

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

HONORING THE SALVATION ARMY OF TORRANCE

HON. STEVEN T. KUYKENDALL

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 18, 1999

Mr. KUYKENDALL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize an important organization in my district, the Salvation Army of Torrance. This year the Salvation Army of Torrance is celebrating twenty years of service to the South Bay community.

The Salvation Army was established in 1865 by an ordained minister. The organization was founded upon strong religious beliefs, recognizing the interdependence of material, emotional, and spiritual needs. The basic social services have remained an expression of the Army's strong religious principles. Throughout the years, new programs have been established to address contemporary needs.

The Salvation Army provides assistance to millions of people throughout the world. Services range from providing disaster relief to drug and alcohol counseling. They provide an invaluable service to those in need.

During the last twenty years, the Salvation Army of Torrance has expanded its program to include preschool, adult day care, summer day camp, after school programs, outreach ministries, and a family service department. This organization has left a positive impact upon the South Bay, providing assistance to thousands.

I commend the volunteers and staff of the Salvation Army of Torrance for their commitment and dedication of this charitable cause. Congratulations on this milestone.

TO HONOR PLANNED PARENTHOOD ASSOCIATION OF BUCKS COUNTY, PA

HON. JAMES C. GREENWOOD

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 18, 1999

Mr. GREENWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Planned Parenthood Association of Bucks County (PPABC) on its 35th anniversary, and the fine people who work to ensure the men and women in our area have access to the highest quality health services available. I especially want to thank the leadership of Linda Hahn, CEO, and Sandra Trainer, Chair of the Board, for guiding PPABC in its efforts.

PPABC has served Bucks County well. It is dedicated to the principles that every individual has a fundamental right to decide when or whether to have a child, and that every child should be wanted and loved.

Each year, Planned Parenthood health centers like the five in Bucks County provide high quality, affordable reproductive health care and sexual health information. PPABC is

made up of highly trained, dedicated and thoughtful people. While they come from different walks of life, they are uniformly committed to ensuring that men and women have access to the care they need.

Each Planned Parenthood affiliate is a unique, locally governed health service organization that reflects the diverse needs of its community. PPABC health centers offer a wide range of services to its 13,000 patients each year, including providing comprehensive, confidential, reproductive health services; providing education and counseling services which promote healthy human sexuality; and protecting and advocating for reproductive rights and services. They encourage communication between adolescents and parents to help nourish the bonds that hold families together. In our day and age, children and teens must be armed with the knowledge to deal with serious issues such as sexuality, drugs, communicable diseases, and, in unfortunate circumstances, abortion. The men and women at PPABC help guide these difficult decisions, and the people of Bucks County are better off for their assistance.

Planned Parenthood Association of Bucks County is committed to helping people become active supporters and advocates for reproductive health. Quite frankly, Mr. Speaker, they help me understand the needs and concerns of the men and women in my district, and I am better able to use that information to effectuate change and prevent back peddling in this Congress. They are a critical resource for me, and I am truly thankful for their valued input.

I congratulate the Planned Parenthood Association of Bucks County for 35 years of dedicated, tireless service, and wish them continued success in their next 35 years.

IN HONOR OF THE MAGNIFICAT HIGH SCHOOL VOLLEYBALL TEAM

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 18, 1999

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the Magnificat volleyball team for their tremendous accomplishments this year. Their spirit and good sportsmanship throughout the season has inspired us all.

Magnificat, an all girls, Catholic high school in Rocky River, Ohio, sent their Bluestreaks off to the state volleyball tournament for the first time since 1991. Their theme this year was "to get the monkey off their back" and make it out of regionals. Since 1993, when Jenny Kathe took over the team, the Bluestreaks have made it to regionals each year, but never advanced. In order to keep their goal in focus and still have fun, they incorporated monkeys into everything. There were stuffed monkeys everywhere, as well as monkey logos on shirts and practice shorts.

The girls were able to truly get the monkey off their back by becoming, first, the District

Champions, and then the regional Champions for Division I. While at the State Championships, Jenny Kathe was named Coach of the Year for Division I volleyball as they went on to capture the title of State Runner-up. The girls closed their season with the dignity and excellence that makes us all very proud of them.

Throughout the year, the girls showed team spirit, togetherness, and good sportsmanship. This year they were an extremely close knit team. There was never a moment when an individual was singled out. They shared their successes together, as well as their few defeats. They showed courage and strength both on and off the court. The team should be a role model for all sports team today.

My fellow colleagues, please join me in congratulating this extraordinary group of girls and their coaches, parents and classmates who cheered them on and made this year a tremendous one.

TRIBUTE TO MIODRAG "JOE" DJOKIC

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 18, 1999

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to tell you an amazing story of a man who conquered great adversity in life and emerged as a fine American citizen. Miodrag "Joe" Djokic tragically passed away recently in his home in Collbran, Colorado. Though he is gone, he will live in the hearts of all who knew him and be remembered for many years by those who have heard his amazing story.

Joe's story begins in 1912, in Sarbanovac, Serbia. As a young man, he was drafted into the Yugoslav Army to fight in World War II. Soon after the fighting broke out, he was captured by the German Army and taken to a labor camp. He was repeatedly moved from camp to camp across Central Europe. Eventually, he ended up in a displaced persons camp in West Germany where he and his wife, Helena, remained until 1951.

To fulfill his dream of becoming an American citizen, he gathered up his family and moved to Colorado. There he worked countless hours as a farmer and a dedicated father. Although his accomplishments in life were many, none were as weighty as the legacy that he leaves in his family. He is survived by his wife, Helena, their son, Sveto, his wife, Anne, and their daughter. These fine people will undoubtedly carry on the legacy of hard work and dedication to their family that their father embodied.

Although his life's accomplishments will long be remembered and admired, most who knew him well will remember Joe, above all else, as a friend. It is clear that the multitude of those who have come to know Joe as a friend will be worse off in his absence. However, Mr. Speaker, I am confident that, in spite of this

• 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.

profound loss, Joe's family and friends can take solace in the knowledge that each is a better person for having known him.

TRIBUTE TO THE TOASTMASTERS
INTERNATIONAL AND SAVANNAH
TOASTMASTERS CLUB 705

HON. JACK KINGSTON

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 18, 1999

Mr. KINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, since October 1924 over three million men and women have benefitted from the superb communication and leadership programs of the Toastmasters. I am one of those 3 million. Today, I want to recognize Toastmasters International now in their 75th year of existence, and wish to commend the Savannah, Georgia, Toastmasters Club 705 on their own 50th anniversary.

Seventy-five years ago, Dr. Ralph C. Smedley, met with a group of men in the basement of a YMCA in Santa Ana, California and formed a club "to afford practice and training in the art of public speaking and in presiding over meetings, and to promote sociability and good fellowship among its members." Since 1924 that small group of men has grown into a remarkable non-profit organization with over 174,900 members representing 8,642 clubs in more than 60 countries around the world.

Toastmasters International has been referred to as "the world's premier self-improvement club." Through seventy-five years, millions of men and women have improved their leadership skills, self-confidence and communications abilities through the public speaking programs of Toastmasters International. "Home Improvements" star Tim Allen, Miss America 1996 Tara Dawn Holland, and Georgia Senator Sam Nunn are credited with being "celebrity Toastmasters". But it is our local businesses, Governments, and communities that benefit from the abilities gained by those who chose to become better listeners, thinkers, and speakers through involvement in this organization.

The Savannah, Georgia, Toastmasters Club 705, was chartered in 1949 and recently celebrated their 50th Anniversary. The third oldest of 179 chapters in Georgia, Club 705 members pride themselves on the long history of the organization, their outstanding members, and their standards of conduct that have improved many an individuals communications and leadership skills. The old stories of the six foot tall street traffic light that was used as a timer, the Claxon that provided a deafening overtime sound, or the infamous "AH Bucket" a tin can into which marbles were thrown whenever a speaker used a "non-word" reflect some of the tools of the trade to build talent in a fun, exciting atmosphere.

Over the passed 50 years the many members of Club 705 have developed their talents over time and have mentioned many a rookie in their communications ability. These are extraordinary members like Fred Stephens, Dick Piazza, Jack Homans, bill Kearny, Maggie Edinfield, Linda Cole, the current senior member Neil Bodenstein, and many others. Rookies like myself sincerely appreciate what

Toastmasters has done for us and for our communities, improving the listening, thinking, and speaking abilities of millions through their dedication and time. Special thanks to the current officers of Club 705; President Earl Berksteiner, Vice Presidents Peggy Keisker Gunn and Teresa Martinez, Secretary Debbie Cameron, Treasurer Michael Dubberly, and Sergeants at Arms Mark Stall and Neil Bodenstein. Congratulations to Toastmasters International and to Savannah Club 705—Happy Anniversary—here's to you!

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. MIKE MCINTYRE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 18, 1999

Mr. MCINTYRE. Mr. Speaker, on Tuesday, November 16, 1999, I was with my father, who had open-heart surgery in the hospital, and therefore was unavoidably absent for rollcall votes 587 through 595. Had I been present I would have voted "yes" on rollcall vote 587, "yes" on rollcall vote 588, "yes" on rollcall vote 589, "no" on rollcall vote 590, "yes" on rollcall vote 591, "yes" on rollcall vote 592, "yes" on rollcall vote 593, "yes" on rollcall vote 594, and "no" on rollcall vote 595.

THE WIRELESS TELECOMMUNICATIONS SOURCING AND PRIVACY ACT

HON. CHARLES W. "CHIP" PICKERING

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 18, 1999

Mr. PICKERING. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce the Wireless Telecommunications Sourcing and Privacy Act, and am pleased to be joined in introducing this legislation by several of my colleagues, including Mr. MARKEY, Mrs. WILSON and Mr. LARGENT.

This legislation is about nothing other than developing a fairer and simpler way to assign a wireless call to a jurisdiction for tax purposes. Let me be crystal clear at the outset—this proposal is about how the wireless industry administers state and local taxes. It does not reduce or change the wireless industry's tax obligations. This same simplicity will also help lower the cost to states and localities of administering taxes on wireless services. And, this all comes together for the wireless consumer—greater simplicity, lower costs, and reduced chances of getting caught in a "double-tax" situation where two tax jurisdictions are seeking to tax the same revenue.

There are some practical problems which can arise in the administration of state and local governments on wireless phone calls. For example, different jurisdictions may follow different methodologies making the determination of the correct taxation very difficult. Depending on the methodology a call could be taxed in the town or city where the customer is located; or, in the city or town where the wireless antenna is located; or, even in the city or town where the wireless switch is lo-

cated. The bottom line—it's confusing, it's costly, it's a practical problem we can fix with the legislation we are introducing today.

I would like to stress that this situation is born of good faith efforts of state and local governments to apply existing methods. The problem is that all existing methods do not necessarily work for wireless telecommunications and, due to that fact, sometimes different methods are applied to the same wireless call resulting in double-taxation and confusion.

I would like my colleagues to know that extensive discussion of various options to solve this problem has gone on over the past few years among several state and local government organizations—including the National Governor's Association, the National League of Cities, the Multistate Tax Commission, the Federation of Tax Administrators and others—and the Cellular Telecommunications Industry Association representing the wireless industry. Together, they have developed a new methodology for dealing with a complex problem—and that new methodology is embodied in the legislation I am introducing today.

Under the Wireless Telecommunications Sourcing and Privacy Act, all state & local telecommunications taxes would be assigned to one location—the customer's place of primary use—which must be either the customer's home or business address.

This new method of sourcing wireless revenues offers certainty and consistency in the application of tax law, and does so in a way that does not change the ability of states and localities to tax these revenues.

I want to also make it clear that this bill in no way provides any determination or has any impact on the work of the Advisory Commission on Electronic Commerce.

The bill also requires the General Accounting Office (GAO) to examine the Federal Communications Commission's (FCC) implementation of provisions of current law which requires the telecommunications industry to pay fees to recoup costs of regulatory functions. There has been concern that these fees have not in the past and are not presently being properly assessed. While I do not take a position on this matter at this time, I do think it is important to get a thorough examination of the issue. The GAO study will provide such a review.

Furthermore, the bill includes provisions of a bill introduced and led through the legislative process in the House by my fellow Commerce Committee colleague, Mrs. WILSON, on the issue of improving the privacy protections afforded users of wireless communications devices. This bill, H.R. 514, overwhelmingly passed the House earlier this year. Inclusion of these provisions in this bill is a natural partnering of wireless telecommunications issues and will ease member consideration of these important concepts.

Wireless customers will benefit because their monthly bills will be simpler and the possibility of double taxation of their mobile calls from competing jurisdictions will be greatly reduced. Tax administration will be simplified for both government and industry.

I want to thank my colleagues for joining me in introducing this legislation. I look forward to working with all of them to ensure the full and speedy consideration of this proposal. I urge all my colleagues to support this legislation.

COMMUNICATIONS SATELLITE
COMPETITION AND PRIVATIZA-
TION ACT OF 1999

SPEECH OF

HON. ALBERT RUSSELL WYNN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 10, 1999

Mr. WYNN. Mr. Speaker, today we consider H.R. 3261, the Communications Satellite Competition and Privatization Act. I do not think that anyone in the House would disagree with this bill's purpose to create increased competition in the global communication satellite industry. This goal is commendable. However, I would like to express some concern about one of the provisions in this bill.

First, let me say that, I am pleased that this bill would permit Lockheed Martin and COMSAT to complete their merger. This transaction, which has received approval from the Department of Justice, and has passed the first phase of FCC approval, has been in need of enabling legislation for over a year.

Unfortunately, this bill puts unnecessary conditions on the lifting of COMSAT's ownership cap and therefore on the Lockheed Martin-COMSAT merger. Earlier this year, the Senate passed satellite reform legislation, which does not contain these restrictions. It is my view that the House should not impose new restrictions during this process of creating open competition.

In conference, I would urge my colleagues to support the removal of the conditions on the Lockheed Martin-COMSAT merger. This merger is important for my constituents in Maryland, not withstanding American consumers who deserve more competition in the satellite services market.

IN HONOR OF JAY W. WEISS

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 18, 1999

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, Mr. Jay Weiss a true philanthropist in my Congressional district, who while a successful businessman, has always believed that it is one's duty to give back to the community.

Jay has contributed a great deal to our community and especially to Jackson Memorial Hospital, located in Miami, Florida.

For those associated with Jackson, Jay Weiss will always be seen as its patron, as he has selflessly devoted himself to promoting the humanitarian mission of the hospital.

Over the last decade, many of the strides and accomplishments of the hospital can be attributed to Jay.

It was his vision and foresight which led to the creation of the Ryder Trauma Center.

In this spirit, the Jay W. Weiss Humanitarian Award was established in 1993, to recognize outstanding leadership and selfless service.

Jay has also been recognized by the National Conference for Community Injustice as a Silver Medallion Honoree. Additionally, he has served as a member of the University of Miami Board of Trustees and chaired the Board of Sylvester Cancer Center for the past seven years.

Miami has truly been blessed by Jay Weiss.

A TRIBUTE TO BRIGADIER GENERAL PATRICK O. ADAMS, OF CAPE GIRARDEAU, MISSOURI IN HONOR OF HIS RETIREMENT FROM THE U.S. AIR FORCE

HON. JO ANN EMERSON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 18, 1999

Mrs. EMERSON. Mr. Speaker, on February 1, 2000, Brigadier General Patrick O. Adams, United States Air Force, of Cape Girardeau, Missouri, will retire from active military service, culminating a long and distinguished career in the service of his country. His accomplishments touched every Soldier, Sailor, Airman, Marine serving in the US Armed Forces, an accomplishment few individuals in a career or even a lifetime can claim.

Brigadier General Adams was born in Cape Girardeau, Missouri and was commissioned with through the Air Force Reserve Officer Training Corps following his graduation from the University of Missouri at Columbia in 1968. Brigadier General Adams has spent the majority of his career in personal management positions. He has been stationed in Alabama, Texas, Oklahoma, and Colorado. His overseas assignments include Iran, Vietnam, Thailand, and Bulgaria.

Brigadier General Adams, distinguished himself by exceptionally brilliant service while serving his country in an exemplary career spanning over 31 years. In his final assignment as the Director, Manpower and Personnel, J-1, the Joint Staff, BG Adams displayed uncommon initiative and leadership in Department of Defense personnel programs. He is well known for his enthusiastic, proactive approach to implementing the most significant personnel compensation changes since the All-Volunteer Force (AVF) was created. BG Adams personally crafted, advocated and led an effort to avert future personnel shortages. His efforts in identifying the negative trends in recruiting and retention and his personal advocacy for the necessary pay and compensation actions led to the most significant Pay and Retirement Reform actions in the last 15 years. His work is at the core of the benefits package that was adopted as part of the FY2000 National Defense Authorization Act.

I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate Brigadier General Adams for his outstanding service to his country.

SALUTING THE MODEL OF LABOR AND MANAGEMENT COOPERATION BY KAISER PERMANENTE AND SERVICE EMPLOYEES INTERNATIONAL UNION

HON. KAREN MCCARTHY

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 18, 1999

Ms. MCCARTHY of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute and pay tribute to a model of labor and management cooperation, Kaiser Permanente and Service Employees International Union (SEIU) Local 96. Over the

course of six months, Kaiser and SEIU worked diligently to craft a cooperative solution to their employment contract. Throughout the process, joint management and union committees met weekly to reach agreement on both economic and non-economic issues.

SEIU #96 and Kaiser Permanente approached their negotiations in a win-win manner. This collaborative process utilized an Interest Based Bargaining (IBB) technique focused on creative problem solving and developing stronger relationships between the two partners. A Mediator from the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service (FMCS) facilitated the process.

The uniqueness of this labor and management partnership is that it represents the first time in the U.S. that IBB has been used on two contracts simultaneously. The ratified agreement includes both technical/clerical staff and professional staff bargaining units with Kaiser Permanente. The three year agreement builds upon the innovation of the IBB negotiation process by including a performance based pay system with a bonus program for all employees based upon quality improvements occurring.

This monumental accomplishment would not have been possible without the foundation established by both SEIU and Kaiser's commitment to cooperation as demonstrated by their participation in the Labor-Management Council of Greater Kansas City. Further on a national level, Kaiser and the AFL-CIO agreed in 1997 to remain neutral during any union organizing card drives. This cooperation has further evolved through the signing of this three year agreement.

Mr. Speaker, please join me in honoring the Executive Director of SEIU Local 96, Sherwin Carroll, and the President of Kaiser Permanente Kansas City Region, Cynthia Finter, for their leadership in crafting this cooperative process. Finally, Mr. Speaker, please join me in applauding Kaiser Permanente and SEIU #96 for being pioneers and national role models in labor-management cooperative partnerships.

IN HONOR OF THE CAREER AND CONTRIBUTIONS OF RANDY OWEN

HON. ROBERT B. ADERHOLT

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 18, 1999

Mr. ADERHOLT. Mr. Speaker, I believe that it is fitting that we pay tribute to a great American, who has made outstanding contributions to our nation, and its culture. He is an artist; he is a musician; he is a father; he is a husband; he is a great man who has lived his life based on principle, and has been a strong and beautiful voice from a mountain top, not only in Alabama, but all across this nation, and all over the world.

Randy Yeuell Owen was born in Fort Payne, Alabama, on December 13, 1949. He and his two sisters were raised in a close-knit family near Lookout Mountain in DeKalb County, Alabama. As a child, Randy, along with his two young sisters, grew up in the rural South working in the fields and picking cotton. Times were hard and there was no money left for entertainment after the bills were paid, so the family spent much of their time singing

and playing gospel music. This family entertainment led to the formation of his first band, "The Singing Owens." By the time that Randy entered the fifth grade, he along with his cousin, Teddy Gentry, decided to pursue a career in country music.

During the early struggling years of the band, Randy took odd jobs laying brick and hanging sheetrock, while also attending college. In 1973, Randy received a Bachelor of Arts in English from Jacksonville State University. That same year, Randy, along with his cousins Teddy Gentry and Jeff Cook, decided to devote themselves entirely to their dream. In the next seven years, Randy, Teddy, and Jeff along with various drummers, performed as a group in Myrtle Beach, South Carolina. It was during these years that he met and courted his wife, Kelly—someone who has stood strongly by Randy through his entire career. Kelly's father, who was stationed near Myrtle Beach, was soon transferred abroad, and Randy and Kelly's relationship continued through correspondence.

In 1980, with drummer Mark Herndon on board, the band's debut album, "My Home's In Alabama," was released by RCA and every song from it became a #1 hit. In 1981, "Alabama" was named Top Vocal Group of the Year by the Country Music Association. As the years followed, so did the awards—200 major music awards were bestowed upon the group over the next 15 years.

The most well-known of Randy's charity events, June Jam, is by no means the only charitable cause with which Randy has been involved. He serves as the Celebrity Spokesman for the Alabama Sheriff's Boys and Girls Ranches. He has received the Tamer Award, which is the highest award given for service to St. Jude Hospital on a national level. Currently, he serves as the Spokesperson for the St. Jude's Country Cares Radiothon, raising millions for the Research Hospital.

While Randy has traveled all over the world, and performed all across the United States, as well as abroad, he has never forgotten his community, and his home State, Alabama. Randy resides with his wife Kelly, and three children who have supported their Dad all the way—Alison, Heath and Randa, near Fort Payne, Alabama, which I am proud to represent in the Fourth Congressional District.

With all the honors that have been bestowed over the years, one of the most significant awards came to Randy in 1999, when he was awarded the Alabama Father of the Year by the Alabama Cattlewomen. He says his long range goals are "to help my family achieve a gentle way of living and to be known as friendly to the fans and have a good reputation from fellow musicians."

The profound impact that Randy Owen has had on our State, our Nation, and American culture cannot be measured. On behalf of my colleagues, I express our gratitude to Randy Owen, and wish him many, many more years.

AWARDING A CONGRESSIONAL
GOLD MEDAL TO FATHER
HESBURGH

HON. ANNE M. NORTHUP

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 18, 1999

Mrs. NORTHUP. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Father Theodore Hesburgh. Father

Hesburgh, president of the University of Notre Dame from 1952 to 1987, has selflessly devoted his time, energy, visions and dreams on behalf of furthering higher education in this country. In addition, his undaunting service to the underprivileged communities all across this nation, and the world, has made a significant impact in the lives of so many.

As an educator, you can find impressions of Father Hesburgh's teachings just about anywhere you look. Father Hesburgh encouraged high academic standards and preached a universal commitment to the service and helping of others. He often inspired his students to look at the world through opened eyes and challenged them to go out and make a difference. His dedication to improving the lives of others was global in nature and he knew no boundaries for race or ethnicity. Those who have learned these important life lessons from Father Hesburgh are here in Congress, Presidential Cabinets, Catholic churches, and scattered throughout our local communities.

I am a graduate of Saint Mary's College, the sister institution of Notre Dame, and part of the student body that Father Hesburgh so vastly inspired. For many reasons, I often think back to my college days, and draw upon the values and traditions instilled in me by the mission of these institutions. I truly believe that what I learned under the leadership of Saint Mary's, Notre Dame and Father Hesburgh will help guide me in the right direction as a public servant and make the right decision for those who put their trust in me.

Father Hesburgh was always challenging those he met to be a better person, and the Hesburgh Center for Peace studies is a lasting and continuing tribute to his good work. In addition, his accomplishments from 15 Presidential appointments have contributed greatly to our progress as a nation which strives to provide justice and equality for its people and those throughout the world.

Mr. Speaker, it is my honor to salute Father Hesburgh and to commend the House of Representatives for passing H.R. 1932, which authorizes the President of the United States to award him with a gold medal on behalf of Congress. I can think of none more deserving of this most prestigious honor.

HONORING GEORGE BROWN AND
LINUS PAULING

HON. JERRY LEWIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 18, 1999

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like today to call your attention to an exhibition that has recently opened at the National Museum of Health and Medicine: "Linus Pauling and the Twentieth Century." This exhibition, which was viewed by more than 20,000 school children at the California Institute of Technology, was brought to Washington largely through the efforts of our late friend and colleague, George E. Brown, Jr.

Congressman Brown, as we all know, held a passionate belief that there is a special relationship between excellence in education, pushing back the frontiers of scientific knowledge, and the pursuit of peace. These themes are celebrated by the exhibition on the life, work and times of Linus Pauling.

Dr. Pauling is the only person ever to win two unshared Nobel prizes. In 1954 he was given the Nobel Prize in Chemistry for the discovery of the nature of the chemical bond, and in 1962 he won the Nobel Peace Prize for his efforts to end atmospheric testing of nuclear weapons. Congressman Brown believed that Pauling's commitment to science and to an unwavering idealism make the exhibition on his life especially instructive to today's young people.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my colleagues to join me in honoring Congressman Brown for his efforts to bring this exhibition to the Nation's Capital, and to express our appreciation to the organizing committee for making the exhibit possible: Oregon State University, the Linus Pauling family, and the Soka Gakkai International and its founder, Daisaku Ikeda, whose friendship with Pauling inspired the exhibit.

RECOGNIZING THE ARKANSAS
BANKERS ASSOCIATION'S SUP-
PORT FOR FINANCIAL MOD-
ERNIZATION

HON. ASA HUTCHINSON

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 18, 1999

Mr. HUTCHINSON. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the Arkansas Bankers Association, I would like to submit their remarks regarding a specific section of S. 900, the Financial Modernization bill, which has particular interest and importance to Arkansas. This section is titled "Interest Rates and Other Charges at Interstate Branches."

With the passage of the Riegle-Neal Interstate Banking and Branching Act several years ago, the question arose as to which state law concerning interest rates on loans would apply to branches of the interstate banks operating in a "host state". Would those branches be governed by the interest rate ceiling of the charter location or that of their physical location? The office of the Comptroller of the Currency and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation addressed this issue with options that basically give branches of interstate banks the option of being governed by either their home or host state requirements concerning interest rates by structuring the loan process to meet certain requirements.

In Arkansas this has had a profound effect upon our local banking community. Arkansas has a usury ceiling that places the maximum rate that can be charged for many classes of loans at 5% above the Federal Reserve Discount Rate. However, over 40% of our banking locations in the state, those that are branches of non-Arkansas based interstate banks, are in effect no longer governed by this law. The out of state banks are free to price according to risk, and thus charge lower rates for the better credits and higher rates for the lower quality credits. However, local Arkansas banks cannot price according to risk and are thus placed at a significant competitive disadvantage.

In recognition of this inequity and the fact that if not corrected our state may lose virtually all of its local community banks, the Arkansas delegation supports language that provides our local banks with the loan pricing parity in all regards with non-Arkansas interstate banks operating branches in Arkansas. Indeed, this is the intent of the section concerning Interest Rates at Interstate Branching.

The entire Arkansas Delegation is on record supporting this section as well as Governor Mike Huckabee, and Bank Commissioner Frank White. Further, a joint meeting of the state house unanimously passed a resolution requesting the Arkansas Congressional Delegation to address this important issue.

Very simply, the situation of placing local Arkansas banks at a severe competitive disadvantage is a result of the comptroller-general's interpretation of the Riegler-Neal Interstate Banking and Branching Act.

Mr. Speaker, from these words it is clear that the legislation is intended to assist community banks in Arkansas and allow Arkansans to receive loans and invest funds in their home state. With the passage of S. 900, I want to congratulate my colleagues on a job well done. This legislation will enable our financial industry to move into the next century. This bill not only helps states like Arkansas, but the nation as a whole.

PASSAGE OF H.R. 3090

HON. DON YOUNG

OF ALASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 18, 1999

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, I would like to provide additional explanatory information regarding the provisions in H.R. 3090.

At the time of passage of H.R. 3090 by the Committee on Resources, the Committee Members on both sides of the aisle agreed that there were likely to be additional changes to this bill prior to its being taken to the floor of the House. Such changes were ones that the Committee anticipated would be developed between the Department of Interior and Elim as well as with the concurrence of the majority and the minority of the Committee. Those changes were worked out. A number of improvements were made to the bill in addition to some reorganization of the sections to assist in providing clarity to the bill. What follows is a brief explanation and a section-by-section analysis of the bill as it is brought before the House.

As I had indicated in my earlier remarks, this legislation is long overdue. It is a matter of equity and fairness that, in furtherance of the underlying goals of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA), replacement lands should be conveyed to the Elim Native Corporation under Section 19 of ANCSA. The Committee's intent is that such conveyances authorized in this legislation be treated as other conveyances to Elim were treated in the past with respect to other applicable sections of ANCSA, except that the conveyances under the bill will additionally have certain covenants, reservations, terms, and conditions that are applicable.

It is recognized that the watersheds that are likely to be selected under this provision (Clear Creek, Tubutulik River, and the Qwik River) are ones which provide a vital source of food in the form of fish as well as sustenance for wildlife and plants on which the people of Elim are, in part, dependent.

The Committee considered utilizing the lands on the eastern edge of the original Norton Bay Reservation as replacement lands to Elim for the 50,000 acres which were deleted in 1929. However, because—(1) there have

been a number of acres of those lands (in particular along the coastline) which had been conveyed to the Village of Koyuk or which were subject to allotments; (2) of the sensitivity of that area to Koyuk; (3) with the knowledge today that, the rivers to the north of the original Norton Bay Reservation are of substantial significance to the long-term viability of the Elim Native Corporation in the future, the Committee concluded that the area to the north of the current of boundary of Elim land holdings was a more appropriate place from which Elim should select replacement lands than the original area deleted in 1929.

In addition, provisions were negotiated with Elim which represent a good faith effort by all sides to remedy the injustice to Elim from many years past as well as to protect the resources of this area with several unique natural features. As a result of those negotiations, Elim will have full access to the use of the timber on the lands to be conveyed for building of homes, cabins, lodges, firewood, and other domestic uses on Elim lands, but agreed not to cut or remove Merchantable Timber for sale. This will permit Elim to make beneficial, developmental, and economic use of lands while conserving most of the forested lands for their wildlife habitat benefits.

As a part of the balancing of interests, the Committee agreed to language that would provide a 300 foot buffer area around Clear Creek and the Tubutulik River should they be selected by and conveyed to Elim. In that area, there would be no support structures or development or activities permitted unless they would not or are not likely to cause erosion or siltation that would significantly adversely impact the water quality or fish habitat of these two water courses.

The Committee believes that the bill as reported along with the amendments as brought before the House represents a reasonable and responsible approach to dealing with and resolving this issue. It will remedy an injustice to Elim of many years and do so in a way that is appropriate given the circumstances as they are in 1999.

Provisions of the legislature are further explained in the section-by-section analysis that follows:

SECTION-BY-SECTION ANALYSIS

Section 1. *Elim Native Corporation Land Restoration.*

This section amends the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act by amending Section 19 by adding a new subsection (c).

Subsection (c)(1) sets out findings regarding the background and need for the legislation.

Subsection (c)(2) describes the lands to be withdrawn ("Withdrawal Area") by reference to a map dated October 19, 1999, and withdraws the lands from all forms of appropriation or disposition under the public land laws for a two-year period.

Subsection (c)(3) authorizes Elim to select and ultimately receive title to 50,000 acres of lands from the lands inside the Withdrawal Area. The Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed to convey to Elim the fee to the surface and subsurface estate in 50,000 acres of valid selections, subject to the covenants, reservations, terms and conditions in subsection (c).

Subsection (c)(3)(A) provides two years after the date of enactment for Elim to make its selections. To ensure that it receives the 50,000 acres, under this subparagraph Elim may select up to 60,000 acres and must

prioritize its selections at the time it makes the selections. Elim may not revoke or change its priorities. Elim must select a single tract of land adjacent to U.S. Survey No. 2548, Alaska, that is reasonably compact, contiguous, and in whole sections except for two situations. The withdrawn lands remain withdrawn until the Department has conveyed all the lands that Elim Native Corporation is entitled to under subsection (c).

Subsection (c)(3)(B) provides that, in addition to being subject to valid existing rights, Elim's selections may not supercede prior selections by the State of Alaska or other Native corporations, or valid entries by private individuals unless the State, Native Corporation, or individual relinquishes the selection entry prior to conveyance to Elim.

Subsection (c)(3)(C) provides that, on receipt of the Conveyance Lands, Elim will have all the legal rights and benefits as landowner of land conveyed under this Act subject to the covenants, reservations, terms and conditions in subsection (c). All other provisions of this Act that were applicable to conveyances under subsection (b) are applicable to conveyances under subsection (c).

Subsection (c)(3)(D) makes clear that selection by and conveyance to Elim Native Corporation of these lands is in full satisfaction of any claim by Elim Native Corporation of entitlement to lands under section 19 of this Act.

Subsection (c)(4) provides that the covenants, terms and conditions in this paragraph and in paragraphs (5) and (6) will run with the land and be incorporated into any interim conveyance or patent conveying the lands to Elim.

Subsection (c)(4)(A) provides that Elim has all the rights of landowner to, and to utilize, the timber resources of the Conveyance Lands including construction of homes, cabins, for firewood and other domestic uses on any Elim lands, except for cutting and removing Merchantable Timber for sale and constructing roads and related infrastructure for the support of such cutting and removing timber for sale.

Subsection (c)(4)(B) modifies P.L.O. 5563 to permit selection by Elim of lands encompassing prior withdrawals of hot or medicinal springs subject to the applicable covenants, reservations, terms and conditions in paragraphs (5) and (6).

Subsection (c)(4)(C) provides that if Elim receives conveyance to lands encompassing the Tubutulik River of Clear Creek, or both, Elim will not allow activities in the bed or within 300 feet of these water courses which would cause or would likely cause erosion or siltation so as to significantly adversely impact water quality or fish habitat.

Subsection (c)(5)(A) sets forth the first of a series of rights to be retained by the United States in the conveyances in paragraph (3). Subparagraph (A) is a retained right to enter the conveyance lands for purposes outlined after providing notice to Elim and an opportunity to have a representative present.

