alleging that purchases made in Nevada *after* the concocted Nevada residency date are California residency connections for the period *before* this concocted Nevada residency date in order to attempt to support this date.

Actual Nevada receipts are not Nevada connections while false California receipts that the FTB concocts are California connections.

A credit-card purchase made in Nevada for use in a Nevada house is a California residency connection if the credit-card charge, unknown to the Nevadan, is cleared through a California credit-card office.

A California driver's license, surrendered to the Nevada DMV upon obtaining a Nevada driver's license, is a California residency connection because the surrendered California driver's license had not yet expired while the Nevada driver's license is not a Nevada residency connection because it is easy to get.

Gifts sent by a Nevadan to an adult child or a grandchild living in California constitutes a California residency connection.

Checks drawn on a Nevada bank are California residency connection even though the checks were written in Nevada by a Nevada resident to Nevada workers for work done on a Nevada house and where the checks were even cashed in Nevada; and a regulated investment company open-ended fund (a mutual-fund money-market account) was deemed by the FTB auditor to be a California bank account constituting a California residency connection and a basis for a fraud determination even though the FTB Legal branch gave a legal opinion stating that the regulated investment company is not a bank and normally not a California residency connection.

This is only a partial list of the kind of absurd considerations that the FTB will use to rationalize its residency determinations. Such far-fetched and concocted California connections are what the FTB relies upon to support its residency determinations—the FTB must make the most of what it has available and what it can concoct in order to extort California income taxes from nonresidents.

CELEBRATING THE SERVICE OF MS. EMILY AMOR

HON. TONY P. HALL

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 5, 1999

Mr. HALL of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize a wonderful woman and exemplary citizen of the District of Columbia. Ms. Emily A. Amor is now 96 years old and has just been named the ''Volunteer of the Century'' by the Central Union Mission. She has been an active volunteer for almost 20 years.

Her dedication to God, to her country and to those in need has been proven through a lifetime of service. She has served by praying, working and volunteering. Her commitment has led her to join me every Wednesday morning at 7 am to pray for the city of Washington, DC, its leaders and its residents. She has served meals to the homeless on every major holiday for years. And before retiring at age 70, she worked with the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

She is truly an amazing example of a selfless servant. She has a heart-felt compassion for others, especially those who are poor and hurting. Her life has truly exemplified Jesus Christ's example of loving one's neighbor, no matter who they might be. I only hope that I can have half as much life in me as she does when I reach age 96.

I ask my colleagues to join me in commending Emily for all of her great work. I am glad to be able to call her a friend and am humbled by her servant's heart. I wish her the best for many years to come.

THE NUCLEAR WEAPONS DE-ALERTING RESOLUTION

HON. EDWARD J. MARKEY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 5, 1999

Mr. MARKEY. Mr. Speaker, 54 years ago tomorrow a single bomb in a single city changed our world. The atomic bomb dropped on Hiroshima leveled the city, engulfed the rubble in a fireball, and killed 100,000 people. Three days later another 70,000 people died at Nagasaki, and people are still dying today from leukemia and other remnants of those explosions.

The victims of Hiroshima cast shadows from the explosion's blinding light that were permanently etched not only in the remaining buildings but also in our souls. Since August 6th, 1945 we have lived in fear that such nuclear destruction would happen again, perhaps in the United States. Today, the accidental launch of a single missile with multiple warheads could kill 600,000 people in Boston, or 3,000,000 people in New York, or 700,000 people in San Francisco or right here in Washington, DC. If that missile sparked a nuclear exchange, the result would be worldwide devastation.

For 40 years of Cold War we played a game of nuclear chicken with the Soviet Union, racing to make ever more nuclear bombs, praying that the other side would turn aside. During the Cuban missile crisis and many other times we came perilously close to going over the cliff. Then in 1991 the Cold War and the Soviet Union ended. Yet today we not only keep hundreds of nuclear missiles with nowhere to point them, we keep many of them ready to fire at a moment's notice.

This threat from this ''launch-on-warning'' policy is real. On January 25, 1995, when Russia radar detected a launch off the coast of Norway, Boris Yeltsin was notified and the ''nuclear briefcase'' activated. It took eight minutes—just a few minutes before the deadline to respond to the apparent attack—before the Russian military determined there was no threat from what turned out to be a U.S. scientific rocket. The U.S. is not immune: on November 9, 1979 displays at four U.S. command centers all showed an incoming full-scale Soviet missile attack. After Air Force planes were launched it was discovered that the signals were from a simulation tape.

And the danger of an accidental nuclear war is growing. The Russian command and control system is decaying. Power has repeatedly been shut off in Russian nuclear weapons facilities because they couldn't afford to pay their electricity bills. Communications at their nuclear weapons centers have been disrupted because thieves stole the cables for their copper. And at New Year's the ''Y2K'' bug in computers that are not programmed to recognize the year 2000 could cause monitoring screens to go blank or even cause false signals.

There is no reason to run the terrible risk of an accidental nuclear war. It is hard today to imagine a ''bolt out of the blue'' sudden nuclear attack. And even if the U.S. was devastated by an attack, the thousands of nuclear warheads we have on submarines would survive unscathed. Keeping weapons on high alert is an intemperate response to an implausible event.

Mr. Speaker, it is time to take a large step away from the brink of nuclear war, to take our nuclear weapons off of hair-trigger alert. Today I an introducing a resolution that expresses the sense of Congress that we should do four things:

We should immediately remove some nuclear weapons from high alert.

We should study methods to further slow the firing of all nuclear weapons.

We should use these unilateral measures to jump-start an eventual agreement with Russia and other nuclear powers to take all weapons off of alert.

And we should quickly establish a joint U.S.-Russian early warning center before the Year 2000 turnover.

These are not new or radical ideas. President George Bush in 1991 ordered an immediate standdown of nuclear bombers and took many missiles off of alert. President Gorbachev reciprocated a week later by deactivating bombers, submarines, and land-based missiles. Leading security experts including former Senator Sam Nunn, former Strategic Air Command chief Gen. Lee Butler, and a National Academy of Sciences panel have endorsed further measures to take weapons off of high alert. Two-third of Americans in a 1998 poll support taking all nuclear forces off alert, and this week I received a petition signed by 270 of my constituents from Lexington, MA calling on the President to de-alert nuclear missiles.

I urge my colleagues to join together to cosponsor this resolution. The best way we can commemorate the anniversary of the nuclear explosion at Hiroshima is to make sure we will never blunder into an accidental nuclear holocaust.

INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION

HON. CHARLES W. "CHIP" PICKERING

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 5, 1999

Mr. PICKERING. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to address one of the many reforms I believe are necessary to improve the administrative processes of the Federal Communications Commission (FCC). The issue that I believe needs to be addressed immediately relates to the proliferation of merger activity in the telecommunications industry.

Since passage of the Telecommunications Act of 1996, the industry has seen massive upheaval as companies try to position themselves for the new Information Age economy. Many of these companies are attempting to combine their strengths to better position themselves to compete in a deregulated marketplace. One of the problems these companies have faced recently is the regulatory uncertainty of the FCC's merger review process.