

to ensure that Medicare managed care health plans contribute to the cost of graduate medical education at teaching and research hospitals. This law carves out a portion of the Adjusted Average Per Capita Cost (AAPCC) payment to Medicare managed care plans and transfers this funding directly to teaching hospitals to help pay the costs of graduate medical education. This law provides \$5 billion for physician medical education over five years. However, the law did not require Medicare managed care health plans to provide similar funding for nursing and allied health professional programs. My legislation would correct this omission by extending the provisions of the Balanced Budget Act to require Medicare managed care plans to contribute a portion of their AAPCC payment to teaching institutions which provide nursing and allied health professional education. All health care consumers, including those in Medicare managed care plans, benefit from this training and should contribute equally towards this goal.

Our nation's medical education programs are the best in the world. Maintaining this excellence requires continued investment by the federal government. Our teaching hospitals need and deserve the resources to meet the challenge of our aging population and our changing health care marketplace. This legislation would ensure that our nation continues to have the health care professionals we need to provide quality health care services in the future.

I also believe that this legislation is fiscally responsible. This legislation has no budgetary impact, because a portion of the payment to managed care plans would simply be shifted to these teaching institutions.

I urge my colleagues to support this effort to provide guaranteed funding for nursing and allied health professional education.

PUT PARTISANSHIP ASIDE

HON. KAREN MCCARTHY

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 8, 1998

Ms. MCCARTHY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to stress the importance of the work that this Congress needs to complete before we adjourn. We will be making a momentous decision today, and each one of us must reflect carefully on that decision. However, we also have several critical issues still facing us, and we must focus on these concerns and fulfill our responsibility to the American people.

We must pass a budget. Tomorrow marks the last day of the continuing resolution signed by the President. We are facing the threat of a government shutdown. As we all know, a government shutdown means no veteran benefits, Social Security benefits, or student loan funds.

The American people deserve access to excellent and affordable health care. If people do not have good medical care, they may suffer severe consequences, and sometimes, even death. I urge the House leadership to work with my Democratic colleagues to find a solution to the managed care dilemma.

We must protect Social Security first and ensure the financial security of our retirees now and into the future. We must resist the temptation to use Social Security funds for

anything but the long-term solvency of this important, successful, and needed program.

Again, I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to put partisanship aside and work together to complete the work that we have to do. The American people elected us to this body to serve in their best interest and uphold the principles of democracy. Let us break down the wall that exists in the aisle of this hall and work together to address the issues before us.

IN HONOR OF MAJOR THOMAS CARR

HON. PHIL ENGLISH

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 8, 1998

Mr. ENGLISH of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, it is with great sadness and a deep sense of pride, that I rise today to honor Major Thomas Carr, a native of Erie, Pennsylvania. Major Carr lost his life on September 12, 1998, during an Air Force attack training mission when his F-16D jet went down over the Avon Bombing Range in Florida.

Major Thomas Carr, 37, a United States Air Force Reservist, set a positive example for all of us. As his Meritorious Service Medal Citation states, "He sacrificed his life in the defense of his nation, and in the name of freedom." Major Carr, a widely respected officer, set high standards and inspired those who had the privilege of knowing him.

Major Carr developed his love of flying as a child at his first Erie Air Show. As an Air Force aviator, he understood and accepted the risks associated with flying planes. Living life to the fullest, he moved effortlessly from riding a dirt bike and waterskiing to flying F-16D jets for the Air Force.

Major Carr had over 12 years of Air Force service—eight years of active duty and four years of reserve duty. In his military career, he had been stationed in Korea, the Persian Gulf, Italy, Iraq, and Bosnia, flying several missions around the world. In fact, earlier this year, he had flown missions over Iraq during Operation Northern Watch.

Major Thomas Carr received numerous awards for his performance as a pilot from the Air Force. Major Carr was awarded the Air Force Meritorious Service Medal, which was presented to his family posthumously. He was best described as "the epitome of a fighter pilot." Mr. Speaker, I have enclosed the citation that accompanied this award and ask that it be inserted in the RECORD.

Major Carr was a 1979 Erie Tech Memorial High School graduate. He graduated from Clemson University with a degree in electrical engineering in 1984. He was a graduate of the Air Force's elite Fighter Weapons School. He was also a pilot for American Airlines based out of Miami, Florida.

