

giant sequoia, the world's largest living things, are found here. This area has been designated a Biosphere Reserve. Criteria: (ii) An outstanding example of significant geological processes and biological evolution, and (iii) contains superlative natural phenomena, and areas of exceptional natural beauty.

Yosemite National Park, California (37 deg.50' N.; 119 deg.30' W.). Granite peaks and domes rise high above broad meadows in the heart of the Sierra Nevada, along with groves of sequoias and related tree species. Mountains, lakes, and waterfalls, including the nation's highest, are found here. Criteria: (ii) An outstanding example of significant geological processes and biological evolution, and (iii) contains superlative natural phenomena, formations, and areas of exceptional natural beauty.

SONORAN DESERT

Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument, Arizona (32 deg.0' N.; 112 deg.50' W.). This park contains block-faulted mountains separated by wide alluvial valleys, along with playas, lava fields, and sands. It includes representative examples of the Sonoran Desert found in this region and nowhere else in the United States. This area has been designated a Biosphere Reserve. Criteria: (ii) An outstanding example of biological evolution, and (iii) contains superlative natural phenomena.

Saguaro National Monument, Arizona (32 deg.10' N.; 110 deg.40' W.). Giant saguaro cactus, unique to the Sonoran Desert of southern Arizona and northwestern Mexico, reach up to 50 feet in height in the cactus forest in this park. Criteria: (ii) An outstanding example of biological evolution, and (iii) contains superlative natural phenomena.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS

Haleakala National Park, Hawaii (20 deg.40' N.; 156 deg.10' W.). With an elevational range from sea level to 3000 m, the park has a great variety of habitats. Alpine deserts, subalpine shrubland, dry forests, subalpine grassland, bogs, rainforests, and coastal vegetation all occur within a linear distance of 25 km. Of international botanical significance, over 95 percent of the species, and 20 percent of the genera of flowering plants are found nowhere else on earth. Criteria: (i) An outstanding example representing major stages of the earth's evolutionary history, (ii) outstanding example representing ongoing biological evolution, and (iii) contains superlative natural beauty.

OUR THANKS TO CAL HORNER

HON. JAMES A. BARCIA

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 15, 1998

Mr. BARCIA. Mr. Speaker, it is a privilege to call to the attention of our colleagues the accomplishments of our constituents, especially a constituent that I am privileged to have as both a friend and a long-time supporter. On October 24, Cal Horner will be retiring after forty year with the Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Union. He will be joined by family and friends who have a surprise or two in store for him.

After graduating from T. L. Handy High School, Cal began a three-year apprenticeship in Lathers' Local 131. With the skills he developed, he then worked in commercial, residential, and heavy industrial construction from 1959 until 1978, until he was elected as the

business representative of the Michigan State Council of Lathers. From 1980 until 1996 he was elected as the business representative of Local 1028—L. He also served as the Chairman of Local 1028—L's health care fund since 1978, and became a member of the Saginaw Labor Council.

Cal also held several other labor leadership positions. He was the Operations Director of West Central Michigan District Council of Carpenters, and an Executive Board Member/Trustee of the Council. He has been a Trustee of the Michigan Carpenter's Pension Fund, Secretary-Treasurer of the Michigan State Carpenters Council, an Executive Board Member of both the Michigan State Building and Construction Trades Council and the Michigan State AFL—CIO. And he has served as President of Local 1045.

He made time for his community when he served as a Board Member and Vice Chairman of the Bangor Township Downtown Development Authority.

Throughout all of this, he enjoyed the support of his wife Jean, his daughter Laura Greenwood, his sons Floyd and Boert, and his grandchildren Joshua, Mitchell, Trinette, and Daniel. He has instilled in them his spirit of commitment, his record of accomplishment, and his desire to help improve the working environment for all of those around him.

Mr. Speaker, it is a privilege to have known Calvin F. Horner, to have had his support, and to have earned his friendship. It is an honor to recognize his lifetime of accomplishment. I urge you and all of our colleagues to join me in wishing Cal and his family the very best on his retirement, and in extending our best wishes for all that life holds in store for them.

TRIBUTE TO THE HONORABLE LEE HAMILTON

HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 15, 1998

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, I particularly regret that I was not able to be on the floor when our colleagues offered their fine tributes to my very good friend, LEE HAMILTON, the Representative from the Ninth District in the historic southeastern part of Indiana.

I wish to add my voice to the strong chorus of admiration and praise with which so many members on both sides of the aisle saluted this very special legislator who has spent a third of a century in the service of his country.

Not too many of our colleagues know that as fellow Hoosiers, LEE and I were college students for awhile at DePauw University in Indiana, that we each spent some time studying in German universities, and both later got higher degrees at Indiana University. Few members also realize that LEE was inducted into the Indiana Basketball Hall of Fame for his prowess in the sport at Evansville Central High School as well as at DePauw University, where he also starred.

In those early days he was the tall, rangy player on a basketball court. Since his arrival in Congress in 1964 he has been a towering figure in this body, where the absence of his sage counsel, his good common sense and immense expertise will surely be felt by all of us for many years to come. Unfortunately, we

are not likely to see the likes of the Honorable LEE HAMILTON very soon again in these halls.

