

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

CHILD ABUSE PREVENTION MONTH

HON. JAMES P. MORAN

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 13, 2000

Mr. MORAN of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, today I commemorate April as the Child Abuse Prevention month and to inform my colleagues of a quiet but devastating situation that continues to plague our nation: that of child abuse and neglect. In this time of prosperity we are leaving needy children behind.

More than 1 million children are reported abused and neglected in this country each year. This is an amazing statistic, especially when most cases of neglect and abuse are not reported.

In Virginia, according to the American Humane Association's Children Division in 1997, there were 11,792 confirmed reports of maltreatment to children.

The situation, as it exists right now, simply cannot go on. These children need and deserve our help, and Congress can and must step in if we are to begin to better tackle this public health epidemic and national tragedy. Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support vital federal programs that seek to address this problem through improved preventive and early intervention services.

The effects of child abuse are felt by communities as a whole and need to be addressed by the entire community. All citizens should become more aware of the negative effects of child abuse and its prevention within the community. All citizens should become involved in supporting vulnerable and at risk parents to raise their children in a safe nurturing environment. This is why it is important to recognize April as Child Abuse Prevention Month.

All citizens, community agencies, religious organizations, medical facilities, and businesses should increase their participation in our efforts to prevent child abuse, thereby strengthening the communities in which we live.

Child maltreatment has ramifications far beyond the actual physical and psychological harm done to the child. It also affects school readiness, juvenile crime and poor health outcomes. We simply must do more.

Mr. Speaker, I hope that I can count on my colleagues to recognize this month as Child Abuse Prevention Month and give strong support of these and other measures so that we can seek to put an end to what can only be called a national epidemic.

TAXPAYER BILL OF RIGHTS 2000

SPEECH OF

HON. BENJAMIN A GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 11, 2000

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I am in strong support of H.R. 4163, the Taxpayer Bill of

Rights 2000. I urge my colleagues to join in supporting this important legislation.

H.R. 4163 is a bipartisan bill designed to provide further protections to taxpayers from regulatory abuse by the Internal Revenue Service. In recent years, the Congress has adopted several of these taxpayer bill of rights, which have done much to reign in some of the more outrageous abuses heaped on taxpayers, who, by no fault of their own, have run afoul of overzealous IRS personnel.

This legislation offers a number of important protections for those individuals who have been unable to pay their taxes on time and thus have incurred additional interest and penalty charges. Specifically, the bill repeals the present day penalty for failure to pay tax, for those taxpayers that have entered into installment payments with the IRS to repay large outstanding balances.

Additionally, this bill: Expands circumstances where interest on underpayment of taxes may be abated, simplifies estimated tax calculations, limits taxpayer exposure to underpayment interest through the use of qualified reserve accounts, and tightens the privacy rights of taxpayers through limiting disclosure options open to the IRS.

Mr. Speaker, similar bills in the past have done much to provide protection to taxpayers from overbearing Federal agencies with regulations that have had unintended consequences in their implementation. This legislation continues that tradition by offering important protections to have, for whatever reason, made under-payments on taxes owed and are subsequently trying to make good on any overdue balances.

Accordingly, I urge my colleagues to support this worthy legislation.

TRIBUTE TO RETIRING COLONEL ROBERT N. CLEMENT

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 13, 2000

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, it has come to my attention that our colleague in the House of Representatives, Colonel ROBERT N. CLEMENT, will retire from the Tennessee Army National Guard on April 30, 2000, after more than 31 years of exemplary military service.

Colonel CLEMENT began his career as a Second Lieutenant in the United States Army Reserve. In January 1969, he entered active duty for his Officers Basic Course in the Adjutant General's Corps. Upon completion of the school at Fort Benjamin Harrison in March, he attended Middle Managers training at Fort Gordon, Georgia. Colonel CLEMENT remained at Fort Gordon to serve as the Assistant Adjutant at the United States Civil Affairs School, where he received a Certificate of Achievement for his performance. He completed his active duty service with the Army Forces Entrance and Examination Station at Nashville,

Tennessee. During this time, he earned promotion to first lieutenant and received the Army Commendation Medal.

Colonel CLEMENT joined the Tennessee Army National Guard in January 1971 when he became a Personnel Management Officer in the 530th Administration Company. He was promoted to Captain while serving as a Special Services Officer in that unit. In 1975, he became an Assistant Information Officer in the 118th Public Affair Detachment. Shortly thereafter, Colonel CLEMENT was reassigned as a Race Relations and Equal Opportunity Training Officer in the Headquarters, Tennessee Army National Guard, Nashville, Tennessee. He then served the Headquarters as Race Relations and Equal Opportunity Officer for the next six and one half years. He was promoted to Major during this assignment.

In 1983, Colonel CLEMENT was named Chief, Enlisted Personnel Branch, Headquarters, State Area Command, Tennessee Army National Guard. After receiving significant experience in personnel actions over the next three years, he became a Selective Service Officer and was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel. His next assignment was as a Plans and Operations Officer in the Plans, Operations and Training Division. After completing four years in this assignment, he was promoted to Colonel and detailed as a Special Plans and Operations Officer. In July 1995, Colonel CLEMENT became the Deputy Director, Plans, Operations and Training Division. One year later, he was assigned as the Senior Medical Operations Support Officer in support of MEDIGUARD Operations and served admirably in this assignment until his retirement.

Mr. Speaker, Colonel CLEMENT has dedicated over 31 years to the military, serving with honor and distinction. I wish him all the best in the days ahead as he continues his public service by representing the people of the state of Tennessee. I am certain that the Members of the House will join me in paying tribute to this fine officer.

HONORING MS. MITZI STITES OF SPRINGFIELD, TN, ON THE OCCA- SION OF HER RETIREMENT AS EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF THE ROBERTSON COUNTY CHILD AD- VOCACY CENTER

HON. BOB CLEMENT

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 13, 2000

Mr. CLEMENT. Mr. Speaker, today I honor Ms. Mitzi Stites of Springfield, TN, on the occasion of her retirement as Executive Director of the Robertson County Child Advocacy Center and her tireless efforts on behalf of Tennessee's children.

Ms. Stites was named the first and only Executive Director of the Robertson County Child Advocacy Center in Springfield in 1993. Mitzi immediately put her energy to work for the

• 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.

children in the area, educating the community about the advocacy center and organizing area agencies who began working and meeting together on a regular basis as a result of her tireless efforts.

Children's Advocacy Centers (CACs) across the Nation are child-focused, facility-based programs in which representatives from many disciplines meet to discuss and make decisions about investigation, treatment, and prosecution of child abuse cases. They also work to prevent further victimization of children. This approach brings together a comprehensive group of agencies such as law enforcement, child protective services, prosecution, mental health and the medical community. It is an approach that truly puts the needs of the child victims first.

It takes a very unique individual to facilitate communications and meetings between these many agencies. Mitzi Stites initiated this plan in Robertson County in 1993 and since that time has seen great success. She has shown foresight and leadership not only in the day-to-day operations of the facility, but by pioneering a number of community efforts on behalf of children.

These include the Blue Ribbon Campaign in honor of April as Child Abuse Awareness Month, which Mitzi successfully launched in 1994 in Robertson County; the Teddy Bears for court program for child victims; the annual drive for backpacks filled with school supplies and toiletries for at risk, low-income, and children of victimization; and "snuggables" given to victims by the CAC, local enforcement, and the Department of Children's Services (DCS). She also annually organized "angels" to anonymously sponsor abused children and their families each Christmas. She has worked closely with Sharon Puckett of WSMV-TV in Nashville to provide hundreds of stuffed animals to needy children in our area. These stuffed animals were often donated quietly by Nashville's wealth of country music stars.

In addition, Mitzi Stites has been involved in numerous community and civic activities, serving as the Secretary for the Robertson County Coalition for several years, as well as many other organizations.

