of the committee or subcommittee, as the case may be.

(d) In the conduct of hearings of subcommittees sitting jointly, the rules otherwise applicable to all subcommittees shall likewise apply to joint subcommittee hearings for purposes of such shared consideration.

(e) No person other than a Member of Congress or Congressional staff may walk in, stand in, or be seated at the rostrum area during a meeting or hearing of the Committee or Subcommittee unless authorized by the Chairman.

RULE 14. REPORTS OF SUBCOMMITTEES

(a) Whenever a subcommittee has ordered a bill, resolution, or other matter to be reported to the committee, the chairman of the subcommittee reporting the bill, resolution, or matter to the committee, or any member authorized by the subcommittee to do so, may report such bill, resolution, or matter to the committee. It shall be the duty of the chairman of the subcommittee to report or cause to be reported promptly such bill, resolution, or matter, and to take or cause to be taken the necessary steps to bring such bill, resolution, or matter to a vote.

(b) In any event, the report, described in the proviso in subsection (d) of this rule, of any subcommittee on a measure which has been approved by the subcommittee shall be filed within seven calendar days (exclusive of days on which the House is not in session) after the day on which there has been filed with the staff director of the committee a

written request, signed by a majority of the members of the subcommittee, for the reporting of that measure. Upon the filing of any such request, the staff director of the committee shall transmit immediately to the chairman of the subcommittee a notice of the filing of that request.

(c) all committee or subcommittee reports printed pursuant to legislative study or investigation and not approved by a majority vote of the committee or subcommittee, as appropriate, shall contain the following disclaimer on the cover of such report: "This report has not been officially adopted by the Committee on Education and the Workforce (or pertinent subcommittee thereof) and may not therefore necessarily reflect the views of its members." The minority party members of the committee or subcommittee shall have three calendar days, excluding weekends and holidays, to file, as part of the printed report, supplemental, minority, or additional views.

(d) Bills, resolutions, or other matters favorably reported by a subcommittee shall automatically be placed upon the agenda of the committee as of the time they are reported and shall be considered by the full committee in the order in which they were reported unless the committee shall by majority vote otherwise direct. No bill or resolution or other matter reported by a subcommittee shall be considered by the full committee unless it has been in the hands of all members at least 48 hours prior to such considerations. When a bill is reported from a subcommittee, such measure shall be accompanied by a section-by-section analysis; and, if the Chairman of the committee so requires (in response to a request from the ranking minority member of the committee or for other reasons), a comparison showing proposed changes in existing law.

(e) To the extent practicable, any report prepared pursuant to a committee or subcommittee study or investigation shall be available to members no later than 48 hours prior to consideration of any such report by the committee or subcommittee, as the case may be.

RULE 15. VOTES

(a) No vote by any member of the committee or any subcommittee with respect to any measure or matter may be cast by proxy.

(b) With respect to each rollcall vote on a motion to report any bill, resolution or matter of a public character, and on any amendment offered thereto, the total number of votes cast for and against, and the names of those members voting for and against, shall be included in the committee report on the measure or matter.

RULE 16. AUTHORIZATION FOR TRAVEL

(a) Consistent with the primary expense resolution and such additional expense resolutions as may have been approved, the provisions of this rule shall govern travel of committee members and staff. Travel to be paid from funds set aside for the full committee for any member or any staff member shall be paid only upon the prior authorization of the Chairman. Travel may be authorized by the Chairman for any member and any staff member in connection with the attendance of hearings conducted by the committee or any subcommittee thereof and meetings, conferences, and investigations which involve activities or subject matter under the general jurisdiction of the committee. The Chairman shall review travel requests to assure the validity to committee business. Before such authorization is given, there shall be submitted to the Chairman in writing the following:

(1) the purpose of the travel;

(2) the dates during which the travel is to be made and the date or dates of the event for which the travel is being made;

(3) the location of the event for which the travel is to be made; and

(4) the names of members and staff seeking authorization.

(b)(1) In the case of travel outside the United States of members and staff of the committee for the purpose of conducting hearings, investigations, studies, or attending meetings and conferences involving activities or subject matter under the legislative assignment of the committee or pertinent subcommittees, prior authorization must be obtained from the Chairman, or, in the case of a subcommittee, from the subcommittee chairman and the Chairman. Before such authorization is given, there shall be submitted to the Chairman, in writing, a request for such authorization. Each request, which shall be filed in a manner that allows for a reasonable period of time for review before such travel is scheduled to begin, shall include the following:

(A) the purpose of travel;

(B) the dates during which the travel will occur;

(C) the names of the countries to be visited and the length of time to be spent in each;

(D) an agenda of anticipated activities for each country for which travel is authorized together with a description of the purpose to be served and the areas of committee jurisdiction involved; and

(E) the names of members and staff for whom authorization is sought.

(2) Requests for travel outside the United States may be initiated by the Chairman or the chairman of a subcommittee (except that individuals may submit a request to the Chairman for the purpose of attending a conference or meeting) and shall be limited to members and permanent employees of the committee.

(3) The Chairman shall not approve a request involving travel outside the United States while the House is in session (except in the case of attendance at meetings and conferences or where circumstances warrant an exception).

(4) At the conclusion of any hearing, investigation, study, meeting, or conference for which travel outside the United States has been authorized pursuant to this rule, each subcommittee (or members and staff attending meetings or conferences) shall submit a written report to the Chairman covering the activities of the subcommittee and containing the results of these activities and other pertinent observations or information gained as a result of such travel.

(c) Members and staff of the committee performing authorized travel on official business shall be governed by applicable laws, resolutions, or regulations of the House and of the Committee on House Oversight pertaining to such travel, including rules, procedures, and limitations prescribed by the Committee on House Oversight with respect to domestic and foreign expense allowances.

(d) Prior to the Chairman's authorization for any travel, the ranking minority party member shall be given a copy of the written request therefor.

RULE 17. REFERRAL OF BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND OTHER MATTERS

(a) The Chairman shall consult with subcommittee chairmen regarding referral, to the appropriate subcommittees, of such bills, resolutions, and other matters which have been referred to the committee. Once printed copies of a bill, resolution, or other matter are available to the Committee, the Chairman shall, within three weeks of such availability, provide notice of referral, if any, to the appropriate subcommittee.

(b) Referral to a subcommittee shall not be made until three days shall have elapsed after written notification of such proposed

referral to all subcommittee chairmen, at which time such proposed referral shall be made unless one or more subcommittee chairmen shall have given written notice to the Chairman of the full committee and to the chairman of each subcommittee that he intends to question such proposed referral at the next regularly scheduled meeting of the committee, or at a special meeting of the committee called for that purpose, at which time referral shall be made by the majority members of the committee. All bills shall be referred under this rule to the subcommittee of proper jurisdiction without regard to whether the author is or is not a member of the subcommittee. A bill, resolution, or other matter referred to a subcommittee in accordance with this rule may be recalled therefrom at any time by a vote of the majority members of the committee for the committee's direct consideration or for reference to another subcommittee.

(c) All members of the committee shall be given at least 24 hours' notice prior to the direct consideration of any bill, resolution, or other matter by the committee; but this requirement may be waived upon determination, by a majority of the members voting, that emergency or urgent circumstances require immediate consideration thereof.

RULE 18. COMMITTEE REPORTS

(a) All committee reports on bills or resolutions shall comply with the provisions of clause 2 of Rule XI and clauses 3 and 7(a) of Rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives.

(b) No such report shall be filed until copies of the proposed report have been available to all members at least 36 hours prior to such filing in the House. No material change shall be made in the report distributed to members unless agreed to by majority vote; but any member or members of the committee may file, as part of the printed report, individual, minority, or dissenting views, without regard to the preceding provisions of this rule.

(c) Such 36-hour period shall not conclude earlier than the end of the period provided under clause 2, paragraph (1)(5) of Rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives after the committee approves a measure or matter if a member, at the time of such approval, gives notice of intention to file supplemental, minority, or additional views for inclusion as part of the printed report.