Subsection (c)(5)(B) provides for retaining rights and remedies against persons who cut or remove Merchantable Timber.

Subsection (c)(5)(C) provides for the retention of the right to reforest if Merchantable Timber is destroyed by fire, insects, disease or other man-made or natural occurrence, except for such occurrences that occur from Elim's exercise of its rights to use the conveyance lands as landowner.

Subsection (c)(5)(D) provides for the retention of the right of ingress and egress to the public under section 17(b) of ANCSA to allow the public to visit, for non-commercial purposes, the hot springs located on the conveyance lands and to use any part of the hot springs that is not commercially developed.

Subsection (c)(5)(E) provides for retaining the right to the United States to enter the

conveyance lands containing hot springs in order to conduct scientific research. It also ensures that such research can be conducted and that the results of such research can be used without any compensation to Elim. This subparagraph also provides an equal right to Elim to conduct such research on the hot springs and to use the results of the research without compensation to the United States.

Subsection (c)(5)(F) provides for the retention of a covenant that restricts commercial development of the hot springs by Elim to a maximum of 15% of the hot springs and 15% of the land within ¼ mile of the hot springs. This subparagraph also provides that any commercial development of those hot springs will not alter the natural hydrologic or thermal system associated with the hot springs. The provision makes clear that at least 85% of the lands within ¼ mile of the hot springs should be left in their natural state.

Subsection (c)(5)(G) provides that retaining the right to exercise prosecutorial discretion in the enforcement of any covenant, reservation, term or condition does not waive the right to enforce such covenant, reservation, term or condition.

Subsection (c)(6)(A) provides for the Secretary and Elim, acting in good faith, to enter into a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) to implement Subsection (c). The subparagraph requires that the MOU include reasonable measures to protect plants and animals in the hot springs and within ¼ mile of the hot springs. This subparagraph requires that the parties agree to meet periodically to review the MOU and to amend/replace are extended.

Subsection (c)(6)(B) provides for Elim to incorporate the covenants, reservations, terms and conditions set forth in subsection (c) in any deed or other instrument by which Elim divests itself of any interest in all or portion of the Conveyance Lands.

Subsection (c)(6)(C) requires that the BLM, in consultation with Elim, will reserve easements under subsection 17(b) of this Act.

Subsection (c)(6)(D) provides for the retention of other easements by the BLM, in consultation with Elim, including the right of the public to enter upon and travel along the Tubutulik River and Clear Creek within the Conveyance Lands. This subparagraph provides that the easements shall include trails confined to foot travel along each bank of the Tubutulik River and Clear Creek. This subparagraph requires also that trails be twenty-five feet wide and upland of the ordinary high water mark. It also provides for including one-acre sites along the two water courses referenced, that the sites be selected in consultation with Elim and that they be utilized for launching and taking out water craft as well as for short term (twenty-four hours) camping, unless Elim consents to a longer period.

Subsection (c)(6)(E) provides that the inholders within the boundaries of the Conveyance Lands have rights of ingress and egress. It provides also that the inholder may not exercise these rights in a manner that might result in substantial damage to the surface of the lands and may not make any permanent improvements to the conveyance lands without the consent of Elim.

Subsection (c)(6)(F) provides that the Bureau of Land Management may reserve an easement for the Iditarod National Historic Trail in the land conveyance to Elim.

Subsection (c)(7) authorizes appropriations as may be necessary to implement subsection (c).

Section two. Common Stock to Adopted-Under Descendants.

Section 7(h) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act sets forth the general rules

pertaining to the issuance and transfer of common stock in an Alaska Native Corporation, which stock is referred to as Settlement Common Stock. Generally, the holder of Settlement Common Stock is not permitted to sell, pledge or otherwise alienate this stock. However, Section 7(h)(1)(C) of ANCSA provides certain exceptions to the general prohibition on the alienation of Settlement Common Stock. Under Section 7(h)(1)(C)(iii), the holder of Settlement Common Stock may transfer some or all of the Settlement Common Stock to a close family member by inter vivos gift. Gifts of Settlement Common Stock are permitted to, among others, a child, grandchild or great-grandchild.

Alaska state law has been interpreted to sever, for all purposes, the relationship between a family and a child who has been adopted out, or for whom parental rights have been relinquished or terminated. Thus, under existing law, a holder of Settlement Common Stock may not inter vivos gift transfer Settlement Common Stock to a child who has been adopted by another family. The proposed amendment in Section 2 will permit the biological family of an Alaska Native child to make an inter vivos gift to that child of Settlement Common Stock, regardless of the child's adoption into a non-Native family, or the relinquishment or termination of parental rights. The enactment of the provisions of Section 2 will resolve the problem currently faced by some Alaska Native children who are unable to receive shares in an Alaska Native Corporation because the relationship with their biological family has been legally severed under Alaska State law.

Section three. Definition of Settlement Trust.

Congress enacted the settlement trust option in ANCSA to allow Alaska Native Corporations to establish trusts to hold assets for the benefit of Alaska Native Shareholders. As the law currently stands, these trusts may only benefit holders of Settlement Common Stock. The amendments contained in Section three will permit Native Corporation shareholders, by the vote of a majority of shares, to extend this benefit of ANCSA to all of the Native people in their community, including the children and grandchildren of the original stockholders, regardless of whether they yet own stock in the Native Corporation. This amendment redefines "settlement trust" to permit Native Corporations to establish settlement trusts in which potential beneficiaries include shareholders, Natives and descendants of Natives. Because ANCSA was enacted to benefit all Natives, this amendment is in keeping with the original intent of that legislation. At the same time, the interests of Alaska Native Corporation shareholders are protected because this option is available only to those Corporations whose shareholders vote, by a majority of all outstanding voting shares, to benefit non-shareholders

TRIBUTE TO THE PEOPLE OF WAMU

HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 18, 1999

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to ask the House to join me in honoring WAMU 88.5 FM's regional public affairs program, Metro Connection, which recently won not one but two Achievement in Radio Awards in the 13th annual competition sponsored by the

March of Dimes to recognize excellence in Washington area radio. Washington area residents are especially proud that this is the fourth consecutive year that Metro Connection is being honored as the best locally produced public affairs long-form program. Washingtonians have long admired the professionalism and wonderfully interesting programming of those sharing in the honors, including News Director Kathy Merritt, line producer David Furst, and reporters Annie Wu, Lakshmi Singh, Julianne Welby, and Lex Gillespie. Metro Connection also won the best news series award for its "20th Century Washington" series, a review of the city of Washington as it has evolved during this century. Kathy Merritt, David Furst, Annie Wu, Lex Gillespie and Andrew Pergam, who received this award, take us on a fascinating journey in a 10 part series, one story for each decade of the century, with special features each month. This is radio at its substantive and interesting best. Those of us fortunate enough to live within listening range of WAMU's Metro Connection value its focus on us, on where we live, and on what we do. Metro Connection is an especially welcome visitor in Washington area homes on Saturday mornings at 11 a.m.

Mr. Speaker, many Members of the House and Senate count themselves among WAMU's 454,000 avid listeners in the Washington area. Congressional Members of every political stripe listen with appreciation to WAMU's variety of news and public affairs programming, to its celebrated and elegant talk show host Diane Rehm, to Public Interest with Kojo Nnamdi, and to its bluegrass and other music. Now Metro Connection and its creators have brought honor to their medium and their hometown station. WAMU is a beacon of broadcasting excellence. I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring the people who have made WAMU an award winning resource for the residents of the Washington area.

HONORING THE LATE JOE SERNA

HON. NANCY PELOSI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 18, 1999

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, Joe Serna was a good man and an outstanding Mayor. I was honored to join my colleagues this week and support House Resolution 363, recognizing and honoring Sacramento, California, Mayor Joe Serna, Jr., and expressing the condolences of the House of Representatives to his family and the people of Sacramento on his death.

As a son of an immigrant farm worker, he learned the values of hard work which exemplified his career. Eager to help others, Joe entered the Peace Corps in 1966. When he returned to California, he joined the faculty at California State University, Sacramento, in 1969 becoming a professor of Government. He was so good at energizing and inspiring his students that in 1991 he received the Distinguished Faculty Award.

Joe Serna decided to continue serving his community by being first elected to the Sacramento City Council in 1981 and reelected in 1985 and 1989. He was then elected mayor of Sacramento in 1992 and again in 1996.

Joe Botz of Sacramento wrote a Letter-to-Editor in the Sacramento Bee last week, which

I believe embodies Joe Serna's legacy as a political role model and as a leader. Botz wrote, "Most citizens look at the day when citizen-politicians governed us. Serna was a living and working embodiment of those days. He was brash and arrogant as he looked after Sacramento and its citizens' best interests in the larger political level. But on an interpersonal level, he expressed deep concern and intense compassion of all River City citizens, particularly the poor and disadvantaged."

Joe Serna possessed an unparalleled commitment to helping others. He fought for the underdog and befriended those who needed him the most. For that Mr. Speaker, I will always look up to Joe Serna.

H.R. 2668, STREAMLINING FEC

HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 18, 1999

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, let's lift FEC reform out of legislative limbo where it has been for twenty years. Before we leave for the year let's pass H.R. 2668, a bill to streamline FEC procedures and improve FEC reporting.

The bill is not controversial—it has broad support on both sides of the aisle and it is needed. There is simply no reason not to pass this bill today.

In September I wrote to Speaker HASTERT requesting that this bill be placed on the suspension calendar. It is a good bill—sponsored by House Administration Chair BILL THOMAS—and voted unanimously out of the House Administration Committee earlier this year.

The bill contains most of the provisions in the bill introduced earlier this year. It was prepared with the support and assistance of the six Republican and Democratic FEC Commissioners. In addition to the support of the Commission, H.R. 2668 is supported by Members on both sides of the aisle.

It would: Improve disclosure of State activity; make it easier for contributors to comply with the law; remove obsolete provisions; and broaden candidate's commercial lending options.

Earlier this year, we voted on this bill on the floor of the House. Like almost every one of my Democratic colleagues and a broad group of Republicans, I voted against the bill. I voted against FEC reform because it would have blocked a vote on the bi-partisan campaign finance reform bill sponsored by Reps. SHAYS and MEEHAN. FEC reform deserves our support on its own merits. It should not continue to be used as a pawn in the larger debate.

In my opinion, FEC reform should not have been a part of that debate. That is because—as Chairman THOMAS has repeatedly stressed, H.R. 2668 is not about campaign finance reform—H.R. 2668 is about making the routine procedural reforms that are needed over the course of time by all agencies.

Unlike other Executive branch agencies that request and receive noncontroversial legislative changes to aid in the efficient and effective operation of the agency—changes requested by the FEC simply don't happen.

For over twenty years, the FEC has annually sent to Congress requested statutory changes. And each year—just like in our re-

cent campaign finance debate—provisions that are needed and have no real opposition become tangled up in our debate about how to ensure the integrity of our campaign finance system.

But this year we can do it differently. We have a solid FEC reform bill that combines needed changes into one package. We have bipartisan support for the bill.

If we fail to act it means that the work that we did in the House Administration Committee to create this worthwhile bill was just a cynical game to defeat comprehensive campaign finance reform. I have asked Speaker HASTERT to bring H.R. 2668 to the floor on the suspension calendar—and I urge him to do so again today. FEC reform standing alone is worthwhile. We have the chance to pass it and we should.

HONORING DR. JACK TURNER

HON. BART GORDON

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 18, 1999

Mr. GORDON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Dr. Jack Turner for 30 years of service to Middle Tennessee State University as an associate professor of political science.

Dr. Turner has had a profound effect on many Middle Tennesseans. His patience and perseverance with the teaching profession have been invaluable assets to the Middle Tennessee community. Over the years, many members of my staff have had the benefit of his guidance. I, too, have had that privilege as a student, as well as being a colleague through my own teaching experience at Middle Tennessee State University.

I ask today that we recognize this man for his 30 years of achievement and dedication to the teaching profession and to Middle Tennessee State University. He has certainly benefited young minds with his vast knowledge and experience. As a representative of Middle Tennessee, I feel the same regret that the community feels to see Dr. Turner retire. I am, however, confident that he will contribute to the community in many other ways. So, I ask my colleagues in the U.S. House of Representatives today to join me in wishing him well in his future endeavors.

REVERSE TREND OF HATRED AND ANTI-AFFIRMATIVE ACTION

HON. ELIJAH E. CUMMINGS

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 18, 1999

Mr. CUMMINGS. Mr. Speaker, I graduated from the University of Maryland School of Law in 1976. Twenty-three years later, in 1999, African Americans attending this University, in the shadow of our nation's capital, are receiving racist hate mail and threats.

Is it possible that instead of keeping our forward impetus as the most enlightened society in the world, the ignorant have taken the reins and are steering us backwards into the new millennium?

Well, recently, Florida Governor Jeb Bush closed the door of opportunity to many minori-

ties by overturning affirmative action in state college admissions. This will result in exclusion; preventing us from realizing our full potential as a nation and I urge the Board of Regents to reject this action.

I also call upon this entire nation to reverse the trend toward the subversion of diversity and equality. Let's take the reins and steer this nation forward.

CLOVIS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
SALUTE TO BUSINESS

HON. GEORGE RADANOVICH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 18, 1999

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the Clovis Chamber of Commerce 1999 Salute to Business honorees for their hard work and accomplishments. The honorees are: Anlin Industries, N&N Boats, Vicki Dobbs, and David Maestas.

Anlin Industries is being honored as the 1999 Industrial Company of the Year. Anlin Industries is a vinyl window and door manufacturer that started eight years ago in October of 1991 with four employees, and no sales. In 1996, Anlin sales were \$9.6 million with a seven figure net profit before taxes with 100 employees. This year Anlin Industries now has 183 employees with \$21 million in sales. President Thomas Vidmar attributes all of Anlin Industries success to the hard work of its employees.

Anlin's mission is to be the preeminent replacement window and door manufacturer in the country, providing their customers with the highest quality products and service in the business. Earning a fair return on investment and continually reinvesting those profits in their people and the business, ensuring Anlin's long term success and career opportunities for generations to come.

N&N Boats and Mr. Rich Lyons is the 1999 Small Business of the Year Award recipient. Rich Lyons has been in the boating industry since 1977. He established N&N Boats in April 1994 when N&N Marine closed after 27 years in the Fresno/Clovis area. Initially the business was repairing boats and selling parts. Today they have a line of new boats and accessories. N&N Boats has assisted Western Directory with the sponsorship of the Chamber Golf Tournament for the past two years.

Vicki Dobbs is the 1999 Professional Business Woman of the year. Vicki is a Realtor, and a native of Fresno graduating from California State University, Fresno as one of the first women in ag-education in the Valley. Vicki is a strong advocate for agriculture and the need for broad based agricultural education programs. She supports the Ag Advisory Committee, the Clovis FFA, and serves as a Director on the Board for the Foundation for Clovis Schools. Vicki also supports the Clovis Police Activities League and has been involved with the Clovis High Ag Boosters. Vicki is an Executive Ambassador for the Clovis Chamber of Commerce and was elected to the Board of Directors. She has been voted the Best Realtor in Clovis for the past several years by readers of the Clovis Independent. Vicki Dobbs is the top producing sales associate for the Clovis office of Guarantee Real Estate. She is definitely tuned into Clovis and its unique way of life.

David Maestas is the Einar Cook Leadership Award recipient. The Einar Cook Leadership Award was developed to recognize those who step forward with a vision and are willing to work for what they believe in. David Maestas served eight years in the Army in the Military police. He then became active in the Title-Escrow Industry where he received the top sales award in the President's Diamond Club five years in a row. He also was acting President in the Four Seasons Leads Group and President of the Optimist Club. David and his wife Jodie moved to Fresno in 1994 both working for First American Title Company. In just a few years, David and Jodie held a tremendous percentage of sales for the Clovis-Fresno area. With their involvement with the Clovis Chamber and the Clovis area, they were offered a new office location in Clovis, providing they could combine their efforts and increase sales by 5 percent. The Clovis office became the number 1 Office in Market share in Clovis and has been voted the Best Title-Escrow office four years in a row by the Clovis Independent. David received the Clovis Chamber of Commerce Volunteer of the Year Award and was designated as the Ambassador of the Year for the Chamber. David founded the Chamber's Professional Executives Network and served as President of the Miss Clovis Scholarship Association. He served as the 1998 Chairman Elect for the Clovis Chamber of Commerce Board of Directors and served as President in 1999.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise to honor these recipients as they are being honored at the Clovis Chamber of Commerce Salute to Business Luncheon. I want to congratulate Anlin Industries, N&N Boats, Vicki Dobbs, and David Maestas for their hard work and dedication to the community and the Clovis Chamber of Commerce. I urge my colleagues to join me in wishing them many more years of continued success.

A TRIBUTE TO ONE OF FT. GREENE'S JEWELS, GEORGIANNA TURNER

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 18, 1999

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, as we close out the last Congressional session of the 20th century, I want to recognize the century of achievements by one of Brooklyn's finest residents, Georgianna Turner.

A native of St. Anne Parish in Jamaica, she was just a young girl of 18, when she immigrated to the United States with her older sister, Lee, and young niece, Vera around 1915. While she has lived in the U.S. for 84 years, she has been a resident of Brooklyn's Fort Greene neighborhood for 41 years. During these four decades, Mrs. Turner has been an active participant in the life of her community.

While the Ft. Greene community was recently described by New York Magazine as undergoing "a new residential renaissance", the neighborhood was a different place in the '50's and '60's when Georgianna Turner first moved to South Oxford Street. Many of the brownstones had been converted to rooming houses and flop houses making everyday life quite a challenge. Mrs. Turner and a com-

mitted band of neighbors resolved to reclaim the block and worked tirelessly for decades to establish the Ft. Greene neighborhood, and especially South Oxford Street, as one of the premiere blocks in Brooklyn. Working with Mr. Percy Buchannan who was, then, the head of the South Oxford Street Block Association, along with other long term residents like Nancy Johnson, Hazel Slaughter, and William Turner (no relation). Georgianna Turner went from block to block galvanizing community support, exposing drug activity, and vociferously advocating for the changes that would make the neighborhood a better place to live.

Mrs. Turner remembers the years when she had to endure repeated vandalism to her home in response to her activism. She risked her life on the line by reporting drug activity. Ever fearless, Georgianna Turner and her cohorts in the South Oxford Street Block Association were not to be stopped. They worked hand-in-hand with local politicians, the police department, the sanitation department, the Board of Health, local churches—especially Queen of All Saints (where she has been a faithful member of 40 years), Lafayette Presbyterian Church—and whoever else would help them clean up the blocks from South Elliott to Clinton Avenue. She especially recalls their concerted effort to "get rid of the Atlantic Avenue meat market that was the scourge of the neighborhood, get the bums off the street, and get the trash cleaned up".

Before real estate speculators and the Brooklyn Academy of Music was envisioned, the quiet, determined approach of residents like Georgianna Turner paved the way for the real-estate and economic boom that Ft. Greene is experiencing today. Though she never sought fame or fortune for her community activism, Georgianna Turner has received countless accolades for her valiant efforts. Her legacy has been to create a clean, safe, stable community of which she and her colleagues in the South Oxford Street Block Association can be proud.

On August 18, 1999, Georgianna Turner celebrated her 100th birthday. I want to salute this "grand old lady" as we end the last session of Congress in the 20th century. She leaves Brooklyn with a legacy that will endure long into the next century. I urge my colleagues to join me in acknowledging the splendid work of one of Ft. Greene's finest jewels, Georgianna Turner.

IN SPECIAL RECOGNITION OF RICHARD E. SCHUMACHER ON THE OCCASION OF HIS RETIREMENT FROM THE OHIO PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM

HON. PAUL E. GILLMOR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 18, 1999

Mr. GILLMOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay special tribute to one of the truly outstanding individuals from the state of Ohio, Mr. Richard E. Schumacher. On December 31, 1999, Richard Schumacher will retire from his position as Executive Director of the Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (PERS).

For thirty-nine years, Richard Schumacher has been a valuable asset to Ohio's retirees

and his colleagues at PERS. He joined the staff at PERS in 1960, and since then has worked diligently to serve the state of Ohio and ensure that PERS remains strong far into the future. Beginning his tenure with PERS as an accountant, he steadily advanced through various positions including assistant director, controller, and deputy director. Finally, in 1991, Richard Schumacher was appointed as the Executive Director of the system.

Throughout his career, Richard Schumacher has upheld the high standards of the Ohio Public Employees Retirement System. In performing the duties of Executive Director, he has demonstrated the kind of integrity that Ohioans expect from our government leaders. His hard work for nearly four decades has helped PERS flourish into one of the premier public employee retirement systems in the country. Under his strong leadership, PERS assets have grown from \$440 million to \$53 billion. In the thirty-nine years Richard Schumacher has worked for PERS, he has watched the system grow to more than 350 employees, 125,000 beneficiaries, and 371,000 contributing public employees. Clearly, Richard Schumacher has undertaken successfully the task of building and growing PERS for Ohio's public employees.

Richard Schumacher is an outstanding public servant and a standard bearer in his profession. He has served on numerous boards and associations including terms as president and vice president of the National Association of State Retirement Administrators, the Board of Trustees of the Ohio Government Finance Officers Association, and the Government Accounting Standards Advisory Committee.

Mr. Speaker, it is often said that America succeeds due to the remarkable accomplishments and contributions of her citizens. It is evident that Richard Schumacher has given of his time and energy to assist Ohio's public retirees. For his efforts, we certainly owe him a debt of gratitude that mere words cannot sufficiently express. At this time, I would ask my colleagues of the 106th Congress to stand and join me in paying special tribute to Richard E. Schumacher. On the occasion of his retirement as Executive Director of the Ohio Public Employees Retirement System, we thank him for his dedicated service and we wish him all the best in the future.

IN CELEBRATION OF THE TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE VELVET REVOLUTION

HON. SAM GEJDENSON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 18, 1999

Mr. GEJDENSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to the tenth anniversary of the Velvet Revolution in Czechoslovakia.

In 1989, the people of Czechoslovakia ended 41 years of dictatorship in a non-violent effort of civil disobedience. The moral authority of the Czech and Slovak peoples overwhelmed the discredited regime clinging to power after the fall of the Berlin Wall.

After World War II, the communist dictatorship installed in Prague sought to stamp out the rich tradition of democracy and intellectual debate in Czechoslovakia by imprisoning tens of thousands of dissidents and resistance

fighters. Thousands of others were killed while serving in jails and labor camps or while attempting to flee the country. Asphyxiating central economic planning stifled the entrepreneurial spirit of the Czech people.

As revolutionary ideas swept across the continent in 1968, the flowers of the Prague Spring emerged from the cracks in the Iron Curtain. Alexander Dubcek's vision of "socialism with a human face" gained currency with the Czech population only to be crushed by Soviet tanks—sent by anxious leaders in Moscow.

When the people of Czechoslovakia marked the first anniversary of the Soviet crackdown in August 1969, it demonstrated that the resistance of that fatal Spring would not soon be forgotten. Nonetheless, resistance against the regime lost momentum for a number of years until the eighties when the dissident movement percolated once again in the churches and cafes of Czechoslovakian society.

The man who became the symbol of this movement would become one of the defining individuals of the last 20th century, Vaclav Havel. The famous playwright who mocked communist duplicity, conformity, and bureaucracy was jailed soon after he helped draft and distribute Charter 77, an anti-Communist manifesto originally signed by 242 people. Havel emerged as a dissident who trumpeted that "truth and love must prevail over lies and hatred."

Ten years ago this month in Czechoslovakia, the temperature of dissent reached the boiling point. Police brutally dispersed public rallies in Bratislava and Prague on November 16 and 17. Daily mass gatherings produced a national general strike on November 27 rallied by the motto "End of Governance for One Party and Free Elections." Forced to negotiate with this powerful opposition, the ruling leadership of Czechoslovakia yielded to the formation of the Government of National Understanding with Alexander Dubcek elected as Chairman of the National Parliament and Vaclav Havel as President of the Republic. In a remarkable month, Havel had gone from the theater stage to moving into Prague's Castle as president of a new Republic.

Just as few predicted the breakneck pace of Eastern Bloc dissolution after the fall of the Berlin Wall, few envisioned the "Velvet Divorce" between the Czech Republic and the Slovak Republic in 1993. It was a tribute to the peoples of both sovereign nations that the split was non-violent, a sharp contrast to the violence which accompanied transition in a number of other post-communist societies in Europe.

I had the honor of sitting down with Vaclav Havel when I accompanied President Clinton to the NATO Madrid Summit in July of 1997 when the Alliance invited the Czech Republic, along with Hungary and Poland to apply for membership. We reflected on the changes that had transpired in this society, a subject which lends itself to further discussion on this tenth anniversary as well.

Inevitably, some of the idealism of those heady days of ten years ago has dissipated, as Czechs and Slovaks grapple with the day to day challenges of a democracy and a free market. After opting for separation, the Slovaks chose a repressive leader, Vladimir Meciar, who promptly took the fledgling nation on a u-turn away from democratic pluralism and economic reform.

Nonetheless, the Slovaks changed direction again and are back on a positive course. Relations between the neighboring Czechs and Slovaks have also markedly improved in recent months. In this sequence of events, I believe there are lessons to be learned. With freedom comes the ability to make good and bad choices—and bad decisions will be made time to time in any democracy. It is nonetheless eminently preferable to having decisions forced on a populace by a discredited, installed regime.

What the vibrant Czech and Slovak communities in the United States remind us each day is never to take our freedom for granted because it can be taken away or it can deteriorate into an unrecognizable state. They help us understand the pain that their friends, relatives, and brethren endured when they lost this gift. And they help us recall the remarkable achievement the Czech and Slovak people accomplished together during a remarkable month, one decade ago.

HONORING BRANDI DIAS

HON. LOIS CAPPS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 18, 1999

Mrs. CAPPS. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to pay tribute to a very brave young woman, Brandi Dias. Ms. Dias suffers from acute myeloid leukemia and recently had a stem cell transplant, using her own marrow to fight the cancer. I am happy to say that she is doing well.

After her own experience with trying unsuccessfully to find a bone marrow donor match, Brandi became interested in attracting volunteers to the National Marrow Donor Program. The National Marrow Donor Program facilitates transplants from volunteers and unrelated donors for patients of all racial and socioeconomic backgrounds. Brandi has focused on attracting and retaining volunteers to participate in the NMDP Registry, where people can search for matching donors.

Believing that donors are more likely to remain committed to the program if they participate in a thorough education program prior to joining the NMDP Registry, Brandi submitted a proposal for a pilot program that will include two-hour seminars covering the process of becoming a bone marrow donor.

I am proud to say that Brandi has received word that her Bone Marrow Donor Pilot Program proposal has been funded. The funding will allow for a donor pilot program in San Luis Obispo County and for four donor drives beginning in January 2000. The goal of this pilot program is to encourage and educate the public about the need for bone marrow donors and to assist in retaining donors on the registry.

And so I salute Brandi Dias today. She has shown courage in her fight against leukemia and transformed this experience into community activism that will benefit patients across San Luis Obispo County. I am proud to represent her in Congress.

IN RECOGNITION OF A VISIT BY A RUSSIAN DELEGATION TO THE THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT OF WISCONSIN

HON. RON KIND

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 18, 1999

Mr. KIND. Mr. Speaker, in recent weeks I have read many news articles and heard many interviews which paint a very grim picture of the political and financial situation in Russia. I have seen economic analysts and political pundits shake their heads and ask in very solemn tones, "Who lost Russia?" If I were to believe the most outspoken American leaders and experts, it seems we should just give up on democratic development in Russia and allow the worst-case scenarios to become self-fulfilling prophecies.

But while gloomy forecasts cloud this country's media-based perception of Russia's future, I have good reason to hold out hope for a prosperous Russia and for a strong U.S.-Russian relationship. In September, I hosted a delegation of Russians through the auspices of the Library of Congress and the American Foreign Policy Council. After spending an exceptionally enlightening week with these individuals, I believe the real question facing the West is not who lost Russia—as if it were the West's to lose—or even whether Russia is lost. Rather, the question is how can we help enterprising and industrious Russians, like those I met, work to rebuild their nation.

The delegation that spent a week in my Congressional district in western Wisconsin came from different regions of Russia and different walks of life. As politicians, scientists and financial advisors, these men and women represented their nation well. They looked around a typical Wisconsin dairy farm, walked in a small town parade, toured a state university campus and strolled along the banks of the Mississippi River. All the while they shared with me, with my constituents and with each other, their thoughts about their homeland, its future, and the future of relations between our countries. I was struck by the energy and optimism of these individuals, and by their sincere desire to see their fledgling democracy flourish.

Mr. Sergey Alksandrovich Klimov is the deputy head of the Votorynets district administration in Nizhney-Novgorod Oblast. Ms. Irina Lovovna Osokina is a deputy of the Moscow City Duma. Mr. Nikolay Mikhaylovich Tarasov is the Mayor of Orsk in the Orenbuh Oblast and a member of the legislative assembly. Mr. Dmitry Valeriyevich Udalov is chairman of the board of the agricultural finance company Russkoye Pole, and deputy of the Saratov regional Duma. Each of these individuals has specific reasons for participating in the delegation to my district, and each had specific interests in comparing the institutions, business ventures and political processes of our two nations. But by the end of their stay, each grew to be friends with the others, as well as with me and my staff, and our shared goals for peace and prosperity outweighed the differences between our respective ways of life.

On their way home, the delegation stopped here in Washington. They were not only impressed by our magnificent capital city, but by the fact that the American people have such

direct and open access to their elected leaders and their government. I am glad to say that through this exchange program, myself and many other Members of Congress were able to open this Capitol—the People's House—to our World War II allies as a sign of support for their honorable efforts at home.

Since the fall of the Iron Curtain and the end of Soviet Communism in Russia, the Russian people have strived to reap the fruits of democracy and capitalism. Many in Russia feel that the journey is hopeless and that capitalism will not work for them. I am confident that, based on the four outstanding people I had the honor of hosting, the doubters and naysayers both in Russia and abroad will be proven wrong.

Mr. Speaker, I submit that we have a duty, not only as legislators, but as Americans and as citizens of the world, to help our Russian friends at this critical time in their history. Let us extend a hand both in friendship and assistance. Mortimer B. Zuckerman, Editor-in-Chief of U.S. News & World Report recently wrote: "Russia is not lost. It is still a much better friend of the West than it was under Communism." Mr. Zuckerman went on to say, "The Russians have, in fact, demonstrated an extraordinary resilience . . . The United States and the West will have to appreciate that Russia can only solve its problems its own way." He concluded, "Humility will serve us well. Not everybody needs to be like us." I couldn't agree more. Russia does have a bright future, and the United States has the opportunity to be a friend and partner in that future.

We will, of course, continue to encourage democracy and openness not only in Russia, but in all nations of the world. In the aftermath of the Cold War, such participation remains vital to our national interest. America must be active in the world community to help guide the many newly independent nations in their democratic development.

Mr. Speaker, I made new friends in September; friends I hope learned at least a little from me and my community, as I learned so much from them. Perhaps the greatest thing I learned is how similar are our goals and dreams for our countries, our communities, and our families. I applaud the members of the Russian delegation that visited my district for their dedication and loyalty to their nation, and I wish them well in their efforts to build stronger communities and homes for their families.

FEDERAL WILDLIFE AID

HON. BOB SCHAFFER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 18, 1999

Mr. SCHAFFER. Mr. Speaker, this legislative session, the House Resources Committee, of which I am a member, held three lengthy hearings on how the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has managed the Pittman-Robertson (PR) and Dingell-Johnson (DJ) funds. These funds are paid for through excise taxes collected on all fishing and hunting supplies and outdoor gear. Coloradans pay a disproportionate share of these taxes because of the number of sportsmen and women who live here. In addition, businesses in Colorado col-

lect a large share of the taxes for the federal government because visitors come from all over and spend money to hunt and fish in our great state.

The Fish and Wildlife Service was instructed to distribute the PR-DJ money through the Federal Aid Program to the states to use for conservation and wildlife management. Coloradans pay these taxes without complaint because they are playing a part in improving wildlife and conservation in our state. This fund has helped target money to recover species in Colorado that would have otherwise been endangered without PR-DJ funds. The problem comes when Fish and Wildlife was allowed to use up to 6 percent of one fund and 8 percent of the other to cover administrative costs related to distributing money to the states. Whatever Fish and Wildlife did not use at the end of the year is supposed to go back to the states for more recovery programs.

In the hearings, we heard from the General Accounting Office (GAO), a non-partisan federal auditing agency that the Federal Aid Program within Fish and Wildlife is "one of the worst managed programs we've ever encountered." Fish and Wildlife has been caught re-handled spending funds Congress specifically designated to support conservation and wildlife management. We learned from GAO that rather than returning money to the States, over \$30 million was spent on trips to Japan, expensive hotels and dinners, and other unauthorized expenses. They had at least separate slush funds within Fish and Wildlife used for pet projects never approved by Congress. In fact, some of these projects were specifically forbidden. Money was spent on "International Affairs, the Peoples Republic of China," "International Affairs, NAFTA," and other mysterious items unrelated to conservation. When the committee asked, Assistant Interior Secretary Donald Barry, and Director of Fish and Wildlife Service Jamie Clark could not provide an explanation on how this money was helping with conservation and wildlife management in the United States.

We learned that money was also used to fund bonuses for employees who weren't even working for Fish and Wildlife, and, in some cases, to people who weren't even working for the federal government. In addition, employees who have no authority were signing off travel well above the federal limits, on trips in excess of \$75,000. Believe it or not, it gets worse. They tried to use these administrative funds, meant to pay a phone bill or buy a desk, to buy an island near Hawaii. The cost of this remote island was \$30 million. Fish and Wildlife said it was important to ducks that the Island be preserved. When Congress looked into the island further we found a total of 10 ducks on the Island.