Prior to being named Executive Director for the Robertson County Children's Advocacy Center, Stites worked briefly at the Robertson County Times newspaper from 1992–1993. However she spent most of her career in mortgage banking, first with Southeast Mortgage Company in Miami from 1963–1989 and then with the JT Brokers Group, Inc., in Jupiter, Florida from 1989–1991.

Mitzi Stites often went above and beyond the call of duty, spending numerous hours fashioning the Robertson County Advocacy Center into a warm and homey atmosphere, rather than a sterile, office environment. The children who entered her doors often came in traumatized and fearful, but whether they were there for one visit or numerous visits, I assure you, they always left feeling loved.

Because my Springfield Congressional office was housed next door to the Advocacy Center, I was able to get to know Mitzi both professionally and personally. I admire her character and zeal on behalf of the children in our community, who once abused or neglected, often have no voice. Mitzi Stites has been that voice heard loud and clear on behalf of these children.

I wish the best for Ms. Stites on her retirement and in all of her future endeavors.

IN RECOGNITION OF SAMUEL MERRITT COLLEGE RECEIVING THE 1999 CALIFORNIA GOVERNOR'S QUALITY AWARD OAKLAND, CA

HON. BARBARA LEE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 13, 2000

Ms. LEE. Mr. Speaker, today I recognize and celebrate Samuel Merritt College's receipt of the California Governor's Quality Award for 1999.

The Quality Award is California's premier award for performance excellence and quality achievement in business, education and health care professions. Samuel Merritt College was one of only six recipients to receive this prestigious award. The College is the first institution of higher education to receive this award.

Samuel Merritt College educates students for a life of highly skilled and compassionate service in health care. Founded in 1909 as a hospital school of nursing, Samuel Merritt College today offers both graduate and undergraduate degree programs in a variety of health science fields. The College's degrees include Bachelor of Science degrees in Nursing and Health and Human Sciences and Master degrees in Occupational Therapy, Physician Assistant, Physical Therapy, and Nursing.

Samuel Merritt College has a long tradition of excellence representing the finest in health sciences education.

On March 8, 2000, a reception was held by the College's Board of Regents in celebration of this honor.

The Samuel Merritt College is truly a valuable resource for the community and medical profession. I am proud of this accomplishment and join in the celebration of this well-deserved recognition.

APRIL 13, 2000 IS NATIONAL D.O. DAY

HON. JAMES M. TALENT

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 13, 2000

Mr. TALENT. Mr. Speaker, today I honor National D.O. Day. I rise to recognize members of the osteopathic medical profession for their substantial contributions to American healthcare. I congratulate the American Osteopathic Association on its 103 years of service to osteopathic physicians and their patients. It is my pleasure to acknowledge members of the osteopathic medical profession, their spouses, and osteopathic medical students who have chosen today to make visits to their representatives and senators. It's good to see these individuals taking time to educate our colleagues on the values and principles of osteopathic medicine.

Mr. Speaker, I am fortunate to represent the State of Missouri, which is the home of osteopathic medicine. In 1892, a charter was obtained for the American School of Osteopathy. The original school was located in a small one room building in Kirksville, Missouri and today is known as the Kirksville College of Osteopathic Medicine. A revised and expanded

charter was issued on October 3, 1894, in accordance with the laws regulating educational institutions in the State of Missouri. Dr. Andrew Taylor Still, an allopathic physician (or M.D.), was the founder of the Kirksville school and, indeed, the father of osteopathic medicine.

Osteopathic medicine is a unique form of American medical care developed in 1874 by Dr. Still who was dissatisfied with the effectiveness of 19th century medicine. Dr. Still was one of the first in his time to study the attributes of good health so that he could understand the process of disease. Dr. Still's philosophy focused on the unity of all body parts. He identified the musculoskeletal system as a key element of health and recognized the body's ability to heal itself. Dr. Still pioneered the concept of "wellness" over 100 years ago. He stressed preventative medicine, eating properly and keeping fit. Dr. Still's philosophy—that in coordination with appropriate medical treatment—the osteopathic physician acts as a teacher to help patients take more responsibility for their own well-being and change unhealthy patterns—is every bit as viable today as it was when he developed it.

D.O.s complete four years of basic medical education, followed by an intern year and specialty training. In fact, D.O.s are certified in 23 specialties and subspecialties. They pass state licensing examinations and practice in duly accredited and licensed osteopathic and allopathic healthcare facilities. D.O.s comprise a separate, yet equal, branch of American medical care.

It is the ways that D.O.s and M.D.s are different that brings an extra dimension to healthcare. Just as Dr. Still pioneered osteopathic medicine on the Missouri frontier in 1874, today's osteopathic physicians serve as modern day medical pioneers. They continue the tradition to bringing healthcare to areas of greatest need. Approximately 64 percent of all osteopathic physicians practice in primary care areas such as pediatrics, family practice, obstetrics/gynecology and internal medicine. Many D.O.s fill a critical need by practicing in rural and medically underserved areas.

To the over 1,600 D.O.s in my state, the approximately 2,000 students at Colleges of Osteopathic Medicine in Kirksville and Kansas City, and to all 45,000 D.O.s represented by the American Osteopathic Association—congratulations on your contributions to the good health of the American people. I look forward to working with you to further our mutual goal of continually improving our nation's healthcare.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF SUISUN-FAIRFIELD CHAPTER 81 OF THE DISABLED AMERICAN VETERANS

HON. MIKE THOMPSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 13, 2000

Mr. THOMPSON of California. Mr. Speaker, today I recognize Disabled American Veterans Chapter 81 of Suisun-Fairfield, California as this organization celebrates its 50th anniversary of service to our country.

The Suisun-Fairfield Chapter is part of a national DAV network that provides services to

and represents America's 2.1 million service-connected disabled veterans.

The DAV was formed in 1920 when local self help groups that had formed to provide support for the more than 300,000 disabled World War I troops who returned home from European battlefields merged into one national organization. The national organization received its Congressional Charter in 1932.

Forty local veterans helped organize and charter Chapter 81 in 1950. Over the years, its membership has grown to more than 900 veterans.

The annual Forget-Me-Not Drive is Chapter 81's primary community activity. The Forget-Me-Not Drive commemorates images brought back by soldiers who fought in World War I of flowers growing among the graves of their fallen comrades. The flower became the symbol of both those who died in battle and those who came home bearing the scars of war. Proceeds from the drive are used by Chapter 81 to provide incidentals to disabled veterans who are hospitalized or living in the community.

During the past fifty years, chapter 81 has also hosted special events for disabled children and for residents of the Veterans Home of California.

Chapter 81 has also had a very active Ladies Auxiliary. They hosted the club's bi-monthly family potlucks and continue to be involved in the club's annual Christmas Wish List Program for children and in distributing gifts at the Veterans Home.

Chapter 81 also actively works with its elected representatives to make sure that our service men and women who have been wounded in battle are not re-injured by peacetime apathy.

Mr. Speaker, it is appropriate that we acknowledge and honor today this veterans' organization and the men and women who have given so much for our country.

INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION TO AMEND THE ALASKA NATIVE CLAIMS SETTLEMENT ACT

HON. DON YOUNG

OF ALASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 13, 2000

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation that would address several matters of concern to Alaska Natives through an amendment to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA).

As my colleagues know, ANCSA was enacted in 1971, stimulated by the need to address Native land claims as well as the desire to clear the way for the construction of the Trans-Alaska Pipeline and thereby provide our country with access to the petroleum resources of Alaska's North Slope. As the years pass, issues arise which require amending the Act. The Resources Committee as a matter of course routinely considers such amendments and brings them before the House.

Consequently, I am introducing this bill containing several such amendments to ANCSA in order to facilitate having its provisions circulated during the upcoming Congressional recess among Congress, the Administration and the State of Alaska for review and consideration.