(d) The report on activities of the committee required under clause 1 of Rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives, shall include the following disclaimer in the document transmitting the report to the Clerk of the House: "This report has not been officially adopted by the Committee on Education and the Workforce or any subcommittee thereof and therefore may not necessarily reflect the views of its members." Such disclaimer need not be included if the report was circulated to all members of the committee at least 10 days prior to its submission to the House and provision is made for the filing by any member, as part of the printed report, of individual, minority, or dissenting views.

RULE 19. MEASURES TO BE CONSIDERED UNDER SUSPENSION

A member of the committee may not seek to suspend the Rules of the House on any bill, resolution, or other matter which has been modified after such measure is ordered reported, unless notice of such action has been given to the Chairman and ranking minority member of the full committee.

RULE 200 BUDGET AND EXPENSES

The Chairman in consultation with the majority party members of the committee shall, for each session of the Congress, prepare a preliminary budget. Such budget shall include necessary amounts for staff personnel, for necessary travel, investigation, and other expenses of the committee; and, after consultation with the minority party membership, the Chairman shall include amounts budgeted to the minority party members for staff personnel to be under the direction and supervision of the minority party, travel expenses of minority party members and staff, and minority party office expenses. All travel expenses of minority party members and staff shall be paid for out of the amounts so set aside and budgeted. The Chairman shall take whatever action is necessary to have the budget as finally approved by the committee duly authorized by the House. After such budget shall have been adopted, no change shall be made in such budget unless approved by the committee. The Chairman or the chairman of any standing subcommittee may initiate necessary travel requests as provided in Rule 16 within the limits of their portion of the consolidated budget as approved by the House, and the Chairman may execute necessary vouchers therefor.

(b) Subject to the rules of the House of Representatives and procedures prescribed by the Committee on House Oversight and with the prior authorization of the Chairman of the committee in each case, there may be expended in any one session of Congress for necessary travel expenses of witnesses attending hearing in Washington, DC:

(1) Out of funds budgeted and set aside for each subcommittee, not to exceed \$4,000 for expenses of witnesses attending hearings of each such subcommittee;

(2) out of funds budgeted for the full committee majority, not to exceed \$4,000 for expenses of witnesses attending full committee hearings; and

(3) out of funds set aside to the minority party members,

(A) not to exceed, for each of the subcommittees, \$4,000 for expenses of witnesses attending subcommittee hearings, and

(B) not to exceed \$4,000 for expenses of witnesses attending full committee hearings.

(c) A full and detailed monthly report accounting for all expenditures of committee funds shall be maintained in the Committee office, where it shall be available to each member of the committee. Such report shall show the amount and purpose of each expenditure, and the budget to which such expenditure is attributed.

RULE 21. APPOINTMENT OF CONFEREES AND NOTICE OF CONFERENCE MEETINGS

(a) Whenever in the legislative process it becomes necessary to appoint conferees, the Chairman shall recommend to the Speaker as conferees the names of those members of the subcommittee which handled the legislation in the order of their seniority upon such subcommittee and such other committee members as the Chairman may designate with the approval of the majority party members. Recommendations of the Chairman to the Speaker shall provide a ratio of majority party members to minority party members no less favorable to the majority party than the ratio of majority members to minority party members on the full committee. In making assignments of minority party members as conferees, the Chairman shall consult with the ranking minority party member of the committee.

(b) After the appointment of conferees pursuant to clause 6(f) of Rule X of the Rules of the House of Representatives for matters within the jurisdiction of the committee, the Chairman shall notify all members ap-

pointed to the conference of meetings at least 48 hours before the commencement of the meeting. If such notice is not possible, then notice shall be given as soon as possible.

RULE 22. BROADCASTING OF COMMITTEE HEARINGS AND MEETINGS

(a) The general conduct of each hearing or meeting covered under authority of this clause and the personal behavior of committee members, staff, other government officials and personnel, witnesses, television, radio and press media personnel, and the general public at the hearing or other meeting, shall be in strict conformity with and observance of the acceptable standards of dignity, propriety, courtesy, and decorum traditionally observed by the House.

(b) Persons undertaking to cover committee hearings or meetings under authority of this rule shall be governed by the following limitations:

(1) If the television or radio coverage of the hearing or meeting is to be presented to the public as live coverage, that coverage shall be conducted and presented without commercial sponsorship.

(2) No witnesses served with a subpoena by the committee shall be required against their will to be photographed at any hearing or to give evidence or testimony while the broadcasting of that hearing, by radio or television, is being conducted. At the request of any such witness who does not wish to be subjected to radio, television, or still photography coverage, all lenses shall be covered and all microphones used for coverage turned off. This paragraph is supplemental to clause 2(k)(5) of Rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives, relating to the protection of the rights of witnesses.

(3) The number of television and still cameras permitted in a hearing or meeting room shall be determined in the discretion of the Chairman of the committee or subcommittee hearing such hearing or meeting subject to clause 3(e) of Rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives.

(4) Television cameras shall be placed so as not to obstruct in any way the space between any witness giving evidence or testimony and any member of the committee or the visibility of that witness and that member to each other.

(5) Television cameras shall operate from fixed positions but shall not be placed in positions which obstruct unnecessarily the coverage of the hearing or meeting by the other media.

(6) Equipment necessary for coverage by the television and radio media shall not be installed in, or removed from, the hearing or meeting room while the committee is in session.

(7) Floodlights, spotlights, strobelights, and flash photography shall not be used in providing any method of coverage of the hearing or meeting, except that the television media may install additional lighting in the hearing or meeting room, without cost to the government, in order to raise the ambient lighting level in the hearing or meeting room to the lowest level necessary to provide adequate television coverage of the hearing or meeting at the then current state of the art of television coverage.

(8) In the allocation of the number of still photographers permitted by the committee or subcommittee chairman in a hearing or meeting room, preference shall be given to photographers from Associated Press Photos and United Press International Newspictures. If requests are made by more of the media than will be permitted by the committee or subcommittee chairman for coverage of the hearing or meeting by still photography, that coverage shall be made on

the basis of a fair and equitable pool arrangement devised by the Standing Committee of Press Photographers.

(9) Photographers shall not position themselves, at any time during the course of the hearing or meeting, between the witness table and the members of the committee.

(10) Photographers shall not place themselves in positions which obstruct unnecessarily the coverage of the hearing by the other media.

(11) Personnel providing coverage by the television and radio media shall be then currently accredited to the Radio and Television Correspondents' Galleries.

(12) Personnel providing coverage by still photography shall be then currently accredited to the Press Photographers' Gallery.

(13) Personnel providing coverage by the television and radio media and by still photography shall conduct themselves and their coverage activities in an orderly and unobtrusive manner.

RULE 23. CHANGES IN COMMITTEE RULES

A proposed change in these rules shall not be considered by the committee unless the text of such change has been in the hands of all members at least 48 hours prior to the meeting in which the matter is considered.

RULES OF THE COMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, 105TH CONGRESS

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 13, 1997

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, in accordance with clause 2(a) of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives, I submit for printing in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the Rules of the Committee on International Relations for the 105th Congress.

RULES OF THE COMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, 105TH CONGRESS

[Adopted February 5, 1997]

RULE 1. GENERAL PROVISIONS

The Rules of the House of Representatives, and in particular, the committee rules enumerated in Clause 2 of Rule XI, are the rules of the Committee on International Relations (hereafter referred as the "Committee"), to the extent applicable. A motion to recess from day to day, and a motion to dispense with the first reading (in full) of a bill or resolution, if printed copies are available, is a non-debatable motion of high privilege in Committee.

The Chairman of the Committee on International Relations (hereinafter referred to as the "Chairman") shall consult the Ranking Minority Member to the extent possible with respect to the business of the Committee. Each subcommittee of the Committee is a part of the Committee and is subject to the authority and direction of the Committee, and to its rules to the extent applicable.

RULE 2. DATE OF MEETING

The regular meeting date of the Committee shall be the first Tuesday of every month when the House of Representatives is in session pursuant to Clause 2(b) of Rule XI of the House of Representatives. Additional meetings may be called by the Chairman as he may deem necessary or at the request of a majority of the Members of the Committee

in accordance with Clause 2(c) of Rule XI of the House of Representatives.