Unfortunately, this is just one program in one agency within the Department of Interior, and there are still several million dollars within Pittman-Robertson, Dingell-Johnson and Fish and Wildlife no one seems to know where it was spent. At the final hearing, I asked for the resignation of Ms. Clark and Mr. Barry if they could not find out where this money was going and stop the waste and illegal spending. Rather than spending \$3 million per duck in a remote Island, Fish and Wildlife Service should let the people of Colorado use this money toward something that actually helps conservation and wildlife.

TRIBUTE TO LORRAINE CLAIR

HON. MARCY KAPTUR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 18, 1999

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to Lorraine Clair, of Delta, OH. Lorraine passed from this life on October 12, 1999. Lorraine had been an elected official in Fulton County, Ohio since 1983, serving first on the village council, then as Vice Mayor, and was elected Mayor beginning in 1986 through her retirement in 1998.

Lorraine Clair graduated from Liberty Center High School in 1959, went on to study cosmetology at the Toledo Academy of Beauty Culture, and worked as a beautician for many years, eventually leaving her profession to be a wife and mother. Tapped to run for Delta Village Council in 1983, Lorraine entered the political arena, a career she clearly enjoyed. As her daughter noted, "After she was named Vice Mayor and then became the Mayor, she just ran from there." At many Fulton County events, Mayor Clair could be found trying to meet with everyone in the room, charming and gracious, chatting amiably or discussing farming, business, families, or issues of the day with ease.

Delta grew and prospered throughout Lorraine's tenure as Mayor. Under her administration a wastewater treatment plant was built, streets were resurfaced and rebuilt, three new housing subdivisions were built, and the village park was developed, including a new shelterhouse. She led the local effort to bring new industry to Delta, which now features two steel mills and the industries which contribute to the mills. Before she had to retire due to declining health, Mayor Clair had begun planning for a new 50,000 gallon water tower. Lorraine's drive as Mayor was summed up by her successor who stated, "She cared quite a bit about the community and the overall quality of life. She was particularly concerned with youth activities and about things for our seniors to do." This summation is an honorable legacy for a woman who remained a lifelong resident of Fulton County, rising to lead one of its communities, and working with fellow elected officials to keep the county a viable community.

In addition to her public legacy, Lorraine Clair leaves an even greater personal one: her children Kirk, Michelle, and Melissa and six grandchildren. We express our heartfelt condolences to them, to her mother Rennetta, brothers Calvin and Tim, and sisters Lorrinda and Leann, and leave them with these words from poet Haydn Marshall, ". . . for every joy that passes something beautiful remains."

IN SPECIAL RECOGNITION OF BEN RICHMOND ON HIS SELECTION AS FEATURED ARTIST FOR THE STATE OF OHIO BICENTENNIAL CELEBRATION

HON. PAUL E. GILLMOR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 18, 1999

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

to an outstanding individual from the Fifth Congressional District of Ohio. We are fortunate that Ben Richmond makes his home in our area and is able to share his artistic talents with us.

Ben Richmond is without question one of Ohio's premier artists. Concentrating on the rich heritage and natural surroundings of the Great Lakes, Ben Richmond seeks to combine feeling, personality, and clear relationships in each of his paintings. While his paintings and artistic creations are produced in wondrous fashion today, in his youth, art class was not at the top of Ben's priority list. However, with some guidance from his parents and one of his college professors, Ben embarked upon a remarkable career as an artist.

Mr. Speaker, after honing his skills as an artist, Ben graduated from college and went to work in the business world. But, business simply did not capture Ben's imagination and talents the way painting did. So, one weekend, while traveling through Marblehead with his wife, Wendy, they noticed the picturesque beauty of the Lake Erie region. In 1981, the Richmonds purchased a building in the village of Marblehead and turned it into an art gallery. Thus began the artistry of Ben Richmond.

Ben Richmond's myriad collection of works of art seems to have no end. From his signature painting of the Marblehead Lighthouse to the other limited edition paintings, posters, sculptures, and collectibles, the Richmond Galleries has become known as The Collectors Choice for custom artwork and framing. For his accomplishments, Ben Richmond's work has been featured at the Grand Central Art Galleries in New York, Great Lakes Regional Art Exhibition, the Salmagundi Club in New York, and many others. As well, Ben has received numerous awards and recognitions from the Metropolitan Museum of Art, National Watercolor Society, U.S. Lighthouse Society, Ohio Division of Travel and Tourism, and the Décor Magazine Award of Excellence.

Ben Richmond has also been called upon to showcase his work in the interest of public service. By request of the Governor of the state of Ohio, Ben designed the Ohio lighthouse license plate. Through the sale of the license plate, more than five million dollars has been generated to help clean and maintain the Lake Erie coastline. Not only are Ben Richmond and his wife, Wendy, outstanding entrepreneurs, they are always more than willing to assist their community. Over the years, the Richmonds have graciously and unselfishly given to others. Through grants, scholarships, and other donations, many hospitals, schools, and senior centers have benefited from their generosity. Although they seek no recognition, we applaud their unwavering dedication to their community.

Mr. Speaker, Ben Richmond has inspired many with his work and has been named the Featured Artist for the state of Ohio Bicentennial Celebration in 2003. Ben Richmond will commemorate this historic event with a limited edition print, minted coin, and sculpture of the Ohio Capitol building. I can think of no better way to recognize the hallmark event of Ohio's 200th Anniversary than with the works of Ben Richmond. I would urge my colleagues to stand and join me in paying very special tribute to Ben Richmond for his outstanding contributions to the world of art.

HONORING JOHN HIGHTOWER

HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 18, 1999

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, it is a great honor for me to rise before you today to pay tribute to Mr. John Hightower of Flint, Michigan. On November 27, local officials, friends, and family will gather to honor this longtime activist and community leader.

John Hightower moved to Flint in 1952, where he began a long tenure with the Buick Motor Company. He also joined the UAW and rose through its ranks, serving as a committeeman, as well as on the executive boards for Local 599 and Local 659. John also worked as chair of his Local's civil rights committee, working tirelessly to ensure that his fellow employees were treated with equity and respect.

John's sense of civil rights extended into his entrepreneurial activities as well. As the owner of Hightower Construction and Hightower Electric Company, John helped build many prominent churches and other buildings in the Flint area. He provided training for other African Americans who wished to join the business world, helping them receive opportunities that normally would have been denied them in the America of the 1950's and 60's.

When local banks refused to hire qualified African-Americans for jobs, it was John Hightower who organized rallies and marches to protest and ultimately eliminate these injustices. In later years, John furthered his business experience with another business, Montego Travel Office, later known as the Travel Centre of Flint.

Our Flint community owes much to John for his dedication and generosity. Over the years, he has helped citizens gain self-sufficiency and self-respect. He has promoted strong families with strong foundations, and provided food and shelter for the needy.

Mr. Speaker, the celebration to honor John Hightower has a theme entitled "Visions." Truly John has been a visionary, as he has given much of himself to make our community a better place in which to live. I ask my colleagues in the 106th Congress to join me in saluting John Hightower. We owe him a debt of gratitude.

HONORING CARLOS BELTRAN ON WINNING THE 1999 AMERICAN LEAGUE ROOKIE OF THE YEAR

HON. KAREN MCCARTHY

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 18, 1999

Ms. MCCARTHY of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the new 1999 American League Rookie of the Year, Carlos Beltran of the Kansas City Royals. Carlos was the nearly unanimous choice for the prestigious award after an exceptional season in which he averaged .293 at the plate with 22 homers, 108 RBI, 112 runs, and 25 steals in 35 attempts. Carlos is one of those rare players who has been able to put together power with speed, skill with enthusiasm, and an obvious love for the game. He is widely recognized as one of

the brightest and most talented players to come into the game in years, fielding impressive performances both at the plate and on his centerfield beat. Carlos joins a distinguished group of only eight players in baseball history to begin a promising career by surpassing the 100 benchmark in both RBIs and runs. His distinguished colleagues in that group include such baseball greats as Ted Williams, Joe DiMaggio, and another great Kansas City Royal, Fred Lynn, the last outstanding freshman to win the award in 1975. Carlos becomes the third Kansas City Royal to win the Rookie of the Year, joining Lou Pinella in 1969 and Bob Hamelin in 1994.

Carlos has another, even more important reason to celebrate, and further cause for congratulation. Carlos was recently married, and is presently enjoying his honeymoon in the Caribbean with his new bride, Jessica.

At a young 22 years of age, Carlos has begun an auspicious career both on the baseball diamond and as a cherished member of his new and adopted community. Kansas City has warmly welcomed Carlos and encouraged him on his personal and professional quest for excellence. As a fellow Kansas City fan and longtime fan of the Kansas City Royals, I thank Carlos for all his contributions to our team, to baseball, and to the people of Kansas City.

Mr. Speaker, please join me in congratulating Carlos on his marriage, and saluting the 1999 American League Rookie of the Year. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

THE JOURNEY OF THE MAGI

HON. TONY P. HALL

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 18, 1999

Mr. HALL of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, as we approach the new millennium, our focus has been, more or less, with Y2K issues rather than the fact that, for Christians around the world, it represents the 2000th anniversary of the birth of Jesus.

To those and many others, the new millennium provides a rare opportunity for new beginnings and renewed hope which will challenge all people of goodwill to rededicate themselves to the principles of justice, mercy, forgiveness and peace—precepts made more fundamental by the conflict, turmoil and suffering sadly evident in the lands of the Bible and throughout the world.

In this spirit, church families of the Middle East, both ancient and modern, are inviting peace-loving people to join them in celebrating this opportunity and this anniversary commemoration. Sponsored by the Holy Land Trust, part of the commemoration will be a historic reenactment of the Journey of the Magi, the original pilgrimage of the three wise men over 1,000 miles to Bethlehem to witness and honor the birth of Jesus.

This historic undertaking will have pilgrims from many nations traveling for 99 days by foot, horse and camel along ancient caravan routes through six countries that make up the holy lands of the Bible, commencing in mid-September of next year and ending on December 25th in Bethlehem.

Like the three wise men who brought offerings of peace to Bethlehem, the participants in

the Journey of the Magi 2000 will also bear modern day offerings. During each day of the 99 days of the trip, humanitarian assistance will be given to the needy people of the country through which the travelers pass.

This pilgrimage of peace is being coordinated by the Holy Land Trust and the Middle East Council of Churches, as an expression of the deep-seated desire of church families of the Middle East to seek peace and peacemakers. We appreciate the spirit and purpose of this event, as well as the incredible challenge it represents, and believe it deserves our support.

We trust that all people of goodwill will encourage and support the Journey of the Magi 2000 and other efforts to relieve suffering and promote peace as a fitting entry into the new millennium.

HONORING BOWLING GREEN
MAYOR WES HOFFMAN ON HIS
RETIREMENT

HON. MARCY KAPTUR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 18, 1999

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor an exceptional elder statesman in my district. Bowling Green Mayor Wes Hoffman retires from public office at the end of this year. A native of Philadelphia, Mayor Hoffman served first his country and then his community.

Wes' pursuit of a college degree at the University of Pennsylvania's Wharton School was interrupted by World War II, when he enlisted in the Army Air Corps in 1943. After his heroic service in the war ended, Wes decided to pursue a career with the Army Air Corps, retiring from the United States Air Force as a Lieutenant Colonel in 1969. Throughout his military service, both during World War II and as a career officer, Wes served our nation with honor and distinction, earning the Distinguished Flying Cross with Oak Leaf Cluster, the Asiatic Pacific Campaign Medal with five Battle Stars, the Air Medal and Air Force Commendation Medal both with Oak Leaf Cluster.

After retiring from the Air Force, Wes decided to pursue additional higher education at Bowling Green State University, where he obtained a Masters Degree in 1971. In 1972, he began his public service with the City of Bowling Green as the Safety Service Director and later, in 1974, as the city's first Municipal Administrator. He retired in 1988. His retirement was short-lived, however, as he was approached by local leaders and urged to run for Mayor in 1991. He was elected in 1992, re-elected in 1995, and now retires from official business. Of his tenure, Mayor Hoffman noted, "It has indeed been a privilege for me to have been a part of the deliberations and decision-making processes that have contributed to civic betterment and community well-being." Truly, the city of Bowling Green has grown, prospered and flourished under Wes' tutelage.

Visionary, patriotic, mindful of the needs of others, Wes Hoffman is a true community leader. His good deeds have not gone unnoticed, and he has been honored with awards and recognitions too numerous to mention from local, state, and national organizations. He is also a proud member of several vet-

erans organizations, civic groups, educational and humanitarian organizations, and government consortiums. I know that even though Wes is retiring from "active" public life, he will remain very much in the thick of life in Bowling Green and Northwest Ohio. We wish him an enjoyable retirement, spent with family and friends, and doing all those things he put off until tomorrow. For people in our community, Wes Hoffman embodies the finest tradition of service before self that lies at the heart of America's nationhood.

AMERICA IS CONCERNED

HON. BOB SCHAFFER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 18, 1999

Mr. SCHAFFER. Mr. Speaker, when Iran's supreme leader, the Ayatollah Aki Khamenei, leads thousands of his countrymen in violent protests against the United States and Israel, chanting "Death to America!" and "Death to Israel," America is concerned. When the Russian Foreign Ministry says as a matter of official policy that Russia will overcome an American missile defense by launching more missiles, America is concerned. When North Korea flaunts agreements with the United States by continuing to develop long range missiles to attack the U.S., America is concerned.

Every American should be concerned with our lack of missile defense. Our cities are vulnerable to destruction. Our military has no defense against long range ballistic missiles in spite of the common mis-perception about Patriot which is only for intercepting short range missiles, not ICBMs (Intercontinental Ballistic Missiles). The truth is we cannot stop a single ICBM, whether launched by Russia, China, North Korea, or even Iran, which is developing long range ballistic missiles to threaten us.

Iran has demonstrated its desire to threaten the U.S. and Israel. Iran is matching its religious zeal with its ballistic missile program. Iran's missiles threaten Israel and peace in the Middle East. Iran's missiles will also eventually threaten American cities. Other countries also threaten us. Russia still has over a thousand long range ballistic missiles. China is building three new types of long range ballistic missiles. North Korea tested last year a three-stage missile capable of reaching the U.S.

These protestors in Iran burnt the American and Israeli flags. They climbed on top of buildings opposite the old U.S. embassy compound, setting fire to the Stars and Stripes, the blue-and-white Star of David flag of Israel, and the Union Jack of Great Britain. America is not alone in its need to deploy an effective ballistic missile defense system. Ballistic missiles threaten Israel, Europe, Taiwan, Japan, South Korea, as well as the U.S. Ballistic missiles are a global problem requiring a global solution.

Congress has recognized the growing threat from long range ballistic missiles. Earlier this year, Congress energetically passed legislation making it the policy of the United States to deploy a ballistic missile defense. This legislation came in the face of North Korea's August 31, 1998 ballistic missile test, the warnings of the Rumsfeld Commission on the ballistic missile threat to the U.S., and the theft

by China of advanced U.S. missile and nuclear weapons technology.

But despite the growing threat posed by ballistic missiles, President Clinton and his administration have consistently opposed the deployment of an effective ballistic missile defense. President Clinton especially opposes a missile defense using space. Yet, a space-based missile defense could provide the global coverage the U.S. needs to defend its armed forces overseas, and its friends and allies such as Israel. A space-based ballistic missile defense is technologically feasible, using a combination of miniature interceptors, high energy lasers, and other technologies.

We need a President who will be concerned about our defense, and the defense of our allies such as Israel. All the legislation passed by Congress cannot take effect without a President, a Commander-in-Chief, who is willing to work toward, not obstruct, the natural desire of the American people to defend themselves from ballistic missile attack. Flashy policy statements are no substitute for a real defense. By the year 2000, after eight years of office, President Clinton will not have deployed a ballistic missile defense, leaving us vulnerable to destruction.

I recently addressed our need to deploy an effective missile defense in a series of letters to the Secretary of Defense, the Director of the CIA, and Chairman of the House Armed Services Committee. I have addressed our need to deploy an effective missile defense in past letters, and in speeches on the floor of the House. I will continue to speak out on our need to deploy an effective missile defense, especially a defense using space.

I am encouraged by the policies of countries such as Israel which recognize the need for ballistic missile defense. In 1988, Israel and the United States began collaboration on the Arrow ballistic missile interceptor, linked to President Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative, popularly known as Star Wars. Today, Israel's Arrow missile defense program completed its seventh test launch, successfully hitting its target. I believe America should continue to support Israel in its ballistic missile defense program.

America needs to be concerned with its vulnerability to ballistic missile attack. The ballistic missile threat posed by Iran and other countries is real and growing. The threat of ballistic missile attack is also faced by our friends and allies. Deploying a ballistic missile defense in space will be our best response. It will provide us the most effective defense possible, capable of giving global coverage, able to assist our friends and allies such as Israel.

REGARDING MY VOTE ON THE DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2000

HON. RON KIND

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 18, 1999

Mr. KIND. Mr. Speaker, when I returned to Congress for my second term last January, I came with the hope that I could believe the House leadership when it said things would be different in the 106th Congress from the experience of my first term in the 105th. We were told that the appropriations process would follow the rules; 13 separate spending bills

brought to the floor for consideration with reasonable time and access for debate. We were told that the bills would be straight-forward, without tricks or gimmicks. We were misled. The House leadership has continued to play tricks with the budget process. This fall, it did so at the expense of the men and women in our armed forces.

I have the utmost respect and admiration for the American men and women who serve in uniform. My brother is currently serving a tour with his Reserve unit in Europe, and I have made two trips to the Balkans to visit our troops there. The young soldiers with whom I spoke were bursting with pride and confidence, and universally voiced their commitment to peace, freedom and their duty.

With those men and women in mind, I was pleased to see my colleagues on the defense authorization and appropriations committees provide funding our military personnel with long overdue raises and improved benefits. I was also glad to see readiness issues appropriately addressed. Accordingly, I voted in favor of the Department of Defense Appropriations bill when considered by the House, even though I had some reservations concerning other provisions of legislation. It was my hope that, during the conference committee process, the bill would be strengthened and framed in an honest and responsible manner.

Sadly though, I could not vote for the Department of Defense Appropriations Conference Report. Instead of making a sincere commitment to our troops and an honest accounting to the taxpayers, the Congressional leadership in both houses resorted to budget tricks and gimmicks to hide the fact that it had failed to make the needed difficult decisions during the entire budget process in order to stick to the 1997 balanced budget agreement. The defense report designated \$7.2 billion of routine operation and maintenance appropriations as "emergency funding" and exempts an additional \$10.5 billion from the federal budget caps. Through that bill, the Congressional leadership tried to convince the public that a \$267 billion budget only costs \$249 billion. I simply could not support that tactic.

The budget caps were set by Congress to keep federal spending in check and to help reach the goal of a balanced federal budget. House Republican leaders, in an attempt to circumvent the budget caps, have repeatedly designated traditional budget items as emergency funding. Any spending in excess of the budget caps threatens our ability to insure the long term solvency of Social Security and Medicare and to pay down the national debt.

To call routine operations and maintenance an emergency item is an insult to every American. It is the same kind of budget trick the House leadership used when they say the upcoming 2000 Census is an emergency. The taxpayers should not, and will not, be fooled by this accounting slight-of-hand.

Furthermore, pork-barrel projects permeated the bill, including \$1.5 billion for a ship to be built in Mississippi that the Navy did not request, and \$275 million for F-15 aircraft not requested. As Senator JOHN MCCAIN said on the floor of the Senate: "I would have liked to have been able to . . . support the defense appropriations bill. Unfortunately, the smoke and mirrors budgeting at the core of this bill is too pervasive, the level of wasteful spending . . . is too irresponsible for me to acquiesce in its passage."

The House should find the cuts needed to keep spending within the budget caps, rather than using money that should be spent paying down our national debt and preserving Social Security and Medicare for future generations. These budget gimmicks only serve to erode public confidence in the process and threaten the future of Social Security and Medicare. It was fitting that the vote on the defense conference report came just before Halloween. Congressional leaders tried hard to trick the public into believing the government's budget is all treat.

Ultimately, I am very glad our troops are getting their pay raises, and I am very glad needed investments were made in the infrastructure which maintains our military readiness. I only wish I could have voted in favor of the defense appropriations conference report as a symbol of my support for our troops and our national security interests. But such a symbolic act, when in my heart I believed the American people were being deceived, would have flown in the face of the very ideals for which our men and women in uniform carry out their duty.

HONORING ALEX K. "BUD" GEREN

HON. LOIS CAPPS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 18, 1999

Mrs. CAPPS. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to bring to the attention of my colleagues an extraordinary man, who will be honored by family and friends on November 20th as he celebrates his retirement from the Santa Barbara Metropolitan Transportation Department and Spirit of '76 Association.

Alex K. "Bud" Geren faithfully served the Santa Barbara Metropolitan Transportation Department for twenty-five years. Bud also served as coordinator, recruiter, and volunteer driver for MTD buses on the Fourth of July. For Bud's dedication to safely transporting members of the community each year after the Fourth of July fireworks, he earned the title "Mr. Fourth of July." Too often, people who work in the public transportation community are not given proper credit for the service they provide. Without the leadership and service of people like Bud, our quality of life would be diminished.

Bud also served the community on the Board of Directors for the Sparkle and Traditions Committee. In addition, Bud was co-founder of the Santa Barbara Family Fourth Coordinating Committee. I believe that his dedicated service in these organizations earned the sincere appreciation and admiration of the people of Santa Barbara County.

Mr. Speaker, Bud has made immeasurable contributions to his community. I am truly honored to represent Mr. Geren in Congress. I send my most heartfelt appreciation for his hard work and dedicated service.

INTRODUCTION OF A RESOLUTION HONORING THE UNITED STATES SUBMARINE FORCE ON ITS 100TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. SAM GEJDENSON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 18, 1999

Mr. GEJDENSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise to salute the United States Submarine Force for a century of service to America. Today, I have introduced a resolution stressing the importance of the Submarine Force to this nation and commending it on behalf of the House of Representatives. A similar resolution has also been introduced in the Senate.

Earlier this year, I introduced a resolution urging the Postal Service to issue a commemorative stamp to honor the service of submariners past and present. More than 180 other Members of the House of Representatives have co-sponsored that resolution. I am pleased to report that the Postal Service announced last month that it will issue a series of five submarine stamps honoring "A Century of Service to America." These stamps portray the incredible progress we have made from the Navy's first submarine—the *USS Holland*—to the *Ohio* and *Los Angeles* Class submarines of the late Twentieth century. However, these stamps honor much more than technological prowess. They evoke the selfless service of tens of thousands of veterans who patrolled the depths of the world's oceans guaranteeing victory over tyranny and security for all Americans.

The Submarine Force deserves recognition by this body. During World War II, the U.S. Submarine Force destroyed 55% of all Japanese shipping although it accounted for only 2% of Naval forces. Our nuclear missile submarines, endlessly patrolling beneath the oceans out of sight of the enemy, dramatically reduced the threat of nuclear war. And we can never forget the 3,800 submariners who made the supreme sacrifice for their nation. These are true heroes we honor with this resolution, Mr. Speaker. In the words of Admiral Chester A. Nimitz, a submariner himself before he led the U.S. Navy in the Pacific during the Second world War: "It is to the everlasting honor and glory of our submarine personnel that they never failed us in our days of great peril."

I urge all Members of Congress to support this resolution and show their support for these brave sailors.

THE TELECOMMUNICATIONS DEVELOPMENT FUND IMPROVEMENT ACT

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 18, 1999

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce, along with my colleagues, Representatives TAUZIN, DINGELL, MARKEY, and OXLEY, the Telecommunications Development Fund Improvement Act.

This bill will resolve technical deficiencies that are affecting the operation of the Telecommunications Development Fund (TDF), enacted as part of the Telecommunications

Act of 1996. It will address the following issues: (1) the need to maximize the interest earning potential of all FCC spectrum auction bidders' deposits; and (2) lack of specific language authorizing TDF's participation in government-sponsored capitalization programs.

Specifically, this bill:

Directs the FCC to place all spectrum auction bidders' deposits in interest-bearing accounts; and

Provides explicit instructions that the TDF may participate in the SBA's SBIC program to assist it in generating additional capital.

Implementing these two items will effectuate my original intent as the author of the 1996 provision. The TDE provision was intended to maximize the availability of investment capital to entrepreneurs seeking to provide telecommunications services to underserved communities. These technical oversights are depriving the TDF of millions of dollars of additional revenue.

Despite numerous obstacles over the last two years, the TDF continues to remain operational. I am pleased to convey that TDF has reviewed over 300 telecommunications business proposals with a staff of less than five people, confined operational overhead expenses to 5.2 percent of its total budget, and recently announced funding for small business entrepreneurs who will provide telecommunications services to underserved communities. Remedying the technical deficiencies outlined in the previous paragraphs will ensure the continued viability of the TDF.

Mr. Speaker, I urge you and my House colleagues to join me in ensuring that the Telecommunications Development Fund is a viable entity in today's ever-evolving telecommunications frontier.

A TRIBUTE TO ST. GEORGE'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH: 200 YEARS OF SERVICE

HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 18, 1999

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the parishioners of the St. George's Episcopal Church as they celebrate the 200th Anniversary of their church building on Sunday, November 21st. Located in Valley Lee in the Southern Maryland County of St. Mary's, St. George's has been serving the faithful since the reign of William and Mary some 360 years ago—hence it is also known as the William and Mary Parish.

Following the establishment of the Maryland Colony by Leonard Calvert in 1634, the settlement at St. Mary's began to grow with the establishment of St. George's Hundred, a piece of land across the St. Mary's River and west of the Capital settlement of St. Mary's City. Maryland is known as the birthplace of religious toleration in Colonial America and along with Catholic settlers and settlers of other faiths came followers of the Anglican church. Some of these colonists would establish the Poplar Hill Church—thought to have been built between 1638 and 1642 just 50 feet from the site of the present building.

Over the years, the William and Mary Parish would worship in several buildings. A second church is believed to have been built on the

existing site in 1692 and a third structure around 1760. In 1799, the existing structure was built and today we recognize this incredible 200 year journey.

Just as members of the Parish no doubt celebrated the dedication of their new building in 1799 on the verge of a new century, today we celebrate two hundred years of progress at Poplar Hill as we count down the remaining days to the new millennium.

The parishioners of St. George's have been witness to extraordinary events and their history bridges a time line of critical events in our Nation's history—from the fledgling colony of the 1600s, the rise of revolution in the 1700's, the Civil War and the abolition of slavery in the 1800's, and the transformation of St. Mary's County from its rural way of life to being the home of the world's premier and most advanced aviation testing facility with the establishment of Patuxent River Naval Air Station.

And through it all, St. George's Episcopal Parish has been a beacon of faith serving to enrich its parishioners with God's word and providing a firm foundation to do His work.

I commend St. George's Episcopal Church on the 200th Anniversary of their building and wish its parishioners all the best in the future.

HONORING JOSEPH GALLO FARMS

HON. GEORGE RADANOVICH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 18, 1999

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Joseph Gallo Farms of Atwater for being named the 1999 Baker, Peterson & Franklin Ag Business Award. Joseph Gallo Farms is being honored on November 17, 1999 at the AgFRESNO Farm Equipment Exposition luncheon.

Joseph Gallo Farms (JGF), family-owned and operated by CEO and co-owner Michael Gallo was named the nation's largest dairy by Successful Farming in 1995. JGF was founded in 1946; they operate 12,000 acres of land, raising 25,000 head of cattle on five dairies and 2,500 acres of wine grapes, Joseph Gallo Farms also produces a wide array of Joseph Farms cheeses, which are sold in more than 20 states and in five countries internationally. JGF has played a significant role in cheese becoming the fastest-growing dairy product in California, now the second leading state in cheese production.

Joseph Gallo Farms is leading the way in its "Environmentally-Compatible Farming," finding land usage compromises to benefit both agriculture and the surrounding natural environment. Operating within the San Joaquin Valley Grasslands, one of the most critical wetland areas left in California, JGF seeks to protect the environment while still conducting its farming affairs. For these efforts, JGF received an environmental award from the Central Valley Joint Habitat in 1996. JGF has created its own internal Department of Environmental Affairs to ensure that all operations remain compatible with critical habitat values. With the consumer concern over the rBST/rBGH controversy, JGF made the unprecedented decision to stop using all artificial hormones on its dairy herd, becoming the first cheese producer nationwide to receive governmental approval

to label its premium cheese as have "No Artificial Hormones."

Mr. Speaker, the Ag Business Award is given to an agricultural organization whose achievements and impact have significantly contributed to the industry and the Center Valley; Joseph Gallo Farms is an excellent representation of this. I congratulate JGF for their accomplishments in the cheese and agriculture business. I urge my colleagues to join me in wishing Joseph Gallo Farms many more years of continued success.

CATHY HUGHES, FROM RAGS TO RICHES

HON. ELIJAH E. CUMMINGS

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 18, 1999

Mr. CUMMINGS. Mr. Speaker, breaking the cycle of past racial discrimination has been a mission of African Americans across this country. Wishing for only an opportunity, great African Americans, in many fields and industries, have struggled to feed to this country and this world, the fruits of their talents and labor. In the process, many have tried and failed, but a few have beat the odds and have made a major impact. Perhaps one of the greatest examples of those who have crumbled the walls of bias and discrimination, is one of the Maryland 7th District's brightest stars. Through the storm of discrimination against African Americans and women entrepreneurs, Catherine Hughes would not be defeated. She flew to high heights.

Mrs. Hughes, the founder and chairwoman of Radio One, with her mind set on waking America to injustice, bigotry, and discrimination, has revolutionized the broadcasting industry from an African American point of view. Cathy Hughes had a dream—a dream to create an information-based radio program geared towards the African American community. With very humble beginnings at Howard University's radio station, WHUR-FM, she set out to realize this dream.

In 1979, Mrs. Hughes and her husband made their first venture into the unwelcoming world of broadcasting by purchasing WOL (AM) in Washington, DC. She aired a radio talk show, which she hosted with her husband. Although investors did not share her vision, Cathy Hughes struggled on in pursuit of her dream.

In 1986, Mrs. Hughes made her first effort to expand. She attempted to form a "community corporation" to purchase WKYS (FM) from NBC, but couldn't raise the necessary funding before the company was sold. Still in pursuit of her dream, in 1997, she purchased WMMI (FM) in Washington. She also again pursued WKYS and in 1994, she finally purchased the station.

Mrs. Hughes took advantage of her own business skills to build the foundation of her broadcast kingdom, and all the while, Mrs. Hughes never lost sight of her goal to inform. She remained active in protesting social and political issues; so much in fact, that many feared she would lose sponsors. However, she kept lending her voice to issues of concern to her community. She was strongly opposed to the Washington Post Magazine's decision to feature an African American rapper

accused of murder on their cover. She protested the indictment and imprisonment of former D.C. Mayor Marion Barry, and the expulsion of Larry Young from the Maryland State Legislature. She also spoke out about several FCC telecommunications issues to help ensure that the door to the broadcast industry would not be closed behind her and that others could also pursue their dreams.

Her dynamic achievements as a businesswoman didn't inhibit her from excelling in other arenas. Mrs. Hughes is a dedicated mother and role model, as evidenced by the recent takeover of business operations by her son Mr. Alfred C. Liggins III. Mr. Liggins, a graduate of The Wharton School of Business at the University of Pennsylvania (1995), has taken his mother's company and expanded it to the powerhouse that it is today. He is a staunch businessman and makes the well-informed decisions that have boosted Radio One's stock to over \$40 a share. Currently, Radio One is the largest chain of African American radio stations. Still, Mrs. Hughes and her son Mr. Liggins are not satisfied and continue in their flight to even greater achievements.

Perhaps Mrs. Hughes' efforts are described best in the words of FCC chairman William Kennard: "Her political beliefs and commitment to the community are the most important things in her life. She has been able to be a spokesperson for causes and still be successful * * *." Hughes lives by a "Never give up, Stay and fight" philosophy. She is a true fighter, not only for her dreams, but for her beliefs.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I, on behalf of the 7th District, honor this inspirational American for her relentless refusal to be defeated and her efforts to soar to the highest heights.

"For she believes she can fly,
She believes she can touch the sky,
She thinks about it every night and day,
She spreads her wings and has flown away,
She believes she can soar,
She has run through that open door,
Yes, Mrs. Hughes you can fly!"

IN REMEMBRANCE OF VICTOR VAN BOURG

HON. NANCY PELOSI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 18, 1999

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I rise in sadness to pay tribute to the passing of Victor Van Bourg, one of the nation's most respected and legendary labor union lawyers and senior partner of the nation's biggest labor law firm. He was 68 years old.

Raised by parents who were union organizers, Victor entered the University of California at Berkeley and graduated from Boalt Hall School of Law in 1956. He began his noted career working in the general counsel's office of the California Federation of Labor where he met Cesar Chavez and began working for Chavez' National Farm Workers Union prior to opening his San Francisco law office. In 1966 he represented Cesar Chavez' union—known then as the National Farm Workers Union—in its merger with the Agricultural Workers Organizing Committee.

One of Victor's most recent victories included a unanimous California Supreme Court

decision that upholds a labor agreement under the authority of the San Francisco Airport's Commission to contract exclusively with union labor on the airport's multi-billion dollar expansion project.

Throughout his 44-year law career, he argued four times before the U.S. Supreme Court and made numerous appearances before the California Supreme Court. His labor law firm became the largest labor law firm representing over 400 unions in the United States including the Service Employees International Union.