This bill has six provisions. One provision would clarify the liability for contaminated lands. The clarification of contaminated land would declare that no person acquiring interest in land under this Act shall be liable for the costs of removal or remedial action, any damages, or any third party liability arising out or as a result of any contamination on that land at the time the land was acquired under this Act.

Section 3 of the bill amends the Act further to allow equal access to Alaska Native Veterans who served in the military or other armed services during the Viet Nam war. Alaska Natives have faithfully answered the call of duty when asked to serve in the armed services. In fact, American Indians and Alaska Natives generally have the highest record of answering the call to duty.

Under the Native Allotment Act, Alaska Natives were allowed to apply for lands which they traditionally used as fish camps, berry picking camps or hunting camps. However, many of our Alaska Natives answered the call to duty and served in the services during the Viet Nam war and were unable to apply for their Native allotment. This provision allows them to apply for their Native allotments and would expand the dates to include the full years of the Viet Nam war. The original dates recommended by the Administration only allowed the dates January 1, 1969 to December 31, 1971. Our Alaska Native veterans should not be penalized for serving during the entire dates of the Viet Nam conflict. This provision corrects that inequity by expanding the dates to reflect all the years of the Viet Nam war—August 5, 1964 to May 7, 1975.

The settlement trust provision of ANCSA presently indicates that the assets placed in a settlement trust are not subject to any creditor action other than those by the creditors of the settlement trust itself. Federal law is unclear whether the beneficiary's interests in the trust can be subject to attachment, etc., by their creditors. The legislative history from the 1988 amendments specifically indicates that a "spendthrift clause" could be included in the trust agreement for a settlement trust, but does not specify what the scope of such a provision could be. Normally, under general trust law, a spendthrift clause operates to limit the circumstances in which creditors can reach a beneficiary's trust interest. Alaska law (A.S. 34.40.110) expressly recognizes the validity of a spendthrift clause for trusts established on or after April 2, 1997, but does not expressly authorize a spendthrift clause for trusts established prior to this date.

All this uncertainty places the Trustees in a difficult legal position under present law in deciding whether to honor creditor levies against beneficiary interests in a settlement issue. Trustees are required as fiduciaries to protect the beneficiaries' rights, but are also required to honor creditor actions if those are valid under applicable law. At least one court case is now pending before the United States District Court for Alaska to determine whether the trustees of a settlement trust must honor a levy by the State of Alaska with regard to various beneficiaries' unpaid child support obligations.

By contrast, since 1971 section 7(h) of ANCSA has clearly restricted most creditor actions as to Native corporation stock. Creditors are prohibited from levies and other similar actions against Settlement Common Stock, ex-

cept to the extent that a court has authorized creditor action with regard to unpaid child support. Thus, child support levies are valid against Settlement Common Stock as long as a court has previously authorized such actions.

The proposed provision removes the uncertainty as to levies against the beneficial interests in a settlement trust by clarifying that such levies and other creditor actions may occur in the same circumstances that such levies and actions could occur with regard to the stock in a Native corporation. Not only does this confirm the trust procedure to a procedure already known to the personnel within Native corporations (who often provide the day to day administration of the trusts), but it also follows logically because the source of the settlement trust assets was the Native corporation.

Mr. Speaker, in addition to the provisions which are currently included in the legislation I am introducing today which amends the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, it is my understanding that several other provisions are in the process of being drafted and/or negotiated with relevant parties. If those provisions are ready to be considered at the time of committee mark-up of this bill, then I anticipate that they would be offered for inclusion in the bill at that time.

Again, I am introducing this bill today to facilitate its provisions circulated and reviewed during the April recess by the Department of the Interior, the State of Alaska and Alaska Natives.

EARTH DAY

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 13, 2000

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, Earth Day serves to remind us all that environmental issues know no political bounds and affect all of the people, plants, and animals of the world community. It is essential that the policies our government enacts, and the personal activities we undertake reflect our profound concern for safeguarding the Earth.

From combating global climate change to protecting threatened species to providing clean water, we have a duty to act locally and globally to protect the environment for our present and future generations.

Saving the planet may seem to be an insurmountable task, but in order for our children to have a brighter future we must commit ourselves to an environmental policy which seeks to establish a clean, safe, and productive environment.

The 106th Congress is working to preserve and protect our Nation's open spaces by reinvigorating the land and water conservation fund. Designed to protect our nation's natural heritage, the land and water conservation fund is a vital program which has saved thousands of acres of forest, miles of river, and many of America's mountain ranges. In the face of pollution and urban sprawl, the 106th Congress has responded by looking to preserve our nation's greenways.

We must not forget that the air we breathe is our most precious resource. Americans can clearly see, smell and feel the difference that

pollution has made in their lives. As a strong supporter of the Clean Air Act, I fully understand the need for clean air standards. By encouraging innovation, cooperation, and the development of new technologies for pollution reduction, these standards build upon the spirit of ingenuity that is the foundation of America's leadership in the world.

As chairman of the International Relations Committee, I understand the importance of using our leadership in the United States to assist other nations in developing and maintaining successful environmental programs.

I personally have led efforts to protect whales from commercial hunting and to protect African elephants from the deadly effect of the international ivory trade. I have also been in the forefront in bringing greater awareness to the linkages between refugees, world hunger and national security to environmental degradation. Moreover, if we do not assist in the survival of indigenous and tribal people, their wealth of traditional knowledge and their important habitats will no longer be available for the rest of mankind.

Earth Day is a successful vehicle and incentive for ongoing environmental education, action and change. Earth Day activities address worldwide environmental concerns and offer opportunities for individuals and communities to focus on their local environmental problems.

During the 106th Congress, I worked with the New York State's Governor Pataki and the citizens of New York's 20th Congressional District to save thousands of acres of precious lands, such as Sterling Forest, the Gaisman Estate, and Clausland Mountain. I have requested funding for the Hudson Valley National Heritage Area, which would help preserve the history, culture and traditions of this beautiful region. I am also proud to note that our 20th Congressional District of New York is home to the Lamont-Doherty Earth Observatory, one of the country's leading climate study institutions, which I have been pleased to support.

Earth Day is a powerful catalyst for people to make a difference toward a clean, healthy, prosperous future. We cannot continue with the attitude that someone else will clean up after us. We need to take care of our world today. I cannot think of a better way and a better day to commit to our environmental concerns than Earth Day. I salute all who observe Earth Day in all ways large and small.

TRIBUTE TO COMMAND SERGEANT MAJOR GEORGE E. CUTBIRTH

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 13, 2000

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, it has come to my attention that Command Sergeant Major George E. Cutbirth is retiring after 30 years of exemplary service in the United States Army. He has served his country with dignity, honor, and integrity.

Command Sergeant Major Cutbirth is a native of Southwest Missouri. He graduated from Hurley High School in 1969 and entered the Army in April 1970. He attended Basic Training and Advanced Individual Training at Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri. He has held positions of increasing responsibility during his ca-

reer, to include: Squad Leader; Repair Control Supervisor; Platoon Sergeant; Drill Sergeant; Senior Drill Sergeant; TAC Sergeant; Instructor; First Sergeant; and Battalion Command Sergeant Major. He has also served as the Commandant, Ordnance Noncommissioned Officer Academy, Command Sergeant Major Ordnance Center and School, Ordnance Corps Regiment Sergeant Major and Command Sergeant Major Combined Arms Support Command. Currently, Command Sergeant Major Cutbirth is serving as the Command Sergeant Major for the United States Army Materiel Command. He is the first ordnance soldier to hold that position.