Major Carr is survived by his wife, Karen; sister Kathy Rozantz; and his parents, Tom and June Carr of Erie, Pennsylvania. Our thoughts and prayers go out to Major Carr's family and friends.

CITATION TO ACCOMPANY THE AWARD OF THE MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL (POSTHUMOUS) TO THOMAS M. CARR

Major Thomas M. Carr distinguished himself in the performance of outstanding serv-

ice to the United States while assigned to the 93rd Fighter Squadron, Homestead Air Reserve Station, Florida, from 21 August 1995 to 12 September 1998. During this period, the outstanding professional skill, leadership and ceaseless efforts of Major Carr facilitated two major overseas deployments, three live weapons deployments, one Operational Readiness Inspection and an expeditious conversion from the F-16A to the F-16C aircraft. As the Squadron Weapons Officer, Major Carr continually pushed his unit's readiness higher through comprehensive academic and aerial instruction. Hand-picked for the United States Air Force Weapons School, he was praised by his commander for his outstanding leadership as senior ranking officer and role model for his class. His extensive efforts in preparation for the unit's combat deployments in support of Operation Northern Watch ensured the success of this highly visible major contingency reflected a distinctively genuine concern for his fellow warriors and he established the standard for all of those who selflessly dedicate their lives in the service of the United States Air Force. Major Carr was the epitome of the citizen aviator. His career reflected a distinctively genuine concern for his fellow warriors and he established the standard for all of those who selflessly dedicate their lives in the service of the United States Air Force. Major Carr upheld the finest qualities and the highest traditions of a combat aviator. He sacrificed his life in the defense of his nation, and in the name of freedom.

THE TALIBAN: PROTECTORS OF TERRORISTS, PRODUCERS OF DRUGS, H. CON. RES. 336

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 8, 1998

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing H. Con. Res. 336, legislation condemning the Taliban regime and supporting a broad based government in Afghanistan.

The attacks on our embassies in Nairobi and Dar es-Salaam that left 254 dead including 12 Americans and over 5,000 injured reflect the failure of U.S. policymakers to confront a new kind of warfare and a new kind of adversary, one that draws its power from a convergence of the destructive tactics of international terrorism and radical Muslim extremism with one of the world's largest heroin empires.

This is a war, not between Islam and the United States, but between a small but growing army of religious fanatics who want to undermine the West and radicalize the Islamic world by overthrowing moderate Islamic governments.

We are in this predicament because the Clinton administration has failed to distinguish between those who are devout Muslims and those who use Islam as a rallying point to attack both the West and those who do not subscribe to their interpretation of the Koran.

Perhaps the most dangerous example of this lack of distinction is found in the administration's attitude toward the Taliban regime of Afghanistan, the principal protectors of Osama bin Ladin.

As the Taliban has extended its sway over Afghanistan, it has grown increasingly extremist and anti-Western, its leaders proclaiming that virtually every aspect of Western culture violates their version of Islam.

In addition to restrictions against women, such as barring them from holding jobs or traveling unaccompanied by a male relative, ancient and cruel forms of punishment, such as stoning have been revived. There are reports of massive ethnic killings and starvation. The evolution of the Taliban bears a fearsome resemblance to the murderously fanatical and purist Pol Pot regime in Cambodia.

Moreover, under the Taliban, Afghanistan has become perhaps the world's largest producer of heroin. The Taliban are involved at every level of activity, from licensing and taxing poppy cultivation to expanding new refining facilities to controlling transportation and distribution.

Disturbingly, Taliban leaders, who have made narcotics the economic base of their regime, view the drug trade itself as a potential weapon. Viewing the West and many pro-Western countries in the Muslim world as corrupt, the Taliban have no compunction about trafficking in narcotics.

The new threat to the West is that these drugs are now financing activities of anti-western fanatics who view terrorism as an effective means to further their aims.

Another key reason for the numerous terrorist training camps that have sprung up in the Taliban controlled areas of Afghanistan, in addition to bin Ladin's, has been the benign posture of neighboring Pakistan.

Islamabad has not only countenanced the Afghan terrorist training camps, it has also provided crucial diplomatic support for the Taliban. They have done so out of interest in agitation by Muslim extremists in the disputed Indian territory of Kashmir, and in hopes that the Taliban, after gaining control throughout Afghanistan, will be dependent on Pakistan, thus providing not only strategic depth in the region, but a corridor to the important energy reserves of Central Asia.

