

bit of our authority. We place our trust in them. If the President raised his right hand and lied to a grand jury, we have a major problem because he is the chief law enforcement officer of this land. If people felt free to lie in our municipal, state or district court system after raising their hand and swearing to tell the truth, our criminal justice system would not work.

I fear that if we "leave it alone," we would be sending a message to everyone that since the President lied, they can, too. Or, worse yet, that two systems of justice exist—one for "big people," like Presidents, and another for regular people. Since I don't want to pass either one of these messages along to my children or yours, I don't believe we can simply leave this issue to fester.

David Schippers, Chief Investigative Counsel on the Judiciary Committee and a life long Democrat who headed then-Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy's organized crime task force in Chicago, summed this idea up well in his testimony before the committee:

"The principle that every witness in every case must tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, is the foundation of the American System of Justice, which is the envy of every civilized nation. If lying under oath is tolerated and, when exposed, is not visited with immediate and substantial adverse consequences, the integrity of this country's entire judicial process is fatally compromised and that process will inevitably collapse."

For these reasons, I have come to view the beginning of impeachment proceedings differently than many do. An inquiry does not impeach the President, but instead simply looks at the charges and the evidence behind them. It is a chance to clear this matter and to truly put it behind us in a way that leaving it alone never could.

To date, we have had a prosecutorial endeavor with Judge Starr and the Office of Independent Counsel. They have made their case but it has never been tested by the defense in a "courtroom" setting. In an impeachment inquiry, this would change. Democrats on the Judiciary Committee will have the chance to cross-examine witnesses, challenge evidence and tell the President's side of the story. In this process, one of two things can happen: (1) the President is absolved of all charges because the evidence does not hold up after it is cross-examined, and we can therefore truly have this behind us; or (2) there is enough credible evidence to warrant sending it to the Senate.

Scott Peck years ago wrote a book titled "The Road Less Traveled." Its premise was that doing the right thing was often the more difficult, and therefore less traveled, course. An impeachment inquiry fits under the same umbrella. You do not see them in Malaysia, Pakistan, or Zaire. Even the possibility of an impeachment is unique around the world. The key now is that we treat a process this special and unique with the proper consideration. This means sticking to one of America's most cherished values—the idea that we are a nation of laws, not men.

#### 75TH ANNIVERSARY OF HIGH POINT STATE PARK

### HON. MARGE ROUKEMA

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, October 14, 1998*

Mrs. ROUKEMA. Mr. Speaker, I rise to call attention to the 75th anniversary of the opening of High Point State Park, one of the most beautiful state parks in the State of New Jersey and, indeed, our nation. At a time when development pressures are stripping us of our open spaces, High Point is a pristine paradise despite the dense population around it. Made up of land donated by private owners and maintained by the state and volunteer workers, High Point is an outstanding example of what can be done when the public and private sectors work together for the betterment of their community. From the Kuser family, who donated the land, to the Friends of High Point State Park, whose volunteers provide a variety of services, many individuals deserve our thanks.

High Point State Park occupies more than 14,000 acres along the northern tip of New Jersey and contains the state's highest peak, 1,903 High Point. Its remoteness has kept the park virtually unchanged since King George of England gave the land to James Alexander—the first private owner—in 1715 as a royal land grant. The first substantial construction did not come for 173 years, when Charles St. John and his family built the plush High Point Inn resort in 1888. In 1909, the inn went bankrupt and was purchased, along with the land, by businessmen Anthony and John Kuser. Anthony Kuser tore down half the inn and reconstructed a "summer house" now known to visitors as the Lodge.

Private ownership came to an end in 1922, when Anthony Kuser gave 10,000 acres—the bulk of the modern park—to the State of New Jersey. The Kuser family also paid for construction of the 220-foot obelisk that tops the summit of High Point itself. The tower, completed in 1930, is a monument to veterans killed in the nation's wars. It offers majestic views of the Delaware Valley, the Catskill and Pocono Mountains, and the lakes and forests of the park itself.

As a multi-use park, High Point is managed with an eye toward balancing backcountry preservation with the provision of ample recreational facilities. The northernmost part of the park is the 800-acre John D. Kuser Natural Area, much of which is old growth Atlantic white cedar swamp. Just south of the natural area is the summit of High Point itself. There are three public-access lakes within the boundaries of the park. Twenty-acre Lake Marcia, at 1,600 feet the highest lake in New Jersey, has a supervised bathing beach. Lake Steenykill, west of Marcia, has a boat-launching ramp and furnished cabins that may be rented by family groups. Sawmill Lake, near the center of the park, has boat-launch facilities and 50 campsites.

Hiking, naturally, is one of the prime attractions at High Point State Park. The Maine-to-Georgia Appalachian Trail runs north and south through the length of the park and is intersected by a system of nine park trails varying in length from one-half to four miles.