The determination of the business to be considered at each meeting shall be made by the Chairman subject to Clause 2(c) of Rule XI of the House of Representatives.

A regularly scheduled meeting need not be held if, in the judgment of the Chairman, there is no business to be considered.

RULE 3. QUORUM

For purposes of taking testimony and receiving evidence, two Members shall constitute a quorum.

One-third of the Members of the Committee shall constitute a quorum for taking any action, except: (1) Reporting a measure or recommendation, (2) closing Committee meetings and hearings to the public, (3) authorizing the issuance of subpoenas, and (4) any other action for which an actual majority quorum is required by any rule of the House of Representatives or by law.

No measure or recommendation shall be reported to the House of Representatives unless a majority of the Committee is actually present.

A rollcall vote may be demanded by one-fifth of the Members present or, in the apparent absence of a quorum, by any one Member.

RULE 4. MEETINGS AND HEARINGS OPEN TO THE PUBLIC

(A) MEETINGS

Each meeting for the transaction of business, including the markup of legislation, of the Committee or a subcommittee shall be open to the public except when the Committee or subcommittee, in open session and with a majority present, determines by rollcall vote that all or part of the remainder of the meeting on that day shall be closed to the public, because disclosure of matters to be considered would endanger national security, would compromise sensitive law enforcement information, or would tend to defame, degrade or incriminate any person or otherwise violate any law or rule of the House of Representatives. No person other than Members of the Committee and such congressional staff and departmental representatives as they may authorize shall be present at any business or markup session which has been closed to the public. This subsection does not apply to open Committee hearings which are provided for by subsection (b) of this rule.

(B) HEARINGS

(1) Each hearing conducted by the Committee or a subcommittee shall be open to the public except when the Committee or subcommittee, in open session and with a majority present, determines by rollcall vote that all or part of the remainder of that hearing on that day should be closed to the public because disclosure of testimony, evidence or other matters to be considered would endanger the national security, would compromise sensitive law enforcement information, or otherwise would violate any law or rule of the House of Representatives. Notwithstanding the preceding sentence, a majority of those present, there being in attendance the requisite number required under the rules of the Committee to be present for the purpose of taking testimony—

(A) may vote to close the hearing for the sole purpose of discussing whether testimony or evidence to be received would endanger the national security, would compromise sensitive law enforcement information, or violate paragraph (2) of this subsection; or

(B) may vote to close the hearing, as provided in paragraph (2) of this subsection.

(2) Whenever it is asserted that the evidence or testimony at an investigatory hear-

ing may tend to defame, degrade, or incriminate any person.

(A) such testimony or evidence shall be presented in executive session, notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (1) of this subsection, if by a majority of those present, there being in attendance the requisite number required under the rules of the Committee to be present for the purpose of taking testimony, the Committee or subcommittee determines that such evidence or testimony may tend to defame, degrade, or incriminate any person; and

(B) the Committee or subcommittee shall proceed to receive such testimony in open session only if the Committee, a majority being present, determines that such evidence or testimony will not tend to defame, degrade, or incriminate any person.

(3) No Member of the House of Representatives may be excluded from nonparticipatory attendance at any hearing of the Committee or a subcommittee unless the House of Representatives has by majority vote authorized the Committee or subcommittee, for purposes of a particular series of hearings, on a particular article of legislation or on a particular subject of investigation, to close its hearings to Members by the same procedures designated in this subsection for closing hearings to the public.

(4) The Committee or a subcommittee may by the procedure designated in this subsection vote to close 1 subsequent day of hearings.

(5) No congressional staff shall be present at any meeting or hearing of the Committee or a subcommittee that has been closed to the public, and at which classified information will be involved, unless such person is authorized access to such classified information in accordance with Rule 20.

RULE 5. ANNOUNCEMENT OF HEARINGS AND MARKUPS

Public announcement shall be made of the date, place, and subject matter of any hearing or markup to be conducted by the Committee or a subcommittee at the earliest possible date, and in any event at least 1 week before the commencement of that hearing or markup unless the Committee or subcommittee determines that there is good cause to begin that meeting at an earlier date. Such determination may be made with respect to any markup by the Chairman or subcommittee chairman, as appropriate. Such determination may be made with respect to any hearing of the Committee or subcommittee by its Chairman, with the concurrence of its Ranking Minority Member, or the Committee or subcommittee by majority vote, a quorum being present for the transaction of business.

Public announcement of all hearings and markups shall be published in the Daily Digest portion of the Congressional Record, and promptly entered into the committee scheduling service of House Information Resources. Members shall be notified by the Chief of Staff of all meetings (including markups and hearings) and briefings of subcommittees and of the full Committee.

The agenda for each Committee and subcommittee meeting, setting out all items of business to be considered, including a copy of any bill or other document scheduled for markup, shall be furnished to each Committee or subcommittee Member by delivery to the Member's office at least 2 full calendar days (excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays) before the meeting, whenever possible.

RULE 6. WITNESSES

(A) INTERROGATION OF WITNESSES

(1) Insofar as practicable, witnesses shall be permitted to present their oral state-

ments without interruption subject to reasonable time constraints imposed by the Chairman, with questioning by the Committee Members taking place afterward. Members should refrain from questions until such statements are completed.

(2) In recognizing Members, the Chairman shall, to the extent practicable, give preference to the Members on the basis of their arrival at the hearing, taking into consideration the majority and minority ratio of the Members actually present. A Member desiring to speak or ask a question shall address the Chairman and not the witness.

(3) Subject to paragraph (4), each Member may interrogate the witness for 5 minutes, the reply of the witness being included in the 5-minute period. After all Members have had an opportunity to ask questions, the round shall begin again under the 5-minute rule.

(4) Notwithstanding paragraph (3), the Chairman, with the concurrence of the Ranking Minority Member, may permit one or more majority members of the Committee designated by the Chairman to question a witness for a specified period of not longer than 30 minutes. On such occasions, an equal number of minority Members of the Committee designated by the Ranking Minority member shall be permitted to question the same witness for the same period of time. A motion permitting Committee staff to question a witness for equal specified periods may be entertained only with the concurrence of the Chairman and Ranking Minority member. However, even with the concurrence of the Chairman and the Ranking Minority Member. However, even with the concurrence of the Chairman and the Ranking Minority Member to such a motion, in no case may questioning by committee staff proceed before each Member of the Committee who wishes to speak under the 5-minute rule has had one opportunity to do so.

(B) STATEMENTS OF WITNESSES

To the extent practicable, each witness shall file with the Committee, at least 48 hours in advance of his or her appearance, a written statement of his or her proposed testimony and shall limit his or her oral presentation to a brief summary of his or her views. In the case of a witness appearing in a nongovernmental capacity, a written statement of proposed testimony shall, to the extent practicable, include a curriculum vitae and a disclosure of the amount and source (by agency and program) of any Federal grant (or subgrant thereof) or contract (or subcontract thereof) received during the current fiscal year or either of the two previous fiscal years by the witness or by an entity represented by the witness, to the extent that such information is relevant to the subject matter of, and the witness' representational capacity at, the hearing.

To the extent practicable, each witness should provide the text of his or her proposed testimony in machine-readable form.

(C) OATHS

The Chairman, or any Member of the Committee designated by the Chairman, may administer oaths to witnesses before the Committee.

7. PREPARATION AND MAINTENANCE OF COMMITTEE RECORDS

An accurate stenographic record shall be made of all hearings and markup sessions. Members of the Committee and any witness may examine the transcript of his or her own remarks and may make any grammatical or technical changes that do not substantively alter the record. Any such Member or witness shall return the transcript to the Committee offices within 5 calendar days (not including Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays) after receipt of the transcript, or as soon thereafter as is practicable.

Any information supplied for the record at the request of a Member of the Committee shall be provided to the Member when received by the Committee.

Transcripts of hearings and markup sessions (except for the record of a meeting or hearing which is closed to the public) shall be printed as soon as is practicable after receipt of the corrected versions, except that the Chairman may order the transcript of a hearing to be printed without the corrections of a Member or witness if the Chairman determines that such Member or witness has been afforded a reasonable time to correct such transcript and such transcript has not been returned within such time.