During our concomitant tours in Congress, LEE and I have often had common interests and similar concerns about issues vital to the United States. When it came to what was best for the citizens of this country, no one has shown more determination than he has in putting the interests of the nation first. Indeed, in pursuit of proper solutions he has not hesitated to criticize his own party when he felt it necessary. More often than not I have shared his views in matters of importance to the country. I especially appreciated his long support for free trade as the engine which drives international commerce and brings so many jobs to Indiana and Illinois.

His fellow Members look with admiration at the formidable array of accomplishments of this dedicated statesman. Seldom has one man had so many responsible positions during a career in this Congress. LEE was at one time or other Chairman of the Intelligence Committee, Chairman of the Joint Economic Committee, Chairman of International Relations, Co-Chairman of the Joint Committee on the Organization of Congress, and Co-Chairman of the Task Force on Foreign Assistance—to say nothing at all of his subcommittee chairmanships. Few members have ever had so comprehensive a grasp of so many issues of national importance.

As an historian I have shared LEE's great concern with the long-term consequences of important foreign policy decisions. I have applauded his extensive experience and especially his responsible efforts to create a bipartisan foreign policy. Often enough in the search for solutions to problems involving other nations, fellow members have sought his advice, knowing that his judgment would be evenhanded and based on a wealth of knowledge of world affairs that few members have attained.

Indeed, word has it that because of his stature in this body, LEE has been urged more than once to consider various higher positions such as governor or senator, but has preferred to remain loyal to his commitments to the House. It is also common knowledge that he has been considered for the post of Secretary of State by past presidential candidates and by the present administration—a position for which no one could be more qualified.

Indeed so preeminent are his qualifications in a great variety of disciplines that he has already been chosen as the Director of the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars and will take up his duties in January. He has also agreed to establish a center at Indiana University—his old alma mater and mine—to develop a better understanding of this Congress, with the hope that American citizens might better appreciate the complexities of the legislative process and what their representatives are doing on their behalf.

So it is with mixed emotions that I salute my fellow Member from Indiana who has come so far and achieved so much since we both attended the same great Hoosier schools so long ago. He will not be far away at the Wilson Center here in Washington, and we hope he will be able to walk over to the Floor as often as he can so that his presence will serve as a continuing role model for younger Members, and as a reminder that his legacy of comity and bipartisanship should continue to permeate our efforts here in House.

LEE, your departure will create an enormous need in this House to replace the kind of civility, wise balance, and professionalism with which your presence here has always been marked. We send you on your way with every special blessing, and in continuing gratitude for your new work in the cause of humanity. God Bless, LEE, and Godspeed!

DR. AULAKH OF COUNCIL OF
KHALISTAN NOMINATED FOR
NOBEL PEACE PRIZE

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 15, 1998

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, at the recent convention of the Council of Khalistan, the delegates passed a resolution to nominate the Council's President, Dr. Gurmit Singh Aulakh, for the Nobel Peace Prize. This is a very well-deserved nomination.

Dr. Aulakh is well known to many of us in Congress for his tireless work to free the Sikh homeland, Punjab, Khalistan, from Indian rule. He is dedicated to doing so by peaceful means. For eleven years, the Council of Khalistan has led the peaceful, democratic, nonviolent movement to liberate Khalistan, which declared its independence on October 7, 1987.

The Indian government labels anyone who advocates independence for Khalistan a "terrorist," even when he advocates freedom by peaceful means. Meanwhile, India has murdered more than 250,000 Sikhs since 1984, according to figures compiled by the Punjab State Magistracy and by human-rights groups. About 50,000 Sikh youth have been abducted, tortured, and murdered by the police, then their bodies have been declared "unidentified" and cremated.

In addition to his work with Congress, Dr. Aulakh has worked with organizations like the United Nations Human Rights Commission, the Unrepresented Nations and Peoples' Organization, and members of the media. He has worked tirelessly to make the world aware of Indian repression against the Sikhs.

Dr. Aulakh has not just worked to expose the oppression of Sikhs, however. Recently he brought to the attention of the Congress the rapes of four nuns in Madhya Pradesh. He has helped to expose the Indian government's extrajudicial killings of Christians, Muslims, Dalits, Assamese, Manipuris, and others. Wherever in South Asia oppression rears its ugly head, Dr. Aulakh has been there to expose it.

Dr. Aulakh has also worked with Members of Congress on both sides of the aisle to make sure that the Indian government's efforts to alter Sikh history for their own convenience.

Yassir Arafat and Yitzhak Rabin received a Nobel Peace Prize. If they are qualified, then Dr. Aulakh's efforts make him a good candidate for this prestigious award.