Regrettably, the Clinton administration has consistently underestimated the stakes in this situation, particularly in taking its cue from Pakistan on dealing with the Taliban. Even after the U.S. attack on the terrorist camps in Afghanistan, it was reported that administration officials believed they could negotiate with the Taliban for bin Ladin's extradition. If dialogue with the Taliban over bin Ladin exemplifies the basic strategy for confronting this new terrorist threat, we are in serious trouble.

Bin Ladin is only the tip of the iceberg and removing him will not end the threat the U.S. faces from Muslim terrorist extremists of his stripe. Regrettably, the administration has not understood that the fate of Afghanistan cannot be permitted to rest in the hands of the Taliban and their supporters in Pakistan and elsewhere.

For the Taliban's divinely mandated war has no borders and they will not stop with the conquest of Afghanistan. The head of the Taliban has donned the cloak of the Prophet Mohammed and proclaimed himself "Commander of the Faithful," a claim of suzerainty over all Muslims in the region, and a challenge to every government there.

It should be no surprise that, with the advent of the Taliban, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan have invited Russian forces to help protect their southern borders and Iran has assembled 70,000 troops or more on its border with Afghanistan.

Moreover, recent events in Pakistan clearly demonstrate that the fundamentalists there, encouraged by the Taliban successes, have leveraged considerable power over the government.

President Nawaz Sharif recently declared that Pakistan will become a Shariat state, confirming that the radical message of the Taliban is spreading to Pakistan's political structure. Fundamentalists are gaining an upper hand—and Pakistan has the bomb.

It is time for U.S. policymakers to stop taking its lead from Islamabad and to bolster relationships with the Muslim states of Central Asia, as well as other important states in the region, such as India, and begin to realistically confront the danger that the Taliban present, not only to the West, but to other Muslim governments that do not share their extremist ideology.

H. Con. Res. 336 outlines this serious U.S. foreign policy failure and attempts to correct the administration's deficiencies in this regard. Accordingly, I urge my colleagues to support H. Con. Res. 336. I request that the full text of H. Con. Res. 336 to be printed in the RECORD at this point.

H. CON. RES. 336

Whereas the military defeat of the Soviet Union in Afghanistan, in which more than 1,000,000 Afghans lost their lives, was a key contribution to the ending of the Cold War;

Whereas upon the Soviet Union's withdrawal from Afghanistan, the United States generally lost interest in the region and Afghanistan's neighbors became more influential inside Afghanistan, and the various Afghan factions were thus unable to form a broad-based and representative national government;

Whereas in October 1994 a new force called the Taliban emerged in Afghanistan, pledging itself to establish a true Islamic government, disarm all other factions, eliminate narcotics cultivation, establish law and order, and restore peace;

Whereas since 1994 the Taliban movement has, often through force and terror, continued to expand its domination of more and more territory within Afghanistan, while the movement itself has become more and more militant and extreme in its actions and its interpretation of Islamic principles;

Whereas the Taliban movement, especially key members of its leadership, has become increasingly associated and deeply involved with individuals and groups involved in international terrorism, including, but not limited to, Osama bin Ladin, who was responsible for the August 1998 attacks on United States embassies in Kenya and Tanzania;

Whereas those terrorist elements with which the Taliban are associated are not only focused on separatist activities in Kashmir but also significantly involved in anti-Western and anti-American terrorist activities;

Whereas over 95 percent of heroin produced in Afghanistan is from areas controlled by the Taliban and some large portion of that heroin is sold on America's streets and, in spite of United Nations crop substitution program in Taliban areas, poppy cultivation and heroin trafficking have increased dramatically;

Whereas linkages have been established between Afghanistan and terrorists who were involved in the World Trade Center bombing, the murder of Central Intelligence Agency personnel in Langley, Virginia, and the re-

cent bombings of United States embassies in Kenya and Tanzania;

Whereas the inter-Afghan dialogue initiative began in early 1997 and has successfully held 3 major meetings, concluding its last gathering of approximately 200 Afghans in Bonn, Germany, in July 1998;

Whereas the United States launched a limited attack against terrorist bases in Taliban-controlled Afghanistan on August 20, 1998;

Whereas the Taliban rule by fear and terror and systematically abuse the rights of all Afghans, especially women, and are intolerant to non-Sunni Muslim believers, especially Hazara, many of whom are Shiite Muslims;