Command Sergeant Major Cutbirth has served in a variety of overseas and stateside assignments. They include tours in Okinawa, Vietnam, Italy, Korea and the Federal Republic of Germany. He also served in Saudi Arabia, Iraq and Kuwait during Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm. Within the United States, he has been assigned to: Fort Campbell, Kentucky; Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri; Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland; and Fort Lee, Virginia.

Command Sergeant Major Cutbirth is a graduate of the United States Army Sergeants Major Academy, the 3rd Army Noncommissioned Officer Academy, the Drill Sergeant Academy, and numerous technical and functional courses. He also earned an Associate of Arts degree from Columbia College, Missouri, and a Bachelor of Science degree from the University of Maryland.

Command Sergeant Major Cutbirth's awards and decorations include: the Legion of Merit with two oak leaf clusters, the Bronze Star; the Meritorious Service Medal with two oak leaf clusters; the Army Commendation Medal; and Army Achievement Medal; the Good Conduct Medal (tenth award); the National Defense Service Medal with Bronze Service Star; the Vietnam Service Medal; the Southwest Asia Service Medal; the Humanitarian Service Medal; the Overseas Service Ribbon with numeral three; the Army Service Ribbon, the Noncommissioned Officer Professional Development Ribbon with numeral four; the Vietnam Campaign Medal; the Kuwait Liberation Medal; the Master Parachutist Badge; the Drill Sergeant Badge; the Mechanic Badge; and the Belgian Parachutist Badge.

Mr. Speaker, Command Sergeant Major Cutbirth deserves the thanks and praise of the nation that he had faithfully served for so long. I know the Members of the House will join me in wishing him, his wife of 30 years, Catherine, and his three children, Laurie, Paul and Matthew, all the best in the years ahead.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. BOB CLEMENT

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 13, 2000

Mr. CLEMENT. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall vote No. 114, I was unavoidably detained on official business. Had I been present, I would have voted "aye."

IN CELEBRATION OF THE 110TH
ANNIVERSARY OF BETH EDEN
BAPTIST CHURCH, OAKLAND, CA

HON. BARBARA LEE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 13, 2000

Ms. LEE. Mr. Speaker, today, I celebrate the 110th anniversary of the establishment of the Beth Eden Baptist Church in Oakland, California. This milestone will be commemorated from April 9 through May 21, 2000.

The theme of this celebration is taken from Ephesians 6:10-18 which reads: "By example-maintaining our armor of God and hold fast to the principles of righteousness, perseverance, faithfulness, salvation and spirit, which are in the word of God."

Beth Eden is the oldest Black Baptist Church in Alameda County. Founded on April 20, 1890, its first pastor was Rev. George Gray. Since 1890, the church has flourished following its theme "A Legacy of Faith."

Since its founding with Rev. Gray, Beth Eden has had eleven additional pastors, including Rev. Robert Alexander McQuinn, Rev. James Allen (who later founded Oakland's Allen Temple Baptist Church), Rev. John Dwelle, Rev. John Coylar (the Church's only Caucasian minister), Rev. John Allen, Rev. James Dennis (who later founded the North Oakland Baptist Church), Rev. Francis Walker, Rev. Samuel Hawkins, Rev. Paul Hubbard, Rev. Alvin Dones and Rev. Dr. Gillette James, the current pastor.

For more than a century, Beth Eden has been a West Oakland landmark of faith, activity and commitment to building a stronger community. These activities include building senior housing, holding interfaith Thanksgiving services with local churches, establishing a Missionary Society, creating SHARE, a discount food program, and helping to create the Black Adoption Placement and Research Center.

Beth Eden Baptist Church is truly a source of civic pride and a valuable resource for the community. I proudly join the church's members, friends and neighbors in saluting and honoring the history and spirit of this great church.

HONORING WILLIAM C. "BILL"
COLEMAN IN RECEIVING THE J.
ROBERT LADD COMMUNITY
SERVICE AWARD AND THE 2000
SERVICE TO MANKIND AWARD

HON. GEORGE W. GEKAS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 13, 2000

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, today I recognize William C. Coleman in receiving the J. Robert Ladd Community Service Award and the Service to Mankind Award from the Lebanon Valley, Sertoma Club.

Bill has made an incredible difference in the community of Lebanon, Pennsylvania. He has been a regular volunteer at the Lebanon Rescue Mission since 1947. He has served on the board of directors, taught Sunday School and has presided as the executive director of the Rescue Mission. Bill has dedicated his life to

helping those less fortunate. His generosity, kindness and love has earned him the respect of his community, family and friends.

Bill's relationship with the Lebanon Rescue Mission began when, at the tender age of 19, he felt something was missing in his life. During this time period he was diagnosed with a life-threatening illness. Looking for guidance, he felt compelled to visit the Mission. Bill went there with his mother and they met with Reverend Miller. Reverend Miller talked with Bill and read from the Bible. That night, Bill's life changed. He gave up drinking, gambling, smoking and, as Bill puts it, his vocabulary lost a lot of unnecessary words. Later, when the doctor who had previously diagnosed Bill with the life-threatening illness examined him again, he found Bill to be a perfect picture of health.

Bill started his career at a young age as a stock clerk at Pomeroy's, and moved onto Hershey's Chocolate and the Lebanon Paper Box Company. Bill continued to work hard and eventually landed a job at Winston Prints. He worked his way up through the ranks, eventually becoming supervisor, and later the number three man in the company. While Bill worked at Winston Prints his relationship with the Lebanon Rescue Mission also flourished. He was a dedicated and valued volunteer, spending many hours helping those in dire need. He became a Sunday School teacher, superintendent and secretary to the board of directors. In 1984, after 14 years with Winston Prints, Bill resigned to become the full-time executive director of the Lebanon Rescue Mission.

Bill has been instrumental in many changes that have taken place at the mission since 1984. The first significant change occurred in 1985 when plans were announced to build The Agape Family Shelter for homeless women and children. It was a huge undertaking that included raising nearly \$400,000 to be used in refurbishing the 115-year-old Dehuff Mansion, making it livable for up to eighteen women and children. The shelter continues to provide a friendly, socialable and safe place for those who find themselves not only homeless, but with a feeling of hopelessness. The Agape Family Shelter provides women with love, attention, and care they drastically require. The shelter also promotes a special program which teaches battered women how to set goals and implement them into their daily lives.

Bill has also helped implement a program to help men who battle with problems with drugs and alcohol. In addition, Bill hosted a popular hour-long radio broadcast every Sunday morning for those who were seeking spiritual up-lifting. He served as the Chaplain for the Lebanon County Fire Police and has been an outspoken advocate for the people of Lebanon County.

Mr. Speaker, again I want to congratulate Bill Coleman in receiving the J. Robert Ladd Community Service Award and the Service to Mankind Award. Through his consistent and unselfish efforts, the community of Lebanon is a richer place for all those who reside there. Thank you Bill for your service to the men, women and children of Lebanon.

CELEBRATING MYRTLE LILLIAN WALDRUP SPRINKLE

HON. CHARLES H. TAYLOR

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 13, 2000

Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to commend and celebrate the life and 100th birthday of one of Western North Carolina's most beloved citizens. I had the great opportunity to attend the birthday celebration of Myrtle Lillian Waldrup Sprinkle in Marion, McDowell County. While there I witnessed a gentle, gracious lady full of life, vigor and still displays an amazingly agile mind.

Mrs. Sprinkle was born on April 4, 1900 in Madison County North Carolina. She moved to McDowell County in 1945 with her husband as he was named to be the pastor of Mt. Zion Baptist Church. For all of Mrs. Sprinkle's life two things have mattered most. She has an undying devotion to her church and her family. She has been a member of Zion Hill Baptist Church for over 55 years and taught Sunday school for many years. Her granddaughter, Wanda Childers, described Mrs. Sprinkle's faith as "unwavering."