Victor fought unrelentingly for working men and women of America and improved the living standards of untold numbers of people. He will be truly missed by his family, friends, and colleagues in the San Francisco Bay and national communities.

I sadly extend the condolences of my constituents and my colleagues to the Van Bourg family.

[From the San Francisco Chronicle, Nov. 13, 1999]

LABOR'S FAREWELL TO A FRIEND: 1,000 AT PALACE OF FINE ARTS REMEMBER VICTOR VAN BOURG

(By Steve Rubenstein)

Victor Van Bourg, the legendary labor lawyer who sometimes worked out of his big blue car and wore a miniature meat cleaver for a tie tack, was remembered for four decades of sticking up for the little guy.

The little guys of the Bay Area and their union leaders and lawyers showed up at the Palace of Fine Arts theater to say farewell to the larger-than-life union man who helped raise their salaries and their morale.

"He was hirsute, 50 to 100 pounds overweight, noisy, literate, vulgar and profane," said University of San Francisco English professor Alan Heineman, whose union Van Bourg helped organize in the 1970s. "He was often wrong but never in doubt.

"He was a great, shaggy, menacing bear who became a ballerina at the bargaining table."

Van Bourg, 68, whose Oakland law firm represented 400 unions, collapsed and died October 26 at San Francisco International Airport. He was rushing back from Washington, D.C., to be with his gravely ill daughter, who died the same day.

Nearly 1,000 labor leaders, lawyers and other friends of Van Bourg filled the hall, hummed along to "Solidarity Forever," told each other the earthy stories that Van Bourg was fond of and trooped to the stage to deliver encomiums.

Sal Rosselli, the president of Local 250 of the Service Employees International Union, praised his friend's "spirit of defiance and in-your-face unionism. . . . He was afraid of no one."

Everything about Van Bourg was big—his waist, stamp collection, ego, client list, appetite and the sound of his voice across a courtroom or a bargaining table.

"He had an irreverence for judges, particularly federal judges," recalled a former law partner. "He used to tell me, 'When you appear before them, remember what class they represent.'"

His secretary recalled that most employees in the office had been fired by Van Bourg a couple of times but "generally had the presence of mind to come to work anyway."

When they did, she said, they would often find Van Bourg conducting business not from his desk but from the front seat of his car, which was parked in front of the office.

"Bicycle messengers would make deliveries to the car," she said.

An ironworker thanked Van Bourg for "keeping my a-- out of trouble." An engineer

thanked him for "being on my side." A janitor thanks him for "caring about immigrants and the most disempowered members of society that no one else would care about."

A native of New York and a graduate of Boalt Hall School of Law at the University of California, Berkeley, Van Bourg was a former socialist, painter, musician, raconteur and patron of Russian restaurants. The memorial which lasted more than two hours, at times resembled nothing so much as a marathon bargaining session.

Heineman speculated that Van Bourg was probably hard at work filing a grievance over his death, calling it an "arbitrary and capricious act by Management," and no one in the hall was betting against the grievance being upheld.

SUPPORTING THE PRISON CARD PROGRAM

HON. KAREN MCCARTHY

OF MISSOURI

HON. JOSÉ E. SERRANO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 18, 1999

Ms. MCCARTHY of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to join my colleague, the distinguished Ranking Member of the Appropriation Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice, and State, the gentleman from New York, Mr. SERRANO, to highlight a successful initiative for more than 25 years, and to urge its continuation. The Salvation Army has been working with the Bureau of Prisons to operate what is known as the Prison Card Program. Under this highly successful program, greeting cards are donated to The Salvation Army which are then given to inmates at correctional facilities across the country. This program allows inmates to keep in touch with family and friends—affording them the opportunity to stay in contact not only during the holiday season and on special occasions, but throughout the year. This clearly benefits the inmates and their loved ones, but we know that the community at large benefits because prisoners who maintain strong ties are less likely to return to prison once their sentence is completed. In short, this is a win-win program.

The Department of Justice and the Bureau of Prisons should be commended for their support of this program. The Prison Card Program has the support of Congress and the Department should have confidence in such support for this program—which has operated for more than a quarter-century. My colleague, the gentlemen from New York, Mr. SERRANO, and I are prepared to work with the distinguished Chairman of the Appropriation Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice, and State, the gentlemen from Kentucky, Mr. ROGERS, and other Congressional supporters of the program in the coming months to ensure that the Department of Justice receives the continuing and specific authority that might be needed to ensure that this important charitable program is sustained well into the future. I can assure the Members of the House that I will work with them to develop legislative language if necessary to assure a long term solution on this issue. The parties involved should be confident that Congress supports programs such as this.

The gentleman from New York, Mr. SERRANO, and I share the support for this program and know what a valuable contribution it has made to the inmates, their family and friends and the public. The Salvation Army should be commended for its Prison Card Program as should the Justice Department and the Bureau of Prisons for their continuing support of this important program.

Mr. Speaker, please join with my colleagues in supporting the Prison Card Program.

FAITH IN AMERICA—A FOURTH OF JULY SERMON

HON. MAC COLLINS

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 18, 1999

Mr. COLLINS. Mr. Speaker, as Congress prepares to recess for the Session, I want to commend for the reading of the Members words delivered to a small Mississippi congregation on the Fourth of July of this year by Rev. Ray N. Daniel, Jr. I bring these remarks to your attention now because I believe that as we return to the people who sent us here, we may have time to reflect on the inspiration of the basic beliefs upon which this Nation was founded. I trust that the views are shared by many across this country. As we close this year, and look to a new Session, may the inspiration of these words cause us to stop and think about why we are here, what we stand for, and how we will put the words of this sermon into action for the good of ourselves, our constituents, and the Nation as a whole.

FAITH IN AMERICA—A FOURTH OF JULY SERMON

(By Reverend Ray N. Daniel, Jr.)

Scripture Reading: Paul's Letter to the Romans 1:16-2:3 KJV For I am not ashamed of the gospel of Christ: for it is the power of God unto salvation to every one that believeth; to the Jew first, and also to the Greek. For therein is the righteousness of God revealed from faith to faith: as it is written, The just shall live by faith. For the wrath of God is revealed from heaven against all ungodliness and unrighteousness of men, who hold the truth in unrighteousness; Because that which may be known of God is manifest in them; for God hath showed it unto them. For the invisible things of him from the creation of the world are clearly seen, being understood by the things that are made, even his eternal power and Godhead; so that they are without excuse: Because that, when they knew God, they glorified him not as God, neither were thankful; but became vain in their imaginations, and their foolish heart was darkened. Professing themselves to be wise, they became fools, And changed the glory of the incorruptible God into an image made like to corruptible man, and to birds, and fourfooted beasts, and creeping things. Wherefore God also gave them up to uncleanness through the lusts of their own hearts, to dishonor their own bodies between themselves: Who changed the truth of God into a lie, and worshipped and served the creature more than the Creator, who is blessed for ever. Amen. For this cause God gave them up unto vile affections: for even their women did change the natural use into that which is against nature: And likewise also the men, leaving the natural use of the woman, burned in their lust one toward another; men with men working that which is unseemly, and receiving in themselves that recompense

of their error which was meet. And even as they did not like to retain God in their knowledge, God gave them over to a reprobate mind, to do those things which are not convenient; Being filled with all unrighteousness, fornication, wickedness, covetousness, maliciousness; full of envy, murder, debate, deceit, malignity; whisperers, Backbiters, haters of God, spiteful, proud, boasters, inventors of evil things, disobedient to parents, Without understanding, covenant breakers, without natural affection, implacable, unmerciful: Who knowing the judgment of God, that they which commit such things are worthy of death, not only do the same, but have pleasure in them that do them. Therefore thou art inexcusable, O man, whosever thou art that judgest: for wherein thou judgest another, thou condemnest thyself; for thou that judgest doest the same things.

But we are sure that the judgment of God is according to truth against them which commit such things. And thinkest thou this, O man, that judgest them which do such things, and doest the same, that thou shalt escape the judgment of God?

Prayer: Lord God, we pray your word be upon our hearts and your blessings upon our nation. Amen.

How many of you are flying your flag today? Well those of you away from home and visiting have a good excuse. I bought a flag so that I could fly it. Fly it proudly. My remarks today are unashamedly patriotic and Christian, what I have to share with you is not purely Methodist, Presbyterian, or Baptist, it's a Christian view of our country today.

While Bill Moyers was President Lyndon Johnson's press secretary, one day at lunch, Bill said grace (a prayer of thanks or blessing for food). President Johnson said "Speak up, Bill, I can't hear a thing." To which Bill replied quietly, "I wasn't addressing you, Mr. President."

Prayer, a cornerstone of our Faith is under attack. For there are those who would have us cease talking to God. They would if they could banish God from any public forum.

Woodrow Wilson said, "A nation which does not remember what it was yesterday, does not know what it is today, nor what it is trying to do. We are trying to do a futile thing if we do not know where we came from or what we have been about."

We will take a few moments to look at where we have come from, what the faith of our founding fathers was, take stock of where we are today, and where we need to go. Where we need to go is to almighty God.

A FEW QUOTES FROM AMERICA'S BEGINNINGS

"It cannot be emphasized too strongly or to often that this great nation was founded, not by religionists, but by Christians; not on religions, but on the gospel of Jesus Christ."—Patrick Henry (2)

"We have staked the whole future of America's civilization, not upon the power of government, far from it. We have staked the future of all our political institutions * * * upon the capacity of each and all of us to govern ourselves according to the Ten Commandments of God."—James Madison

"And can the liberties of a nation be thought secure when we have removed their only firm basis—a conviction in the minds of people that these liberties are the gift of God? That they are not to be violated but with his wrath? Indeed I tremble for my country when I reflect that God is just: that his justice cannot sleep forever."—Thomas Jefferson

"He who shall introduce into the public affairs the principles of primitive Christianity will change the face of the world."—Benjamin Franklin

On June 12, 1775, our nation's Congress actually called for "a day of public humiliation, fasting and prayer," wherein "[we] offer up our joint supplications to the all-wise, omnipotent and merciful disposer of all events." In initiating this day, Congress attended an Anglican service in the morning and a Presbyterian service in the afternoon. Congress even commissioned the printing of the Bible on October 26, 1780, stating that "it be recommended to such of the states who may think it convenient for them that they take proper measures to procure one or more new and correct editions of the Old and New testaments to be printed. * * *" Later, Congress allocated money for the Christian education of Indians. There are countless examples of such actions by Congress. So, how can our Christian history be so obviously ignored by those blatantly attempting to demonize Christian activism in the modern culture? They look to a simple phrase—"a wall of separation" between church and state—that was once written in a letter from Thomas Jefferson to a group of Baptist worshipers. (Please note that this statement does not appear in the Constitution, even though network reporters frequently refer to the false notion of a "constitutional separation of church and state.")

In September 1779, the House of Representatives, after passing a resolution calling for a day of national prayer and thanksgiving, received Mr. Washington's response: "It is the duty of all nations to acknowledge the providence of Almighty God, to obey his will, to be grateful for His benefits and humbly to implore His protection and favor * * * That great and glorious Being who is the beneficent author of all the good that was, that is, or that ever will be, that we may then unite in rendering unto Him or sincere and humble thanks for His kind care and protection of the people. * * *" Second President John Adams frequently referred to "an overruling providence" and "devotion to God almighty" in his writings, and recurrently contended that human freedom was founded in the ordinance of the Creator.

Washington and Adams were not alone in their beliefs. These were predominately-held convictions of our Founding Fathers. Even Benjamin Franklin, often seen as a secularist member of the group, stated in later-life, "the longer I live, the more convincing proof I see of this truth—that God governs in the affairs of men."

The most foundational of documents to our society, in fact the document which we celebrate today is—

THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE OF THE THIRTEEN COLONIES

"In CONGRESS, July 4, 1776

The unanimous Declaration of the thirteen United States of America,

When in the Course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty, and the pursuit of Happiness. That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed. That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying

its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness.

Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shown, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed.

But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object evinces a design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future security.

Such has been the patient sufferance of these Colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former Systems of Government. The history of the present King of Great Britain [George III] is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. To prove this, let Facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refused his Assent to Laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his Governors to pass Laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his Assent should be obtained, and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other Laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of Representation in the Legislature, a right inestimable to them and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their public Records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved Representative Houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused for a long time, after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the Legislative powers, incapable of Annihilation, have returned to the People at large for their exercise; the State remaining in the meantime exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavoured to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose obstructing the Laws for Naturalization of Foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migrations hither, and raising the conditions of new Appropriations of Lands.

He has obstructed the Administration of Justice, by refusing his Assent to Laws for establishing Judiciary powers.

He has made Judges dependent on his Will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of New Offices, and sent hither swarms of Officers to harass our people, and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, Standing Armies, without the consent of our legislatures.

He has affected to render the Military independent of and superior to the Civil power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his Assent to their Acts of pretended Legislation:

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us:

For protecting them by a mock Trial from punishment for any Murders which they should commit on the Inhabitants of these States:

For cutting off our Trade with all parts of the world:

For imposing Taxes on us without our Consent:

For depriving us in many cases of the benefits of Trial by Jury:

For transporting us beyond Seas to be tried for pretended offenses:

For abolishing the free System of English Laws in a neighboring Province, establishing therein an Arbitrary government, and enlarging its Boundaries so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these Colonies:

For taking away our Charters, abolishing our most valuable Laws and altering fundamentally the Forms of our Governments:

For suspending our own Legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated Government here by declaring us out of his Protection and waging War against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our Coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is at this time transporting large Armies of foreign Mercenaries to complete the works of death, desolation and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the Head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow Citizens taken Captive on the high Seas to bear Arms against their Country, to become the executioners of their friends and Brethren, or to fall themselves by their Hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian Savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions.

In every stage of these Oppressions We have Petitioned for Redress in the most humble terms. Our repeated Petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A Prince, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a Tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have We been wanting in attentions to our British brethren.

We have warned them from time to time of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us.

We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here.

We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence.

They too have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity, which denounces our Separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, Enemies in War, in Peace Friends.

We, therefore, the Representatives of the United States of America, in General Congress, Assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the Name, and by the authority of the good People of these Colonies, solemnly publish and declare.

That these United Colonies are, and of Right ought to be Free and Independent States; that they are Absolved from all Allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the

State of Great Britain is and ought to be totally dissolved; and that as Free and Independent States, they have full Power to levy War, conclude Peace, contract Alliances, establish Commerce, and to do all other Acts and Things which Independent States may of right do.

And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes, and our sacred Honor.

The signers of the Declaration represented the new states as follows: New Hampshire—Josiah Bartlett, William Whipple, Matthew Thorton; Massachusetts—John Hancock, Samuel Adams, John Adams, Robert Treat Paine, Elbridge Gerry; Rhode Island—Stephen Hopkins, William Ellery; Connecticut—Roger Sherman, Samuel Huntington, William Williams, Oliver Wolcott; New York—William Floyd, Philip Livingston, Francis Lewis, Lewis Morris; New Jersey—Richard Stockton, John Witherspoon, Francis Hopkinson, John Hart, Abraham Clark; Pennsylvania—Robert Morris, Benjamin Rush, Benjamin Franklin, John Morton, George Clymer, James Smith, George Taylor, James Wilson, George Ross; Delaware—Caesar Rodney, George Read, Thomas McKean; Maryland—Samuel Chase, William Paca, Thomas Stone, Charles Carroll of Carrollton; Virginia—George Wythe, Richard Henry Lee, Thomas Jefferson, Benjamin Harrison, Thomas Nelson, Jr., Francis Lightfoot Lee, Carter Braxton; North Carolina—William Hooper, Joseph Hewes, John Penn; South Carolina—Edward Rutledge, Thomas Heyward, Jr., Thomas Lynch, Jr., Arthur Middleton; Georgia—Button Gwinnett, Lyman Hall, George Walton."

Remember these words, for countless Americans have fought for them, fought to preserve them, fought to keep us free from tyranny.

We need to exercise our rights, speaking freely, worshiping freely, preserving our freedoms. We are only about a month away from our first primary here in Mississippi, many are thinking about not voting because "my vote doesn't count". At the eve of the vote for the Declaration of Independence a vote was taken and those wanting it to pass were one vote short of having votes from all 13 colonies. Not present was a delegate from Delaware, Caesar Rodney. Some one was sent to tell Caesar Rodney of the need of his vote, he left his sick bed on the night of July 2, to ride through the night, through storm and mudslides to arrive at Liberty Hall in time to cast the deciding vote. His one vote made the difference between tyranny and freedom. Your one vote can make a difference in our upcoming elections.

But there are many who ask this question: What Happened to America? What has happened, what have we become.

It is well said in a poem titled "What Happened to America?" by Sharon Lambright Duncan—

"What happened to America,
When did we go astray?

Was it when they told our children
While in school you must not pray,
Or maybe it all began when they said
There's not right or wrong.

Just do what feels the best for you
And everyone else can get along.

Or was it when they said
You can kill an unborn child?

After all if it's not wanted,
It would never be worthwhile.

Or could it be when God's word was
ignored, And they said it's not a sin

For women to love other women
And men to be lovers of men.

What happened to America,

Where did we go wrong?
 When did we lose the principles
 Our nation was founded on?
 "In God we trust" no longer seems
 To be the motto of our land.
 We've become so educated and smart,
 So we place our trust in man.
 What happened to America,
 How did we get this way?
 I really think it happened
 When God's people had nothing to say.
 If we're not willing to speak God's truth,
 And on his words firmly stand,
 Can we expect Him to keep us safe
 In His protective hand?
 What WILL happen to America,
 Will she come back to God someday?
 Nothing is impossible
 If God's people will earnestly pray.

Shortly after the shooting fiasco at a Littleton High School this guest editorial appeared in the Dallas Morning News—

[From the Dallas Morning News, May 2, 1999]

GENERATION HAS SOME QUESTIONS

(By Marcy Musgrave)

I am a member of the upcoming generation the one after Generation X that has yet to be given a name. So far, it appears that most people are rallying behind the idea of calling us Generation Next. I believe I know why. The older generations are hoping we will mindlessly assume our place as the "next" in line. That way, they won't have to explain why my generation has had to experience so much pain and heartache.

"What heartache?" You say. "Don't you know you have grown up in a time of great prosperity?" Yeah, we know that. Believe me, it has been drilled into our heads since birth. Unfortunately, the pain and hurt I speak of can't be reconciled with money. You have tried for years to buy us happiness, but it is only temporary. Money isn't the answer, and it is time for people to begin admitting their guilt for failing my generation.

I will admit that I wasn't planning to write this. I was going to tuck it away in some corner of my mind and fall victim to your whole "next" mentality. But after the massacre in Littleton, Colo., I realize that, as a member of this generation that kills without remorse, I had a duty to challenge all of my elders to explain why they have allowed things to become so bad.

Let me tell you this: These questions don't represent only me but a whole generation that is struggling to grow up and make sense of this world. We all have questions; we all want explanations. People may label us Generation Next, but we are more appropriately Generation "Why?"

Remember God's Word and its truth, in a time when people say the only truth is what I say at the moment is truth. God's word says, "If my people, which are called by my name, shall humble themselves, and pray, and seek my face, and turn from their wicked ways; then will I hear from heaven, and will forgive their sin, and will heal their land." (John 14:6 KJV) Jesus saith unto him, I am the way, the truth, and the life: no man cometh unto the Father, but by me.

Jesus said, "I am the way and the truth and the life. No one comes to the Father except through me."

This week our congress sought to pass a declaration that would implore Americans to repent and turn to the Almighty, it was defeated, I am assured it will come up again and receive the support it so richly deserves, to call on the nation to humble themselves before the creator, to pray, to repent of their manifold sins. But alas there are those who do not believe there is sin, everything is o.k.

No the ills of America, can't be solved at the polls alone, but there is a need for Godly leadership, for Men and Women who will put principles before money and self, who will put America, before the economy of the world and other nations. It is time America, to wake up and heed the call, to faith, to faith in the one true God of our fathers. It is time America, to repent of accepting sin for normal behavior and call sin, sin. It is time America, to stand on the truth of God's word, his plan, not our own.

Let us Pray.

Reverend Ray N. Daniel, Jr. is an elder serving in the Mississippi Conference of the United Methodist Church, appointed to the Rose Hill Charge. He has been serving in town and country ministry since 1980. Rev. Daniel graduated from Millsaps College in Jackson, Mississippi, and obtained a Master of Divinity from the Iliff School of Theology, in Denver, Colorado.

RESPONSE TO MR. EDWARDS'
 REMARKS ON H.R. 3073

HON. TOM DeLAY

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 18, 1999

Mr. DELAY. Mr. Speaker, during our charitable choice debates on H.R. 3073, The Father's Count Act of 1999, I listened with interest to Mr. Edwards express his reasons why he believes the Constitution and the Founding Fathers would have objected to this Body providing opportunity for all people—including those in the community of faith—to participate equally in government opportunities and services. Mr. Edwards set forth several historical inaccuracies and argued that they should be "precedents" to be followed by this Body. Nothing is more certain than that bad history leads to bad policy, and this is certainly true in the case of both the policy and the history set forth by Mr. Edwards.

First of all, Mr. Edwards cited James Madison and Thomas Jefferson in support of his church-hostile proposals, and then he argued that these two had framed the Establishment Clause in the Bill of Rights. As historical records clearly prove, Mr. Edwards was wrong.

Consider first the role of Thomas Jefferson. During the time that both the Constitution and the Bill of Rights and its religion clauses were written and approved, Thomas Jefferson was overseas. He did not arrive in America until after the completion of these documents.

In fact, when a biography was written about President Jefferson, Jefferson sent a note to the author requesting that he change or delete one errant claim. Jefferson explained:

One passage in the paper you enclosed me must be corrected. It is the following, 'And all say it was yourself more than any other individual, that planned and established it,' i.e. the Constitution. I was in Europe when the Constitution was planned, and never saw it till after it was established.

Jefferson properly disqualified himself as a constitutional authority since he was not in America when the Constitution was framed and never saw it until after it was finished. Furthermore, according to Mr. Jefferson, his total input on the Bill of Rights amounted to one letter. As Jefferson explained:

I wrote [a single letter] strongly urging the want of provision of the freedom of religion,

freedom of the press, trial by jury, habeas corpus, the substitution of militia for a standing army, and an express reservation to the States of all rights not specifically granted to the Union. . . . This is all the hand I had in what related to the Constitution.

Since Jefferson was neither one of the 55 individuals at the Convention who drafted the Constitution nor one of the 90 members of the First Congress who framed the Bill of Rights, how, then, can he be considered as an authoritative voice on either document, especially in preference to the 145 actual participants who did write that document? Evidently, Mr. Edwards chooses to ignore these important historical facts and he wrongly elevates Mr. Jefferson into a position which Jefferson himself properly refused to accept.

Madison, too, similarly disqualified himself—although for different reasons. As he explained to a supporter:

You give me a credit to which I have no claim in calling me "the writer of the Constitution of the United States." This was not, like the fabled Goddess of Wisdom, the offspring of a single brain. It ought to be regarded as the work of many heads and many hands.

Interestingly, Mr. Madison—while undeniable an important influence during the Constitutional Convention—was often out of step with the majority of the other delegates. This is proven by the fact that 40 of Mr. Madison's 71 proposals offered during the Convention were rejected by the other delegates. Additionally, the Constitution that Mr. Madison initially sought was far removed from the final document.

And what was Mr. Madison's influence on the Bill of Rights and the religion clauses of the First Amendment? Significantly, when George Mason proposed at the Constitutional Convention that a Bill of Rights be added to the Constitution, it was opposed by Mr. Madison (and on this occasion, Mr. Madison's position prevailed). When the Constitution arrived in Virginia for ratification, the State proposed the addition of a Bill of Rights and Mr. Madison again opposed the motion. This time, however, he lost.

Virginia insisted—like many other States—that a Bill of Rights be added; and the Virginia Convention—like many other State conventions—proposed its own version for a Bill of Rights. The religious protections sent from Virginia to the United States Congress were written not by James Madison but by George Mason, Patrick Henry, and John Randolph.

In Congress, Madison introduced his own proposal for a Bill of Rights, but very little of his original language on the religion clauses made it into the final wording. In fact, the records of Congress make clear that Fisher Ames and Elbridge Gerry of Massachusetts, John Vining of Delaware, Daniel Carroll and Charles Carroll of Maryland, Benjamin Huntington, Roger Sherman, and Oliver Ellsworth of Connecticut, William Paterson of New Jersey, and many others exerted a significant influence on the wording of the religion clauses.

Why, then, did Mr. Edwards cite Mr. Madison—whose version was not accepted—and fail to cite those who did produce the final wording of the First Amendment? And furthermore, why did Mr. Edwards cite Thomas Jefferson instead of those who actually wrote the Constitution and the Bill of Rights? And why did Mr. Edwards fail to cite individuals like

George Washington, Alexander Hamilton, Benjamin Franklin, Roger Sherman, James Wilson, and so many other important men who drafted those documents? Very simply, it is because none of them made any statements which Mr. Edwards could possibly twist and misconstrue into a support for his position.

Mr. Edwards does a disservice both to this Body and to the nation by singling out two Founders with whom he agrees and ignoring 144 others with whom he disagrees! This is not to say, however, that Mr. Madison and Mr. Jefferson were not significant and important Founding Fathers—they clearly were. However, they were not the only two voices in America on religious issues—there were 144 other Founders who had direct impact on the Constitution and its religion clauses.

I was further intrigued by another of Mr. Edwards comments. He declared—and I quote:

I think it is time for this House to take a stand in saying that we are not going to compromise the meaning of the Establishment Clause—the first 10 words of the First Amendment of the Bill of Rights—not out of disrespect to religion but out of total reverence to religion.

The ten words alluded to by Mr. Edwards state—and I quote: “Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free-exercise thereof.”

Mr. Edwards believes that to allow charitable-choice provisions—that to allow people of faith to participate equally with those of non-faith in government programs and services—would violate the First Amendment! Mr. Edwards evidently believes that the First Amendment requires that the government discriminate against faith. He clearly disagrees with the Supreme Court decision in *Zorach v. Clauson* which declared:

When the State encourages religious instruction or cooperates with religious authorities . . . it follows the best of our traditions. For it then respects the religious nature of our people and accommodates the public service to their spiritual needs. To hold that it may not would be to find in the Constitution a requirement that the government show a callous indifference to religious groups. That would be preferring those who believe in no religion over those who do believe. . . . We find no constitutional requirement which makes it necessary for government to be hostile to religion and to throw its weight against efforts to widen the effective scope of religious influence. . . . We cannot read into the Bill of Rights such a philosophy of hostility to religion.

Mr. Edwards' reading of the Establishment Clause of the First Amendment directly contradicts the interpretation of that Clause given by the Founding Fathers (including Mr. Edwards' two heroes, Mr. Madison and Mr. Jefferson). Furthermore, Mr. Edwards' reading is opposite of that rendered by legal experts and governmental bodies for a century-and-a-half following the adoption of the Constitution's religion clauses.

For example, in 1854, our own House Judiciary Committee conducted an investigation on what constituted “an establishment of religion” under the First Amendment. After a year of hearings and investigations, the House Judiciary Committee emphatically reported:

What is ‘an establishment of religion’? It must have a creed defining what a man must believe; it must have rites and ordinances which believers must observe; it must have ministers of defined qualifications to teach

the doctrines and administer the rites; it must have tests for the submissive and penalties for the nonconformist. There never was an established religion without all these. In 1853, the Senate Judiciary Committee similarly reported:

The [First Amendment] speaks of “an establishment of religion.” What is meant by that expression? It refer[s] without doubt to. . . [1] endowment [of a religious group] at the public expense in exclusion of or in preference to any other, [2] giving to its members exclusive political rights, and [3] compelling the attendance of those who rejected its communion upon its worship or religious observances. These three particulars constituted that union of church and state of which our ancestors were so justly jealous, and against which they so wisely and carefully provided. . . . They intended by [the First] Amendment to prohibit ‘an establishment of religion’ such as the English church presented, or anything like it. But they had no fear or jealousy of religion itself, nor did they wish to see us an irreligious people . . . they did not intend to spread over all the public authorities and the whole public action of the nation the dead and revolting spectacle of atheistic apathy.

Further confirmation on what the word “establishment” meant in the First Amendment is provided by Justice Joseph Story, a legal expert appointed to the Supreme Court by President James Madison. Justice Story is titled the “Father of American Jurisprudence,” and in his famous Commentaries on the Constitution of the United States—a work which is still cited regularly in this Body—Justice Story explained:

[A]t the time of the adoption of the Constitution and of [the First] Amendment . . . the general, if not the universal, sentiment in America was that . . . [a]n attempt to level all religions and to make it a matter of state policy to hold all in utter indifference, would have created universal disapprobation if not universal indignation. . . . the real object of the [First] Amendment was . . . to prevent any national ecclesiastical establishment which should give to an hierarchy the exclusive patronage of the national government.

The historical sources agree: to have a First Amendment “establishment of religion” there must be a single, national ecclesiastical group which has the exclusive support of the federal government; there must be a defined creed with specified rites and ordinances, and national ministers to teach those creeds; there must be exclusive political rights for the members of that religion; and the national government must be able to compel attendance and observance of those rites and impose penalties for those who do not conform. As the House Judiciary Committee properly noted in 1854, “There never was an established religion without all these.”

Those early legal experts reached their conclusions because of the Founders' succinct declarations made during the framing of the Constitution's religion clauses. For example, according to the Congressional Records, James Madison recommended that the First Amendment say: “The civil rights of none shall be abridged on account of religious belief or worship, nor shall any national religion be established.”

Subsequent discussions during the framing of the First Amendment confirm this goal of preventing the establishment of a national religion. For example, the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for August 15, 1789, report:

Mr. [Peter] Sylvester [of New York] . . . feared [the First Amendment] might be thought to have a tendency to abolish religion altogether. . . . [T]he State[s] . . . seemed to entertain an opinion that . . . it enabled [Congress] to . . . establish a national religion. . . . Mr. Madison thought if the word “national” was inserted before religion . . . it would point the amendment directly to the object it was intended to prevent.

The records are clear—the purpose of the First Amendment was to prevent the establishment of a national denomination by the federal Congress. The First Amendment was never intended to stifle public religious expressions, nor was it intended to prevent this Body from encouraging religion in general or even in assisting faith institutions. Only in recent years has the meaning of the First Amendment begun to change at the hands of activists like Mr. Edwards who are intolerant of the faith-community.

In fact, Mr. Edwards' approbation of the many extremist groups supporting his position (he specifically lists the ACLU, the Baptist Joint Committee, and Americans United for Separation of Church and State) simple confirms the religion-hostile position he is advocating.

Is there any group in America more responsible for the current hostility of the courts toward religion than the ACLU? And Mr. Edwards has their support!

It was the ACLU which opposed a legislative bill in Arizona that permitted schools to post classic historical documents like George Washington's Farewell Address. Why did the ACLU oppose that measure? Because many official speeches made by our Founding Fathers contain religious references, and the ACLU felt that to expose students to such religious references in our history would violate the “establishment clause” of the First Amendment! And it was the ACLU which opposed the legislative effort in California to teach sexual abstinence to students. Why? Because the ACLU claimed that to expose children to this moral teaching would violate the “establishment clause”! There are scores of other cases which reflect their radical, intolerant, anti-religious agenda.

Additionally, the faith-hostile agenda of other groups supporting Mr. Edwards (such as Americans United for Separation of Church and State, and the Baptist Joint Committee, etc.) is clearly documented through the legal action they take in courts and in legislatures. And Mr. Edwards is pleased to have their support!

Another comment by Mr. Edwards which was of interest to me was his statement that—and I quote:

The best way to have religious freedom and respect in America is to build a firewall between government regulations and religion. And that separation, that wall of separation between church and State, has for 200 years worked extraordinarily well.

I wish that Mr. Edwards really believed his own statement! If he really thought there should be no government regulations imposed on the church, then he should aggressively pursue repealing the government tax regulations imposed on churches—government regulations which limit a minister's ability to voice his convictions from the pulpit for fear of running afoul of the IRS or some other government body or regulation. And, surely, if Mr.

Edwards wants to see churches free from government regulations, he should aggressively pursue exemptions for church bodies from government zoning regulations, from government fire regulations, from government health regulations, from government hiring regulations, from government social-service regulations, and from so many other government regulations which have resulted in literally hundreds of lawsuits brought by the government against churches.

Unfortunately, Mr. Edwards' record proves that he does not believe in protecting the faith-community from government regulations—evidenced by his vote against the Religious Freedom Amendment. That Amendment was specifically designed (1) to free the community of faith from government intrusion into their religious expressions and (2) to protect voluntary citizen expressions of faith—including those of students. In opposing that Amendment—an Amendment which would have ended the government regulation of religious expression—Mr. Edwards amazingly declared—and I quote:

In my opinion, th[is] Amendment is the worst and most dangerous piece of legislation I have seen in my 15 years in public office.

Mr. Edwards actually feels that it is “dangerous” to end government regulation of public expressions of faith and to allow students to participate voluntarily in prayer!

Another problem with Mr. Edwards' “fire-wall” quote is that it attaches the phrase “separation of church and state” to the requirements of the First Amendment. He claims that the “separation of church and state” phrase accurately reflects the intent of those who framed the First Amendment. Again, official records prove Mr. Edwards wrong.

The entire debates surrounding the framing of the First Amendment are recorded in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORDS from June 7 to September 25, 1789. Over those months, ninety Founding Fathers in the first Congress debated and produced the First Amendment. And those records make one fact exceptionally clear: in months of recorded discussions over the First Amendment, not one of the ninety Founding Fathers who framed the Constitution's religion clauses ever mentioned the phrase “separation of church and state”! It does seem that if this had been their intent, that at least one of them would of said something about it! None did.