Whereas the Government of Pakistan has been a vigorous defender of the Taliban's activities and tens of thousands of Pakistani Taliban have linked up with Afghan Taliban creating a transborder movement with growing influence inside Pakistan;

Whereas reports of the persecution of Christians, Shiites, and other religious minorities inside Pakistan are a growing concern to Congress;

Whereas the Central Asian States, especially Uzbekistan and Tajikistan, in addition to Russia and Iran have voiced alarm at the fall of northern areas of Afghanistan, where there has been almost no narcotics cultivation and where all the major groups have been interested in strong and close relations with the United States;

Whereas it is widely accepted in the region that the United States Department of State, and consequently the United States Government, supports the Taliban;

Whereas Congress has repeatedly condemned the activities of the Taliban regime and urged more vigorous support for efforts to form a broad-based government based on the inter-Afghan dialogue initiative, several of whose members have been executed by the Taliban for no apparent crime; and

Whereas there needs to be a fundamental reappraisal of overall United States policy toward Afghanistan and its neighbors: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring). That it is the sense of the House of Representatives and the Senate that—

(1) the United States should publicly condemn the Taliban regime for its reprehensible atrocities against human rights, in particular women's rights, its embrace of international terrorism, and its willing integration into a worldwide narcotics syndicate;

(2) the United States should recognize that it will be better served by a comprehensive regional strategy that addresses Afghan issues rather than its current one that relies primarily on Pakistan;

(3) the United States should explore its mutual interest regarding the danger of the Taliban with other countries of the region;

(4) the United States should not grant diplomatic recognition to the Taliban or assist in any way its recognition in the United Nations but rather should support the inter-Afghan dialogue efforts to form a truly representative broad-based government;

(5) the Department of Defense should conduct a vulnerability assessment of the Taliban regime;

(6) the United States should work to initiate through the United Nations Security Council a ban on all international commercial air travel to and from Taliban controlled Afghanistan;

(7) the United States should call on the Taliban regime to permit humanitarian supplies to be delivered without interference to all regions of Afghanistan;

(8) the United States should consider those Afghans, especially known friends of the United States, fleeing political persecution from the Taliban regime to be refugees eligible for consideration for asylum;

(9) the Department of State should urge the Islamic Republic of Pakistan to protect the rights of Christians and Shiite Muslims in Pakistan and should publish a special report to Congress on the human rights situation in Pakistan, especially as it affects religious minorities; and

(10) the Department of State should report to the Congress concerning whether the Taliban, which provides a safe haven for Osama bin Laden and other terrorist organizations as well as illicit drug monies which assist these terrorists, should be added to the list of designated foreign terrorist organizations.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF IRANIAN STUDIES

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 8, 1998

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues a short statement by the Council of American Overseas Research Centers about efforts of the American Institute of Iranian Studies efforts to reestablish contacts with Iran as one in a series of good initiatives to expand exchanges with Iran.

This past summer two professors from the University of Pennsylvania took nine American students to Iran for close to three months. USIA covered travel expenses, but the Iranian Ministry of Culture and Higher Education covered local costs in Tehran. The American Institute of Iranian Studies which was founded more than 30 years ago anticipates further such exchanges in an effort to help reestablish a more permanent presence in Iran.

The statement of the American Council follows:

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF IRANIAN STUDIES:
ACTIVITIES IN TEHRAN

Following signals from Iran earlier this year indicating a willingness to conduct a dialogue at non-governmental levels, the American Institute of Iranian Studies (AIIRs) has taken steps to reestablish its presence in Iran and to launch programs which support Iranian studies in the United States and contribute to easing tension and facilitating communication between the United States and Iran. A summer language and research program for American graduate students was successfully completed last month and discussions culminated in agreement on a framework for continuing direct dialogue in both Iran and United States, and collaboration in the promotion of research on Iranian civilization.

The American Institute of Iranian Studies was founded in 1967 as a consortium of American universities and museums having an interest in Iranian Studies. It functioned as an American overseas research organization, representing Iranian studies at the institutional level and maintaining a center in Tehran with a resident American scholar as director. The Tehran center was closed in 1979 for political reasons but the organization has remained active since then. For the past nineteen years, AIIRs has worked to support and strengthen the field of Iranian studies in the U.S. by awarding fellowships

to help graduate students complete their dissertations. Its current membership consists of fifteen American universities and museums.