Mrs. Sprinkle has been a pillar of strength in her family. She is, in essence, a quiet woman, full of humility. She has always been there for her community and her family. Through her life she has learned that simple things matter, like making a quilt for every one of her 45 grandchildren. She loves nothing more than cooking, canning vegetables, and crocheting. Her family includes five pastors who have all acquired her undying faith. Mrs. Sprinkle has many relatives who can share her love, affection, and warmth. Her 14 children are Lula Randall (deceased), Ida Lee Sprinkle (deceased), Julian Sprinkle (deceased), John Sprinkle (deceased), E.F. Sprinkle, Jr. (deceased), Charles Sprinkle, Paul Sprinkle, Alvin Sprinkle, Novella Cable, Jaunita Worley, Harry Sprinkle, Harold Sprinkle, Jack Sprinkle, and Eva Pollack. She also has 45 grandchildren, 112 great grandchildren, and 54 great-great grandchildren.

I ask that my colleagues join me in congratulating this amazing centenarian on the occasion of her 100th birthday.

INTRODUCTION OF H.R. 4266; PROHIBITION ON UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT LIABILITY FOR NUCLEAR ACCIDENTS IN NORTH KOREA ACT OF 2000

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 13, 2000

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, today I have introduced H.R. 4266, the "Prohibition on United States Government Liability for Nuclear Accidents in North Korea Act of 2000." I am pleased to be joined in offering this bipartisan legislation by a distinguished group of original cosponsors including, among others, the Ranking Democratic Member of the Subcommittee on Telecommunications, Trade, and Consumer Protection of the Committee on Commerce, Mr. MARKEY, the Chairman of our Subcommittee on Asia and the Pacific of the

Committee on International Relations, Mr. BE-REUTER, the Chairman of the Committee on Armed Services, Mr. SPENCE, and the Chairman of the House Republican Policy Committee, Mr. COX.

This bill prohibits the United States Government from, in effect, issuing insurance—backed up by the full faith and credit of the American taxpayer—for whatever liability claims might be made if the nuclear reactors that the Administration is trying to give to North Korea are involved in a catastrophic nuclear accident. The fact that the Administration is considering issuing such insurance was reported for the first time in yesterday's Los Angeles Times in an article by Jim Mann. I submit the Los Angeles Times article for the RECORD.

As explained in the article, the American taxpayer may ultimately be forced to pay tens of billions of dollars in damages if the North Koreans inadvertently create an Asian Chernobyl with the advanced nuclear reactors that the Administration is seeking to give them. This is not an idle fear. The North Koreans have no experience whatsoever operating advanced light water nuclear reactors of the type the Administration plans to give them. The existing North Korean nuclear program involves graphite-moderated reactors operating on 1950s technology, with dials, levers, and vacuum tubes. The state of the art nuclear reactors that the Administration wants to give them are far more sophisticated than anything their technicians have ever seen.

This might not be a big problem if their technicians could be properly trained to operate modern light water reactors. But North Korea already has indicated that North Korean technicians will not be allowed to leave the country to receive such training on light water reactors currently operating elsewhere. Apparently the North Koreans are afraid their technicians will defect. Others fear, however, the result could be a Chernobyl on the Korean Peninsula.

Among those who fear a possible nuclear catastrophe are the contractors who the Administration thought would be eager to participate in this \$5 billion construction project in North Korea. The contractors are afraid that if there is such a catastrophe they might be sued, and the potential liability could bring down their companies. Ordinarily in such situations, companies buy insurance on the private market to protect themselves. In this case, however, the private insurers apparently have not been willing to provide sufficient coverage. This is in contrast to other countries like China, where U.S. and other private vendors have been willing to go forward on nuclear reactor projects because their concerns about liability have addressed by means short of an indemnity backed up by the United States Government.

I was surprised and alarmed to learn that the Administration is considering offering such an indemnity to contractors participating in the North Korean nuclear project. It has been five and a half years since the Agreed Framework between the United States and North Korea was signed. Over that period of time, there have been innumerable consultations between Congress and the Administration about the Agreed Framework. It is probably no exaggeration to say that Administration officials have testified before Congress dozens of times on the subject. The Administration is intimately familiar with our concerns about the

potential costs of the project, and also with our unwillingness to provide U.S. Government funding for the construction of nuclear reactors in North Korea. Since 1994, Congress has routinely agreed to U.S. funding for the delivery of heavy fuel oil to North Korea pursuant to the Agreed Framework, but we have consistently prohibited U.S. funding for the construction of nuclear reactors.

Not once over the last five and a half years has the Administration come to us and told us they were considering imposing a contingent liability on the U.S. Government in connection with the construction of nuclear reactors in North Korea that could run into the tens of billions of dollars. Our staff had to ferret out this information through the conduct of congressional oversight, and most members of Congress first learned about it yesterday when they read about it in the press.

According to yesterday's press report, the Administration is considering imposing this liability on the American taxpayer by reinterpreting an old law in such way as to ensure that congressional approval will not be required. It is totally unacceptable that the Administration would consider obligating the American taxpayer in this way without the approval of Congress. The bipartisan legislation we are introducing today will make sure that the Administration cannot get away with this.

[From the Los Angeles Times, Apr. 12, 2000]

A RISKY POLICY ON N. KOREA

(By Jim Mann)

Warning to American taxpayers. Without knowing it, you may soon take on responsibility for what could be billions of dollars in liability stemming from nuclear accidents in, of all place, North Korea.

At the behest of the General Electric Co., the Clinton administration is quietly weighing a policy change that would make the U.S. government the insurer of last resort for any disasters at the civilian nuclear plants being built for the North Korean regime.

In case of a Chernobyl-type disaster in North Korea (a country not known for advanced safety procedures), the U.S. might wind up paying legal claims.

The proposed U.S. government guarantee, now being intensively studied by the State and Energy departments, would be aimed at easing the way for construction of two light-water nuclear reactors in North Korea. Those reactors are a key element in the Clinton administration's 1994 deal in which North Korea agreed to freeze its nuclear weapon program.

North Korea, which has defaulted on debts in the past, is too poor and unreliable to be counted on to pay legal claims arising from a nuclear accident. Private insurers are unwilling to take on the potentially astronomical claims of a North Korean Three Mile Island. So, American companies supplying parts for the North Korean reactors worry that, if there were a disaster, they would be sued.

Both the Clinton administration and GE confirmed that the company asked several months ago to be indemnified by the U.S. government before participating in the North Korea deal.

"We would like indemnity before we sign" any contract, said a spokesman for GE, which makes the steam turbines that would be used in the project.

"If there's an accident, they [GE officials] have to understand on what basis they'd be covered," explained Charles Kartman, the State Department's special envoy for North Korea.

Kartman acknowledged that GE's request was unusual, if not unique: Other firms participating in the North Korea project have been willing to go ahead without the indemnity GE is seeking in hopes that the unsettled liability questions could be worked out over the next few years.

How will the Clinton administration go about granting new legal protection to GE? It is reluctant to seek a new law from the Republican Congress, which often has criticized the administration's policy of engagement with North Korea.

That roadblock has set administration lawyers scurrying through the U.S. code, and they have found an obscure law that might be used in a new way to cover GE.

This law—Title 85, Section 804—was intended to indemnify companies that took part in nuclear cleanup operations. But the State and Energy departments are now thinking of applying it to protect the firms participating in the North Korean civilian reactor project.

Presto! One little legal reinterpretation by the administration and one huge new legal liability for American taxpayers.

Not to worry, insisted Kartman. The idea that the U.S. government will ever have to pay these claims is "very hypothetical."

He noted that the parts for the North Korean reactors would not be shipped for several more years and, in the meantime, the U.S. and other countries are trying to work out a new international agreement that would limit liability in nuclear accidents.

But ask yourself this: If the proposed international accord Kartman describes is such a sure thing and the prospects of claims from a nuclear accident are so remote, why can't the Clinton administration persuade GE to go ahead without the indemnity it is seeking? Why does the U.S. Government, rather than GE, have to take responsibility for this supposedly hypothetical risk?