The records of the Committee at the National Archives and Records Administration shall be made available for public use in accordance with Rule XXXVI of the House of Representatives. The Chairman shall notify the Ranking Minority Member of any decision, pursuant to clause 3(b)(3) or clause 4(b) of the rule, to withhold a record otherwise available, and the matter shall be presented to the Committee for a determination on the written request of any member of the Committee.

The Committee shall, to the maximum extent feasible, make its publications available in electronic form.

RULE 8. EXTRANEANOUS MATERIAL IN COMMITTEE HEARINGS

No extraneous material shall be printed in either the body or appendixes of any Committee or subcommittee hearing, except matter which has been accepted for inclusion in the record during the hearing. Copies of bills and other legislation under consideration and responses to written questions submitted by Members shall not be considered extraneous material.

Extraneous material in either the body or appendixes of any hearing to be printed which would be in excess of eight printed pages (for any one submission) shall be accompanied by a written request to the Chairman, such written request to contain an estimate in writing from the Public Printer of the probable cost of publishing such material.

RULE 9. PUBLIC AVAILABILITY OF COMMITTEE VOTES

The result of each rollcall vote in any meeting of the Committee shall be made available for inspection by the public at reasonable times at the Committee offices. Such result shall include a description of the amendment, motion, order, or other proposition, the name of each Member voting for and against, and the Members present but not voting.

RULE 10. PROXIES

Proxy voting is not permitted in the Committee or in subcommittees.

RULE 11. REPORTS

(A) REPORTS ON BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

To the extent practicable, not later than 24 hours before a report is to be filed with the Clerk of the House on a measure that has been ordered reported by the Committee, the Chairman shall make available for inspection by all Members of the Committee a copy of the draft committee report in order to afford Members adequate information and the opportunity to draft and file any supplemental, minority or additional views which they may deem appropriate.

With respect to each rollcall vote on a motion to report any measure or matter of a public character, and on any amendment offered to the measure or matter, the total number of votes cast for and against, and the names of those members voting for and against, shall be included in any Committee report on the measure or matter.

(B) PRIOR APPROVAL OF CERTAIN REPORTS

No Committee, subcommittee, or staff report, study, or other document which purports to express publicly the views, findings, conclusions, or recommendations of the Committee or the subcommittee may be released to the public or filed with the Clerk of the House unless approved by a majority of the Members of the Committee or subcommittee, as appropriate. A proposed investigative or oversight report shall be considered as read if it has been available to members of the Committee for at least 24 hours (excluding Saturdays, Sundays, or legal holidays except when the House is in session on such a day). In any case in which Clause 2(l)(5) of Rule XI of the House of Representatives does not apply, each Member of the Committee or subcommittee shall be given an opportunity to have views or a disclaimer included as part of the material filed or released, as the case may be.

(C) FOREIGN TRAVEL REPORTS

At the same time that the report required by clause 2(n)(1)(B) of Rule XI of the House of Representatives, regarding foreign travel reports, is submitted to the Chairman, Members and employees of the committee shall provide a report to the Chairman listing all official meetings, interviews, inspection tours and other official functions in which the individual participated, by country and date. Under extraordinary circumstances, the Chairman may waive the listing in such report of an official meeting, interview, inspection tour, or other official function. The report shall be maintained in the full committee offices and shall be available for public inspection during normal business hours.

RULE 12. REPORTING BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Except in unusual circumstances, bills and resolutions will not be considered by the Committee unless and until the appropriate subcommittee has recommended the bill or resolution for Committee action, and will not be taken to the House of Representatives for action unless and until the Committee has ordered reported such bill or resolution, a quorum being present. Unusual circumstances will be determined by the Chairman, after consultation with the Ranking Minority Member and such other Members of the Committee as the Chairman deems appropriate.

RULE 13. STAFF SERVICES

(a) The Committee staff shall be selected and organized so that it can provide a comprehensive range of professional services in the field of foreign affairs to the Committee, the subcommittees, and all its Members. The staff shall include persons with training and experience in international relations, making available to the Committee individuals with knowledge of major countries, areas, and U.S. overseas programs and operations.

(b) Subject to clause 6 of Rule XI of the House of Representatives, the staff of the Committee, except as provided in paragraph (c), shall be appointed, and may be removed, by the Chairman with the approval of the majority of the majority Members of the Committee. Their remuneration shall be fixed by the Chairman and they shall work under the general supervision and direction of the Chairman. Staff assignments are to be authorized by the Chairman or by the Chief of Staff under the direction of the Chairman.

(c) Subject to clause 6 of Rule XI of the House of Representatives, the staff of the Committee assigned to the minority shall be appointed, their remuneration determined, and may be removed, by the Ranking Minority Member with the approval of the majority of the minority party Members of the Committee. No minority staff person shall be compensated at a rate which exceeds that

paid his or her majority staff counterpart. Such staff shall work under the general supervision and direction of the Ranking Minority Member with the approval or consultation of the minority Members of the committee.

(d) The Chairman shall ensure that sufficient staff is made available to each subcommittee to carry out its responsibilities under the rules of the Committee. The Chairman shall ensure that the minority party is fairly treated in the appointment of such staff.

RULE 14. NUMBER AND JURISDICTION OF SUBCOMMITTEES

(A) FULL COMMITTEE

The full Committee will be responsible for oversight and legislation relating to foreign assistance (including development assistance, security assistance, and Public Law 480 programs abroad) or relating to the Peace Corps; national security developments affecting foreign policy; strategic planning and agreements; war powers, executive agreements, and the deployment and use of United States Armed Forces; peacekeeping, peace enforcement, and enforcement of United Nations or other international sanctions; arms control, disarmament and other proliferation issues; the Agency for International Development; oversight of State and Defense Department activities involving arms transfers and sales, and arms export licenses; international law; promotion of democracy; international law enforcement issues, including terrorism and narcotics control programs and activities; and all other matters not specifically assigned to a subcommittee. The full Committee may conduct oversight with respect to any matter within the jurisdiction of the Committee as defined in the Rules of the House of Representatives.

(B) SUBCOMMITTEES

There shall be five standing subcommittees. The names and jurisdiction of those subcommittees shall be as follows:

1. *Functional Subcommittees*

There shall be two subcommittees with functional jurisdiction:

Subcommittee on International Economic Policy and Trade.—To deal with measures relating to international economic and trade policy; measures to foster commercial intercourse with foreign countries; export administration; international investment policy; trade and economic aspects of nuclear Technology and materials, of nonproliferation policy, and of international communication and information policy; licenses and licensing policy for the export of dual use equipment and technology; legislation pertaining to and oversight of the Overseas Private Investment Corporation and the Trade and Development Agency; scientific developments affecting foreign policy; commodity agreements; international environmental policy and oversight of international fishing agreements; and special oversight of international financial and monetary institutions, the Export-Import Bank, and customs.

Subcommittee on International Operations and Human Rights.—To deal with Department of State, United States Information Agency, and related agency operations and legislation; the diplomatic service; international education and cultural affairs; foreign buildings; programs, activities and the operating budget of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency; oversight of, and legislation pertaining to, the United Nations, its affiliated agencies, and other international organizations, including assessed and voluntary contributions to such agencies and organizations; parliamentary conferences and exchanges; protection of American citizens abroad; international broadcasting; international communication and

information policy; the American Red Cross; implementation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other matters relating to internationally recognized human rights; and oversight of international population planning and child survival activities.

2. Regional Subcommittees

There shall be three subcommittees with regional jurisdiction: the Subcommittee on the Western Hemisphere; the Subcommittee on Africa; and the Subcommittee on Asia and the Pacific; with responsibility for Europe and the Middle East reserved to the full Committee.

The regional subcommittees shall have jurisdiction over the following within their respective regions:

(1) Matters affecting the political relations between the United States and other countries and regions, including resolutions or other legislative measures directed to such relations.

(2) Legislation with respect to disaster assistance outside the Foreign Assistance Act, boundary issues, and international claims.

(3) Legislation with respect to region- or country-specific loans or other financial relations outside the Foreign Assistance Act.

(4) Resolutions of disapproval under section 36(b) of the Arms Export Control Act, with respect to foreign military sales.