America must support efforts like Dr. Aulakh's and those of other peaceful freedom fighters. We can do this by maintaining the sanctions imposed on India after its nuclear weapons test in place, by cutting off all American aid to India, and by publicly declaring our support for a plebiscite in Punjab, Khalistan so that the Sikhs of Khalistan can decide freely

and democratically the issue of independence. We should also support the same right for all other people, notably the people of Kashmir.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to place the Council of Khalistan's press release on the recommendation of Dr. Aulakh for the Nobel Prize into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

[From Council of Khalistan—Press Release,
Oct. 14, 1998]

DR. AULAKH RECOMMENDED FOR NOBEL PEACE
PRIZE

WASHINGTON, DC—The annual convention of the Council of Khalistan, which was held October 10-11 at the Sikh Cultural Society in Richmond Hill, New York, passed a resolution unanimously recommending Dr. Gurmit Singh Aulakh, President of the Council of Khalistan, for the Nobel Peace Prize. The recommendation is based on Dr. Aulakh's tireless work for a *Shantmai Morcha* (peaceful agitation) to liberate the Sikh homeland, Khalistan, from Indian rule. Dr. Aulakh's name will be formally submitted to the Nobel Prize committee soon.

The Council of Khalistan is the government *pro tempore* of Khalistan, the independent state declared by the Sikhs on October 7, 1987. It was formed at the time of that declaration and has worked to liberate Khalistan for eleven years. The Council of Khalistan leads the Sikhs' peaceful, democratic, nonviolent struggle to liberate Khalistan.

Dr. Aulakh is well known for his work with Members of Congress, the United Nations Human Rights Commission, the Unrepresented Nations and Peoples Organization (UNPO), the American and international media, and other people and organizations to get information about Indian genocide against the Sikhs out to the world. This genocide has killed over 250,000 Sikhs since 1984. Tens of thousands are rotting in Indian jails without charge or trial, some since 1984. The Council of Khalistan has collected information about more than 150 atrocities in Punjab since the Akali Dal government took power in February 1997.

The Indian government has been altering Sikh history, but Dr. Aulakh's work has gotten the true history of the Sikh Nation preserved in the *Congressional Record*, which the Indian government cannot alter.

The resolution cites Dr. Aulakh's consistent support for peaceful action to combat Indian state terrorism and his explicit rejection of militancy as a means of liberating Khalistan. The Indian government routinely labels anyone who advocates freedom for Khalistan a "terrorist."

In addition to his work for the Sikhs of Khalistan, Dr. Aulakh has worked with Members of the U.S. Congress to expose Indian tyranny against other minorities in India, such as the recent rapes of four nuns by a gang of Hindu nationalists. The Indian government has killed over 200,000 Christians in Nagaland since 1947, about 60,000 Muslims in Kashmir since 1988, and tens of thousands of Assamese, Manipuris, Tamils, Dalits ("black untouchables," the aboriginal people of South Asia), and others.

"I am extremely honored that the delegates to this convention saw fit to recommend me for the Nobel Prize," Dr. Aulakh said. "This would be a great honor, not only for me, but also for the oppressed Sikh Nation and the people of Khalistan," he said. "Certainly it would further expose our freedom struggle to the international community."

H.R. 4679, ANTIMICROBIAL REGULATION
TECHNICAL CORRECTION
ACT

HON. EVA M. CLAYTON

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 15, 1998

Mrs. CLAYTON. Mr. Speaker, I am delighted to rise in support of H.R. 4679. The passage of the Food Quality Protection Act of 1996 was intended to improve the quality of services provided by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

In this process, the regulatory jurisdiction a class of consumer products known as "antimicrobials" was shifted from the FDA to the EPA. Antimicrobials are chemicals used in food contact applications. The EPA has historically regulated pesticides and does not have the experience needed to regulate antimicrobial products.

Since the passage of the Food Quality Protection Act, pending petitions for antimicrobial food additive petitions have been put on hold at the FDA. Products that will benefit consumers have been denied access to the marketplace.

One such petition that is still waiting for production is a new "slimicide" for papermaking usage. This item had previously received the President's Green Chemistry Challenge Award. It has been identified as a safer chemical than what is on the market today.

The enactment of the 1996 Food Quality Protection Act (FQPA) changed the definition of "pesticide chemical" under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FFDCA). This change had a major and unexpected impact on the regulatory responsibility for approval of specific specialty chemicals in food contact applications.

Antimicrobials are considered a specialty chemical. Prior to the passage of FQPA, these substances were regulated by the Food and Drug Administration. However, with the passage of FQPA, these substances are not termed "pesticide chemical" and were inadvertently switched to the Environmental Protection Agency's jurisdiction.

Since the 1996 passage of FQPA, petitions for antimicrobials are still waiting for approval at the FDA. The FDA has experienced problems with expending resources for a function that they no longer have responsibility for.

The bill amends the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act which is part of the 1996 Food Quality Protection Act. It is a technical correction. It by no means changes the policy of FQPA, nor does it lessen the Act's environmental safeguards.

This piece of legislation shifts the regulatory jurisdiction for review and approval of petitions for use of antimicrobials in food contact applications. It does not remove or amend pesticide regulations under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA). Antimicrobials will still be subject to registration under FIFRA and standard FDA review for food additives.

This measure will correct a problem that has impacted many working citizens in my district. However, this bill does not lessen the quality of inspection. No one expected the problems we have encountered with the passage of the Food Quality Protection Act of 1996. However