For this reason, legal scholars committed to historical and constitutional accuracy rather than an activist judicial political agenda have correctly drawn attention to the type of blunder committed by Mr. Edwards. In fact, one judge accurately commented: “[So] much has been written in recent years . . . to ‘a wall of separation between church and State.’ . . . that one would almost think at times that it is to be found somewhere in our Constitution.” And Supreme Court Justice Potter Stewart similarly observed: “[T]he metaphor [of] the ‘wall of separation’ is a phrase nowhere to be found in the Constitution.” And Chief-Justice William Rehnquist also noted: “[T]he greatest injury of the ‘wall’ notion is its mischievous diversion . . . from the actual intentions of the drafters of the Bill of Rights. . . . The ‘wall of separation between church and State’ is a metaphor based on bad history. . . . It should be frankly and explicitly abandoned.”

It is indeed striking that in the century-and-a-half following the adoption of the Constitu-

tion, the “separation of church and state” rhetoric so heartily embraced by Mr. Edwards was invoked in federal courts less than a dozen times—and on those occasions, the phrase was interpreted to mean that (1) America would establish no national denomination and (2) the federal government would not limit public religious expressions or activities. However, in the last 50 years, the federal courts have cited the “separation of church and state” principle in over 3,000 cases in order to allow the federal government to regulate public religious bodies and expressions—in direct opposition to the original intent of the First Amendment!

In summary, Mr. Edwards claims that “separation of church and state” was the goal of the First Amendment. It was not. Mr. Edwards also claims that Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Madison would support his view. They would not. However, even if they had, they were only two among the 145 Founders who framed the Constitution and drafted the Bill of Rights. And unless Mr. Edwards can show that a majority of those framing the Constitution and First Amendment support his reading, then the views of two cannot be extrapolated to establish the intent of the entire body, especially when the great majority of those Founders—according to their own writings and legislative acts—opposed what Mr. Edwards proposes.

No Member of this Body should be part of obfuscating the clear, self-evident wording of the Constitution, or misleading the American public by claiming the First Amendment says something it doesn't. We should stick with what the First Amendment actually says rather than what constitutional and historical revisionists like Mr. Edwards wish that it said.

IN COMMENDATION OF THE CHILDREN OF THE WORLD FOUNDATION

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 18, 1999

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I wish to bring to the attention of my colleagues an article that appeared in the November 7th New York Times entitled “Little Ambassadors with Hearts in Need of Repair.” It tells the story of two infant children from Siberia who were transported to the United States to receive life saving heart surgeries. It also tells the story of a remarkable public private partnership between the United States and Russia involving our Department of Energy, the Russian Ministry of Atomic Energy and the Children of the World Foundation. This wonderful organization's Chairman is a great friend of mine: William Denis Fugazy of New York. Mr. Fugazy and the Children of the World Foundation have not only sponsored these two Siberian infants for their emergency medical procedures but five previous children all of whom have received vital heart surgeries.

The heart procedures are being done at the Children's Hospital of the Westchester Medical Center of New York. I know all of my colleagues join me in wishing these two young infants the best of luck in these surgeries and a wonderful life to follow. I also commend the work of the Children of the World Foundation which is part of the Forum Club of New York

which itself brings key business and political leaders together.

I believe that in the New York Times article Bill Fugazy summed up the importance of the work of the Children of the World Foundation when he said that the medical procedures being performed on these children and the ones done previously “have opened avenues not there before and created new friendships.”

[From the New York Times, Nov. 7, 1999]

LITTLE AMBASSADORS WITH HEARTS IN NEED OF REPAIR

(By Elsa Brenner)

Two Siberian toddlers have arrived in the United States on an adult-size mission: to serve as emissaries of Russia and symbols of an effort to improve relations between the two countries.

Because they were born with potentially fatal heart defects and faced limited prospects for reaching adulthood in Russia, Sophia Ovchinnikova and Sergei Yurinski are at the Westchester Medical Center here to undergo surgery not available in Russia.

Some political and business leaders are want the two babies, handpicked from among thousands of others suffering from congenital heart defects in Russia, will serve as symbols of healing between nations—particularly in the area of nuclear disarmament.

“The children show the real human side of the work we're doing in Russia's nuclear cities,” Energy Secretary Bill Richardson said last week. “Everyone—Russians and Americans—want what's best for kids.”

The United States Department of Energy has been working in the remote Siberian regions of Tomsk, where Sophia lives, and Krasnoyarsk, Sergei's home on a non-proliferation program aimed at reducing the availability of nuclear material for weapons.

Sophia, 13 months old, and Sergei, 22 months old, arrived at Kennedy International Airport on Oct. 6 to a red-carpet welcome and were taken with their mothers to the Children's Hospital of the 1,100-bed Westchester Medical Center. A motorcade including the New York City Police and Fire Departments, the Westchester County police and dignitaries and businessmen, accompanied them. Those present included Kirill Speransky, senior counselor of the Russian Mission to the United Nations, Edward Mastal, director of the Highly Enriched Uranium Transparency Program of the United States Department of Energy, and Edward A. Stolzenberg, president and chief executive officer of the Westchester Medical Center.

The children's visit is sponsored by the Forum Club's Children of the World Foundation, a New York-based organization established by William Denis Fugazy, a limousine magnate and lobbyist, to give ailing youngsters in different parts of the world access to the most advanced medical techniques. The Forum Club, an organization of business and civic leaders, counts among its members Lee A. Iaccoca, the former chairman of the Chrysler Corporation.

The Siberian babies are the sixth and seventh to receive heart surgery in the United States under the sponsorship of Mr. Fugazy's foundation, which was formed last year.

Both Mr. Fugazy and Secretary Richardson said that because of the mutual humanitarian, economic and political benefits to both sides, American offers of medical assistance have been well received. The United States selected the two Russian children through the medical department of the Russian Ministry of Atomic Energy.

In many cases, care at American hospitals specializing in pediatric heart surgery is the only opportunity for sick children like Sophia and Sergei to live normal lives, said Dr.

Lester C. Permut, the surgeon in charge of Sophia and Sergei's cases. The Westchester Medical Center is providing its services without charge to the children's families.

Dr. Permut said that Sophia and Sergei suffer from two of the most common heart disorders in children and that in the United States, the prognosis for such cases is excellent; a 95 percent survival rate after surgery.

"In this country, we consider these kinds of pediatric heart surgeries very routine operations," he said.

But in Russia, children having surgery to correct congenital heart defects have only a 5 percent chance of survival because advanced pediatric heart care is not available there. As Olga Victorovna Ovchionikova, Sophia's mother, explained through an interpreter: "I was told my child could have surgery in Novosibirsk, but that it was highly experimental and there were no guarantees. Then we heard about this. It was like a miracle."

It is the first time that the Children's Hospital at the Westchester Medical Center—one of only about 10 hospitals in the state licensed for pediatric heart surgery—is taking part in the Children's Foundation program. More than 100 children each day are cared for at the center here, which has the region's only pediatric intensive care and neonatal intensive care centers. Next year, the Medical Center plans to complete construction of its new 257,500-square-foot, four-story Children's Hospital.

At the Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center in New York earlier this year, Anton Kozhedub, 3, of Ukraine and Maria Lucia Miller and Merolyn Roario, infants from the Dominican Republic, underwent heart surgery. Mr. Fugazy said those medical procedures, like the others that have been performed, "have opened avenues not there before and created new friendships."

In particular, Police Commissioner Howard Safir of New York City and law enforcement officials from the Dominican Republic have since exchanged information that has aided in arresting criminals. And pharmaceutical companies are exploring new business venues in the Dominican Republic. Also, George Steinbrenner, the principal owner of the Yankees, helped finance a hospital in the Dominican Republic, a country that is a rich source for American baseball teams.

In the latest partnership with Siberia, the most immediate and palpable gain is Sergei's speedy recovery. A hole in his heart has been repaired and he is making satisfactory progress, Carin Grossman, a hospital spokeswoman, said.

Dr. Permut, who performs about 150 open-heart procedures a year, explained that the wall that should have formed between the lower left and right chambers of Sergei's heart did not completely close when Sergei was in the womb—resulting in an abnormal blood flow and increased pressure in the artery that goes through his lungs.

Before the operation, the blood pressure in the artery to Sergei's lungs was the same as that in his aorta, when it should have been one-fourth of the pressure. It has, however, finally begun to drop, but not to the level it should be.

Under ideal circumstances, the surgery should have been performed before Sergei reached 6 months. "It is already late to start fixing the problem," Dr. Permut said.

Sergei's lungs have suffered, although the damage is probably reversible, Dr. Permut said. Without the surgery, or a heart-lung transplant later on, Sergei would have lived only into his teenage years or perhaps until he was 20.

In contrast, Sophia is undergoing a correction of a hole between the two upper chambers of her heart at precisely the correct time in her life, Dr. Permut said. Her medical problem is less complex than Sergei's, although the mitral valve in her heart needs to be repaired as well. Without surgery, she might not have lived past her 20's, he said.

In interviews last week, Sophia's mother, Mrs. Ovchinnikova, and Sergei's mother, Yulia Sergeevna Yurinskaya, said they had been overwhelmed by the kindness New Yorkers have shown to them and their children.

"They've treated us like family," Mrs. Yurinskaya, a housekeeper at a Siberian factory said, speaking through Dr. Gregory Rozenblit, a director of the department that performs angioplasties at the Medical Center. Sergei's bed is littered with toy trucks and other presents from well-wishers.

Mrs. Yurinskaya is able to talk by phone every day to her husband Mikhail, who also works in a factory in Siberia, and to her parents and in-laws. "They were very worried about the baby, and at first they were crying because everything was so bad. But now they are crying because they're so happy."

Sophia lives with her mother, aunts and grandmother in a small town in Siberia. Ms. Ovchinnikova, a single mother who works as a housekeeper in a gym, said she talks to her relatives only about once a week at a pre-arranged time and place from the United States, because there is no phone in their apartment in Siberia.

When they do talk (the news from Siberia is that the snow has already begun to fall) the women discuss their new hopes for Sophia and changing relations between the two countries.

"We can't believe what is happening," Ms. Ovchinnikova said, "that after all these years of cold war tensions, there is now so much friendliness."

Sophia is awaiting surgery, and since their arrival in the United States, Sophia and her mother have lived in a small apartment here provided by the hospital, so that Sophia can recuperate from a cold and ear infection.

REMARKS IN SUPPORT OF H.R.
3075

HON. ROBERT A. WEYGAND

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 18, 1999

Mr. WEYGAND. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 3075, the Medicare, Medicaid, and SCHIP Balanced Budget Refinement Act of 1999 and urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this important measure.

With a wide majority of my colleagues, I voted for the Balanced Budget Act of 1997 (BBA) after it emerged from the conference committee two years ago while I opposed earlier versions of the bill. The final draft of the BBA accomplished many positive things for our seniors and our country. It expanded preventative benefits, such as increased access to mammographies and other cancer screenings, greatly increased health care access to children through the SCHIP program and enacted several strong anti-fraud and abuse provisions within the Medicare program.

Since the enactment of this broad and comprehensive legislation, I have been working

hard to smooth out some of the provisions which have caused concern for the many health care providers and Medicare beneficiaries in my state. During consideration of the budget resolution for last year, I offered an amendment which called on Congress to restore some of the inequitable reductions to home health care agencies as a result of the Balanced Budget Act. My amendment to the Congressional Budget Resolution was approved and represented the first legislative action on the road to the eventual restoration of some of the reimbursement rate reductions for home health care agencies in last year's omnibus budget bill.

A great number of us recognized last year that much more needed to be done for health care providers and seniors, which is why I am pleased that we are finally debating this bill on the floor. I am disappointed, however, that the majority has chosen to consider this measure by suspending the rules, barring members from offering amendments. Although this legislation will pass by a wide margin today, we cannot rest on this accomplishment. We need to continue working to bridge the differences between what is included in this piece of legislation and what has been included in a separate measure in the other body. As with any comprehensive piece of legislation, there are provisions about which I have concerns within this bill and would prefer certain provisions of the bill awaiting action by the other body. While the Senate and we both intend to provide much needed resources to health care providers in our states, we have understandably taken different approaches and offered different solutions.

I look forward to continuing working with my colleagues in both chambers and the administration to ensure we enact positive relief before the end of this session of Congress.

TRIBAL SELF-GOVERNANCE
AMENDMENTS OF 1999

SPEECH OF

HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 17, 1999

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to be a cosponsor of this important legislation. Last year, the House passed similar legislation.

Since 1992, the Indian Health Service has transferred more than \$400 million to 211 tribes in Alaska and 38 tribes in the lower 48 States under the self-governance demonstration project.

The transfer of programming and budgeting authority to tribal governments has proven to be successful. Tribes have made significant progress in meeting the needs of their people and promoting the growth of their communities.

It is our responsibility to support the tribes' efforts improving their health care systems. The demonstration project has allowed tribes to expand their range of health care services to their membership.

I strongly urge each of my colleagues to support this bill.

RICHARD L. KRZYZANOWSKI; DEPARTURE FROM CROWN, CORK & SEAL

HON. ROBERT A. BORSKI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 18, 1999

Mr. BORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise in honor of my dear friend Mr. Richard L. Krzyzanowski, as he retires from his position at Crown, Cork & Seal, where he has served many years with dedication and distinction.

Mr. Krzyzanowski has a long and respectable history of service to the Polish American Community. He was born in Warsaw, and was later naturalized as an American Citizen. He also received education in the countries of France and Italy. Mr. Krzyzanowski graduated from the University of Pennsylvania Law School. Through hard work and loyal and faithful service at Crown, Cork & Seal, he worked his way up to General Counsel, Member of the Board of Directors and Serrate of the Corporation.

Mr. Krzyzanowski was the founder of the Friends of Pope John Paul II Foundation, which devotes its efforts to strengthening the Catholic faith in Eastern Europe in what were formerly known as the Iron Curtain Countries. Through his diligent efforts, chapters have been founded in Philadelphia, West Palm Beach, Houston, New Orleans, Los Angeles, Honolulu, Jakarta and Singapore.

Mr. Krzyzanowski works closely with many charitable foundations, including the Connelly Foundation, established by the late president of Crown, Cork & Seal, John Connelly, for whom his admiration continues unabated. He is a loyal citizen and friend to Crown, Cork & Seal, and America.

Through his service at "Crown," Mr. Krzyzanowski displayed the type of commitment and insight necessary for success, and he will be missed and remembered when he departs the corporation. Richard L. Krzyzanowski exhibits the qualities of a great American citizen, and it is the embodiment of those qualities which serves to make the United States the great country it is today. I thank him for his service and wish him the best of luck in the coming years.

TRIBUTE TO JACK MAHON

HON. JAMES E. ROGAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 18, 1999

Mr. ROGAN. Mr. Speaker, today, on behalf of the 27th Congressional District; the City of Los Angeles; and the County of Los Angeles, I wish to acknowledge the 70th birthday of a true American, our dear friend, Mr. Jack Mahon.

Born John Francis Mahon, Jr., on December 16, 1929, Jack is the son of Irish immigrants who came to my district in the early part of this century. Jack's parents: John Francis Mahon Sr. from County Offaly; and Katherine Fullerton from County Donegal, came to America and settled in the City of Pasadena where Jack attended St. Andrews Elementary School. Later, Jack attended Loyola High School in Los Angeles.

Jack served our great nation in military service, joining the Army in the 1950's, completing a tour of duty in Korea during the war.

In 1955, Jack married Eileen McGoldrick, also the daughter of Irish Immigrants residing in my district. Shortly thereafter, Jack was accepted to the Los Angeles Police Academy, and embarked on a law enforcement career which would eventually span 30 years.

Jack worked every division within the L.A.P.D., including the prestigious Metro Division, where he rose to the rank of Lieutenant. Before retiring from the police department with 20 years of professional community service, Jack worked as special assistant to Deputy-Chief Daryl Gates. Jack retired to assume the elected duties as Marshall of Los Angeles County, where he diligently served the community for another 10 years.

Jack Mahon's professional reputation is matched by his devotion to politics and sports, as he has been a life long member of the Republican Party, and consistently shoots a round of golf in the 70's.

In 1981, Jack married Betty Allyn. Since his retirement in 1985, Jack and Betty have shared themselves between loving friends, children, and grandchildren, while remaining active in their community.

Descendant from his humble Irish roots, Jack Mahon has lived life committing himself to bettering his family and his community. Surely, we are all better off having known Jack.

On this day we not only say, Happy Birthday, but we thank Jack: for his selfless service to God and country, to family and community.

Happy Birthday, Jack, and may God bless you.

INTRODUCTION OF DERIVATIVES
MARKET REFORM ACT

HON. EDWARD J. MARKEY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 18, 1999

Mr. MARKEY. Mr. Speaker, today I am joining with the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. DORGAN) in introducing the Derivatives Market Reform Act.

In recent years, over-the-counter (OTC) derivative financial products have become an important component of modern financial markets. They provide useful risk management tools for corporations, financial institutions, and governments around the world seeking to respond to fluctuations in interest rates, foreign currency exchange rates, commodity prices, and movements in stock or other financial markets. While OTC derivatives are frequently used to hedge risks or to lower borrowing costs, they can also be used by dealers or end-users to make risky and highly speculative synthetic bets on the direction of global financial markets. The potential for such derivatives to contribute to excessive speculation or leveraging has raised concerns over the potential for OTC derivatives to increase, rather than reduce the risk of catastrophic financial loss or contribute to a future financial panic or meltdown in global financial markets.

In addition, the concentration of market-making functions in a small number of large banks and securities firms, the close financial inter-linkages OTC derivatives have created

between each of these firms, and the sheer complexity of the products being traded raise serious concerns about the potential for derivatives to contribute to serious disruptions in the fabric of our financial system. The potential for the failure of a key market participant to trigger a meltdown—or the specter of a potential disruption in the financial markets due to highly leveraged and complex investment strategies—was illustrated by last years' near collapse of the hedge fund known as Long-Term Capital Management (LTCM).

The LTCM affair has underscored the need for regulators to minimize the potential for OTC derivatives to contribute to a major disruption in the financial markets, either through excessive speculation and over-leveraging, or due to inadequate internal controls and risk management on the part of major derivatives dealers or end-users. Today, Senator DORGAN and I are introducing legislation in both the House and the Senate which would provide for certain targeted derivatives market and hedge fund reforms in the aftermath of the LTCM affair. Here's what our bill would do:

First, the bill would define "derivative" to include any financial contract or other instrument that derives its value from the value or performance of any security, currency exchange rate, or interest rate (or group of index thereof). With respect to instruments based on currency exchange rates, we would exclude the most common type of derivative instrument—forward rate contracts—but would include foreign currency swaps that have a duration greater than 270 days. Securities traded on an exchange or on the NASDAQ, futures or options on futures, and bank or savings institutions deposits also would be excluded.

Second, the definition of "security" in section 3(a)(10) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 ("Exchange Act") would be amended to include derivatives based on the value of any security. While options on securities already are included within this definition, the amendment would bring equity swaps explicitly under the definition of "security" and subject transactions in equity swaps to regulation under the Exchange Act.

Third, persons defined as "derivatives dealers" would become subject to Securities and Exchange Commission ("Commission") regulation. Derivatives dealers that are not (1) registered broker-dealers or (2) material associated persons of registered broker-dealers that have filed notice with the Commission, would be required to register with the Commission and would be subject to Commission rulemaking and enforcement authority. Commission rulemaking would focus on financial responsibility and related recordkeeping and reporting requirements, as well as on the prevention of fraud. Such dealers also would be required to become members of an existing registered securities association, or any registered securities association that may be established for derivatives dealers. Rules adopted by a registered securities association would focus on the prevention of sales practice abuses and the establishment of internal controls.

Derivatives dealers that are material associated persons of registered broker-dealers would be required, as a general matter, to file a form of notice with the Commission. Alternatively, such dealers would be permitted to register as a derivatives dealer. Dealers that file notice would be regulated indirectly

through their broker-dealer affiliate. The risk assessment provisions already in place under the Exchange Act, which would be amended by this bill, would be utilized for this purpose. In addition, the broker-dealer's net capital would be based, in part, on the derivatives activities of its affiliated derivatives dealer. The designated examining authority for the broker-dealer would have rulemaking and enforcement authority with respect to the derivatives activities of both the broker-dealer and the affiliate. The Commission also would be authorized to adopt rules designed to prevent fraud.

Fourth, the bill would require the filing of quarterly reports by hedge funds, including a statement of the financial condition of the fund, income or losses, cash flows, changes in equity, and a description of the models and methodologies used to calculate, assess, and evaluate market risk, and such other information as the Commission, in consultation with the other financial regulators, may require as necessary or appropriate in the public interest or for the protection of investors. The Commission is authorized to allow any confidential proprietary information to be segregated in a confidential section of the report that would be available to the regulators, but would not be disclosed to the public.

Fifth, the bill would also direct the SEC to use its existing large trader reporting authority to issue a final large trader reporting rule. Congress gave the SEC this authority in the Market Reform Act of 1990 in order to assure that the trading activities of hedge funds and other large traders could be tracked by the SEC for market surveillance and other purposes. Nearly 10 years later, the SEC has failed to issue a final rule, and the draft rules it issued years ago are gathering dust. Our bill would change that.

Sixth, the bill would reinstate the intermarket coordination reporting requirements established by Section 8(a) of the Market Reform Act of 1990. This reporting requirement, which expired in 1995, was intended to promote cooperation by the various financial regulators by requiring them to report to Congress on an annual basis on their efforts to coordinate regulatory activities, protect payment systems and markets during emergencies, establish adequate margin requirements and limits on leverage, and other matters affecting the soundness, stability, and integrity of the markets.

Adoption of this bill would close the regulatory black hole that has allowed derivatives dealers affiliated with securities or insurance firms to escape virtually any regulatory scrutiny. It will give the SEC the tools needed to monitor the activities of these firms, assess their impact on the financial markets, and assure appropriate protections are provided to their customers against any fraudulent or abusive activities. It would require hedge funds to provide some public reporting regarding their holdings. It is not a radical restructuring of the derivatives market or of the hedge fund industry; it is focused laser-like on the real gaps that exist in the current regulatory framework that need to be closed in the aftermath of the LTCM affair.

I urge my colleagues to cosponsor and support this important legislation.

A SALUTE TO MAL WARWICK & ASSOCIATES ON ITS TWENTIETH ANNIVERSARY

HON. BARBARA LEE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 18, 1999

Ms. LEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute, congratulate and honor Mal Warwick & Associates on celebrating its twentieth anniversary.

Mal Warwick & Associates is a fund-raising and marketing agency serving non-profit organizations and socially-responsible businesses. Over the years, they have assisted a wide variety of organizations both large and small; local, state, and national, as well as six Democratic Presidential candidates.

Mal Warwick, founder and Chairman of Mal Warwick & Associates has been a consultant, author and public speaker for non-profits for more than thirty-five years. Mr. Warwick is very involved in the community affairs of the City of Berkeley in California, including serving on the boards of the Berkeley Community Fund and the Berkeley Symphony Orchestra. Prior to Mr. Warwick's move to Berkeley, Mr. Warwick served for three years as a Peace Corps volunteer in the 1960s.

Due to the efforts of Mal Warwick & Associates over the last twenty years, the quality of life of many non-profits and the communities they serve, has been enhanced tremendously. Thanks to these efforts, many voluntary organizations have built the foundation towards a more peaceful, productive and better way of life for citizens throughout the world.

I proudly join my friends, colleagues and clients of Mal Warwick & Associates in recognizing its twentieth anniversary and also join in the celebration of its many years of extraordinary service to people and organizations through the Bay Area and the world.

THE UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI MEDICAL CENTER CONTINUES PIONEERING MEDICAL ADVANCES

HON. FLOYD SPENCE

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 18, 1999

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, I rise to bring to the attention of the House exciting medical advances that are taking place at The University of Mississippi Medical Center (UMC), in Jackson, Mississippi. During the last thirty years, UMC has gained an international reputation as a leader in the development of landmark medical procedures. In 1964, the first heart transplant in the world was performed at UMC. In 1988, I received a double-lung transplant there, which saved my life. At that time, the procedure that I underwent was not being performed anywhere else in the United States.

Most recently, UMC Assistant Professor of Vascular Interventional Radiology and Body Imaging, Dr. Patrick Sewell, has pioneered a revolutionary procedure that offers great promise for the treatment of cancer patients. This innovative work combines Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) and cryosurgery techniques to destroy tumors. This "cryoablation" has been successfully performed by Dr. Sewell on cancer patients, with amazing results.

Additionally, Dr. Sewell, and Dr. Ralph Vance, another UMC physician, have traveled to China, to share another new "cutting-edge" technology with medical practitioners in that country. The procedure, which was developed by Dr. Sewell, and which is known as "radio-frequency of the lung tumor ablation," utilizes a radiofrequency probe with an interventional CAT scan to perform lung cancer surgery.

Mr. Speaker, I am very proud to have a connection, through my transplant experience, to the ongoing pioneering efforts at UMC that are making significant breakthroughs in medicine. I would like to include in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD two articles that elaborate on these impressive efforts, which are changing the way cancer is treated.

[From the Medical Post News 2, Oct. 12, 1999]

NEW MRI GREAT RENAL TUMOUR DESTROYER—OPEN MAGNET MRI PROVIDES ALMOST REAL-TIME IMAGES DURING SURGERY

(By Andrew Skelly)

JACKSON, MISS.—MRI-guided cryosurgery looks like a promising way to destroy renal tumours, say doctors at the University of Mississippi Medical Centre.

The centre is one of only a handful worldwide using a new type of "open magnet" MRI that provides almost real-time images during surgery.

The technique takes advantage of the temperature sensitivity of MRI and the availability of new nonmagnetic cryosurgical equipment.

Doctors at the Centre Hospitalier Universitaire de Quebec are using the same equipment to destroy breast tumours (see the Medical Post, Aug. 11, 1998).

The Mississippi team has treated 13 renal cancer patients so far. All of them had already had one kidney removed and had developed a tumour in the other.

Traditional surgery would have involved removing the entire remaining kidney; but the MRI-guided approach allowed the surgeons to destroy the tumour while leaving the functioning part of the kidney intact, thus sparing the patients dialysis.

"We've been successful in every one so far, without a great deal of difficulty," said assistant professor of radiology Dr. Patrick Sewell in a telephone interview. "We've had no complications, no bleeding, no blood in the urine, and one patient's renal function actually improved. We actually expected everybody's to get a little worse but so far no one's has. We don't quite understand that, but we definitely like it."

General anesthetic was used in all but one patient, who could not tolerate sedation because of pulmonary disease.

The patients are being followed with CT scans at one week, one month, three months, six months and one year post-surgery, and then every year thereafter. Their post-surgical renal function is also being monitored.

The longest followup is only about six months, but so far no patient has shown evidence of residual tumours after the surgery: "Time is the true test, whether the procedure is totally effective or partially effective," Dr. Sewell stressed.

SIGNIFICANT ADVANCE

"The procedure appears to be a significant advance in the minimally invasive surgery field," commented Dr. Joseph Chin, professor and chairman of the division of urology at the University of Western Ontario, when reached by e-mail. "But standardization of techniques, quality control, proper patient selection and longer-term followup are as yet unavailable."

The interventional MRI, manufactured by GE Medical Systems of Waukesha, Wis., resembles a pair of vertical doughnuts—the patient slides through the doughnut hole and

the surgeon stands between the doughnuts, watching a video monitor displaying the MRI images—which can be updated as quickly as twice per second.

Because the magnet is configured to allow the surgeon access to the patient, the field strength is less than a regular diagnostic MRI—0.5 versus 1.5 Tesla—so the resulting image quality is not as good. High-quality preoperative CT or MRI scans are still required to familiarize oneself with the anatomy and look for subtle lesions, Dr. Sewell said.

The intra-operative MRI is used to localize the kidney, then plan and monitor the path of the cryosurgical probe as the surgeon inserts it through a 4 mm incision into the centre of the tumour.

The probe—called Cryo-Hit and designed by Tel Aviv-based Galil Ltd.—is non-magnetic, so it doesn't interfere with MR imaging.

Dr. Sewell uses three cycles of freezing and thawing to rupture the tumour cell membranes.

Pressurized argon gas is used for freezing, producing a temperature of -186°C at the tip of the probe, creating an "ice ball" whose growth can be monitored on the video screen.

Pressurized helium gas then heats the tissue up to 80°C .

"The MRI allows me to see where the probe tip is and move around and get three dimension views," said Dr. Sewell. "It's just like slicing through the body. It's a virtual surgery, essentially."

In just over an hour, the tumour is a shrunken mass of inert cellular debris and the patient goes home the next day.

"You just put a Band-Aid on them and we're finished. In a couple of months, you can't even find the scar—it's so small," said Dr. Sewell. Ordinary naked-eye surgery, he added, involves a 10-inch incision, removal of surrounding tissue and weeks of recovery time.

The technology, said Dr. Sewell, could one day replace nephrectomy, if it has the same end result.

"If you're faced with having your kidney removed and going on dialysis because you have a tumour, this is certainly of great benefit."

[From the Mississippi Medical News, Nov. 1999]

UMC PHYSICIANS PIONEER NEW LUNG CANCER SURGERY IN CHINA

Two physicians from the University of Mississippi Medical Center (UMC) have been in China treating its overwhelming number of lung cancer patients—and teaching China's doctors to do the same. If this medical undertaking is successful, it could change the way lung cancer surgery is performed worldwide.

The UMC physicians used a new surgical procedure which was performed for the first time in the world at UMC and, since then, has been practiced only at the Jackson medical center for the past six months.

Surgeon/radiologist Dr. Patrick Sewell and oncologist Dr. Ralph Vance taught China's physicians how to perform the new surgery to battle lung cancer. In the process, the UMC physicians are conducting study of the results, which eventually could benefit patients in the United States and worldwide.

"China has 300 million smokers, which is more than the entire population of the United States," says Sewell, an assistant professor of radiology at UMC. "So they need a cost-effective way to treat lung cancer. This is a fast and cheap way to destroy tumors in the body."

Sewell pioneered the new surgical procedure, called a radiofrequency of the lung

tumor ablation, at UMC. He is considered the world's authority on the procedure. Vance, a UMC professor of medicine, is designing and directing the related study and its joint research by UMC and academic institutions in the People's Republic of China.

Sewell visited three cities—Beijing, Xian, and Shanghai—to lecture, demonstrate, and perform the surgeries. He went to China Oct. 4 and returned Oct. 17. Vance set up the patients and the study in advance, visiting China Oct. 1 through Oct. 8.

Sewell also is nationally known for developing new surgical procedures using UMC's interventional magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) unit, which involves procedures very similar to the China procedure. (UMC is one of three test sites in the United States for the vertical twin-magnet interventional MRI; the other are at the teaching hospitals of Harvard and Stanford Universities.)

The interventional MRI displays magnetic resonance images in real-time during surgery so the physician can see a surgery's progress and whether tumors are being destroyed. The China radiofrequency tumor ablation surgeries, in which a hot probe is used for tumor removal, employ an interventional CAT scanner instead of the interventional MRI.

In both procedures, a tiny incision in the patient's skin enables the physician to insert a probe into the body to destroy the tumors. In the pioneering interventional MRI procedures, a cold CryoHit (freezing) probe most often is used. The interventional CAT scanner surgeries in China used a hot (laser/radiofrequency) probe to destroy tumors, Sewell says.

In China, the procedure also received a new application; it was performed for the first time to treat primary tumors of the lung, ideally to cure the cancers. (Primary tumors are nonmetastasized tumors, or tumors from which the cancer has not spread.) Sewell notes that, in the United States at UMC, the procedure only has been used to treat metastasized tumors of the lung that have spread to other parts of the body as a means to prolong life and relieve suffering from incurable cancer.

Since conventional surgery can successfully remove primary tumors of the lung, Sewell can point to no compelling reason in the United States to test whether the CAT scanner procedure also is a cure. He says he is not willing to let a patient forgo conventional surgery here to test the results of the new procedure. But in China, where medical resources are insufficient to treat the overwhelming number of lung cancer patients through conventional means, this new procedure could be a viable means to turn the tide against lung cancer. Vance explains that "only 15% of China's population with lung carcinoma" undergoes conventional surgery for tumor removal.

If indeed the CAT scanner procedure works on primary tumors in China, it could be adopted in the United States and worldwide. Not only are interventional-type lung cancer surgeries less expensive and quicker than conventional surgery, but the patient also has a much shorter recovery period after interventional-type surgeries; they also involve less trauma to the body, Sewell explains.

Sewell performed 10 radiofrequency ablation surgeries on patients in China, while training surgeons there. The 10 surgeries involved five primary lung tumors, three metastasized lung cancers, one fibroid tumor, and one cancer of the liver "so they'd know how to do that procedure, too," Sewell reports.

Vance served as an epidemiological expert on the China trip. He selected lung cancer patients in China to receive the surgery and

set up parameters for studying the medical outcomes.

After being trained by Sewell, China's surgeons immediately began performing the new lung cancer surgeries on both primary and metastasized tumors. "They could eventually perform hundreds of those lung surgeries per month," Sewell estimates. We'll know soon whether this procedure worked to treat primary tumors" if the cancers have not returned, he says.

That's part of phase II of the China project. In four to six weeks, Vance will choose 10 more patients in China to have primary tumors of the lung removed and Sewell will perform their surgeries. A month later, those 10 patients will have positron emission tomography (PET) scans to determine whether their cancers are indeed destroyed. Since lung cancer is aggressive, about a month after surgery is an ideal time to evaluate the outcomes, Vance says.

"We will evaluate the effects of radiofrequency ablation with and without combined chemotherapy and radiation therapy . . . to assess overall survival," states Vance. Both mid- and late-stage lung cancer are being treated in the China project.