(5) Legislation and oversight regarding human rights practices in particular countries.

(6) Oversight of regional lending institutions.

(7) Oversight of matters related to the regional activities of the United Nations, of its affiliated agencies, and of other multilateral institutions.

(8) Identification and development of options for meeting future problems and issues relating to U.S. interests in the region.

(9) Base rights and other facilities access agreements and regional security pacts.

(10) Oversight of matters relating to parliamentary conferences and exchanges involving the region.

(11) Concurrent oversight jurisdiction with respect to matters assigned to the functional subcommittees insofar as they may affect the region.

(12) Oversight of all foreign assistance activities affecting the region.

(13) Such other matters as the Chairman of the full Committee may determine.

15. POWERS AND DUTIES OF SUBCOMMITTEES

Each subcommittee is authorized to meet, hold hearings, receive evidence, and report to the full Committee on all matters referred to it. Subcommittee chairmen shall set meeting dates after consultation with the Chairman, other subcommittee chairmen, and other appropriate Members, with a view towards minimizing the practice of the Committee that meet be scheduled to occur simultaneously with meetings of the full Committee.

In order to ensure orderly administration and fair assignment of hearing and meeting rooms, the subject, time, and location of hearings and meetings shall be arranged in advance with the Chairman through the Chief of Staff of the Committee.

The Chairman of the full Committee shall designate a Member of the majority party on each subcommittee as its vice chairman.

The Chairman and the Ranking Minority Member may attend the meetings and participate in the activities of all subcommittees of which they are not members, except that they may not vote or be counted for a quorum in such subcommittees.

16. REFERRAL OF BILLS BY CHAIRMAN

In accordance with Rule 14 of the Committee and to the extent practicable, all legisla-

tion and other matters referred to the Committee shall be referred by the Chairman to a subcommittee of primary jurisdiction within 12 weeks. In accordance with Rule 14 of the Committee, legislation may also be concurrently referred to additional subcommittees for consideration in sequence. Unless otherwise directed by the Chairman, such subcommittees shall act on or be discharged from consideration of legislation that has been approved by the subcommittee of primary jurisdiction within 2 weeks of such action. In referring any legislation to a subcommittee, the Chairman may specify a date by which the subcommittee shall report thereon to the full Committee.

Subcommittees with regional jurisdiction shall have primary jurisdiction over legislation regarding human rights practices in particular countries. The Subcommittee on International Operations and Human Rights shall have sequential jurisdiction over such legislation.

The Chairman may designate a subcommittee chairman or other Member to take responsibility as manager of a bill or resolution during its consideration in the House of Representatives.

17. PARTY RATIOS ON SUBCOMMITTEES AND CONFERENCE COMMITTEES

The majority party caucus of the Committee shall determine an appropriate ratio of majority to minority party Members for each subcommittee. Party representation on each subcommittee or conference committee shall be no less favorable to the majority party than the ratio for the full Committee. The Chairman and the Ranking Minority Member are authorized to negotiate matters affecting such ratios including the size of subcommittees and conference committees.

18. SUBCOMMITTEE FUNDING AND RECORDS

(a) Each subcommittee shall have adequate funds to discharge its responsibility for legislation and oversight.

(b) In order to facilitate Committee compliance with Clause 2(e)(1) of Rule XI of the House of Representatives, each subcommittee shall keep a complete record of all subcommittee actions which shall include a record of the votes on any question on which a rollcall vote is demanded. The result of each rollcall vote shall be promptly made available to the full Committee for inspection by the public in accordance with Rule 9 of the Committee.

(c) All subcommittee hearings, records, data, charts, and files shall be kept distinct from the congressional office records of the Member serving as chairman of the subcommittee. Subcommittee records shall be coordinated with records of the full Committee, shall be the property of the House, and all Members of the House shall have access thereto.

19. MEETINGS OF SUBCOMMITTEE CHAIRMEN

The Chairman shall call a meeting of the subcommittee chairmen on a regular basis not less frequently than once a month. Such a meeting need not be held if there is no business to conduct. It shall be the practice at such meetings to review the current agenda and activities of each of the subcommittees.

20. ACCESS TO CLASSIFIED INFORMATION

Authorized persons.—In accordance with the stipulations of the Rules of the House of Representatives, all Members of the House who have executed the oath required by Clause 13 of Rule XLIII of the House of Representatives shall be authorized to have access to classified information within the possession of the Committee.

Members of the Committee staff shall be considered authorized to have access to classified information within the possession of

the committee when they have the proper security clearances, when they have executed the oath required by Clause 13 of Rule XLIII of the House of Representatives, and when they have a demonstrable need to know. The decision on whether a given staff member has a need to know will be made on the following basis:

(a) In the case of the full Committee majority staff, by the Chairman, acting through the Chief of Staff;

(b) In the case of the full Committee minority staff, by the Ranking Minority Member of the committee, acting through the Minority Chief of Staff;

(c) In the case of subcommittee majority staff, by the Chairman of the subcommittee;

(d) In the case of the subcommittee minority staff, by the Ranking Minority Member of the subcommittee.

No other individuals shall be considered authorized persons, unless so designated by the Chairman.

Designated persons.—Each Committee Member is permitted to designate one member of his or her staff as having the right of access to information classified confidential. Such designated persons must have the proper security clearance, have executed the oath required by Clause 13 of Rule XLIII of the House of Representatives, and have a need to know as determined by his or her principal. Upon request of a Committee Member in specific instances, a designated person also shall be permitted access to information classified secret which has been furnished to the Committee pursuant to section 36 of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended. Designation of a staff person shall be by letter from the Committee Member to the Chairman.

Location.—Classified information will be stored in secure safes in the Committee rooms. All materials classified top secret must be stored in a Secure Compartmentalized Information Facility (SCIF).

Handling.—Materials classified confidential or secret may be taken from Committee offices and hearing rooms by Members of the Committee and authorized Committee staff in connection with hearings and briefings of the Committee or its Subcommittees for which such information is deemed to be essential. Removal of such information from the Committee offices shall be only with the permission of the Chairman under procedures designed to ensure the safe handling and storage of such information at all times. Except as provided in this paragraph, top secret materials may not be taken from the SCIF for any purpose, except that such materials may be taken to hearings and other meetings that are being conducted at the top secret level when necessary. Top secret materials may otherwise be used under conditions approved by the Chairman.

Notice.—Appropriate notice of the receipt of classified documents received by the Committee from the executive branch will be sent promptly to Committee Members through the Survey of Activities or by other means.

Access.—Except as provided for above, access to materials classified top secret or otherwise restricted held by the Committee will be in the SCIF. The following procedures will be observed:

(a) Authorized or designated persons will be admitted to the SCIF after inquiring of the Chief of Staff or an assigned staff member. The SCIF will be open during regular Committee hours.

(b) Authorized or designated persons will be required to identify themselves, to identify the documents or information the wish to view, and to sign the Classified Materials Log, which is kept with the classified information.

(c) The assigned staff member will be responsible for maintaining a log which identifies (1) authorized and designated persons seeking access, (2) the classified information requested, and (3) the time of arrival and departure of such persons. The assigned staff member will also assure that the classified materials are returned to the proper location.

(d) The Classified Materials log will contain a statement acknowledged by the signature of the authorized or designated person that he or she has read the Committee rules and will abide by them.

Divulgence.—Classified information provided to the Committee by the executive branch shall be handled in accordance with the procedures that apply within the executive branch for the protection of such information. Any classified information to which access has been gained through the Committee may not be divulged to any unauthorized person. Classified material shall not be photocopied or otherwise reproduced without the authorization of the Chief of Staff. In no event shall classified information be discussed over a non-secure telephone. Apparent violations of this rule should be reported as promptly as possible to the Chairman for appropriate action.

Other regulations.—The Chairman may establish such additional regulations and procedures as in his judgment may be necessary to safeguard classified information under the control of the Committee. Members of the Committee will be given notice of any such regulations and procedures promptly. They may be modified or waived in any or all particulars by a majority vote of the full Committee.