Viewed strictly from GE's self-interest, its request has a certain logic. GE is a relatively small player in the North Korea project; most of the work is being done by South Korean companies. The sale of GE's steam turbines will bring in roughly \$30 million, yet the company fears it could face lawsuits ranging in the billions.

Why don't the organizers of the North Korea project simply do without GE and find another company more willing to take the risk?

They could. But doing that would require a redesign of the North Korea project, would lead to delays of a year or more and would increase the overall costs—most of which are being paid by South Korea. So, on the whole, everyone involved is eager to avoid losing the big American company.

For GE, it seems, the Clinton administration brings good things to life. The rest of us are left to pray that we don't get stuck with massive bills from nuclear plants we won't run in a country over which we have no control.

INTRODUCTION OF BILL TO AMEND INTERNET TAX FREE- DOM ACT

HON. JOHN CONYERS, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 13, 2000

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join with Chairman HYDE, Commercial and Administrative Law Subcommittee Chairman GEKAS, and Ranking Member NADLER in introducing the "Internet Tax Reform and Reduction Act of 2000."

As the Ranking Member of the Judiciary Committee, I have been proud of our Committee's bipartisan accomplishments in helping to maintain our Nation's leadership in the information economy. These include modernizing our patent and copyright laws, insuring the availability of trained workers, and our passage last Congress of the Internet Tax Freedom Act.

Today, I join with my colleagues in introducing the Internet Tax Reform and Reduction Act of 2000 as the starting point in our process of considering possible legislative responses to the issue of the applicability of State and local taxes on the Internet. The legislation we are introducing today reflects the views of number of Advisory Committee on Electronics Commerce Members led by Virginia Governor James Gilmore.

I believe it is important that their views be converted into legislative language so that the Congressional review process can commence. I intend to work with Chairman HYDE and Representatives GEKAS and NADLER in seeing that the other members of the Commission, including Utah Governor Michael Leavitt, are given the same opportunity. I also expect that the Judiciary Committee's Subcommittee on Commercial and Administrative Law will hold a series of hearings during which all interested parties, including State and local elected officials, the technology community, and retailers will be able to offer their views.

The bill we are introducing today would amend the Internet Tax Freedom Act to impose a permanent moratorium on State and local taxes on Internet Access. It would also extend for 5 years the duration of the moratorium applicable to multiple and discriminatory taxes on electronic commerce and impose a 5 year moratorium on sales of digital goods and products. Further, the bill would set forth factors for the determination of jurisdictional nexus by the States with regard to Internet transactions, encourage the States to adopt a simplified sales and use tax, and set up an advisory commission on uniform sales and use taxes.

The issue of the application of State and local taxes on the Internet is one of the most important matters facing the Judiciary Committee and the Congress. The Internet has led our robust economy into the 21st century. Its use in both the commercial and consumer sectors has skyrocketed, spurring the development of new businesses, products and services, and new and less expensive research and communications methods. At the same time, the Internet poses many new and novel State and local taxation issues. The Internet is not a partisan issue by any means, and I am happy to join with my colleagues as we begin to address this critical issue.

CONGRESS NEEDS TO "WAKE UP" TO THE IMPORTANCE OF SLEEP

HON. JIM RAMSTAD

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 13, 2000

Mr. RAMSTAD. Mr. Speaker, today I pay tribute to the Edina, Minnesota, School District, which was recently recognized by the National Sleep Foundation as the 2000 Sleep Capital of the Nation.

My good friend, Dr. Kenneth Dragseth, the Superintendent of Edina Schools, came to Washington to accept the award on behalf of the parents, students and teachers from Edina.

This national recognition is well-deserved and is a great way to celebrate National Sleep Awareness Week.

Four decades after President John F. Kennedy urged all Americans to take a 50-mile hike, Americans are once again waking up to the benefits of healthy living and the need for a well-balanced diet and regular exercise. But we too often neglect the importance of sleep.

Thankfully, not Edina. This school district, which is recognized universally as one of the finest public school systems in the nation, truly gets it.

They recognize that the future competitiveness and strength of our country depends on improving our education system.

That's why the Edina School District took concrete steps to make sure its students get enough sleep by starting school one hour later each day.

A recent National Sleep Foundation poll confirms that teens stay up too late and wake up too early. Another new study noted that on average, teens are getting about 2 hours less sleep a night than they need. This puts them at risk for car accidents, falling asleep in class, moodiness and depression.

To improve education, we must promote healthy learning environments. Stressing the need for enough sleep is essential for such environments. The bottom line is this: adequate sleep is a key component of a quality education.

I am also including for the RECORD a special "Bill of Nights" by the National Sleep Foundation which outlines the important suggestions by this group for improving sleep habits for everyone.

Mr. Speaker, I wholeheartedly applaud the Edina schools and their leadership to ensure that young people come to school healthy and ready to learn. They know it's time for America to "wake up" to this critically important problem.

Congratulations again, Edina Schools. You are ahead of the curve and I am proud to represent you!

PREAMBLE TO THE BILL OF NIGHTS OF THE NATIONAL SLEEP FOUNDATION—PRESENTED MARCH 28, 2000, WASHINGTON, DC

Whereas, science and medicine have determined that obtaining a sufficient amount of quality sleep is just as essential for good health as maintaining a balanced diet and getting regular exercise;

Whereas, obtaining a sufficient amount of quality sleep can also help to ensure personal safety, increase productivity and add to the enjoyment of life;

Whereas, the National Sleep Foundation is dedicated to improving public health and safety, this organization encourages all People to understand the importance of sleep and to make obtaining sufficient quality sleep a priority in their lives;

Therefore, the following Articles, created by the National Sleep Foundation and supported by its constituents, champion the right of all People to enjoy restful sleep for healthy, safe, and productive lives.

THE BILL OF NIGHTS OF THE NATIONAL SLEEP FOUNDATION

Article I All people should have the opportunity to fully understand the essential role of sleep in maintaining optimum mental and physical function.

Article II All People should have the opportunity to obtain the amount of sleep they require to maintain their optimum mental and physical function and to enjoy the benefits that sleep provides, including positive mood, alertness, enhanced memory and cognitive capabilities, and a sense of well-being.

Article III All people should have the opportunity to obtain sufficient, quality sleep free from disruptions due to environmental factors (i.e., light, noise, etc.), irregular sleep schedules, and underlying mental and physical conditions.

Article IV All People should have the opportunity to obtain accurate, scientifically validated sleep information and education in order to understand and improve their sleep.

Article V All People should have the benefit of a well-rested workforce and be secure in the knowledge that those who are depended upon to perform critical functions in society—including healthcare, transportation, public safety, hazardous materials management, and others—are attentive, alert and well-rested.

Article VI All People should be safe from the danger posed by drowsy drivers. Every driver is responsible for keeping the nation's roadways safe and free from the hazards posed by sleepiness and fatigue.

Article VII All People who experience problems sleeping should have the opportunity to obtain proper, informed diagnoses and treatment by healthcare providers who understand sleep disorders.

Article VIII All People should have reasonable access to affordable, quality treatment for sleep disorders.

Article IX All People should have the opportunity to benefit from the knowledge and advancements resulting from ongoing scientific research on sleep, which should be maintained as a national research priority.

Article X All People should have the opportunity to benefit from public policies that consider the importance of sleep in all aspects of our lives, including policies affecting the workplace, transportation, education, and healthcare.

CELEBRATING EARTH DAY

HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 13, 2000

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, today I recognize the 30th annual Earth Day celebration. Next week, on April 22nd, people from across the country and around the globe will come together to renew their commitment to the environment, and to begin teaching a new generation about the importance of protecting our planet. We have a shared responsibility to preserve our vast and diverse natural resources. I have a longstanding commitment to conservation and environmental protection, and I am particularly proud to lend my voice to the Earth Day celebration.