In the spring of 1998, officers of the AIIRs, Profs. William L. Hanaway and Brian Spooner of the University of Pennsylvania, worked with the Permanent Mission of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations to develop an intensive summer program in Iran for advanced American graduate students. Nine students from the Universities of Texas, Washington, Michigan and California at Los Angeles, the University of Chicago, Tufts University, Harvard University, and Washington University St. Louis, were chosen from over thirty applicants to attend a two-month summer language and research program administered by the International Center for Persian Studies in Tehran.

The nine students—five women and four men—were briefed in New York by the UN Mission and AIIRs and subsequently spent nine weeks in Tehran attending language classes and carrying out first-hand research relevant to their doctoral dissertation topics which range from historical subjects to studies of Iranian law and society, nationalism and ethnic conflict, and business issues. Most of the students returned to their home universities in early September, although one woman remains in Tehran with the concurrence of the University to pursue further language study. The students were warmly treated by their hosts and the Iranian general public and traveled freely throughout the country with no restrictions or untoward incidents.

The Iranian Ministry of Culture and Higher Education covered all local costs in Tehran. A grant of \$30,000 from the United States Information Agency (USIA) enabled AIIRs to cover the cost of international travel for the students, Hanaway, and Spooner, and to arrange a briefing in New York for the students before their departure. This financial support from the U.S. government was an important factor in the program's success. Hanaway and Spooner kept officials at USIA and the U.S. Department of State aware of all aspects of the program and received support and constructive advice at all stages.

Hanaway and Spooner were also able to begin negotiations with Iranian scholars and officials which should lead to greater cooperation between scholars in both countries. Within the framework for dialogue, exchange, and collaboration just established, AIIRs expects very soon to send the first of a series of American research fellows, continue advanced language training, launch scholarly exchanges between American and Iranian scholars, serve as a resource in the U.S. for Iranian scholars, and continue dialogue with the Ministry of Culture and Higher Education in Tehran. Through academic non-political programs, AIIRs will work to improve relations between American and Iranian scholars and thereby contribute to improved relations between the two countries.

Submitted by Dr. Mary Ellen Lane, Executive Director, Council of American Overseas Research Centers, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, DC.

IN HONOR OF CLEVELAND
CENTRAL CATHOLIC HIGH SCHOOL

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 8, 1998

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to extend my best wishes to Cleveland Central Catholic High School (CCC) in Celebrating its 30th anniversary. From its opening in 1969, it has continuously honored its mission to provide an innovative educational opportunity to the students of the greater Cleveland area.

The brainchild of Rev. John L. Fiala, this high school originated as a merger of four deeply rooted neighborhood Catholic high schools, Saint John Cantius, Saint Stanislaus, Our Lady of Lourdes and Saint Michael. His hard work resulted in a campus where each building retained its own identity while changing its educational curriculum to fit the plan of the merger. The buildings were renovated to house many structural changes, with labs and specialty rooms on each campus. Reverend Fiala fashioned an affordable high school experience for the 1,600 students who attended Cleveland Central Catholic while providing them with excellent faculty and staff.

Once the merger was established, the school began to expand and improve its programs, becoming a forerunner in education. It initiated the first State approved 3-year program in Ohio and instituted block scheduling, a concept that has been heralded to catapult education into the year 2000. Much of the school's success has occurred due to the unconditional support from the CCC Parents Club, the Booster Club, and the ongoing dedication of the faculty.

Even though the academics have focused toward a more traditional role at CCC, there have been a number of evident changes. Advances in technology have brought the installation of computer labs and extensive staff training, access to the Internet, a video-conferencing lab, and integrated math and post secondary option programs.

My fellow colleagues, please join me in celebrating the 30th anniversary of Cleveland Central Catholic High School. This institution provides a needed stability for the students who come through its doors. It has remained a unique educational experience that is sure to become even better in years to come.

IN MEMORY OF MAYOR TOM
BRADLEY

HON. MATTHEW G. MARTINEZ

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 8, 1998

Mr. MARTINEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise tonight to salute the life of Mayor Tom Bradley—a great American and great Angelino.

He was a pioneer and a peacemaker. He was tenacious and compassionate. He was a coalition builder who fought for Justice and racial tolerance. Tom Bradley was truly a remarkable man whose historic, 20-year leadership of Los Angeles left an indelible mark on our lives.

It is indeed a testament to the strength of his character and to our democracy that the