High Point State Park is treasured by all who have hiked its mountains, swum or fished

in its lakes or simply taken in its majestic views. The people of New Jersey owe their undying gratitude to the Kuser family for sharing this natural wonder with the public and, in doing so, keeping it in its natural state. I ask my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join me in thanking the Kuser family, the Friends of High Point State Park, the park's employees and all others involved in protecting this treasure for generations to come.

#### THAILAND, A BEACON OF HOPE

### HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, October 14, 1998*

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, 25 years ago today the people of Thailand stood up and threw out a military dictatorship and created a nation built on the rule of laws and not of men.

It was a painful turning point in Thai history. Seventy-three people were killed and nearly a thousand were injured calling for their God given rights, demonstrating for democracy, political pluralism and the rule of law. The people of Thailand led the way in a region that was, and to this day still is, ruled by corrupt dictatorships.

Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos and Burma have not changed much. Most of these nation's dictators are linked to illicit drug production and all of them have no intention of permitting the expression of any political pluralism or the rule of law. To this day, Thailand is still a beacon of hope for thousands who flee from these repressive rulers.

The Karen and the Karenni whose nations were absorbed into Burma, the Hmong who are repressed by the Pathet Lao, the Montagards and other ethnic minorities and hill tribes pursued by the Vietnamese, all of them have taken refuge at one time or another in the free and democratic Kingdom of Thailand.

Thailand's People's Constitution was adopted in 1997 but was born from the blood that was shed in demonstrations 25 years ago today in Bangkok and all across the country involving some 500,000 people. Today we mourn and pay respect for Thailand's heroes who gave their lives for their nation and the greater good of all it people.

The United States remembers you, your nation loves you and the repressed people of the region who take refuge within your borders thank you from the bottom of their hearts.

#### IN HONOR OF THE MEMORY OF JOHN L. KOCEVAR

### HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, October 14, 1998*

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the memory of John L. Kocevar, a man who devoted his life to protecting and enhancing the well-being of his community in Seven Hills, Ohio.

Serving in World War II with the Army's 392nd Bomb Group in Europe, John Kocevar soon acquired a deep commitment to serving

others. Shortly after the war, John began a career in public service, a career to which he would devote the rest of his life.

Protecting and enhancing the well-being of his community, John served as an enforcement agent and chief for the Ohio Department of Liquor Control, executive officer of the Cuyahoga County Sheriff's Office and attentively owned the former Area Wide Paging Company. In addition to pursuing his public service career, John also spent much of his time in church. John served as a Eucharistic minister and Holy Name Society member at St. Columbkille Catholic Church in Parma.

John L. Kocevar leaves behind his wife, Rita; son, John T.; daughters, Lori Shannon and Kathryn Terlaak; three grandsons; two brothers; and two sisters.

My fellow colleagues, join me in honoring John L. Kocevar, a man who dedicated his life to improving and enhancing the lives of others.

#### TRIBUTE TO STEPHEN G. YEONAS

### HON. THOMAS M. DAVIS

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, October 14, 1998*

Mr. DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to offer my personal thanks and give public recognition to Mr. Stephen Yeonas. Mr. Yeonas has spent the last 50 years dedicated to providing the consistently growing population in Northern Virginia with more than 10,000 quality homes that now are the cornerstone of our neighborhoods and communities. After his graduation from Catholic University of America's Columbus School of Law, Mr. Yeonas founded the Yeonas Company in 1946. As founder and president from 1946 to 1973, the Yeonas Company became the largest builder of new homes in the Washington Metropolitan Area for many years.

With his professional success Mr. Yeonas has also been the recipient of a number of awards bestowed upon him by the industry he led for some many years. These include the "Man of the Year Award" by the Home Builders Association of Metropolitan Washington Area and his being named Virginia Realtor of the Year. But I proudly rise today to recognize Stephen Yeonas as truly one of the great philanthropists of Northern Virginia. Most recently Mr. Yeonas and his family have lent their financial support and home building expertise to the Ronald McDonald House of Northern Virginia.

The Ronald McDonald House of Northern Virginia, located on the grounds of Fairfax Hospital, offers the families of critically ill children seeking treatment in the Washington area a safe and free place to stay during their time of need. In support of this noble charity, the Yeonas family has graciously combined the 50th anniversary celebration of the first home their family built with a benefit for the Ronald McDonald House. The Yeonas family of home builders have designed, built, and furnished a show home in McLean from October 17 to November 15. The Yeonas family has selected for the furnishings the finest items and products from the home collection of Virginia's Design Foundry which is run by prominent architect Walter Lynch, AIA.

Every dollar earned from the entry fee to the home will be donated by the Yeonas family di-

rectly to the Ronald McDonald House. In addition, a portion of the proceeds from each piece of furniture sold and a percentage of the sale of the show home itself will be donated to the Ronald McDonald House so that they may provide even more families with the support they need.