Thirty years ago, on the first Earth Day, our country was taking its initial steps toward protecting the earth. While we have made substantial progress since that first celebration, we must continue our efforts to improve the quality of our environment.

As large-scale Earth Day celebrations take place all over the world, I would like to pay a special tribute to the local events taking place in many communities across our nation. These community celebrations demonstrate the direct impact that we can all have in conserving and

protecting our environment. In Montgomery County, Maryland, for example, neighbors will work together on several river and stream clean-up projects, the Audubon Naturalist Society will host a nature fair for families, and several communities will host Earth Day anniversary celebrations.

The first Earth Day was founded on the belief that ordinary people working together can accomplish extraordinary goals. On Earth Day 2000, let us reaffirm our commitment to the preservation of our natural resources and protection of the environment.

MALACHI GOFORTH—STALWART,
ACTIVIST

HON. CHARLES H. TAYLOR

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 13, 2000

Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, earlier this month, Henderson County, Western North Carolina, and the nation lost a truly outstanding American, Malachi Goforth. Mr. Goforth dedicated his life to serving his community and was tragically killed while helping a group of volunteers to repair the Shaw's Creek Baptist Church. Malachi served in the Navy during the Second World War, as a Deacon in the Shaw's Creek Baptist Church, and as a member of the Board of Trustees of the Blue Ridge Community College. He was dedicated to the principles of the Republican Party and in 1999 he received the 11th Congressional District Golden Elephant award for service to the party. Malachi was known for his spirit and energy. Malachi was devoted to the great people in his community, as he put in hours of volunteer service. Children were one of Malachi's greatest joys. Many kids in Henderson County will remember him for putting up lollipop trees in his yard. His granddaughter Sally Wooten remembers how children were delighted to see Malachi Goforth's white handlebar moustache. In fact during trips to the mall at Christmas many children thought that Malachi was Santa Claus.

Malachi, on news of his death, garnered much praise from family, friends, and community leaders. Consider what the following people said in tribute to this great man:

"If someone were to say, 'show me a man with character,' Malachi would be the person you would hold up." Henderson County Sheriff George Erwin, Jr. "The whole Republican Party and the Republican men's club are going to miss him. Everytime we had a meeting and you would look over that crowd, one of the comforting things that you always saw was that face and that moustache." Henderson County Republican club President, Fielding Lucas. Lucas also praised Goforth for "always being ready to stand up and ask the pointed questions that needed asking." "He has been a pillar of this community for decades and he will just be sorely missed." Henderson County Commission Chairman Grady Hawkins. I know that my colleagues will join me in saluting and remembering a great man whose death will leave a void that will never be filled.

FREEDOM FOR IRANIAN JEWS

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 13, 2000

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I wish to inform my colleagues of a resolution I am introducing today on behalf of the thirteen Iranian Jews now in custody on trumped up charges in Iran. In addition to the gentleman from California, Mr. SHERMAN, I am pleased that our distinguished Speaker, the gentleman from Illinois, Mr. HASTERT, is an original cosponsor of this measure, as well as the Ranking Minority Member on our House International Relations Committee, the gentleman from Connecticut, Mr. GEJDENSON.

Between January and March 1999, thirteen Jews were arrested in Iran and charged with spying for Israel and the United States. This is an outrageous charge that is without merit, having been denied by both our government and the State of Israel.

No evidence has been brought forth to substantiate these arrests, and no formal charges have been lodged after more than a year of consideration. Yet these thirteen individuals continue to face serious charges, and their trial was scheduled to begin on April 13th.

Secretary of State Albright has identified this case as "one of the barometers of U.S.-Iran relations", and countless nations have expressed their concern for these individuals, especially their human rights under the rule of law.

This resolution insists that Iran must show signs of respecting human rights as a prerequisite for improving its relationship with the United States; and therefore urges the Clinton Administration to condemn the arrest and continued prosecution of these thirteen people; demand that the fabricated charges be dropped and the men immediately released; and ensure that Iran's treatment of this case is a benchmark for determining the nature of current and future United States-Iran relations.

Accordingly, I urge our colleagues to support this resolution, whose text is printed below, since it sends a clear message to the government in Teheran that we will not countenance, nor will we remain silent, in the face of arrests of innocent individuals on trumped up charges.

H. CON. RES. 307

Whereas on the eve of the Jewish holiday of Passover in 1999, 13 Jews, including community and religious leaders in the cities of Shiraz and Isfahan, were arrested by the authorities of the Islamic Republic of Iran and accused of spying for the United States and Israel;

Whereas no evidence has been brought forth to substantiate these arrests, and no formal charges have been lodged after more than a year of consideration;

Whereas the Secretary of State has identified the case of the 13 Jews in Shiraz as "one of the barometers of U.S.-Iran relations";

Whereas countless nations have expressed their concern for these individuals and especially their human rights under the rule of law;

Whereas Iran must show signs of respecting human rights as a prerequisite for improving its relationship with the United States; and

Whereas President Khatami was elected on a platform of moderation and reform: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That it is the sense of the Congress that the Clinton Administration should—

(1) condemn, in the strongest possible terms, the arrest and continued prosecution of the 13 Iranian Jews;

(2) demand that these fabricated charges be dropped immediately and individuals released forthwith; and

(3) ensure that Iran's treatment of this case is a benchmark for determining the nature of current and future United States-Iran relations.

THE ARMENIAN GENOCIDE

SPEECH OF

HON. RODNEY P. FRELINGHUYSEN

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 12, 2000

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to once again participate in the annual remembrance of the Armenian genocide. This year marks the 85th Anniversary of that terrible tragedy, which claimed the lives of over 1.5 million Armenians between 1915 and 1923.

The Armenian Genocide started in 1915, when the Turkish government rounded up and killed Armenian soldiers. Then, on April 24, 1915, the government turned its attention to slaughtering Armenian intellectuals. They were killed because of their ethnicity, the first group in the 20th Century killed not for what they did, but for who they were.

By the time the bloodshed of the genocide ended, the victims included the aged, women and children who had been forced from their homes and marched to relocation camps, beaten and brutalized along the way. In addition to the 1.5 million dead, over 500,000 Armenians were driven from their homeland.

It is important that we make the time, every year, to remember the victims of the Armenian genocide. We hope that, by remembering the bloodshed and atrocities committed against the Armenians, we can prevent this kind of tragedy from repeating itself. Unfortunately, history continues to prove us wrong.

So, Mr. Speaker, as we begin this new century, we must not forget the horrors of the past one. It is important to continue to talk about the Armenian genocide. We must keep alive the memory of those who lost their lives during the eight years of bloodshed in Armenia. We must educate other nations who have not recognized that the Armenian genocide occurred. Above all, we must remain vigilant.

Mr. Speaker, I commend Armenian-Americans—the survivors and their descendants—who continue to educate the world about the tragedy of the Armenian Genocide and make valuable contributions to our shared American culture. Because of their efforts, the world will not be allowed to forget the memory of the victims of the first 20th Century holocaust.

STATEMENT IN CELEBRATION OF THE LIFE OF REVEREND EARL NANCE, SR.

HON. WILLIAM (BILL) CLAY

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 13, 2000

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, today I pay tribute to the Reverend Earl Nance, Sr. of St. Louis, who passed away on Tuesday, April 4, at the age of 89. While Reverend Nance was pastor of the Greater Mount Carmel Church for over 43 years until retiring in 1994, he will be most remembered for his active role in St. Louis politics and the civil rights movement of the 1960's.