"We'll collect the data, publish it, and hope to prove our hypothesis—that this will be an effective way to treat a variety of lung tumors," Sewell concludes.

CLEVELAND WILL MISS DON WEBSTER

HON. STEVE C. LATOURETTE

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 18, 1999

Mr. LATOURETTE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a Cleveland legend who is leaving our fair city and heading south. Don Webster will no longer give Clevelanders the lowdown on lake effect snow, water spouts and other area weather abnormalities from his familiar home at Channel 5, WEWS.

Instead, in retirement he'll spend his days in beautiful Hilton Head, South Carolina, where I have no doubt he'll nurse his golf game and his famed tan. As any Clevelander knows, when it comes to tanning, Don Webster gives George Hamilton a run for his money. My guess is he'll also delight the locals and tourists with his meteorological prowess whenever hurricane watches and warnings are announced, and wax poetic about approaching fronts and the effects of El Niño and La Niña.

Don Webster and I first met more than a decade ago when I was the Lake County prosecutor and he was the grand marshal of the Fairport Harbor Mardi Gras Parade, and our paths have crossed many times since, especially at charity events. Don Webster probably won't enjoy this observation, but I feel like I've known him since I was about 10 years old.

I used to watch Don Webster every Sunday on a small, black-and-white TV in the living room of my childhood home in Cleveland Heights as he emceed Academic Challenge. My hope in mentioning this is that Don will at least feel a little bit old since he looks roughly the same today as he did three and a half decades ago. It hardly seems fair that Don Webster remains the epitome of vigor and perpetual youth while those of us who grew up watching him are losing our hair.

Don Webster is known to an entire generation of Americans as the host of nationally

syndicated, rock 'n' roll dance show *Upbeat*. Don Webster hosted the show—the second-longest running show of its kind in history—for seven years. He got to meet just about every rock 'n' roll legend along the way. In fact, *Upbeat* photos of Webster with Jerry Lee Lewis and the Outsiders were included in the "My Town" exhibit at the Rock and Roll Hall of Fame and Museum in Cleveland.

In his 35 years with Channel 5, Don Webster did a little bit of everything—from hosting It's Academic and The Ohio Lottery Show to working in management as station manager. But most people know his true love was delivering weather forecasts, which he's done for more than two decades.

We will miss Don Webster and his familiar presence in our lives, but wish the best for him and his lovely wife, Candace, in their new life in Hilton Head.

TRIBUTE TO BRANDI NICHOLE
GASKEY

HON. JOHN J. DUNCAN, JR.

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 18, 1999

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, one of the best students in my district, Brandi Nichole Gaskey, has just graduated from Farragut High School.

She has had an amazing four years in high school. She was a member of the National Honor Society all four years, and she was also President of the Fellowship of Christian Athletes her junior and senior year.

Brandi was also involved in sports at Farragut and was voted most athletic, as well.

Mr. Speaker, recently Brandi Gaskey was asked to give the commencement address at Farragut High School. I have attached a copy of her remarks that I would like to call to the attention of my colleagues and other readers of the RECORD.

HOPE THROUGH CHARACTER 1999 GRADUATION
ADDRESS

(By Brandi Nichole Gaskey)

Mr. Superintendent, friends, family, distinguished guests, faculty, and fellow graduates of the last class of the century. I stand before you tonight filled with excitement as I welcome you to the 1999 Farragut High School Graduation Ceremony. As we have come to the end of our formal education, to for some of us a miraculous occasion, the question was asked "Does character count?" Although I could not think of one word to define character, I respond with an enthusiastic YES, character does count. I counts for you and me and every person we will ever come in contact with. It counts in a big way through the small things we do or say every day. Character is who you are in the dark, when no one is looking. It's what's on the inside, the gutsy stuff you're made of that no one knows about, but one day every one will see. My pastor, Doug Sager, once said, "your character is your set of values that are non negotiable. It's the quality of life given to you by God to say what is right and to stand up for it." For you see, your character can either make you or break you because everyone has character, it's just a matter of how you choose to develop it. For example, two students at Columbine High School had the character to kill their fellow classmates, while other students at Columbine High School had the character to stand up for their faith no matter what the cost. So I'd

like to share with you today how to develop your character, and exactly why it does count. Moris Mandel tells a story of how the forming of our character is like the forming of an icicle. He concludes that an icicle forms one drop at a time until it is about one foot or two long. If the water was clear, the icicle remains clear and sparkles like diamonds. If the water was muddy, the icicle looks foul and its beauty is spoiled. Just so, our characters are forming one little thought at a time, one little action at a time. In the Bible, in Romans 5:3-4, it states, "Trials make perseverance, perseverance our character, and that character produces hope." Helen Keller also stated, "Character cannot be developed in ease and quiet, it is only through experiences of trial and suffering can the soul be strengthened, vision cleared, ambition inspired, and success achieved." Your character is seen and developed through the hard times of life. So I'd like for you to think of an experience that has helped shape your character. I thought about my basketball team, and how Romans 5:3-4 applied to us in so many ways. We had faced so many trials, from a freshman, sophomore, and junior season all with losing records. I thought of countless hours of practice and endless preseason track workouts and sitting in the teamroom after a loss and doing nothing but crying. But those trials taught us perseverance, and we produced character, and that character gave us hope. Hope for this year in which we proudly finished with a winning record of 16-12. Or think of someone you know who has an extreme amount of character. It may be someone who loses their wife and daughter, but still lives life in the best way he can, or someone who works so hard and only makes enough money to feed his/her family. Or someone who fails so many times but keeps on trying and trying again and no one knows how bad they've hurt or hard they've worked. It's studying so hard for an AP Latin test, a math final, or an English exam to realize you make a D, so the next time you study so much harder and finally make the A. Character is all these things. It is formed when you realize you're at your lowest, but hey, you gotta keep on going. So I'd like to challenge you class of 1999 to see each trial you will face as an opportunity to produce and reveal your character. All of these things will "strengthen your soul, clear your vision, inspire your ambition, and you will achieve success" (Helen Keller). Just like the Bible says, your character produces hope. Hope through God that we will make a difference, hope that we are going to be the best future leaders, parents, teachers, ministers, and merchants in the history of our nation, hope that what we do matters, and hope that our character will count in forming a better tomorrow. So be the people of character you are called to be and work daily on strengthening your soul and developing your inner spirit. Margot Isobel once said something that reveals the importance of your true heart and true character. She said, "I think t'would be lovely to live and do good, to grow up to be the girl that I should. A heart full of sunshine and a life full of grace are beauty far better than beauty of face. I think t'would be lovely to make people glad, to cheer up the lonely, discouraged, and sad. What matter if homely or pleasant to see, if lovely in spirit I'm striving to be." So you see your character can make a difference in the lives of others. It's what's on the inside, your inner spirit, it's what you've developed these last 17 or 18 years, what you've persevered through at home and at school, it's your character that counts, and yes, character is essential. So let God guide you through your trials you will face in college, your career, your marriage,

and as a parent, and let those "trials make perseverance, perseverance your character, and let character produce in you hope" (Romans 5:3-4). So I'd like to congratulate you class of 1999. We made it and we finished the ride successfully, but I'd like to leave you with the words of Abraham Lincoln. He said, "Fame is a vapor, popularity an accident, and riches take wings. Only one thing endures forever and that is your character." Thank you.

INTRODUCTION OF THE SMALL
BUSINESS DISASTER ASSIST-
ANCE ACT

HON. SUE W. KELLY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 18, 1999

Mrs. KELLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today for the purpose of introducing the Small Business Disaster Assistance Act.

This is a two-part proposal that seeks to provide both immediate assistance to viable small businesses and agricultural enterprises when first dealing with the damage wrought by a disaster, and more long-term assistance which seeks to provide them with the needed lift as they continue to work towards normalcy.

My bill creates a program whereby viable small businesses and agricultural enterprises would be eligible for a grant of up to \$30,000 in order to provide them with the immediate assistance they need when dealing with a disaster. Additionally, the bill creates a loan program that acknowledges the great difficulties small business owners and farmers encounter during the first year following a disaster by allowing for a one-year deferral on any repayments toward the loan, and, furthermore, allows the recipient to pay back the principal of that loan before the interest.

This is a compassionate, reasonable proposal that seeks to provide small businesses and farmers with assistance during a time when they need it most. I'd like to thank my colleague from New Jersey, Congressman BOB FRANKS, for his important contribution in drafting this legislation, and I hope that our colleagues will join us in this effort to assist small business owners and farmers whose lives have been fundamentally diminished by natural disaster.

ROMANIA

HON. SOLOMON P. ORTIZ

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 18, 1999

Mr. ORTIZ. Mr. Speaker, as Co-Chair of the Romanian Caucus, I rise today to enter into the record remarks in support of Romania. Mr. Speaker, the Heads of State and Government participating in the Istanbul Summit will designate the Chairman-in-Office of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe for the year 2001.

Romania has been fostering support for its candidacy since 1996, when President Emil Constantinescu announced his country's bid for the OSCE Chair in 2001. Romania enjoys U.S. support and has succeeded to build consensus around its candidacy among full OSCE

members. Romania will be entrusted to chair the OSCE in 2001, and it will join Austria and Norway in the OSCE Troika, starting January 2000.

The United States and Romania in 1997, established a strategic partnership resulting in close cooperation and consultations on all issues of common interest, particularly: NATO policies; promoting stability and security in Southeastern Europe, combating non-traditional threats; military and economic reforms in Romania and its region. Romania has also been a key supporter of U.S. and NATO policy in the Kosovo crisis, assisting the U.S. and NATO in actions meant to bring stability to the Balkans.

Romania's government and Parliament approved without reservation overflight rights for NATO aircraft at the height of the Kosovo conflict. Romania is among the regional countries which observes the embargo against Former Republic Yugoslavia, despite significant costs. Romania has proven to be a reliable partner of the U.S. and NATO and is consistent in improving its credentials for future integration with NATO. All Romanian political forces, as well as a large majority of the people, support the goals of integration with NATO and the EU. In December 1999, Romania will host the Southeast European Defense Ministerial (SEDM), in which the United States participates.

Within this framework, Romania takes part in efforts to operationalize the Southeast European Multinational Peace Force, the first ever attempt at peaceful military cooperation in the region. Romania is the Chairman in Office of the Southeast European Cooperation Process and, as such, has been instrumental in promoting joint positions and actions of countries neighboring Serbia.

Active participants in the U.S.-supported Southeast European Cooperative Initiative (SECI), Romania has led the efforts to conclude a regional Agreement for the fight against transborder crime and corruption which was signed in Bucharest, on 26 May 1999. Romania hosts the SECI Regional Center for the fight against transborder crime and corruption. The Center was inaugurated on 16 November 1999 and acts as a critical instrument for promoting a healthy business climate in Southeastern Europe, combating non-traditional threats and transborder crime.

Therefore, it is suggested that: The United States Congress expresses support for Romania's nomination as OSCE Chair in 2001 and readiness to cooperate with Romania in the exercise of the resulting responsibilities. The United States Congress looks forward to sending a large delegation to the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly in Romania, in July 2000. The United States Congress acknowledges and highlights Romania's relevance as a regional role-model for inter-ethnic cooperation, steady evolution towards mature democracy as well as decisive efforts towards a functioning market economy, against the background of difficult challenges of the reform process.

The United States Congress encourages an enhancement of U.S.-Romanian Strategic Partnership, in order to enable Romania to perform as Chairman in Office of the OSCE and to exercise effectively its OSCE area, which includes the Euro-Atlantic as well as Eurasian space. The United States Congress expresses openness to expand inter-parliamentary links with the Romanian legislature,

in order to help promote the achievement of common goals and interest.

A TRIBUTE TO MARTIN STEIN

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 18, 1999

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the achievements of Lieutenant Martin Stein, a member of the New York City Police Department.

At a time, when police departments around this nation are under attack because of accusations of brutality, wrongful deaths and generally poor community relations, Lt. Stein continues to demonstrate a sense of professionalism and commitment which has made him a credit to law enforcement. He joined the police force in 1981 and has held a variety of positions of increasing responsibility during this time period. With a career that has covered various precincts in Manhattan and Brooklyn, Lieutenant Stein is currently the Special Operations Lieutenant for the 81st precinct. In this capacity, he is responsible for the day-to-day operations of the precincts specialized units: Anti-Crime; Street Narcotics; Warrants; Field Training and Community Policing Unit. He also ensures that these units work with the patrol force to respond to the calls and needs of the community.

Under Lieutenant Stein's leadership, the 81st Precinct has seen an overall 53% reduction in crime. It is particularly significant that homicides have been reduced by 37% and shootings by 70%. These statistics indicate a real quality of life improvement for my constituents who reside in the Bedford-Stuyvesant section of Brooklyn which is served by the 81st precinct.

Lieutenant Stein was recently married to his wife, Mary, and has a 14 year old son Peter from a previous marriage. After three years at York College in Queens, he is currently pursuing his Bachelor's degree in the New York State Regents Degree Program. I commend his fine work to the attention of my colleagues.

THANKSGIVING

HON. BOB SCHAFFER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 18, 1999

Mr. SCHAFFER. Mr. Speaker, three hundred and seventy-eight years ago, Plymouth Colony Governor William Bradford "sent four men fowling, so they might in a special manner rejoice together after they had gathered the fruit of their labor." This event marked the first official Thanksgiving celebration in the New World.

Indeed, the colonists had much to be thankful for that winter of 1621. Following a long and treacherous journey across the Atlantic, they landed on a bleak New England coast and endured a year marked by hardship and hunger in which half of the 101 original Mayflower passengers died. Finally blessed with bountiful harvest and warm shelter how-

ever, the Pilgrims paused to give thanks to God for their divine good fortune and salvation.

The idea of developing a special day to give thanks for one's prosperity did not originate with the Pilgrims—in fact such practices date back to Greek and Roman times. But that first Thanksgiving, in what would later become America, marked the beginning of a new nation, and new form of government, that would forever change the world.

Americans in 1999 have much to be thankful for too. Prepared to begin a promising new Millennium, our great nation is the strongest, freest, and most prosperous in history. Though we have plenty of hard work ahead of us, Americans also have much for which to be thankful and proud.

We should be thankful for the strength and security of our nation. After years of woeful neglect and dangerous budgetary cuts, Congress is once again committed to properly and adequately funding a military structure and national security strategy worthy of our great nation. Only through demonstrated military strength—and the unequivocal to employ it, if necessary—will we have ability to ensure lasting peace and the protection of liberty at home and abroad, well into the next Millennium.

We should be thankful too for our prosperous and growing economy. Currently boasting the longest peacetime expansion in our nation's history, and by far the strongest of any nation in the world, our economy seems unstoppable. Consumer spending is up, while unemployment rates are down. Small business and corporate sector productivity, personal income, and sales of new homes are all on the rise. The stock market, and the percentage of Americans investing in it, have both grown exponentially over just the past five years.

This success is owing mostly to the sound and responsible fiscal policies of the Republican-led Congress. After four decades of wasteful government spending, rising taxes, and mounting federal debt, Congress reversed the cycle of unaccountable big government and balanced the budget, cut taxes, paid down the debt, and created budget surpluses as far as the eye can see—all while protecting the Social Security Trust Fund. Our commitment to continued fiscal responsibility will ensure our ability to foster such economic prosperity well into the next century.

Families this year can be thankful for an unprecedented level of personal freedom, security, and opportunity in their lives. Historic welfare reform legislation passed in 1996 has liberated millions of parents previously trapped in a devastating cycle of government dependence, allowing them to better care for themselves and their families. Americans now have better access to affordable, high quality health care than anytime in history. And legislation recently passed will help to strengthen Medicare, increase health care access for seniors and children, and give more flexibility to the providers who care for them.

This year on Thanksgiving, as our nation prepares to enter a promising new Millennium, stronger and more prosperous than ever in history, we would do well to say a special word of thanks this Thanksgiving—to God and to the courageous immigrants at Plymouth who made it all possible.

TRIBUTE TO THE CITY OF
ROSSFORD AND THE AUTHORS
OF "AS I RECALL"

HON. MARCY KAPTUR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 18, 1999

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, Henry James once said, "it takes a great deal of history to produce a little literature." Today I rise in tribute to the extraordinary people of Rossford, Ohio, who have recorded the first hundred years of history of their community in a book entitled, "As I Recall."

Mr. Speaker, a community is made up of neighbors who care, whose spirit makes the community what it is. This book, four years in the making and written by more than twenty members of the community, tells the stories of these neighbors, their triumphs and tragedies. It is their history that made Rossford the place it is today. And, as we see how life has changed since then, it's also a comfort to know that some things just don't change in Rossford—it's still a community where neighbors help neighbors and where people try to live up to the legacies of those who came before them.

The authors of this labor of love include: Josephine Ignasiak; Milo Louis Bihn; Stanley Brown; Mary Lou Hohl Caligiuri; Virginia Craine; Arnold Frautschi; Estelle Heban; Virginia (Grod) Heban; Arlene Hustwick; Lucille H. Keeton; Lee Knorek; Frank Kralik; Frank Newsom; Eleanor Nye (Mary Kralik).

Also Valeria Ochendusko; Gabriel Palka; Sister Janice Peer; Rosalie and Steve Peer; Sally Plicinski; Jim Richards; Maureen Richards; Ben Schultz; Stan Schultz; Judy Sikorski; Pat Sloan; Charlotte R. Starnes; Audrey Stolar; Dr. Don Thomas; the Tisdale Family; Ed Tucholski; Irene Verbosky; Kim Werner; and Marjorie Wilbarger.

For me this book is very special as our father and mother operated a family grocery in Rossford when my brother Steve and I were growing up. We were flattered to be asked to include our recollections of Rossford.

Mr. Speaker, may we congratulate Rossford reaching this milestone and be inspired by the people who gave so much of themselves so that our history would forever be preserved.

HONORING UAW LOCAL 599
REUTHER AWARD RECIPIENTS

HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 18, 1999

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, it is my great pleasure to pay tribute to 25 members of UAW Local 599, who will be recipients of the Walter P. Reuther Distinguished Service Award. On Saturday, November 6, 1999, these individuals were honored at the 19th Annual Walter and May Reuther Twenty Year Award Banquet.

Local 599 has always had a special place in my heart because my father was one of its original members. Over the years, Local 599 has developed a strong and proud tradition of supporting the rights of working people in our community, and improving the quality of life for its membership. This year marked the 60th

anniversary of the local's charter, and its commitment to working for decent wages, education and training, and civil and human rights.

Mr. Speaker, it is indeed an honor to recognize these special individuals who have diligently served their union and community. During this time, each one of these UAW members has held various elected positions in the union. And there is no question they have represented their brothers and sisters well.

It is very fitting that these 25 people be recipients of the Walter P. Reuther Distinguished Service Award. Walter Reuther was a man who believed in helping working people, and he believed in human dignity and social justice for all Americans. The recipients of this award have committed themselves to the ideals and principles of Walter Reuther. They are outstanding men and women who come from every part of our community, and they share the common bond of unwavering commitment and service.

Mr. Speaker, I would ask my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join me in honoring Robert Aidif, David Aiken, Dale Bingley, Dennis Carl, Jessie Collins, Russell W. Cook, Harvey DeGroot, Patrick Dolan, Larry Farlin, Maurice Felling, Ted Henderson, James Yaklin, Ken Mead, Don Wilson, Frank Molina, Shirley Prater, Gene Ridley, John D. Rogers, Dale Scanlon, G. Jean Garza-Smith, Robbie Stevens, Nick Vuckovich, Jerry J. Ward, Greg Wheeler, and Tom Worden. I want to congratulate these fine people for all of the work they have done to make our community a better place to live.

HUMANITARIAN WORK'S HEAVY
TOLL

HON. TONY P. HALL

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 18, 1999

Mr. HALL of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in memory and in honor of 24 people who lost their lives last week trying to help those who are suffering in Kosovo.

These aid workers and others were on a flight between Rome and Pristina. Wreckage of their plane was found only a few miles from their destination. They were United Nations employees and aid workers serving private charities, police officers taking time off their regular jobs to help bring peace to Kosovo, doctors and scientists, and the crew that flew the route regularly for the World Food Programme.

Mr. Speaker, we have discussed on this floor what the onset of winter will mean for refugees who returned to their homes in Kosovo to find only rubble. We have worried over their fate and tried to provide funding for people who would act on our shared concerns—people like those who died Friday.

In a region riven by bitter clashes between ethnic groups, the ethnic background of those who have come to their aid is remarkable for its variety. Those who died personify this coming together for the sole purpose of easing suffering: 12 Italians, three Spaniards, two Britons, an Irishman, a Kenyan, a Bangladeshi, an Australian, a Canadian, an Iraqi, and a German.

Theirs are the faces of the United Nations, faces that signify hope to millions of people

around the world. We sometimes forget that the U.N. has a very human face—and a remarkable number of dedicated employees. The World Food Programme, which provides food aid to 75 million people in 80 countries, is just one example of the United Nations at work. Since 1988, this organization has lost 51 employees to work-related accidents, illnesses, and attacks—including three who died last week. They died fighting the hunger that gnaws away the lives of one of every seven people in the world, assisting in projects that too often exacted the heaviest human cost.

Mr. Speaker, as we look forward to our Thanksgiving meals next week, let us pause a moment to reflect on those who died last week trying to eradicate starvation—much as our dear friend and colleague, Congressman Mickey Leland, did 10 years ago.

Together with Mickey, we remember Roberto Bazzoni, Paola Biocca, Andrea Curry, Velmore Davoli, Nicolas Ian Phillip Evens, Abdulla Faisal, Marco Gavino, Kevin Lay, Raffaella Liuzzi, Miguel Martinez-Vasquez, Jose Maria Martinez, Alam Mirshahidul, J. Perez Fortes, Richard Walker Powell, Daniel Rowan, Thabit Samer, Paola Sarro, Laura Scotti, Antonio Sircana, Carlo Zechhi, Julia Ziegler, Andrea Maccaferro, Antonio Canzolino, and Katia Piazza.

They all were heroes to the hungry and suffering people of the world, and they all deserve our thanks and our prayers for the families they left too soon.

CELEBRATING THE OPENING OF
THE STOWERS INSTITUTE FOR
MEDICAL RESEARCH IN KANSAS
CITY, MISSOURI

HON. KAREN MCCARTHY

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 18, 1999

Ms. MCCARTHY of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Jim and Virginia Stowers on the launch of the Stowers Institute for Medical Research located in my district in Kansas City, MO. Their generous support of biotech research will profoundly impact upon the lives of those who suffer from cancer, and benefit the friends and family members of those who battle the disease. On this occasion, I salute the Stowers for their selfless contributions to the field of science in establishing their institute to bring "Hope for Life."

To our community, Jim and Virginia Stowers are local heroes. To those who will one day benefit from their charity, they will no doubt be referred to as saints. Their remarkable story is triumphant and inspirational. In 1958, Jim Stowers founded Twentieth Century Investors and created what would later be known as the American Century Companies. Today, Mr. Stowers heads the company as chairman of a successful multi-billion dollar firm investing in mutual funds across the nation. His wife, Virginia, worked as a nurse to support her growing family and her husband's dream. She shared her husband's vision and confidence by working to help her family and those most in need in her nurturing professions as nurse, wife, and mother.

Their commitment to cancer research is derived from their own hardships and personal survival experiences. Mr. Stowers was diagnosed in 1986 with prostate cancer. Mrs.

Stowers fought breast cancer in 1993 followed by years of treatment, and their daughter, Kathleen's current encounter with cancer was the impetus for the creation of the Stowers Institute for Medical Research. Jim Stowers serves as president with Virginia serving as vice president over every aspect of their legacy to scientific research.

The Stowers Institute is attracting the most highly sought researchers in biology, technology, and engineering who want to join in this exciting and worthy venture. World renowned experts from the University of Washington, the California Institute of Technology, the University of California, Berkeley, the McLaughlin Institute, and the University of Missouri-Kansas City are exploring the make-up of our DNA and analyzing the forthcoming information in a facility where research into life systems will produce a better understanding of the nature of cancer. Scientists and doctors would then be able to use this research in developing treatments, medicine, and ultimately, a cure.

Our community has watched the construction of this facility which is anticipated to be in complete operation next year. It rescues from urban blight the site of the former Menorah Hospital near universities and cultural centers. The Stowers endowed to the Institute a gift of \$336 million to fund the ongoing research of scientists so they can dedicate their valuable time to science instead of raising money for their work. Investment of the multi-billion dollar assets in mutual funds, contributions by other donors, and the gift of the estate of Virginia and Jim Stowers is expected to reach \$30 billion or more in the next millennium, which will secure financial support for the Institute.

Mr. Speaker, please join me in thanking Virginia and Jim Stowers for their tremendous gift, which assures their ongoing mission for "Hope for Life." I look forward to the successes of the Stowers Institute for Medical Research and share the same hope they have inspired.

HIGH-QUALITY CHILD CARE CAN
HELP PARENTS MOVE TOWARD
SELF-SUFFICIENCY

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 18, 1999

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I rise to address the issue of quality improvements in our nation's child care centers. As a member of the House Ways and Means Subcommittee on Human Resources with jurisdiction over the federal welfare system, I voted against the 1996 overhaul of our welfare system because of the dangerous effect it would have on the health and well-being of children and families in our country.

Congress was warned by advocates for low-income and poor families that without the proper work supports—health care, food assistance, and child care services—welfare reform's efforts to push mothers into low-paying, low-skill jobs could not succeed. Now as more and more families with children are forced to send both parents (or the only parent) to work, the absence of child care hampers the ability of mothers to successfully make that move.

Families are stuck between a rock and a hard place. Child care is in short supply, is too

expensive for many families to afford, and often is of poor quality. When families try to get child care, they encounter long waiting lists—even for crummy programs—or the care available is unaffordable. The message to low-income families is that they must take any care they can get. More often than not, parents end up patching together a number of child care arrangements and go through the day anxious that part of the child care chain will fail. Many mothers are reporting that the child care assigned to them by welfare case-workers would place their children in a low-quality setting that would make them susceptible to physical harm and do little to prepare children for school.

Working parents need to feel secure about the arrangements they've made for their children during work hours, because the quality of care children receive can make a difference in parents' ability to work. Evaluations of GAIN, the job-training program for welfare recipients in California, found that mothers on welfare who were worried about the safety of their children and who did not trust their providers were twice as likely to subsequently drop out of the job-training program.

We must increase both the quantity and the quality of the care offered. My bill, the Child Care Quality Improvement Act (H.R. 2175), promotes quality child care by providing incentive grants to states to help them set and meet long-term child care quality goals. My bill would base a state's eligibility for future funding on the progress made in increasing training for staff, enhancing licensing standards, reducing the number of unlicensed facilities, increasing monitoring and enforcement, reducing caregiver turnover, and promoting higher levels of accreditation.

Congress has wrongly refused to require significant quality standards for the billions in child care dollars we allocate each year. The federal government should give states the resources to improve child care quality at the local level, but only through a system of measurable indicators of desired outcomes.

As the father of a young son, I know the difficulty families face when searching for a caregiver for their children. I believe we must give families peace of mind by helping states provide the high quality of care every child deserves. We must not threaten a parent's chance at succeeding on the job and achieving self-sufficiency.

OFFERING BODY PARTS FOR SALE

HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 18, 1999

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I would like to commend to the attention of my colleagues this disturbing article by Mona Charen, which appeared in the November 11, 1999 edition of the Washington Times. As the article itself states, "This is not a bad joke. Nor is it the hysterical propaganda of an interest group." It is comprised of the personal recollections of a medical technician who worked for a medical firm engaged in selling the body parts of the victims of late-term abortions. In her most chilling descriptions, she relates the means by which children born alive are killed, so that their bodies may be sold for

profit. On this life and death issue, I urge my colleagues to consider this woman's words for themselves:

[From the Washington Times, Nov. 11, 1999]

OFFERING BODY PARTS FOR SALE

(By Mona Charen)

"Kelly" (a pseudonym) was a medical technician working for a firm that trafficked in baby body parts. This is not a bad joke. Nor is it the hysterical propaganda of an interest group. It was reported in the American Enterprise magazine—the intelligent, thought-provoking and utterly trustworthy publication of the American Enterprise Institute.

The firm Kelly worked for collected fetuses from clinics that performed late-term abortions. She would dissect the aborted fetuses in order to obtain "high-quality" parts for sale. They were interested in blood, eyes, livers, brains and thymuses, among other things.

"What we did was to have a contract with an abortion clinic that would allow us to go there on certain days. We would get a generated list each day to tell us what tissue researchers, pharmaceutical companies and universities were looking for. Then we would examine the patient charts. We only wanted the most perfect specimens." That didn't turn out to be difficult. Of the hundreds of late-term fetuses Kelly saw on a weekly basis, only about 2 percent had abnormalities. About 30 to 40 babies per week were around 30 weeks old—well past the point of viability.

Is this legal? Federal law makes it illegal to buy and sell human body parts. But there are loopholes in the law. Here's how one body parts company—Opening Lines Inc.—disguised the trade in a brochure for abortionists: "Turn your patient's decision into something wonderful."

For its buyers, Opening Lines offers "the highest quality, most affordable, freshest tissue prepared to your specifications and delivered in the quantities you need, when you need it." Eyes and ears go for \$75, and brains for \$999. An "intact trunk" fetches \$500, a whole liver \$150. To evade the law's prohibition, body-parts dealers like Opening Lines offer to lease space in the abortion clinic to "perform the harvesting," as well as to "offset [the] clinic's overhead." Opening Lines further boasted, "Our daily average case volume exceeds 1,500 and we serve clinics across the United States."

Kelly kept at her grisly task until something made her reconsider. One day, "a set of twins at 24 weeks gestation was brought to us in a pan. They were both alive. The doctor came back and said, 'Got you some good specimens—twins.' I looked at him and said: 'There's something wrong here. They are moving. I can't do this. This is not in my contract.' I told him I would not be part of taking their lives. So he took a bottle of sterile water and poured it in the pan until the fluid came up over the mouths and noses, letting them drown. I left the room because I could not watch this."

But she did go back and dissect them later. The twins were only the beginning. "It happened again and again. At 16 weeks, all the way up to sometimes even 30 weeks, we had live births come back to us. Then the doctor would either break the neck take a pair of tongs and beat the fetus until it was dead."

American Enterprise asked Kelly if abortion procedures were ever altered to provide specific body parts. "Yes. Before the procedures they would want to see the list of what we wanted to procure. The [abortionist] would get us the most complete, intact specimens that he could. They would be delivered to us completely intact. Sometimes the fetus appeared to be dead, but when we

opened up the chest cavity, the heart was still beating."

The magazine pressed Kelly again: Was the type of abortion ever altered to provide an intact specimen, even if it meant producing a live baby? "Yes, that was so we could sell better tissue. At the end of the year, they would give the clinic back more money because we got good specimens."

Some practical souls will probably swallow hard and insist that, well, if these babies are going to be aborted anyway, isn't it better that medical research should benefit? No. This isn't like voluntary organ donation. This reduces human beings to the level of commodities. And it creates of doctors who swore an oath never to kill the kind of people who can beat a breathing child to death with tongs.

MEDICARE FRAUD PREVENTION AND ENFORCEMENT ACT OF 1999

HON. JUDY BIGGERT

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 18, 1999

Mrs. BIGGERT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce the Medicare Fraud Prevention and Enforcement Act of 1999.

The vast majority of health care providers in this country are honest. Yet all large health care programs are vulnerable to exploitation, and Medicare is no exception. Over the past few years, Medicare fraud has skyrocketed, depriving millions of seniors quality care and bilking taxpayers out of literally billions of dollars.

According to the Department of Health and Human Services Inspector General, in fiscal year 1998 alone, waste, fraud, abuse and other improper payments drained as much as \$13 billion from the Medicare Trust Fund.

How is this happening? Well, according to a June 1999 General Accounting Office examination of three states—North Carolina, Florida and my home state of Illinois—as many as 160 sham clinics, labs or medical-equipment companies have submitted fraudulent claims.

For example, two doctors who submitted in excess of \$690,000 in fraudulent Medicare claims listed nothing more than a Brooklyn, New York laundromat as their office location. In Florida, over \$6 million in Medicare funds were sent to medical equipment companies that provided no services whatsoever; one of these companies even listed a fictitious address that turned out to be located in the middle of a runway at the Miami International Airport.

Phony addresses and bogus providers add up to Medicare fraud and taxpayers being swindled out of billions of dollars.

In an attempt to change this equation, I am introducing the Medicare Fraud Prevention and Enforcement Act of 1999. This legislation is designed to prevent waste, fraud and abuse by strengthening the Medicare enrollment process, expanding certain standards of participation, and reducing erroneous payments. Among other things, my bill gives additional tools to the federal law enforcement agencies that are pursuing health care swindlers.

This bill is by no means a solution to Medicare fraud. But the Medicare Fraud Prevention and Enforcement Act of 1999 will make it more difficult for unscrupulous individuals to enter and take advantage of the Medicare system.

It is my hope that, come the next legislative session, my colleagues will join me in making a commitment to preventing and detecting fraud and abuse.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. ROBERT E. WISE, JR.

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 18, 1999

Mr. WISE. Mr. Speaker, on November 16 and 17, I missed several votes because I was home recovering from surgery. Had I been present, here is how I would have voted on the various bills. I would request that you insert this at the appropriate place in the RECORD.

H.R. 3257, State Flexibility Clarification Act: I would have voted "aye".