21. BROADCASTING OF COMMITTEE HEARINGS AND MEETINGS

All Committee and subcommittee meetings or hearings which are open to the public may be covered, in whole or in part, by television broadcast, radio broadcast, and still photography, or by any such methods of coverage in accordance with the provisions of clause 3 of House rule XI.

The Chairman or subcommittee chairman shall determine, in his or her discretion, the number of television and still cameras permitted in a hearing or meeting room, but shall not limit the number of television or still cameras to fewer than two representatives from each medium.

Such coverage shall be in accordance with the following requirements contained in Section 116(b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970, and Clause 3(f) of Rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives:

(a) If the television or radio coverage of the hearing or meeting is to be presented to the public as live coverage, that coverage shall be conducted and presented without commercial sponsorship.

(b) No witness served with a subpoena by the Committee shall be required against his will to be photographed at any hearing or to give evidence or testimony while the broadcasting of that hearing, by radio or television is being conducted. At the request of any such witness who does not wish to be subjected to radio, television, or still photography coverage, all lenses shall be covered and all microphones used for coverage turned off. This subparagraph is supplementary to Clause 2(k)(5) of Rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives relating to the protection of the rights of witnesses.

(c) The allocation among cameras permitted by the Chairman or subcommittee chairman in a hearing room shall be in accordance with fair and equitable procedures devised by the Executive Committee of the Radio and Television Correspondents' Galleries.

(d) Television cameras shall be placed so as not to obstruct in any way the space between any witness giving evidence or testimony and Member of the Committee or its subcommittees or the visibility of that witness and that member to each other.

(e) Television cameras shall operate from fixed positions but shall not be placed in positions which obstruct unnecessarily the coverage of the hearing by the other media.

(f) Equipment necessary for coverage by the television and radio media shall not be installed in, or removed from, the hearing or meeting room while the Committee or subcommittee is in session.

(g) Floodlights, spotlights, strobe lights, and flashgun shall not be used in providing any method of coverage of the hearing or meeting, except that the television media may install additional lighting in the hearing room, without cost to the Government, in order to raise the ambient lighting level in the hearing room to the lowest level necessary to provide adequate television coverage of the hearing or meeting at the current state of the art of television coverage.

(h) In the allocation of the number of still photographers permitted by the Chairman or subcommittee chairman in a hearing or meeting room, preference shall be given to photographers from Associated Press Photos, United Press International News pictures, and Reuters. If requests are made by more of the media than will be permitted by the Chairman or subcommittee chairman for coverage of the hearing or meeting by still photography, that coverage shall be made on the basis of a fair and equitable pool arrangement devised by the Standing Committee of Press Photographers.

(i) Photographers shall not position themselves, at any time during the course of the hearing or meeting, between the witness table and the Members of the Committee or its subcommittees.

(j) Photographers shall not place themselves in positions which obstruct unnecessarily the coverage of the hearing by the other media.

(k) Personnel providing coverage by the television and radio media shall be then currently accredited to the Radio and Television Correspondents' Galleries.

(l) Personnel providing coverage by still photography shall be then currently accredited to the Press Photographers' Gallery Committee of Press Photographers.

(m) Personnel providing coverage by the television and radio media and by still photography shall conduct themselves and their coverage activities in an orderly and unobtrusive manner.

22. SUBPOENA POWERS

A subpoena may be authorized and issued by the Chairman, in accordance with Clause 2(m) of Rule XI of the House of Representatives, in the conduct of any investigation or activity or series of investigations or activities within the jurisdiction of the Committee, following consultation with the Ranking Minority Member.

In addition, a subpoena may be authorized and issued by the Committee or its subcommittees in accordance with Clause 2(m) of Rule XI of the House of Representatives, in the conduct of any investigation or activity or series of investigations or activities, when authorized by a majority of the Members voting, a majority of the committee or subcommittee being present.

Authorized subpoenas shall be signed by the Chairman or by any Member designated by the Committee.

23. RECOMMENDATION FOR APPOINTMENT OF CONFEREES

Whenever the Speaker is to appoint a conference committee, the Chairman shall rec-

ommend to the Speaker as conferees those Members of the Committee who are primarily responsible for the legislation (including to the full extent practicable the principal proponents of the major provisions of the bill as it passed the House), who have actively participated in the Committee or subcommittee consideration of the legislation, and who agree to attend the meetings of the conference. With regard to the appointment of minority Members, the Chairman shall consult with the Ranking Minority Member.

24. GENERAL OVERSIGHT

Not later than February 15 of the first session of a Congress, the Committee shall meet in open session, with a quorum present, to adopt its oversight plans for that Congress for submission to the Committee on House Oversight and the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight, in accordance with the provisions of clause 2(d) of Rule X of the House of Representatives.

25. OTHER PROCEDURES AND REGULATIONS

The Chairman may establish such other procedures and take such actions as may be necessary to carry out the foregoing rules or to facilitate the effective operation of the Committee. Any additional procedures or regulations may be modified or rescinded in any or all particulars by a majority vote of the full Committee.

HONORING THE U.S.S. "GEORGE WASHINGTON" AND THE U.S.S. "MARYLAND"

HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 13, 1997

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, during the August recess, I had the good fortune to spend some time with members of our naval forces, specifically the officers and crews of the aircraft carrier, U.S.S. "George Washington" and the ballistic missile submarine, U.S.S. "Maryland". I was joined on the "George Washington" visit by Congressman GIL GUTKNECHT. Congressman BEN CARDIN and I were together on the "Maryland" visit.

We were able to stay for an overnight on each vessel and observe the ship's personnel, as they went about their normal duties.

Mr. Speaker, it was a distinct pleasure and source of pride watching our Navy in action. You would truly be amazed at the amount of coordination and communication that is required to safely and effectively utilize all of their ship's warfighting capabilities. Yet, these crews carried out their duties with great skill, making it all look easy.

In the case of the U.S.S. "George Washington", the advertisements are correct and possibly even understated. At almost 1,100 feet long, 257 feet wide, 244 feet high, and capable of housing and feeding over 5,000 sailors and marines, she really is 4½ acres of sovereign territory.

A cornerstone of our national defense strategy, "George" can transport over 70 combat aircraft almost anywhere in the world.

Such an important capability becomes even more invaluable as budgets and politics dictate that we vacate our forward bases. It is easy to see why our Nation's aircraft carriers have played a major role in almost every world crisis. Their forward presence is invaluable to our national defense.

Much less apparent—by design, I might add—but certainly no less important in its role, is the U.S.S. “Maryland”, a strategic ballistic missile submarine. The “Maryland” is over 560 feet long with a hull diameter of 42 feet. She carries a complement of approximately 157 officers and enlisted personnel. For armament, she has 24 missile tubes carrying the Trident II D-5 missile and 4 torpedo tubes capable of firing the Mark 48 antisubmarine torpedo.

As an undersea launching platform, the *Maryland* is virtually undetectable. Her state-of-the-art mobility, speed, and quietness makes her one of our most survivable and cost-effective strategic systems.

As you know, the Navy is a very important part of my southern Maryland constituency. The Fifth Congressional District is home to the Naval Air Systems Command at Patuxent River Naval Air Station and St. Inigoes. We also have the Indian Head Division of the Naval Surface Warfare Center.

Pax River personnel are trained to develop and test a host of systems designed to enhance the safety and reliability of all naval aircraft. In addition, St. Inigoes develops communications and radar systems designed to provide the fleet with state-of-the-art eyes and ears.

Similarly, Indian Head is a leading developer of insensitive missile and gun propellants for the fleet. As a result of their efforts, sailors can literally sleep on their munitions without concern.

The research and development conducted at Pax River, St. Inigoes, and Indian Head is absolutely critical to our national defense. It is their creativity and support that contributes to the excellence of our Navy.

When you combine their know how with the quality of our sailors, you have an unbeatable combination.

As good as our hardware is, it still requires human intervention. I was extraordinarily impressed by the professionalism and the dedication of the naval personnel assigned to the *George Washington* and the *Maryland*. Their days are long and the work is demanding. In addition, they endure long absences from their families.

I witnessed two separate crews with vastly different assignments, but with the common goal of being the best in the world.