Over the past 50 years Stephen Yeonas has been building the communities that make Northern Virginia and indeed all of the Metropolitan Washington Area one of the most vibrant areas in the country. As Mr. Yeonas steps down after so many years of service he has left us an indelible legacy of innovation and selfless philanthropy that should serve as a model to us all and I know has been imparted upon his successors, the next generation of Yeonas home builders: Steve Yeonas, Jr., Stephanie Yeonas Ellis and her husband Richard Ellis. I would like to thank Stephen Yeonas for all he has contributed over the past half century. He has enriched the lives of countless thousands and offered hope to so many.

#### HONORING NOBEL PRIZE WINNER DR. FERID MURAD

### HON. KEN BENTSEN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, October 14, 1998*

Mr. BENTSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor Dr. Ferid Murad of the University of Texas Health Science Center in Houston on being awarded the 1998 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine. Dr. Murad, along with Dr. Robert Furchgott of the State University of New York in Brooklyn and Dr. Louis Ignarro of the University of California at Los Angeles, were recognized for detailing the important biologic properties of the gas nitric oxide. Their work has led to new treatments and promising research in areas such as heart and lung disease, shock, and degenerative diseases such as arthritis, saving and improving millions of lives around the world.

Dr. Ferid Murad and his colleagues demonstrated that nitric oxide helps to maintain our body's regulatory system. When Dr. Murad and his colleagues started their research more than 20 years ago, many of their peers did not believe that such a gas could be so important to the regulation of circulation. As a result of this research, we now know that maintaining the proper level of nitric oxide in the body is vital to good health. Dr. Murad's research has shown that this colorless, odorless gas is a key regulator of transmitting signals between cells.

Dr. Murad's innovative research focused on how the drug nitroglycerine relieves chest pains by encouraging blood vessels to relax and dilate. Dr. Murad found that when patients receive nitroglycerine, it is broken down in the body to create nitric oxide. Once this gas is released, it sends messages to blood vessels to carry more blood to cramping, oxygen-starved tissues. As a result, patients receive more oxygen and their chest pains are reduced.

Dr. Murad has a long record of distinguished service as a scientist and researcher. Currently, he serves as the Chairman of the Department of Integrative Biology, Pharmacology, and Physiology at the University of Texas

Health Science Center (UT Health Science Center) in Houston. In 1996, Dr. Murad was awarded the Albert and Mary Lasker Basic Medical Research Award by the National Academy of Sciences for his innovative research in understanding the biochemical mechanisms in numerous cells and tissues. Prior to his tenure at the UT Health Science Center, Dr. Murad served as the Vice President of Research and Development at Abbott Laboratories and an adjunct professor with Northwestern University Medical School in Chicago from 1988 to 1992. From 1981 through 1988, Dr. Murad served as the Chief of Medicine at the Palo Alto Veterans Administration Medical Center as well as a professor at Stanford University. From 1975 through 1981, Dr. Murad served as a Professor in the Departments of Internal Medicine and Pharmacology at the University of Virginia School of Medicine.

In addition to congratulating Dr. Murad, I also want to congratulate UT Health Science Center for fostering an environment of innovation and cutting-edge research that attracts and supports the world's best medical researchers and students. Although the initial discovery of nitric oxide's biologic role was made at the University of Virginia, Dr. Murad has continued to conduct nitric oxide research at the UT Health Science Center. And with the awarding of the Nobel Prize to Dr. Murad, UT Health Science Center will continue to attract new facility and students from around the nation and the world who wish to work with such prestigious researchers as Dr. Murad.

I want to congratulate Dr. Murad for achieving the highest honor in his field, the Nobel Prize, and recognize the significant contributions that he has made to understanding the body's regulatory system and saving lives.

#### AMARTYA SEN CHANGES THE WORLD'S THINKING ABOUT HUNGER AND POVERTY

### HON. TONY P. HALL

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, October 14, 1998*

Mr. HALL of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I don't often speak on the floor of the House about economic theory—that being a topic that's usually best left to our colleague, the Majority Leader and former economic professor from Texas.

However, today is not an ordinary day in the field of economics—for the poor and hungry people I am more familiar with. Today, one of the world's most dedicated and innovative scholars has been named as the 1998 recipient of the Nobel prize for economics—and his contributions are worth our attention and gratitude.

A year ago, the world lost one of its pre-eminent leaders when Mother Teresa died. Today, another Nobel laureate has been named who is as dedicated as she was to helping the poor of India and the world.

Amartya Sen is best known for his efforts to expose food shortages as a symptom—and not the cause—of famines. Having seen many of the places he studied, I am particularly grateful for his contribution to changing the world's thinking about hunger and poverty.

Hunger is the most devastating form of poverty, and too often it has little relation to the