H. Con. Res. 222, Condemn Armenian Assassination: I would have voted "aye".

H. Con. Res. 165, Commend Slovak Republic: I would have voted "aye".

H. Con. Res. 206, Express Concern Over Chechen Conflict: I would have voted "aye".

H. Con. Res. 211, Support Elections in India: I would have voted "aye".

H. Res. 169, Support Democracy and Human Rights in Laos: I would have voted "aye".

H. Res. 325, Importance of Increased Support and Funding to Combat Diabetes: I would have voted "aye".

Rule to allow suspension bills to be brought up on Wednesday: I would have voted "no".

H.R. 2336, United States Marshals Service Improvement Act of 1999—Amends the Federal judicial code to provide for the appointment of U.S. marshals for each judicial district of the United States and for the Superior Court of the District of Columbia by the Attorney General of the United States (currently, by the President), subject to Federal law governing appointments in the competitive civil service: I would have voted "no".

H.J. Res. 80, Continuing Resolution: I would have voted "aye".

S. 440, Provides Support for Certain Institutes: I would have voted "no".

CONGRESSIONAL BLACK CAUCUS VETERANS BRAINTRUST

HON. SANFORD D. BISHOP, JR.

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 18, 1999

Mr. BISHOP. The Honorable CORRINE BROWN (D-FL) and I recently convened the 11th Annual Congressional Black Caucus Veterans Braintrust. Traditionally known as one of the highlights of the CBCF Legislative Conference, the Veterans Braintrust has truly become a family affair bringing together African American veterans and supporters from across the nation.

This year's Braintrust forum entitled, "Veterans Health Care Issues for 2000 and Beyond" convened with the hope of facilitating a national dialogue between the veterans community and lawmakers. The Braintrust addressed the future course of the veterans health care system with an emphasis in plan-

ning for the needs of an aging veterans population. The moderator, Dr. Lawrence Gary, a preeminent scholar from Howard University, led a distinguished panel of experts that included doctors, researchers, government officials, veterans service representatives and community advocates. Participants at the event included: Dr. Eugene Oddone, Dr. Jeff Whittle, Georgia State Senator Ed Harbison, Dr. Sissy Awoke, Mr. Charles McLeod, Jr., Mr. Ralph Cooper, Mr. Dennis Wannemacher, Mr. Carroll Williams, Mr. Calvin Gross and Dr. Erwin Parson.

The panel was invited to help focus our attention on racial disparities in the veterans health care arena. The implications of these preliminary findings, as well as the urgent need to eliminate racial disparities in veterans health care led Congresswoman BROWN to call for the creation of a national working group to develop a series of legislative and policy recommendations to address these issues.

Our keynote speaker was Dr. Thomas Garthwaite, the Acting Under Secretary for Health at the Department of Veterans Affairs. Dr. Garthwaite stated that the VA is facing new challenges in the health care arena, specifically issues relating to veterans of African-American descent. He noted concerns in the area of long-term care, increased rates of Hepatitis C, behavioral and mental illnesses, and homeless veterans. He stated that these problems are compounded by a rapidly aging veteran population and a continued lack of sufficient funding for veteran-related expenditures.

Congresswoman BROWN and I agreed that funding for veterans health care is inadequate. We believe that we cannot have a budget surplus, if we have not paid our dues to America's veterans. Georgia State Senator Ed Harbison expressed the sentiment of many at the Braintrust when he stated, "It used to be said, that 'old soldiers never die, they just simply fade away.' But in 2000, its more like 'old soldiers never die, they're just ignored to death!'"

Dr. Erwin Parson, Vietnam veteran and health care professional, summarized the essence of the forum by acknowledging, "We know too well that little attention has been given to the issue of African American elderly health by society. Our elderly veterans, especially our African American elderly, have important health care needs that are not being met satisfactorily. We are aware that the stream of scientific studies on comparative health seem to always reach the same conclusion: race is a factor in access and quality care for many life-threatening medical conditions which afflict African Americans."

We found it disconcerting that studies found that race is often a controlling factor in the assessment and management of many administrative and clinical decisions in veterans health care. We all realize that accurate data is vital to evaluating the true health care needs of African American veterans. However, current research is much too sparse and fragmented. It is obvious that we urgently need to get better, more meaningful data on African American elderly veterans.

Finally, the reality is simply this: The aging veterans population is upon us now! We are grateful and will never forget that African Americans have fought gallantly for America, beginning as far back as the Revolutionary

War. They are our living 'Legacy' and, today, we honor that legacy when we care for those who gave all they had. Therefore, I believe we do owe them a special debt of gratitude. Health care is something promised, a promise that must be paid in full. So let us honor them who honored us, and give them the best health care to be found anywhere in America, or the world.

At the conclusion of the session, Congresswoman BROWN and Ron Armstead, Executive Coordinator for the Veterans Braintrust, presided over our 11th annual awards ceremony. This event was conceived by Congressman CHARLES RANGEL (D-NY) and begun 11 years ago with General Colin Powell in attendance. At this historical gathering General Powell was joined by some of the highest ranking African-American military officers ever to serve this great Nation: Lt. Gen. Julius Becton, USA, Ret., Brig. Gen. Hazel Johnson-Brown, USA, Ret., Dr. Roscoe Brown, Vice Adm. Samuel Gravely, Jr., USN, Ret., Gen. Frank Petersen, Jr., USMC, Ret., and Col. Fred Cherry, USAF, Ret.

Commenting on the significance and rich tradition of this awards ceremony, Congressman RANGEL noted that each of these recipients has distinguished themselves as true patriots in the war for veterans' rights, and they have not allowed racism to hamper their achievements.

The 1999 awards were presented to twenty-nine exemplary veteran supporters. Individual winners of the 1999 CBC Veterans Braintrust Awards included: Julius Allen, John "Buddy" Andrade, Charles Blatcher, III, Delegate Clarence "Tiger" Davis, Jeff Hansen, Alex Holmes, John Howe, Chris Jenkins, Sgt. Henry Johnson (Posthumous), John Johnson, John J. Johnson, Karen Johnson, Ruben "Sugar Bear" Johnson, Phillip "Jay" Jones, Kathleen Andrews-Lindo, Frankie Manning, Charles McLeod, Jr., Dr. Shari Miles, Wallace "Wally" Miles, W. Roy Owens (Posthumous), Robert "Pope" Powell, Larry Smith, Alexander Vernon, Cordell Walker, Barbara Waiters, and Martha Watts.

Organizations receiving this year's honors were: The Civil War Memorial Freedom Foundation, The Civil War Soldiers and Sailors Project (CWSS), and the National Minority Museum Foundation.

We also took a moment to recognize Jeanette Boone and Roy Martin from the Office of Senator JOHN KERRY (D-MA) for their excellent assistance on behalf of African-American veterans.

Special citations were given to stalwarts in the battle for veterans rights. The first award was given to Dr. Erwin Parson, co-founding member of the Congressional Black Caucus Veterans Braintrust and renowned expert in trauma/PTSD mental health. He was recognized for his 22 years of dedicated service to veterans and their families. The second award went to Congresswoman CORRINE BROWN (D-FL) Co-Chair of the CBC Veterans Braintrust and Ranking Member of the House Veterans Affairs Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigation. Ms. BROWN has shown her continued and steadfast commitment to our nation's veterans.

At the end of the ceremony, the Executive Committee members of the Braintrust and past awardees in attendance—Jerry Cochran, Arthur Barham, Morocco Coleman, Joann Williams, Ralph Cooper, Robert Blackwell, Ruben

Johnson, Leroy Colston, Robert Powell, Calvin Gross, Daniel Smith and Brig. Gen. Clara Adams-Ender, USA, Ret.—were asked to stand and be publicly recognized.

In closing, I want to personally thank Congressional staff members Brittlely Wise and Nick Martinelli, Executive Director of the Braintrust Ron Armstead and forum moderator Dr. Lawrence Gary for everything they did to make the event a success. We appreciate the assistance of forum evaluators Dr. Shari Miles, Director of the African American Women's Institute, and Michael Tanner, Director of Health and Welfare Studies at the Cato Institute for all their hard work.

As I have said before and will say again, when veterans answered the call in faithful service, the nation in essence wrote them a check for certain benefits—and it is our duty as members of Congress and as American citizens to make sure this check never comes back marked "insufficient funds!" They were promised more. They have earned more. They deserve no less.

75TH ANNIVERSARY OF ST. LUCY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH

HON. SANDER M. LEVIN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 18, 1999

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. Speaker, on Sunday, December 5, 1999, the community of St. Lucy's Catholic Church, will gather to celebrate their 75th Anniversary. I rise today to honor St. Lucy's on this special occasion and pay tribute to their service to the community.

Like many other immigrant communities, Croatian immigrants came to the metro-Detroit area because of the promise of jobs and opportunities in lumber, mining and the automobile industry. After their arrival, they realized that a central component of their former life—the community church—was missing. They regained this sense of community when Father Oskar Suster was given permission by Bishop Michael Gallagher to form a new Catholic parish to serve the Croatian ethnic community. In 1924 they purchased their first building at the corner of Melbourne and Oakland Avenues in Detroit.

Following in the name of their patron saint, St. Lucy's Catholic Croatian Church has spent the last 75 years serving as a radiant light in the Croatian community. The Church, now located in Troy, Michigan, includes the sons and daughters of those original immigrants as well as many new arriving families. I have enjoyed participating in some of their activities and seeing firsthand the pride parishioners have in their Church and the sense of community it represents. I have also enjoyed the opportunity to participate in the community's discussions on issues of special concern, especially those touching on events transpiring in the Balkans.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating St. Lucy's Croatian Church on the occasion of their 75th anniversary and wishing them many more years of important service to their community.

HONORING BISHOP ODIS A. FLOYD

HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 18, 1999

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise before you and my colleagues in the U.S. House of Representatives today on behalf of not only one of Flint, Michigan's top citizens, but a man whom I am happy to call colleague and friend. On November 20, the congregation of New Jerusalem Full Gospel Baptist Church in Flint will gather to recognize and honor bishop Odis A. Floyd, and celebrate his 30 years of commitment as pastor to spreading the Word of the Lord.

Odis Floyd came to our community in 1948, and has established himself as one of its favorite sons. He served his country in the U.S. Army in 1958. And he has served the Flint community for many years as a well-respected man of God.

Bishop Floyd attended Monterey College, Pensacola Junior College, Mott Community College, Toledo Bible College, and the United Theological Seminary from which he received his DD degree in 1990.

It was in 1964 that he accepted his call to ministry, for which all of us in the Flint community are forever grateful. In 1965 he began assisting his grandfather, the Rev. L.W. Owens in the organization of the New Jerusalem Missionary Baptist Church. Bishop Floyd was ordained in 1969, and became pastor in November of 1969 when his grandfather retired. In 1991 the church's name was changed to the New Jerusalem Full Gospel Baptist Church. In 1993 he was consecrated to the office of Bishop by Paul S. Morton, Presiding Bishop of the Full Gospel Baptist Fellowship.

During his tenure at New Jerusalem, Bishop Floyd has presided over a growth in membership from 450 to more than 3,000. Following a terrible fire which destroyed the church, Bishop Floyd continued to serve the spiritual needs of his flock in a temporary facility. It was under his good guidance that the New Jerusalem congregation was able to construct a new, beautiful church in Flint. One need only step inside this stunning building to feel the warmth and the welcome of the people who helped make it possible.

Bishop Floyd is known not only in the Flint community, but throughout the country as a dynamic preacher, spiritual leader, moving gospel singer, and community activist. God has blessed him with a tremendous singing voice. Indeed, Bishop Floyd has been nominated for a Grammy award for the Best Soul Gospel Male Performance. His Sunday services are broadcast live on the church's radio station, and are a favorite for those in the community who are home-bound or otherwise unable to attend church services.

I and many other local political and community leaders of all levels have long sought Bishop Floyd's guidance and insight, and after 30 years, he continues to make a tremendous impact wherever he goes. In addition to New Jerusalem, Bishop Floyd has been found working with groups such as the Community Alliance, Resource, Environment [CARE] Drug Rehabilitation and Prevention Center.

Mr. Speaker, our community would not be the same without the presence and influence of Bishop Odis Floyd. I know that I am a better person and a better Member of Congress

because of his commitment to the Lord's work. And I know that our community is a better place to live in because of Bishop Floyd's spiritual mission. I am pleased to ask my colleagues in the 106th Congress to join in congratulating his 30 years of pastoral service.

CENTENNIAL TRIBUTE TO MEMORIAL UNITED CHURCH OF CHRIST

HON. MARCY KAPTUR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 18, 1999

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize an historic occasion. Memorial United Church of Christ in East Toledo celebrates its 100th anniversary this month.

In early 1899, Mr. J. Herman Overbeck was inspired to form a mission church of the First Reformed Church. On May 7, 1899, shortly after Mr. Overbeck's death, Reform Church leaders including Reverend Henry Gersmann, Eberhard Gerkens, John Olrich, Frederick Dahn, August Overbeck, Karl Benner, and Wilhelm Dahmeyer came together as a committee to bring Mr. Overbeck's dream to fruition. The fully paid building was formally dedicated on November 12, 1899, the church's official anniversary date. Services were conducted and a church school was organized. On Palm Sunday, April 18, 1900, the German Evangelical Reformed Memorial Church was formally organized with 37 original members. The membership flourished with the neighborhood, and in 1920 the congregation decided to build a new church. The new building was dedicated on February 26, 1922. In 1943, Memorial Church became independent, no longer a mission church. The church grew large in both membership and property. Both the neighborhood and the church began to change in the 1970's, and Memorial grew with these changes as well. Women were allowed a more active role in the church beginning in the 1970's and 1980's, serving as deacons and church elders. The 1990's have brought Reverend Jena Garrison as Pastor, and a renewed spirit among members. Generations of families now attend the church together, as it has moved from a neighborhood church to a family church.

Throughout its century of worship, the congregants of Memorial United Church of Christ have lived the Ecclesiastes verse "To everything there is a season, and a time to every purpose under Heaven . . ." As the seasons changed into decades and then a century, the congregation has grown, flourished, and redirected itself. It was born at the twilight of the last century, yet is poised on the dawn of the new century to continue to meet the spiritual needs of the faithful. Its future is challenged by its promise as the congregation of Memorial United Church of Christ recalls their journey: the road, the people, the vision and the faith which brought them to this milestone.

THE LEGAL EMPLOYMENT AUTHENTICATION PROGRAM (LEAP) ACT OF 1999

HON. DOUG BEREUTER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 18, 1999

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, today this Member rises with his distinguished colleague, the gentleman from Nebraska, Mr. BARRETT, in introducing the Legal Employment and Authentication program (LEAP) Act of 1999 which will provide employers nationwide with the tools they need to hire a legal workforce.

While some businesses clearly have flouted the laws prohibiting the employment of illegal aliens, many other businesses have indeed tried to comply with the laws. Unfortunately, the current employment verification programs provided by the INS for compliance with those laws have fallen short. The programs fail to detect sophisticated forms of identity and document fraud used by illegal aliens. Also, the current programs are limited to businesses based in seven states.

The proposed LEAP Act we are introducing would create a strictly voluntary employment verification program to address those faults. It will grant all participating employers access to information regarding a newly hired employees' eligibility to work in this country, and it will be available to all states.

This Member is pleased to be an original cosponsor of this legislation, urges Members to cosponsor it, and strongly supports the passage of LEAP early in the next session of the 106th Congress.

HONORING THE HEROISM OF FRANK MOYA OF DENVER

HON. DIANA DeGETTE

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 18, 1999

Ms. DEGETTE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the heroic acts of Frank Moya. Earlier in November, Mr. Moya, a well-known attorney in my hometown of Denver, Colorado, thwarted an attack and saved someone's life. Mr. Moya was leaving the Arapahoe County Justice Center when he heard that a woman was being attacked in the parking lot. Without hesitation, Mr. Moya rushed to the scene where he saw the victim being viciously stabbed by her estranged husband. He saved her life by jumping in and personally subduing the attacker.

In today's often apathetic world, Mr. Moya has demonstrated courage and selflessness by coming to the aid of someone in need of help. He acted swiftly and without regard to his own safety in order to save the life of another. The world could use a hundred more like him and I am proud to count him as a fellow Denverite and friend. Colorado's first congressional district is fortunate to have Mr. Moya as one of its citizens. On behalf of myself as well as other residents of Denver and Colorado, I would like to thank Mr. Moya for his heroic actions.

INTRODUCTION OF THE NEW INSURANCE COVERAGE EQUITY ACT (NICE ACT)

HON. JAMES H. MALONEY

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 18, 1999

Mr. MALONEY of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, access to prescription drugs can mean the difference between life and death, or between health and chronic disease, particularly for senior citizens. While Medicare covers prescriptions administered in hospitals, two-thirds of older Americans have no insurance or inadequate coverage for outpatient medication. As a result, millions of seniors must pay high retail prices for drugs or inappropriately limit their drug use.

Many seniors who are not able to afford their prescription dosage only buy part of their necessary medication, and take a small portion of the required dosage. Others forgo basic life necessities such as food and heating fuel to pay for their medicine.

As a strong supporter of modernizing and strengthening Medicare, I am introducing the New Insurance Coverage Equity Act (the NICE Act) to make sure that all seniors have access to affordable drug coverage.

Time and time again, I have heard from seniors in my district about their difficulty in obtaining the critical prescription drugs they need. One woman told me that she can only afford to pay for a week's worth of medicine each month instead of filling her entire prescription. That means that instead of taking her medication all month long, she spreads seven pills out over four weeks. Unfortunately, she is not alone.

I recently spoke to a married couple in my district. Both husband and wife have expensive prescription medications they must take, but they simply can't afford to pay for both. Because his wife is more ill than he is, the husband stopped taking his medicine in order to pay for his wife's.

I have heard similar stories from so many other seniors. That is why I have developed the NICE Act, which creates a comprehensive prescription drug program that will make essential medication more affordable for all seniors. My legislation not only provides access to affordable medicine but it also gives older Americans choices.

The NICE Act creates a prescription medicine program modeled after the coverage available to Members of Congress. It would help seniors pay for all of their prescription needs at their local drug store. At the same time it would also cover seniors with pre-existing conditions—which other plans often exclude.

Under the NICE Act, every older American who chooses to enroll would receive financial assistance for their prescription drug coverage. At a minimum, individuals would receive assistance equal to 25% of the cost. For seniors living at or below 150% of the poverty rate—\$12,075 for an individual and \$16,275 for a couple—the NICE Act would cover the entire premium for their prescription drugs. Older Americans living between 150% and 175% of the poverty rate—\$14,088 for an individual and \$18,988 for a couple—would only have to pay as much as they could afford on a sliding scale.

Under my legislation, seniors would also have the right to either keep their existing coverage or participate in the NICE program. No senior would be forced to change their current coverage. The NICE program is entirely voluntary.

Finally, my proposal is funded primarily from the on-budget surplus without any tax increase.

Mr. Speaker, Congress must act now to help seniors receive the vital prescription drug coverage they rely on to live. As a vigorous supporter of modernizing and strengthening Medicare, I will continue to do everything I can to make prescription drugs accessible for our senior citizens. For that reason, I am introducing the New Insurance Coverage Equity Act today, and I urge all my colleagues to join me in sponsoring this common sense approach to making prescriptions affordable for our seniors.

ART HOLBROOK

HON. BOB BARR

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 18, 1999

Mr. BARR of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, on an almost daily basis, politicians and news commentators in Washington bemoan the fact that not enough Americans get involved in public debates. Obviously, these people have never met Art Holbrook.

First, I'd like to add some background. Troup County, located in Georgia's Seventh District, is home to West Point Lake. For Troup residents, the lake provides many of life's basic necessities, such as sites for homes, sources of income, and recreation opportunities.

However, in recent years, those who manage the lake have dramatically lowered water levels to serve downstream water users. The result is that people who live on the lake and navigate its waters, have found themselves overlooking muddy flats and navigating non-existent waters.

Most people would look at this situation and complain, but do nothing to change it. Not Art Holbrook. Not only did he respond to our request to serve on our West Point Lake Task Force, but he took a leadership role in building a comprehensive case, with new, innovative, and scientific data, in support of higher water levels in the lake.

These efforts recently reached a pinnacle, as hundreds of Troup residents attended a weekday meeting about the lake, with one of the top Army officials responsible for overseeing lake management. Most meetings would attract a few dozen people at best. However, with Art Holbrook on the scene and in charge, an army of activists greeted Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Army for Civil Works Michael Davis, when he touched down in LaGrange.

Of course, I would expect no less from a man who left high school so he could serve in the Army during the Korean War at the age of seventeen; and who upon returning home, received degrees from the University of Florida and Emory Dental School, where he served for two years as class president. In the process, he also paid his bills by teaching at Emory.

When Art retired in 1985, he and his sons built a log cabin on the banks of West Point Lake, where he and his wife Dianne live today. Fortunately for all of us, Art didn't rest on his laurels, but has kept fighting to make his community better. He has truly become proof positive that local activism in American communities is alive and well.

TRIBUTE TO U.S. MARINE CORPS
CAPTAIN SARAH DEAL

HON. MARCY KAPTUR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 18, 1999

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the achievements of U.S. Marine Corps Captain Sarah Deal. Captain Deal deserves the warmest, most heart-felt congratulations for her accomplishment of becoming the first female pilot in Marine Corps history. Her achievements reflect her courage, determination and self-belief. On behalf of Ohio's lawmakers and citizens, I wish to pay tribute to this outstanding young woman.

Growing up in Pemberville, Ohio, Captain Deal always had a passion for flying, in part inspired by her father, a former Marine, who worked as an engineer testing jet engines. A graduate from Eastwood High School, she went on to study Aviation at Kent State University. From there, she made the tough choice to join the United States Marine Corps to begin training as an air traffic control officer. Even though women were allowed to fly in the Army, Navy and Air Force, she still chose the Marines, knowing that the only way she would be allowed to fly would be recreationally. However, her difficult choice was rewarded with the landmark Defense Department decision in 1993, ordering the armed forces to end their ban on women flying combat missions. Following the announcement, Captain Deal immediately chose to attend Marine flight school despite being the only woman there. Her persistence and hard work were rewarded in April 1995, when her father had the pleasure of pinning her wings to her uniform at her graduation ceremony in Milton, Florida.

Abigail Adams once wrote in a letter to her husband, "all history and every age exhibit instances of patriotic virtue in the female sex; which considering our situation equals the most heroic of yours." Captain Deal follows in the footsteps of the legendary Grace Hopper, mathematician and computer pioneer, who became the first female Rear Admiral in the US Navy. And of Sally Ride, the first female U.S. astronaut. And of Mary Hallaren, champion for permanent status for women in the military after World War II and subsequent director of the Women's Auxiliary Corps from 1947-1953. All these women have proved there is nothing that cannot equally be achieved by women in our armed forces. Captain Deal's achievements are a proud demonstration of what can be achieved by women in today's society. Her achievements offer hope and encouragement to all women to follow their dreams and to pursue paths that have previously been unjustly denied them. Her efforts have been a key factor in breaking the gender barrier that existed in the armed forces and in opening the eyes of others to more tolerant attitudes.

This month Captain Deal will be inducted into the Ohio Women's Hall of Fame, in recognition of her achievements.

On behalf of Ohio's Ninth District, I would like to wish Captain Deal every success with her military career and in her current assignment with the Marine Corps Air Station in Miramar, California. We are truly grateful for her service to our country and once again congratulate her for all her achievements. Her virtue and patriotism are a shining example to all women, and indeed, all people in this Nation.

NATIONAL LABORATORIES

HON. TOM UDALL

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 18, 1999

Mr. UDALL of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, today, I introduce a bill that will allow our National Laboratories to more effectively perform their missions while also promoting economic development in the communities that surround the facilities. Specifically, this bill creates a win/win scenario for both the National Laboratories and the adjoining communities. The National Laboratories will advance their missions by benefiting from the cutting edge technology possessed by universities and companies near them and the community benefits from the creation of needed high quality infrastructure that will boost innovation and create job growth.

In recognizing the potential of involving the national laboratories in technical collaborations with institutions in their surrounding communities, Congress has in the past encouraged cooperative research and development agreements (known as "CRADAs"). This legislation builds upon the success of the collaborations.

Specifically, this bill will: Create an advocate for small business at each national laboratory who will focus on increasing the involvement of small businesses in the national laboratory's procurement and collaborative research; create a technology partnership ombudsman at each laboratory who will guarantee that the national laboratory remains a good partner; allow the Department of Energy to use more flexible contracting authority; and streamline current process concerning the cooperative research and development agreements; to make these agreements more appealing to technical organizations, such as companies and universities.

I have a national laboratory in the district that I represent, Los Alamos National Laboratory. As with other national laboratories, the Los Alamos National Laboratory has a very important relationship with the people in the surrounding communities and the region. As I am sure with all communities that surround our national laboratories, there is a need for greater economic prosperity. This bill creates a long term solution to this problem. Besides assisting the national laboratories in fulfilling their missions, this bill also lays the foundation to create high paying jobs that will directly benefit our communities.

This is a companion measure to a bill introduced in the other chamber by Senator JEFF BINGAMAN from New Mexico. This is an initiative that he has pursued for many years and I would like to recognize him for this effort.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to support this worthy legislation.

COMMUNICATIONS SATELLITE
COMPETITION AND PRIVATIZA-
TION ACT OF 1999

HON. RON KLINK

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 10, 1999

Mr. KLINK. Mr. Speaker, this bill is an important step toward legislation that will advance increased competition in the global satellite telecommunications market.

It is my fervent hope that we can complete action on this bill before Congress leaves this year, as I believe the Chairman has said he intends to do. The sooner Congress enacts comprehensive satellite reform legislation, the sooner we can let the private sector begin making decisions in this competitive marketplace. But as we move toward that legislative objective, it is important that we realize that certain issues must be addressed before we can declare such a victory.

H.R. 3261 is a good first step and I applaud the Chairman for bringing it forward. However, I do have concerns about the bill as it is introduced that I hope can be resolved as the process moves forward.

One distinct improvement is that the call for a fresh look, or the abrogation or modification of private contracts by the federal government, is not in this bill. But there remains in the bill another important issue known as Level IV direct access that still needs to be resolved. Level IV direct access would unfairly take value away from Comsat shareholders. I am very concerned that if this provision is not improved it will result in significant harm to Comsat shareholders. Similarly, Congress should simply repeal the ownership cap on Comsat without conditions, rather than making it contingent upon unrelated events as it does now in this legislation.

Other outstanding differences between the House and Senate must similarly be resolved in conference and I urge the Chairman and Ranking Democrat to work diligently to do so in a consensus manner. Notably, the privatization criteria should be made more flexible. Under the penalty of exclusion from the U.S. market, we should be very careful not to impose unrealistic privatization requirements that Intelstat will not be able to meet. Excluding Intelstat from the U.S. market could be extremely harmful to consumers everywhere. I fear that if that happened we would be "cutting our nose off to spite our face" because everyone, Intelstat users and their consumers, would lose. I urge that these issues be examined anew to ensure that U.S. consumers will not be harmed by any new restrictions imposed by this bill.

TRIBUTE TO DAISY BATES

HON. DANNY K. DAVIS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 18, 1999

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, a few days ago we celebrated the Nine Black Americans who had the courage to integrate Central High School in Little Rock, Arkansas in 1957, thus becoming known as the Little Rock Nine.

On the very same day that we gave the Congressional Medal of Honor to the "Little Rock Nine," the Nation was burying Daisy Bates, who had recently expired. Without Daisy Bates, I am not sure that there would have been a "Little Rock Nine." Mrs. Daisy Bates was the civil rights leader who helped the nine young people, nine young African Americans to break the color barrier at Little Rock Central High School.

In 1941, Mrs. Bates and her husband, Mr. L.C. Bates, founded the Arkansas State Press. They turned the weekly newspaper into the leading voice for civil rights in the State of Arkansas long before the decision was made to try and integrate Central High School.

As president of the Little Rock NAACP, Daisy Bates, was an inspiration, a spark and a symbol of hope for smaller chapters which were on line or being organized throughout the state and indeed, in many rural and semi-rural communities throughout the Nation. As the struggle in Little Rock intensified and as Mrs. Bates' profile emerged, she appeared as a regal, thoughtful and fiercely determined leader who made tremendous self sacrifices in order to keep the Little Rock NAACP and the Arkansas NAACP alive, viable and continuing to grow.

As the highest profiled African American leader in the state of Arkansas during that period of history, Daisy Bates performed exceptionally well under intense pressure. She was called upon for guidance, counsel, direction and overall leadership for a people.

She was indeed a mother figure, a big sister, a mentor and protector for the Little Rock Nine; but she was more than that, she was a Moses for her people, leading them into a new era of freedom in their quest for equality and justice.

Yes, Mrs. Daisy Bates, a pioneering freedom fighter, may you rest in peace.

CHRISTMAS STORIES

HON. BOB SCHAFFER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 18, 1999

Mr. BOB SCHAFFER. Mr. Speaker, soon, the presidential staff will be busy readying the White House for Christmas. The annual lighting of the national Christmas tree is an event punctuated in Washington, DC by the official White House Christmas party.

My wife Maureen and I decided to attend last year and find out for ourselves what it's like at the executive residence. The splendor of the White House, decked with adornments of the season, seemed to dwarf the partisan divisions of politics and reminded guests of the historical significance of Christmas in America.

One of the most compelling American Christmastide stories took place during the Revolutionary War in 1777. One week before Christmas, General George Washington organized his Continental Army at Valley Forge.

Everything important to maintaining the Army was lacking—ammunition, clothing, shelter, blankets, footgear, and food. Washington was unsure whether they would freeze before starving.

When called to answer a small British column conducting foraging raids at nearby

Derby, the General urgently dispatched Congress; ". . . unless some great and capital change suddenly takes place . . . this Army must inevitably be reduced to one or other of these things. Starve, dissolve or disperse, in order to obtain subsistence in the best manner they can . . ."

The half-naked troops endured famine relieved only by sporadic supply deliveries. Washington fully expected mass desertion or open mutiny, yet the soldiers remained, resolved by their confidence in Washington himself. Washington's personal strength came from God.

A famous account of a Quaker named Isaac Potts emphasized Washington's reliance on prayer at Valley Forge. While passing through the woods near camp headquarters, Potts heard the Commander-in-Chief's voice in the forest.

Potts observed Washington on his knees in the act of devotion and interceding for the well-being of his troops and beloved country. Potts wrote, ". . . he adored that exuberant goodness which, from the depth of obscurity, had exalted him to the head of a great nation, and that nation fighting at fearful odds for all the world holds dear."

In orders later issued at Valley Forge, Washington told troops, "To the distinguished character of Patriot, it should be our highest Glory to laud the more distinguished character of Christian."

Col. John Laurens, the General's aide, wrote of "those dear, ragged Continentals whose patience will be the admiration of future ages." Indeed, to this day, Americans take great inspiration from Valley Forge. The Providential source of the troops' valor is a timeless lesson in faith providing further support for the message of Christmas.

First designated a national holiday in religious terms in 1789, presidential orders and Congressional proclamations have firmly restated the importance of Christmas ever since. Our nation's greatest leaders have always found inspiration in the hope of the Christ Child and the grace of God.

Thomas Jefferson chose among the works of Isaac Watts to be taught, in the District of Columbia schools, the Christmas carol, "Joy to the world, the Lord is come, let earth receive her king."

Benjamin Franklin wrote, "Let no pleasure tempt thee, no profit allure thee, no ambition corrupt thee, no example sway thee, no persuasion move thee to do anything which thou knowest to be evil. So shalt thou live jollily, for a good conscience is a continual Christmas."

This year, as Americans revel in the joyous wonder of Christ's birth, we all do well to recall the many examples of God's presence among us and His unmistakable answers to our prayers for liberty. May God continue to bestow His choicest blessings upon the United States of America, this Christmas and always.

TRIBUTE TO REVEREND DR. LOUIS
RAWLS, PASTOR OF THE TABER-
NACLE MISSIONARY BAPTIST
CHURCH OF CHICAGO, IL

HON. BOBBY L. RUSH

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 18, 1999

Mr. RUSH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to and honor the Reverend Dr. Louis

Rawls on the occasion of the celebration his tenure as Pastor of the Tabernacle Missionary Baptist Church of Chicago, Illinois.

Dr. Rawls was born July 16, 1905 in Union, Mississippi to the union of James Rawls, Sr. and Louiza Donnell. Dr. Rawls accepted the call of the Lord at the age of twenty-six. He served as pastor of Canaan Baptist Church for nearly ten years. In 1941, the Lord directed Dr. Rawls to organize the Tabernacle Baptist Church, where he has served as Pastor, preacher and teacher for the past fifty-eight years. With the power of the Holy Spirit, Dr. Rawls has fellowshiped more than 23,000 souls into the church.

Dr. Rawls graduated from Wendell Phillips High School in 1928 and Moody Bible Institute in 1934. Dr. Rawls is the recipient of eight earned degrees and six honorary degrees. Dr. Rawls was a founding member of the Chicago Baptist Institute and the founder of the Illinois Baptist State Convention. He has served on numerous boards including, the NAACP, the National Association of Evangelists and the National Religious Broadcasters of America.

Building a ministry that focuses on the total man, Dr. Rawls founded the Willa Rawls Manor and the Tabernacle Community Hospital and Health Center. Dr. Rawls has worked extensively in the civil rights movement with Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., Rev. Jesse Jackson, the NAACP and the Urban League. Dr. Rawls is a devoted and loving family man to his wife, Willa and his three children, Lou, Samuel, and Julius Lee.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to join with thousands of family and friends who will gather in Chicago on November 27, 1999 to recognize the life achievements of Reverend Dr. Louis Rawls, Pastor of the Tabernacle Missionary Baptist Church and I want to encourage Dr. Rawls to continue to be steadfast and unmovable always abounding in the work of the Lord. I am truly honored to pay tribute to this outstanding Servant of God and am privileged to enter these words into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of the United States House of Representatives.