Mr. Speaker, I was pleased to have the opportunity to talk to the members of the crew. They are young, insightful, professional, and most of all, enthusiastic about their jobs and the Navy.

Their training is first rate and constantly updated. It gives them a confidence that is unmistakable and it shows in the way that they carry themselves. I would like to take this opportunity to thank the officers and crews of the *George Washington* and the *Maryland* and their families that provide so much inspiration and support. You are the best.

I would like to acknowledge the following naval personnel whose participation in my visits made them so memorable:

U.S.S. *George Washington* visit: RADM Tim Ziemer, Commander, Naval Base, Norfolk; RADM Mike Mullen, Commander, *George Washington* Battle Group; Capt. Lindell “Yank” Rutherford, Commanding Officer, U.S.S. *George Washington*; Capt. John “Boomer” Stuffelbeem, Commander, Carrier Air Wing One; Command Master Chief Kevin Lavin; and Lt. Steve West, House Navy Liaison Office.

U.S.S. *Maryland* visit: RADM Chuck Beers, Commander, Submarine Group Ten; Capt. Randy Zeller, Commanding Officer, Trident Refit Facility; Comdr. Scott Gray, Commanding Officer, U.S.S. *Maryland*; Lt. Comdr. Tim Luffy, Executive Officer, U.S.S. *Maryland*; Lt. Comdr. Travis Hayes, House Navy Liaison Office; and Sonar Technician Senior Chief Tom Tribble, Chief of the Boat, U.S.S. *Maryland*.

Mr. Speaker, we owe the men and women of our Navy the best of everything—the best training, the best equipment, and the best support. I can assure you that they will use it wisely.

REPORT TO THE SPEAKER FROM THE COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET

HON. JOHN R. KASICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 13, 1997

Mr. KASICH. Mr. Speaker, to facilitate application of sections 302 and 311 of the Congressional Budget Act, I am transmitting a status report on the current levels of on-budget spending and revenues for fiscal year 1998 and for the 5-year period fiscal year 1998 through fiscal year 2002.

The term “current level” refers to the amounts of spending and revenues estimated for each fiscal year based on laws enacted or awaiting the President’s signature as of November 4, 1997.

The first table in the report compares the current level of total budget authority, outlays, and revenues with the aggregate levels set by House Concurrent Resolution 84, the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 1998 as adjusted pursuant to sec. 314 of the Congressional Budget Act. This comparison is needed to implement section 311(a) of the Budget Act, which creates a point of order against measures that would breach the budget resolution’s aggregate levels. The table does not show budget authority and outlays for years after fiscal year 1998 because appropriations for those years have not yet been considered.

The second table compares the current levels of budget authority, outlays, and new entitlement authority of each direct spending committee with the “section 302(a)” allocations for discretionary action made under House Concurrent Resolution 84 for fiscal year 1998 and for fiscal years 1998 through 2002. “Discretionary action” refers to legislation enacted

after adoption of the budget resolution. This comparison is needed to implement section 302(f) of the Budget Act, which creates a point of order against measures that would breach the section 302(a) discretionary action allocation of new budget authority or entitlement authority for the committee that reported the measure. It is also needed to implement section 311(b), which exempts committees that comply with their allocations from the point of order under section 311(a).

The third table compares the current levels of discretionary appropriations for fiscal year 1998 with the revised “section 302(b)” suballocations of discretionary budget authority and outlays among Appropriations subcommittees. This comparison is also needed to implement section 302(f) of the Budget Act, because the point of order under that section also applies to measures that would breach the applicable section 302(b) suballocation. The revised section 302(b) suballocations were filed by the Appropriations Committee on October 6, 1997.

REPORT TO THE SPEAKER FROM THE COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET—STATUS OF THE FISCAL YEAR 1998 CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET ADOPTED IN HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 84

[Reflecting action completed as of November 7, 1997.—On-budget amounts, in millions of dollars]

	Fiscal years—	
	1998	1998–2002
Appropriate Level (as amended by P.L. 105–116):		
Budget Authority	1,387,183	7,385,828
Outlays	1,372,461	7,282,291
Revenues	1,199,000	6,477,552
Current Level:		
Budget Authority	1,356,373	(¹)
Outlays	1,374,711	(¹)
Revenues	1,197,376	6,460,149
Current Level over(+)/under(–) Appropriate Level:		
Budget Authority	–30,810	(¹)
Outlays	2,250	(¹)
Revenues	–1,624	–17,403

¹ Not applicable because annual appropriations Acts for Fiscal Year 1998 through 2002 will not be considered until future sessions of Congress.

BUDGET AUTHORITY

Enactment of any measure providing more than—\$30,810,000,000 in new budget authority for FY 1998 (if not already included in the current level estimate) would cause FY 1998 budget authority to exceed the appropriate level set by H. Con. Res. 84.

OUTLAYS

Enactment of any measure providing new outlays for FY 1998 (if not already included in the current level estimate) would cause FY 1998 outlays to exceed the appropriate level set by H. Con. Res. 84.

REVENUES

Enactment of any measure that would result in any revenue loss for FY 1998 (if not already included in the current level estimate) or for FY 1998 through 2002 (if not already included in the current level) would cause revenues to fall further below the appropriate level set by H. Con. Res. 84.

COMPARISON OF CURRENT LEVEL WITH COMMITTEE—ALLOCATIONS PURSUANT TO BUDGET ACT SECTION 602(a), REFLECTING ACTION COMPLETED AS OF NOVEMBER 4, 1997

[Fiscal years, in millions of dollars]

	1998			1998–2002		
	BA	Outlays	NEA	BA	Outlays	NEA
House Committee:						
Agriculture:						
Allocation	0	0	0	0	0	0
Current Level	0	0	0	0	0	0
Difference	0	0	0	0	0	0

COMPARISON OF CURRENT LEVEL WITH COMMITTEE—ALLOCATIONS PURSUANT TO BUDGET ACT SECTION 602(a), REFLECTING ACTION COMPLETED AS OF NOVEMBER 4, 1997—

Continued

[Fiscal years, in millions of dollars]

	1998			1998-2002		
	BA	Outlays	NEA	BA	Outlays	NEA
National Security:						
Allocation	0	0	0	0	0	0
Current Level	0	0	0	0	0	0
Difference	0	0	0	0	0	0
Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs:						
Allocation	-136	-136	0	-666	-1,590	0
Current Level	-136	-136	0	-846	-1,770	0
Difference	0	0	0	-180	-180	0
Education & the Workforce:						
Allocation	-248	-242	1,726	-1,798	-1,792	12,867
Current Level	-463	-240	-456	-1,836	-1,793	-1,801
Difference	-215	2	-2,182	-38	-1	-14,668
Commerce:						
Allocation	0	0	2,463	-26,313	-26,313	2,375
Current Level	4,275	4,275	4,405	-1,163	-1,163	9,827
Difference	4,275	4,275	1,942	25,150	25,150	7,452
International Relations:						
Allocation	0	0	0	0	0	0
Current Level	0	0	0	0	0	0
Difference	0	0	0	0	0	0
Government Reform & Oversight:						
Allocation	-632	-632	0	-3,096	-3,096	0
Current Level	-639	-639	0	-3,034	-3,034	0
Difference	-7	-7	0	62	62	0
House Oversight:						
Allocation	0	0	0	0	0	0
Current Level	0	0	0	0	0	0
Difference	0	0	0	0	0	0
Judiciary:						
Allocation	146	177	0	908	1,063	0
Current Level	0	0	0	0	0	5
Difference	-146	-177	0	-908	-1,063	5
Resources:						
Allocation	0	0	0	0	0	0
Current Level	14	3	0	19	19	0
Difference	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transportation & Infrastructure:						
Allocation	29,695	65	0	156,356	1,209	0
Current Level	0	5	0	-736	-736	0
Difference	-29,695	-60	0	-157,092	-1,945	0
Science:						
Allocation	0	0	0	0	0	0
Current Level	0	0	0	0	0	0
Difference	0	0	0	0	0	0
Small Business:						
Allocation	0	0	0	0	0	0
Current Level	0	0	0	0	0	0
Difference	0	0	0	0	0	0
Veterans' Affairs:						
Allocation	-224	-224	327	-1,665	-1,665	5,773
Current Level	-224	-224	-25	-1,665	-1,665	-1,116
Difference	0	0	-352	0	0	-6,889
Ways and Means:						
Allocation	-5,918	-5,918	400	-113,146	-113,149	1,603
Current Level	-4,586	-5,714	-1,934	-121,317	-121,663	-96,386
Difference	1,332	204	-2,334	-8,171	-8,514	-97,989
Select Committee on Intelligence:						
Allocation	0	0	0	0	0	0
Current Level	0	0	0	0	0	0
Difference	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Authorized:						
Allocation	22,683	-6,910	4,916	10,580	-145,333	22,618
Current Level	-1,759	-2,670	1,990	-130,578	-131,805	-89,471
Difference	-24,456	4,237	-2,926	-141,177	13,509	-112,089