MICHAEL J. SCHULTZ

HON. FRANK MASCARA

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 18, 1999

Mr. MASCARA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize a special constituent from my district, Michael J. Schultz. Mike is a good friend and serves as a shining example of what can be accomplished through dedication and hard work.

Mike was recently elected by his peers to lead the 12,000 employer-member Pennsylvania Builders Association (PBA) into the next century. Based upon our personal and professional relationship, I do not believe PBA could be placed in more capable hands.

Mike Schultz is a small businessman. He is the owner of Michael J. Schultz Construction and has been in the home building business for 32 years. In a long and distinguished history with the PBA, Mike has served as vice president, secretary and treasurer. Additionally, he has served as the southwestern Pennsylvania regional vice president and chairman of the public relations/public affairs committee.

In 1992, he was recognized as the PBA small contractor of the year, an award I know he cherishes.

Mike has visited my Washington DC office on a number of occasions in his role as a member of the PBA's legislative committee and as a trustee for the National Association. Needless to say, he has been professional and convincing in his presentation on behalf of the home building industry. It is not surprising that he was chosen as a delegate for the White House Conference on Small Business in Washington DC.

Therefore, I am pleased to be among those to honor Mike as he assumes his duties as the President of the Pennsylvania Builders Association. Mike, I wish you success in this post and as always, I look forward to working with you and your association as we move into this millennium. I am proud that you are one of my 20th Congressional District constituents.

STUDENT LOAN INTEREST RATE
INDEX

HON. PAUL E. KANJORSKI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 18, 1999

Mr. KANJORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to speak about H.R. 1180, the Work Incentives Improvement Act. As a senior member of the House Committee on Banking and Financial Services, I want to provide my colleagues with an explanation of one provision in this conference report.

Specifically, this legislation updates the funding formula for the Federal Family Education Loan Program by changing the lender index from the 91-day Treasury bill rate to the 90-day commercial paper rate. The interest rate index switch has a strong bipartisan backing, including the supporter of the Chairman and ranking Democratic member of both the Committee on Education and Workforce and its Subcommittee on Postsecondary Education, Training and Life-Long Learning. Additionally, this change will not in any way affect the interest rate paid by individuals on their student loans. This change only affects the index for lenders.

Importantly, this switch will not cost the taxpayers a dime. According to the Congressional Budget Office, it will reduce taxpayer expenditures by tens of millions of dollars over the next decade. The Office of Management and Budget concurs that this change will not increase costs to the federal government.

This change flows from the agreement made on lender yields during last year's debate over the Higher Education Act. The conferees on the Higher Education Act recognized that there were serious questions about whether the Treasury bill was still the appropriate index to use. Consequently, the Higher Education Act asked for a study. Over the last year, a great majority of the people who have intensively examined this matter have concluded that the Treasury bill index has serious shortcomings, which will worsen as the federal government continues to run a budget surplus and the market diminishes for Treasury securities.

Furthermore, in June 1999 testimony before the Senate Committee on Finance, Deputy Secretary of the Treasury Stuart Eizenstat ac-

knowledged this problem. He stated, "As the supply of Treasuries dwindles in the future, as we gradually reduce the debt held by the public, there would be a ready supply of other securities of other issuers including high quality corporations and government sponsored enterprises that would likely become benchmarks for the broader securities markets." Deputy Secretary Eizenstat further said that, "The Federal Reserve currently uses Treasury securities to conduct open market operations, but it has not always been that way, nor would it have to be in the future. As with other market participants, the Federal Reserve would adapt to such a changing environment by substituting other debt securities for Treasuries."

Mr. Speaker, that is exactly what this legislation does. It substitutes the 90-day commercial paper rate, with an appropriate adjustment determined by the Congressional Budget Office to reduce federal outlays by tens of millions of dollars, for the 91-day Treasury bill.

This change is as important for students and their families as it is for providers of student loans. Without this change, the private sector will experience periods of time, such as the majority of last year, when it cannot issue asset backed securities to fund student loans. Because the private sector finances roughly two out of every three dollars of student loans, we must stabilize this important source of funding. Stability and liquidity in the market help all participants, including students and their families, and colleges and universities.

Today, our fiscal and economic climate is dramatically different from what it was when the 91-day Treasury bill was selected as the index for the student loan program. Twenty-five years ago, the federal deficit and the Treasury bill market were both quite large, while the student loan and commercial paper markets were relatively small. Today the situation is reversed. The government has a budget surplus, and the size of the Treasury bill market is less than half of what it was as recently as 1996. Moreover, the volume of outstanding student loans has grown from \$7 billion to \$120 billion, and the commercial paper and London interbank offered rate (LIBOR) markets have exploded in size.

The simple truth—as anyone on Wall Street will attest, is that the overwhelming majority of private sector commercial loans are based on LIBOR and commercial paper rates, not Treasury bill rates. The federal government should recognize this change in the marketplace and revise its statutes accordingly. Changing the interest rate index will not harm students, and it will not harm the federal government. Instead it will help both by ensuring that a large and liquid market remains available for student loans.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, some people have tried to use this issue to reopen the debate between the merits of direct lending and guaranteed lending. That is a red herring. This change will not adversely affect the direct loan program or the competitive balance between direct and guaranteed loans. This change is simply a technical fix to reflect transformations in the marketplace that scores of financial experts have acknowledged.

It is time to switch the interest rate index used to calculate lender returns for the Federal Family Education Loan Program. I encourage all my colleagues to read the following recommendations from the Chairmen and ranking Democratic members of the

House Committee on Education and Workforce and its Subcommittee on Postsecondary Education, Training and Life-Long Learning.

COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND THE WORKFORCE, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, RAYBURN HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING,

Washington, DC, November 8, 1999.

Hon. BILL ARCHER,

Chairman, House Ways and Means Committee, Longworth House Office Building, Washington, DC.,

Hon. TOM BLILEY,

Chairman, House Commerce Committee, Rayburn House Office Building, Washington, DC.,

Hon. DICK ARMEY,

Majority Leader, House of Representatives, the Capitol, Washington, DC.

Hon. CHARLES RANGEL,

Ranking Minority Member, House Ways and Means Committee, Longworth House Office Building, Washington, DC.

Hon. JOHN DINGELL,

Ranking Minority Member, House Commerce Committee, Ford House Office Building, Washington, DC.

DEAR CONFEREES, We are writing to clear up some misinformation regarding Section 409 of H.R. 1180, the Work Incentives Improvement Act.

At issue is a provision that was added to H.R. 1180 that would update the index on which lender returns are based in the Federal Family Education Loan Program (FFELP). Last year, as we reauthorized the Higher Education Act of 1965, the Committee became concerned that the 91-day Treasury bill, which is the index used for the last 25 years to determine the interest rate on guaranteed student loans, was becoming an out of date tool for determining lender yields. T-bill based payments made sense when the loan program was conceived. However, financial markets have evolved, and most lenders now fund their portfolios using more commonly traded instruments such as commercial paper (CP) or London interbank offered rate (LIBOR) rates.

While the Committee was willing to explore other mechanisms for determining lender yields during reauthorization, the complexity of the issue required us to form a study group, made up of a broad range of stakeholders in the program, to determine the financial instrument that would be most efficient and cost effective. Unfortunately, the study group failed to reach consensus on an appropriate alternative index. To date, the only proposal that has been put forth came from the lending community. The provision in Section 409 is based on that recommendation.

We are seriously concerned that, in an attempt to stall this important change, some are spreading a set of contrived "what if" numbers, which are not based on sound assumptions or supportable data. The facts, are as follows.

Changing the FFELP index for lender yields will not cost the federal government money. CBO scoring shows that this provision will actually save the government \$20 million in reduced payments to lenders. These are savings that will help to pay for benefits provided for disabled workers under H.R. 1180.

Changing the index won't create a windfall for lenders. The fact of the matter is that had this change been in effect over the last 10 years, lender return would have been slightly lower than the returns that were earned using the current T-Bill based index.

Changing the index will not drive smaller lenders or community banks from the program. In fact, in a letter to Senator Lott

dated November 3, 1999, the Independent Community Bankers of America (a trade association that exclusively represents this nation's community banks) raised the index change, stating that it "maximizes community banker participation in the program."

This provision will not cost students a dime. It in no way affects the interest rates paid by students.

The bottom line is that changing the index for determining lender yields for the FFEL program is sound policy, and it enjoys the bipartisan support of our Committee leadership. It will increase the efficiency and stability of the program. By basing the index on a private sector funding mechanism such as commercial paper, lenders can more easily borrow money from the private sector and fund more student loans. This change simply ensures that student loans will be readily available for all students.

In closing, we urge you to maintain Section 409 in conference. If you have any question, please do not hesitate to contact us or have your staff call George Conant (Majority) at ext. 5-6558, or Maryellen Ardouny (Minority) at ext. 6-2068.

Sincerely,

BILL GOODLING,
Chairman, Committee
on Education and
the Workforce.

HOWARD P. "BUCK"
MCKEON,
Chairman, Sub-
committee on Post-
secondary Edu-
cation, Training and
Life-Long Learning.

BILL CLAY,
Ranking Member,
Committee on Edu-
cation and the
Workforce.

MATTHEW G. MARTINEZ,
Ranking Member, Sub-
committee on Post-
secondary Edu-
cation, Training and
Life-Long Learning.

THE CHARTER BOAT INDUSTRY

HON. DONNA MC CHRISTENSEN

OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 19, 1999

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce a bill to help to revitalize the charter boat industry in my district by giving charter boat operators the ability to compete against their competitors in the neighboring non-U.S. jurisdictions. In the almost three years that I have served as the elected representative of the people of the U.S. Virgin Islands in the House of Representatives, there have been few other issues that have generated more passion and concern among the Virgin Islands business community than this one.

Mr. Speaker, the Passenger Vessel Safety Act, which was enacted on December 20, 1993, made several changes to the laws for passenger vessels. One such change, which required uninspected vessels weighing less than 100 gross tons to carry not more than 6 passengers, has had a significant negative impact on the charter boat industry, as well as the overall economy of my district. The limitation of only six passengers for uninspected vessels has resulted in virtually all vessels,

which are able to carry more than 6 passengers, leaving U.S. Virgin Islands waters and relocating to the nearby British Virgin Islands.

According to Virgin Islands charter boat industry officials, approximately one third of all charters on crewed yachts carry more than six passengers and less than twelve. Just about all of this type of business has relocated to other areas, primarily the British Virgin Islands which is located only 12 miles from St. Thomas. Additionally, it is estimated that each charter yacht and their clientele spend over \$500,000 annually.

Because the international standards for the inspection of passenger vessels only apply to vessels that carry more than 12 passengers, foreign registered vessels cannot comply with U.S. laws and enter U.S.V.I. waters carrying more than six passengers. Guests who might otherwise enjoy visiting the U.S.V.I. while chartering in the BVI are not able to visit us if their charter numbers more than six passengers.

Mr. Speaker, enactment of this bill is important to the Virgin Islands because of its potential to help revitalize our currently stagnant economy. As recently as 1988, U.S.V.I. marine businesses generated more than \$85 million in revenue. But that figure has dropped to less than \$15 million today, because of the decline in the industry due to the change in law.

I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this bill which is vitally important to the economy of the U.S. Virgin Islands, due to its heavy dependence on tourism.

THE ISSUE IS PROTECTING THE RULE OF LAW

HON. JOHN CONYERS, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 18, 1999

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, today I am pleased to submit for the RECORD a memorandum on the importance of the rule of law in our constitutional democracy written by Professor Harold Norris. Widely regarded as one of our Nation's foremost constitutional law experts, Professor Norris is an emeritus professor of constitutional law at the Detroit College of Law at Michigan State University. A man of honor and great integrity, Professor Norris shaped the careers of many of Michigan's foremost attorneys and members of the State and Federal judiciary. Throughout his long life, Professor Norris has been an indefatigable defender of the Bill of Rights and the equality under law of all persons. Among his many accomplishments was the pivotal role he played in the writing of Michigan's revised State constitution in 1963. Professor Norris has provided insight on constitutional issues throughout my congressional career, most recently during the impeachment proceedings against President Clinton. Professor Norris' commitment to the spirit of our Constitution and the Bill of Rights and his zealous defense of our civil liberties should be heeded by all Americans.

[From the Bradenton Herald, Oct. 19, 1998]

THE ISSUE IS PROTECTING THE RULE OF LAW

(By Professor Harold Norris)

On two separate occasions, the American people have decided that William Jefferson

Clinton is fit to be President of the United States by electing him to that office.

To proceed to nullify a presidential election on the basis of authoritarian, privacy-invading questions about sex, questions the government does not have the legal power to ask, is producing irreparable harm to our nation and to its Constitution. There is no crime of perjury arising out of questions the government doesn't have and should not have the legal authority to ask. We must stop this terrible carnal carnival, this tragic, malevolent, partisan, anguishing national experience.

Electing a president under our Constitution is the most important expression of the political sovereignty of the whole of the American people. To diminish, countermand or nullify the legitimacy of a presidential election for behavior rooted in personal private conduct diminishes, debases and abuses our Constitution, our nation, the office of the president, the rule of law itself. The purpose of the Constitution to unify the nation in opposing to autocracy and to abuse of constitutional authority is being dangerously undermined and diminished by the presently-invoked processes of political and unconstitutional impeachment.

Perjury and subornation of perjury, rooted and based exclusively upon an illegal invasion of personal privacy like sex, is not "treason, bribery, or high crimes and misdemeanors." Elizabeth Holtzman, former U.S. representative and former New York City prosecutor, concluded in an Op-Ed in the New York Times that perjury in the Clinton matter is a "manufactured" crime. She wrote (Aug. 10):

"As one of the authors of the original Independent Counsel Act, I never dreamed that a special prosecutor would be using his enormous powers to investigate accusations about a president's private (and legal) sexual conduct. Starr is manufacturing the circumstances in which criminal conduct may occur. . . ."

Moreover the investigation and prosecution of Mr. Starr using methods short of due process has undermined the credibility of the fact-finding process itself. The President of the United States should be as protected by the Bill of Rights as any person, or else faith and confidence in our law will be seriously damaged.

Upon assuming office, President Clinton took an oath, as provided by the Constitution, that he would faithfully execute the Office of President and that he would preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution.

Since the president is elected by all the people to a four-year term of office, the framers made it very difficult for him to be removed from office. According to Article II, Section 4 of the Constitution, the president may only be removed from office upon impeachment and conviction for "treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors." The term "high crimes and misdemeanors" had a very clear meaning for the framers. It meant a serious abuse of the president's official power or a serious breach of the president's discharge of the official duties of office. Those duties are set forth in Article II, Sections 2 and 3 of the Constitution. The framers were acutely aware that abuse of the impeachment process by Congress would upset the balance of power between the three branches of American government if any president could be toppled at will by the Congress.

The Supreme Court determined in the Paula Jones case that a distinction must be drawn between incidents involving the president in his capacity as a private citizen and those occurring in the course of the exercise of his constitutional duties. Everything connected with Monica Lewinsky and Paula

Jones involved the president as a private individual and had nothing whatsoever to do with the presidential office. As President Theodore Roosevelt cogently observed, "in the United States, no person can be above the law but no person can be below the law, either." The president must therefore be judged according to constitutional principles and the rule of law, nothing else.

There has been no suggestion that anything the independent counsel is investigating involves the president's constitutional duties. Unless the independent counsel has substantial evidence that President Clinton has violated his constitutional duties, Mr. Starr has no basis whatsoever for making a report to Congress suggesting that impeachment be contemplated. Any suggestion that the president could be impeached for conduct occurring as a private individual or because some members of Congress might dislike his character or image and consider him "unfit for office" is clearly contrary to the intent of the framers and the explicit language of the Constitution.

We must resist as vigorously and effectively as possible any effort by the independent counsel to rewrite the Constitution to serve a palpable political end. The ultimate sacrifice made by millions of men and women to preserve the integrity of the Constitution for more than 200 years requires nothing less.

There has been a tabloidization of the whole range of the American press and television. In a full self-mesmerized frenzy on the possibilities of titillation, the constitutional requirements of due process in grand juries, investigations and impeachments have been ignored, and fairness has been subordinated to a persistent partisan political purpose. Trial by and for the sex-focused press has displaced decency, dignity, civility and respect. Unless the Constitution and rule of law genuinely prevail, the country will inexorably move to continual constitutional crises and indeed, disunity and disintegration. Only a citizenry aware of the Constitution's priorities can prevent the unraveling of the nation and preserve its sovereignty. Our Constitution will not survive the criminalization of the privacy of a president.

In a democratic non-totalitarian country that protects the liberty, privacy, and dignity of a person, there can be no crime of perjury for failing or refusing to answer question about sex, questions the government has no right to ask. As a 34-year veterans member of Congress, John Conyers of Michigan, devoted constitutionalist and Democratic leader of the House Judiciary Committee, put the question before Congress and the country: "The issue is not Mr. Clinton; the issue is to preserve, protect, and defend the rule of law and the integrity of the Constitution. Without law, there is tyranny and anarchy."

TRIBUTE TO CALVIN JERRY POWELL

HON. ALLEN BOYD

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 19, 1999

Mr. BOYD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the life and work of Corporal Calvin Jerry Powell. Corporal Powell, a member of the Jasper Police Department in Northern Florida, was killed in the line of duty in late September of this year. He lost his life after being hit almost head on during a high-speed car chase. Needless to say, his death has grieved the entire Jasper community.

Corporal Powell, 27, was a two year veteran of the department, and had been promoted to Corporal one month prior to his death. Jasper Police Chief Frank Osborn shared with me that Powell put himself through school to become an officer, and while he was only on the force for two years, he carried himself as though he was a ten year veteran. Corporal Powell loved his job and was very well liked by the entire force, he will be sorely missed.

There are many lessons we can take from the tragic and senseless loss of Corporal Powell. Police officers put their lives at risk every day in order to ensure our safety, security and peace of mind. When a death such as this occurs, particularly in a closely knit community like Jasper, it shakes us to the core. Each day, we need to reflect on the sacrifices made by our officers and truly appreciate just how vital the role of these brave men and women are to our own lives.

Mr. Speaker, we mourn the loss of Corporal Powell along with his family and the Jasper Community. Our prayers are with his wife and two children during this difficult time. He will be missed beyond any expression of words.

TICKET TO WORK AND WORK INCENTIVES IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 1999

SPEECH OF

HON. TOM BLILEY

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 18, 1999

Mr. BLILEY. Mr. Speaker, earlier today, the House passed a consolidated appropriations act funding a number of agencies for fiscal year 2000.

Among the legislative items attached to that measure was a provision imposing a moratorium on the Administration's organ allocation regulations. Under the legislation we passed earlier today, that moratorium extends for 42 days.

That moratorium is not a sufficient amount of time for Congress to complete its work in legislating changes in the National Organ Transplant Act.

Accordingly, the legislation we currently have under consideration, the Ticket to Work and Work Incentives Improvement Act of 1999, goes a step further. This legislation extends the moratorium an additional 90 days. I fully expect that President Clinton will sign the consolidated appropriations measure into law in the near future. When he does so, under the terms of that law, the first moratorium of 42 days will begin.

I further anticipate that the President will sign the Work Incentives legislation after he signs the appropriations bill. When he does so, it is my firm belief that H.R. 1180's 90-day moratorium will then begin. As the legislative language of the bill states: "The final rule entitled 'Organ Procurement and Transplantation Network', promulgated by the Secretary of Health and Human Services on April 2, 1998 (63 Fed. Reg. 16295 et seq.) (relating to part 121 of title 42, Code of Federal Regulations), together with the amendments to such rules promulgated on October 20, 1999 (64 Fed. Reg. 56649 et seq.) shall not become effective before the expiration of the 90-day period beginning on the date of the enactment of this

Act." As the Chairman of the Committee with exclusive jurisdiction of the matter, and the author of this provision, my legislative intent is that, when the Work Incentives legislation is signed into law, it will begin a new 90-day moratorium period.

In the unlikely event that President Clinton signs the consolidated appropriations measure after the Work Incentives measure, I also want to be clear about my legislation intent. Because Congress acted on the appropriations measure first, the Secretary of Health and Human Services should view the moratorium set forth in the Work Incentives measure as Congress' last statement. In other words, if the Work Incentives measure is signed after the appropriations bill, Congress' intent is that a 90-day moratorium remain in effect from the date of enactment of H.R. 1180.

A TRIBUTE IN HONOR OF FRANCIS
H. DUEHAY, MAYOR OF THE CITY
OF CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHU-
SETTS

HON. MICHAEL E. CAPUANO

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 19, 1999

Mr. CAPUANO. Mr. Speaker, I rise to acknowledge the forthcoming retirement of Francis H. Duehay, Mayor of the City of Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Frank Duehay has been an elected official in the City of Cambridge for 36 consecutive years, having first won a seat on the Cambridge School Committee in 1963. After having served four terms on the School Committee, he ran for the Cambridge City Council in 1971 and has served continuously since that time. Mayor Duehay first served as Mayor of the City of Cambridge for the 1980–1981 term, and in 1985 when he was elected to complete the term of Mayor Leonard Russell, who died in office.

As an elected member of the School Committee, Mayor Duehay introduced the Community Schools Program, which involved parents in the hiring of teachers and principals. He also was Chairman of the School Committee at the time when Cambridge successfully desegregated its school system. While on the City Council, Mayor Duehay chaired the Health and Hospitals Committee and oversaw the evolution of the Cambridge Health System, as it has now become one of the country's finest health care systems. He has been active in issues relating to municipal finance, zoning and planning, provision of neighborhood service, environmental protection, affordable housing, historic preservation and economic development. Most recently, he has led Council efforts to design and fund new affordable housing programs.

Mayor Duehay has served as Chair of the Trustees of First Parish (Unitarian Universalist) Church in Cambridge where he is a long time member. He is a board member of Tutoring Plus, The Cambridge Homes, and the Phillips Brooks House at Harvard University; and is an active member of several committees with the National League of Cities and the Massachusetts Municipal Association (MMA). Moreover, he has served as Chairman of the Cambridge-Yervan, Armenia Sister City Committee. Currently, Mayor Duehay is serving as MMA Vice

President and in 1998 was the President of the Massachusetts Association of City and Town Councilors.

In his most recent term as Mayor, Mayor Duehay was Chairman of the Cambridge Kids Council, Chairman of the Welfare Reform Task Force, and successfully administered the Mayor's Summer Youth Employment Program, which provide jobs to 400 Cambridge residents. During his term as Mayor, Frank Duehay presided over the City Council with civility and dignity. He brought a true sense of professionalism to the body and with his departure, an era of Cambridge government will come to a close.

Mayor Duehay will now retire to the role of private, yet active citizen. He has the great fortune of being married to Jane Kenworthy Lewis, an attorney and Decision Reporter with the Massachusetts Supreme Court.

Mayor Duehay will be sorely missed as he steps away from the public window. It was an honor for me to serve alongside this true gentleman.

A TRIBUTE TO DR. C. RONALD
KAHN

HON. GEORGE R. NETHERCUTT, JR.

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 19, 1999

Mr. NETHERCUTT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay special tribute to one of our nation's leading research scientists, Dr. C. Ronald Kahn of the Joslin Diabetes Center in Boston, Massachusetts. Dr. Kahn has dedicated his highly distinguished professional career toward the elimination of diabetes, and has made significant strides in contributing to our understanding and treatment of this debilitating and vicious disease.

Dr. Kahn's numerous awards and achievements include elected membership to the National Academy of Sciences. The Academy is a private organization of distinguished scientists and engineers dedicated to furthering science and its use for the general welfare. In October, Dr. Kahn was elected membership to the Academy's prestigious Institute of Medicine, of which there are only 588 currently in active status. As a member of the Institute, Dr. Kahn will be involved in protecting and advancing the health professions and science, promoting research related to health, improving the nation's health care and addressing critical issues affecting public health.

Dr. Kahn is currently Executive Vice President and Director of the internationally known Joslin Diabetes Center, a 100 year old diabetes treatment, research and education institution affiliated with Harvard Medical School. Dr. Kahn is the Mary K. Iaccoca Professor of Medicine at the Harvard Medical School.

Dr. Kahn chaired the Diabetes Research Working Group, which was established by Congress to provide recommendations on how Federal dollars for diabetes research can be spent most effectively to reverse the diabetes epidemic. In this landmark study, Dr. Kahn reported that the death rate from diabetes has increased by 30 percent since 1980, killing one American every three minutes. The DRWG recommended an increase of \$385 million over present NIH funding for diabetes research, for a total of \$827 million annually through all NIH institutes.

Throughout his distinguished career, Dr. Kahn has made significant scientific contributions to advancing the understanding and treatment of diabetes and its complications. Diabetes affects an estimated 16 million Americans, about one-third of whom do not know they have the disease. It is a leading cause of heart disease, blindness, stroke, nerve damage, kidney disease and other serious complications.

In the years that Dr. Kahn has served as Research Director at Joslin, the Center's research has truly achieved preeminence on a worldwide basis. Dr. Kahn's immense energy, talent, and intellect have helped Joslin achieve preeminence in the study of diabetes and care of people with diabetes.

Scientific contributions by Dr. Kahn and his colleagues have contributed greatly to the understanding of cellular mechanisms that lead to diabetes and related complications. Throughout his academic career, he has trained numerous research fellows who are now making their own scientific contributions in laboratories around the world.

A native of Louisville, Kentucky and a resident of Newton, Massachusetts, Dr. Kahn received his undergraduate and medical degrees from the University of Louisville. After training in internal medicine at Washington University's Barnes Hospital, he worked at the National Institutes of Health for 11 years. There he rose to head the Section on Cellular and Molecular Physiology of the Diabetes Branch of the National Institutes of Health's National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Disorders.

Dr. Kahn is a member of numerous distinguished professional organizations. He has published numerous scientific papers over the years and has served on the editorial boards of many of the most prestigious medical journals.

Dr. Kahn has received many awards and honors. These include highest scientific and research awards from the American Federation of Clinical Research, the American Diabetes Association, the Juvenile Diabetes Foundation and the International Diabetes Federation. He holds honorary Doctorate of Science degrees from the University of Paris and the University of Louisville.

In conclusion, Mr. Speaker, I believe all will share in the appreciation we extend to Dr. Kahn for his tireless efforts toward the alleviation of pain and suffering from diabetes. Dr. Kahn's outstanding achievements serve to inspire others in his profession, as well as those of us who are not trained in the medical profession, to do all that we can to find a cure for diabetes and stop the tremendous toll this disease is taking on humanity.

PROCLAMATION NO. 2526

HON. MATT SALMON

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 19, 1999

Mr. SALMON. Mr. Speaker, the severe treatment of Japanese Americans and aliens during World War II has been extensively detailed. Not as chronicled is the less pervasive, but still serious discrimination on the basis of ethnicity suffered by Americans or aliens of Italian and German descent. To this end, Congressman RICK LAZIO's Wartime Violation of

Italian Americans Civil Liberties Act, which passed the House last week, would provide Americans with a sharper account of the discrimination suffered by Italian Americans during World War II. But, history would still lack a clear picture of the German-American experience.

It's clear that certain Americans of German descent experienced injustices similar to other ethnic groups during World War II. For example, consider the case of Arthur D. Jacobs, an American of German descent, who now lives in my district. Mr. Jacobs published a book earlier in the year, *The Prison Called Hohenasperg* that details his account of internment in the United States and Germany. Mr. Jacobs and his family spent time at Ellis Island, Crystal City, TX, and finally a prison camp in Germany. The event that put Mr. Jacobs ordeal in motion was the leveling of unsubstantiated, anonymous charges against his father.

The book has generated national interest. The November 1st edition of the American Library Association's Booklist offered the following review of the book:

There has been very little written about the terrible punishment that was meted out to thousands of German Americans during World War II. That's why Jacob's book is an important one. This modest tome opens up a hidden and disgraceful chapter in our history for all to see.

The internment of Mr. Jacobs and his family was not an isolated case. Arnold Kramer, a Texas A&M professor specializing in European history and author of *Undue Process: The Untold Story of America's German Alien Internees*, observed in his book that about 15 percent of the 10,905 German aliens and Americans interned were committed Nazis, while the rest "were ordinary American citizens."

In the 48 hours following the bombing of Pearl Harbor President Franklin Roosevelt issued Proclamation 2525, 2526, and 2527, which authorized restrictive rules for aliens of Japanese, German, and Italian descent, respectively. These proclamations coupled with Executive Order 9066, which authorized the War Department to exclude certain persons from designated military areas, resulted in hardships and the deprivation of certain fundamental rights for the targeted populations. A 1980 Congressional Research Service Report, *The Internment of German and Italian Aliens Compared With the Internment of Japanese Aliens in the United States During World War II: A Brief History and Analysis*, revealed that the War Department would not support the "collective evacuation of German and Italian aliens from the West Coast or from anywhere else in the United States" but would authorize individual exclusion orders "against both aliens and citizens under the authority of Executive Order 9066." In other words, German and Italian Americans and aliens could still be denied basic civil liberties because of their heritage.

Ideally, Congress would address both the Italian American and German American experience during World War II. On a per capita basis, it appears that significantly more Americans or aliens of German descent were interned than Italian Americans. According to personal Justice Denied, a report of the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians issued in 1982, the Justice Department had interned 1,393 Germans and

264 Italians by February 16, 1942. Moreover, the Commission's report contains evidence that German Americans were considered to be more of a threat than Italian Americans. For instance, the Secretary of War in 1942 instructed the military commander in charge of implementing Executive Order 9066 to consider plans for excluding German aliens, but to ignore the Italians. And later in the year, the Attorney General announced that Italians would no longer be considered "aliens of enemy nationality." No such clarification was ever issued for German Americans. Finally, President Franklin Roosevelt dismissed the threat of those of Italian descent living in America, referring to them as "a lot of opera singers."

As we reach the end of the century, I urge my colleagues to pursue a full historical accounting of the experiences of all Americans who suffered discrimination during the Second World War as expeditiously as possible.

HEALTHCARE RESEARCH AND QUALITY ACT OF 1999

SPEECH OF

HON. TOM BLILEY

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 18, 1999

Mr. BLILEY. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased that we are witnessing today the passage of legislation that is critical to improving the quality of health care in this country. The Healthcare Research and Quality Act of 1999 will significantly increase health care research and science-based evidence to improve the quality of patient care.

The health care system is a dramatically different system today than a decade ago when the Congress established the Agency for Health Care Policy and Research. The financing and delivery of health care has changed as we have moved to more complex systems such as managed care. At the same time, there has been an explosion of new medical information stemming from our biomedical research advances. As a result, patients and providers face increased difficulty in tracking and understanding the latest scientific findings.

The legislation we are passing today represents the joint efforts of Senators FRIST, JEFFORDS and KENNEDY, together with Representatives BILIRAKIS, DINGELL, and BROWN. Senator FRIST introduced the first version of this bill in June of 1998, and until last week this legislation was considered (and passed) as part of the Patient's Bill of Rights Act in that body. In the House, Representative BILIRAKIS introduced a companion bill, H.R. 2506, on September 14, 1999. Following Commerce committee hearings and mark-ups, the House voted overwhelmingly—417 to 7—to pass H.R. 2506 on September 28, 1999. Late last week, the Senate separated the AHCPH legislation from its Patients' Bill of Rights, and passed S. 580 by unanimous consent. This bill, which is before us today, reflects agreement between the authorizing House and Senate committees on legislation that each body has acted on with the broadest bipartisan support.

S. 580 reauthorizes the Agency for Health Care Policy and Research for fiscal years 2000–2005, renames the agency the "Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality," and re-

focuses the agency's mission to become the focal point for supporting federal health care research and quality improvement activities.

The new Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality will: promote quality by sharing information regarding medical advances; build public-private partnerships to advance and share true quality measures; report annually on the state of quality, and cost, of the nation's healthcare; aggressively support improved information systems for health quality; support primary care research, and address issues of access in underserved areas and among priority populations; facilitate innovation in patient care with streamlined evaluation and assessment of new technologies; and coordinate quality improvement efforts of the federal government to avoid disjointed, uncoordinated, or duplicative efforts.

AHCPH fills a vital federal role by investing in health services research to ensure we reap the full rewards of our investment in basic and biomedical research. AHCPH takes these medical advances and helps us understand how to best utilize these advances in daily clinical practice. The Agency has demonstrated their ability to close this gap between basic research and clinical practice.

As I noted earlier, S. 580 contains some modifications that reflect agreement between the authorizing House and Senate committees. I will not list all of the changes we have made, but I would like to highlight a few.

First, I am pleased that our bill has an increased emphasis on research regarding the delivery of health care in inner city and rural areas and of health care issues for priority populations including low-income groups, minority groups, women, children, the elderly, and individuals with special health care needs including individuals with disabilities and individuals who need chronic care or end-of-life health care. The legislation will ensure that individuals with special health care needs will be addressed throughout the research portfolio of the Agency.

A second provision included in the bill which I believe is extremely important for improving the health of our nation's children is the authorization to provide support for payments to children's hospitals for graduate medical education programs. The bill authorizes funding to the 59 freestanding children's hospital across the country that do not receive any GME funds today. These 59 hospitals represent over 20 percent of the total number of children's hospitals in the U.S. and they train nearly 30 percent of the nation's pediatricians, about 50 percent of all pediatric specialists, and over 65 percent of all pediatric specialists. I believe this is a strong addition to our bill which will ensure the training of pediatric physicians to improve the quality of health care for our children.

Mr. Speaker, this legislation would not have come to fruition without the contributions of many individuals. I would like to take this moment to express my gratitude to Representatives BILIRAKIS, DINGELL, and BROWN, and to Senator FRIST and his colleagues. I look forward to witnessing the enactment of S. 580 into law this year which will greatly improve the quality of health care for all Americans.