DISCRETIONARY APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1998—COMPARISON OF CURRENT LEVEL WITH SUBALLOCATIONS PURSUANT TO BUDGET ACT SECTION 302(b)

[In millions of dollars]

	Revised 302(b) suballocations (October 6, 1997)				Current level reflecting action completed as of Nov. 4, 1997				Difference			
	General purpose		Violent crime ¹		General purpose		Violent crime ¹		General purpose		Violent crime ¹	
	BA	Outlays	BA	Outlays	BA	Outlays	BA	Outlays	BA	Outlays	BA	Outlays
Agriculture, Rural Development	13,751	13,997	0	0	13,751	13,997	0	0	0	0	0	0
Commerce, Justice, State	26,026	25,627	5,225	3,401	31	6,163	0	2,006	-25,995	-19,464	-5,225	-1,395
District of Columbia	835	537	0	0	0	0	0	0	-835	-537	0	0
Energy & Water Development	20,793	20,893	0	0	20,732	20,880	0	0	-61	-13	0	0
Foreign Operations	12,800	13,060	0	0	0	8,041	0	0	-12,800	-5,019	0	0
Interior	13,100	13,472	0	0	13,799	13,707	0	0	699	235	0	0
Labor, HHS and Education	80,045	76,036	144	65	3,485	45,456	0	33	-76,560	-30,580	-144	-32
Legislative Branch	2,251	2,251	0	0	2,251	2,251	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military Construction	9,183	9,920	0	0	9,183	9,862	0	0	0	-58	0	0
National Defense	247,516	244,263	0	0	247,512	244,198	0	0	-4	-65	0	0
Transportation	12,411	37,204	0	0	12,411	37,204	0	0	0	0	0	0
Treasury-Postal Service	12,606	12,380	131	126	12,604	12,377	131	118	-2	-3	0	-8
VA-HUD-Independent Agencies	68,596	80,001	0	0	68,575	79,961	0	0	-21	-40	0	0
Reserve/Offsets	207	196	0	0	0	0	0	0	-207	-196	0	0
Grand total	520,120	549,837	5,500	3,592	404,334	494,097	131	2,157	-115,786	-55,740	-5,369	-1,435

¹ For display purposes only.

U.S. CONGRESS,
 CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE,
 Washington, DC, November 6, 1997.
 Hon. JOHN KASICH,
 Chairman, Committee on the Budget,
 House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Pursuant to section 308(b) and in aid of section 311 of the Congressional Budget Act, as amended, this letter and supporting detail provide an up-to-date tabulation of the on-budget current levels of new budget authority, estimated out-

lays, and estimated revenues for fiscal year 1998. These estimates are compared to the appropriate levels for those items contained in the 1998 Concurrent Resolution on the Budget (H. Con. Res. 84) and are current through November 4, 1997. A summary of this tabulation, my first for fiscal year 1998, follows:

[In millions of dollars]

	House current level	Budget resolution (H. Con. Res. 84)	Current level +/- resolution
Budget Authority	1,356,373	1,387,183	- 30,810
Outlays	1,374,711	1,372,461	+ 2,250
Revenues:			
1998	1,197,376	1,199,000	- 1,624
1998-2002	6,460,149	6,477,552	- 17,403

Sincerely,
 JUNE E. O'NEILL, Director.

PARLIAMENTARIAN STATUS REPORT—105TH CONGRESS, 1ST SESSION, HOUSE ON-BUDGET SUPPORTING DETAIL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1998, AS OF CLOSE OF BUSINESS NOVEMBER 4, 1997

[In millions of dollars]

	Budget authority	Outlays	Revenues
PREVIOUSLY ENACTED			
Revenues			1,206,379
Permanents and other spending legislation	880,313	866,860	
Appropriation legislation		241,036	
Offsetting receipts	- 211,291	- 211,291	
Total previously enacted	669,022	896,605	1,206,379
ENACTED THIS SESSION			
Authorization Bills:			
Balanced Budget Act of 1997 (P.L. 105-33)	- 1,632	- 2,622	267
Taxpayer Relief Act of 1997 (P.L. 105-34)			- 9,281
Stamp Out Breast Cancer Act (P.L. 105-41) ¹			
Oklahoma City National Memorial Act of 1997 (P.L. 105-58)	14	3	14
Appropriation Bills:			
1997 Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act (P.L. 105-18)	- 350	- 280	
Defense Appropriations Act (P.L. 105-56) ²	247,709	164,702	
Energy and Water Appropriations Act (P.L. 105-62) ³	20,732	13,533	
Legislative Branch Appropriations Act (P.L. 105-55)	2,251	2,023	
Military Construction Appropriations Act (P.L. 105-45) ⁴	9,183	3,024	
Transportation Appropriations Act (P.L. 105-66) ⁵	13,064	13,485	
Treasury and General Government Appropriations Act (P.L. 105-61) ⁶	17,106	14,168	- 4
Veterans, HUD Appropriations Act (P.L. 105-65) ⁷	90,689	52,864	
Total enacted this session	398,766	260,900	- 9,004
PASSED PENDING SIGNATURE			
Agriculture, Rural Development Appropriations Act (H.R. 2160)	13,841	9,091	
Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act (H.R. 2170)	49,047	41,511	
Technical Amendments to Title 17, United States Code (H.R. 672)	1	1	1
Total passed pending signature	62,889	50,603	1
CONTINUING RESOLUTION AUTHORITY			
Further Continuing Appropriations (P.L. 105-64) ⁸	118,756	57,850	
ENTITLEMENTS AND MANDATORIES			
Budget resolution baseline estimates of appropriated entitlements and other mandatory programs not yet enacted	106,940	108,753	
Total Current Level	1,356,373	1,374,711	1,197,376
Total Budget Resolution	1,387,183	1,372,461	1,199,000
Amount Remaining:			
Under Budget Resolution	30,810		1,624
Over Budget Resolution		2,250	
ADDENDUM			
Emergencies	271	2,286	
Total Current Level Including Emergencies	1,356,644	1,376,997	

¹ The revenue effect of this act begins in fiscal year 1999.
² Estimates include \$144 million in budget authority and \$73 million in outlays for items that were vetoed by the President on October 14, 1997.
³ Estimates include \$19 million in budget authority and \$12 million in outlays for items that were vetoed by the President on October 17, 1997.
⁴ Estimates include \$287 million in budget authority and \$28 million in outlays for items that were vetoed by the President on October 6, 1997.
⁵ Estimates include \$6 million in budget authority and \$2 million in outlays for items that were vetoed by the President on November 1, 1997.
⁶ Estimates include a savings of \$2 million in budget authority and outlays and a revenue loss of \$4 million for section 642, which was vetoed by the President on October 17, 1997.
⁷ Estimates include \$14 million in budget authority and \$7 million in outlays for items that were vetoed by the President on November 1, 1997.
⁸ These figures are annualized estimates of discretionary spending provided in P.L. 105-64, which expires November 7, 1997, for programs funded in the following appropriation bills: Commerce-Justice-State, District of Columbia, Foreign Operations, and Labor-HHS-Education. The first continuing resolution (P.L. 105-46) expired October 23, 1997.

Note.—Amounts shown under "emergencies" represent funding for programs that have been deemed emergency requirements by the President and the Congress.
 Source: Congressional Budget Office.