Born in Alma, Arkansas, Reverend Nance attended both Lincoln University in Jefferson City, Missouri and Morehouse College in Atlanta, Georgia. During his studies at Morehouse, Reverend Nance befriended the late Reverend Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., whom he would later invite to the city of St. Louis to speak at a civil rights rally of over 9,000 individuals in 1957. He would remain a close an active ally of Dr. King as the Civil Rights movement grew and progressed during the 1960's.

Politically, Reverend Nance played an active role in many organizations in the St. Louis community. While pastor of the Greater Mount Carmel Missionary Baptist Church, he served on the St. Louis School Board from 1966 to 1973. He would also serve as an advisor to four St. Louis mayors, including Raymond Tucker, A.J. Cervantes, Vincent C. Schoelmehl, Jr., and Freeman Bosley, Jr.

Reverend Nance will be remembered as both a friend and public servant of the highest integrity. The city of St. Louis, and all who are dedicated to the cause of racial harmony and equal opportunity, will long cherish the many contributions of this outstanding leader.

I would like to share the following articles about Reverend Nance's passing from the St. Louis Post-Dispatch on April 6, 2000.

[From the St. Louis Post-Dispatch Metro, Thurs., Apr. 6, 2000]

PASTOR AND POLITICAL ACTIVIST EARL NANCE
SR. DIES AT 89
(By Paul Harris)

The Rev. Earl Nance Sr., a longtime Baptist pastor and a community and political activist in St. Louis, died Tuesday (April 4, 2000) at Compton Heights Hospital after a brief illness. He was 89 and lived in St. Louis.

The Rev. Mr. Nance was pastor for 43 years of Greater Mount Carmel Missionary Baptist Church. His son, the Rev. Earl Nance Jr., co-pastor of the church, took over when his father retired in 1994.

The Rev. Mr. Nance and his son had a relationship that was more than just father and son—they were the closest of friends.

"It was definitely a strong relationship . . . and it remained so," Nance said. "I guess you could say we were like brothers, but you would always know who was the father. He was my role model, and he paved the way for me in the church and in the city."

Their lives had many other parallels. Both have been teachers in St. Louis Public Schools, have served on the St. Louis School Board and have served on the board of the Mathews-Dickey Boys' Club.

The Rev. Mr. Nance was an adviser to St. Louis Mayors Freeman Bosley Jr., Vincent

C. Schoemehl Jr., John H. Poelker, Alfonso J. Cervantes and Raymond R. Tucker.

He served as president of the Central City Food Store, and he was the first president of the Missouri Progressive Baptist State Convention and moderator of its St. Louis District Association.

Reared on a farm in Alma, Ark., the Rev. Mr. Nance came to St. Louis in the 1930s and worked as a baggage handler at the bus station while living at the YMCA. He later sold insurance and attended the old Brooks Bible College here and Gamon Theological Seminary in Atlanta. He also served in the Army in World War II.

He graduated from Lincoln University in Jefferson City and Morehouse College in Atlanta, where he was a classmate of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. In 1962, he was instrumental in bringing the civil rights leader to St. Louis.

Recently, he received the Pioneer Award from the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. State Commemorative Committee for his commitment to civil rights in St. Louis.

Martin L. Mathews, president and chief executive officer of the Mathews-Dickey Boys and Girls Club, was a friend of the Rev. Mr. Nance for more than 40 years.

"He was always willing to go beyond the call of duty to help not only his congregation, but he would reach out and help others in the community," Mathews said. "He was a stern man, but fair. . . . He stood by what he believed in and never wavered."

The Rev. Mr. Nance was considered a mentor and counselor to many of the younger Baptist pastors in the city.

"He was there to help me shape my ministry," said the Rev. Willie J. Ellis Jr., pastor of New Northside Baptist Church. "He was a man that spoke his mind. . . . He told it just like it was."

The Rev. E.G. Shields, pastor of Mount Beulah M.B. Church, affectionately called the Rev. Mr. Nance "Dad."

"He had a love for younger pastors. He wanted us to make it," Shields said. "He helped us to build our churches by first getting our financial statements together. I loved and respected him. He was truly a father figure to me."

The Rev. Mr. Nance served as an associate pastor at Galilee Baptist Church and at Calvary Baptist Church before he became pastor of Greater Mount Carmel.

Visitation will be from 3 to 6 p.m. Saturday at Greater Mount Carmel M.B. Church, 1617 North Euclid Avenue. A funeral service will be at 6 p.m. Sunday at the church. Burial will be at St. Peter's Cemetery, 2101 Lucas and Hunt Road.

The Rev. Mr. Nance was married to the late Thelma Brown Nance, who also was a teacher in St. Louis Public Schools. She died in May. Survivors are two brothers, Clyde Nance and Ray Nance, both of Los Angeles; a sister, Sue Nance of Los Angeles; and a granddaughter.

A CIVIL RIGHTS PIONEER, MR. EARL NANCE SR.

With the passing of the Rev. Earl Nance Sr., the civil rights movement, the people of St. Louis and members of the Greater Mount Carmel Missionary Baptist Church have lost a friend.

As one of 18 children born to Betty and Willis Nance of Alma, Ark., Mr. Nance came from a humble background. Education was the tool Mr. Nance used to advance. He never forgot where he came from, and he always worked for better schools.

He began his formal education in Fort Smith, Ark., and attended Gamon Theological Seminary in Atlanta and Brooks Bible College in St. Louis. He was a graduate of Lincoln

University in Jefferson City and of Morehouse College in Atlanta.

While at Morehouse, Mr. Nance was the somewhat older classmate, study partner and friend of the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. Earl Nance became one of Mr. King's lieutenants in the civil rights movement and helped plan some of the movement's strategies.

He was influential in bringing the Rev. Dr. King to speak at a Freedom Rally here in 1957. More than 9,000 people attended the rally at Kiel Auditorium Convention Hall. The money raised helped the civil rights effort in the South.

And twice when Dr. King came to St. Louis he spoke at Washington Tabernacle Church, where the Rev. Mr. Nance's uncle, the late Rev. Dr. John E. Nance, was pastor. Before becoming pastor of Greater Mount Carmel in 1951, the Rev. Mr. Nance was a public school teacher. He was a member of the St. Louis School Board from 1966 to 1973 and an adviser to four St. Louis mayors: Raymond Tucker, A.J. Cervantes, Vincent C. Schoemehl Jr. and Freeman Bosley Jr.

For all his contributions to the community and church, perhaps Mr. Nance's greatest legacy is his son, the Rev. Earl Nance Jr. The younger Mr. Nance and his father were regarded as a team, with the son following closely in his father's footsteps. Mr. Nance Jr. and his father were co-pastors of Greater Mount Carmel from 1979 until the elder Nance's retirement in 1994.

Shortly after his father's death, Earl Nance Jr. recalled two of his favorite memories of his father: "He had a good sense of humor. He always kept us laughing at home. And he never missed my baseball games. He always blocked out Saturdays so he could watch me play."

COMMENDING THE STUDENTS AT MOUNTLAKE TERRACE HIGH SCHOOL

HON. JAY INSLEE

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 13, 2000

Mr. INSLEE. Mr. Speaker, at an event back home in Washington State, I had the opportunity to speak and listen to a group of students from Mountlake Terrace High School in my Congressional District. The group I spoke with represents some of the best and the brightest of our nation and their voices ought to be heard as we debate education reform. After I spoke to them many of the students e-mailed me with their thoughts and I rise today to share a few of the concerns that they have about the issues that we are debating in this chamber.

Justine, a student at Mountlake Terrace, stated the importance of good, high quality teachers. She wrote: "They are the ones who are teaching us how to take care of this beautiful place when people like you become too old to do so." We are on the verge of a teacher crisis in our country. Our children recognize the effects that teachers have on our future—I believe that it is time for us to recognize this as well.

I ask you to support a bill that I plan to introduce as an incentive for young people to enter into the teaching profession. Many of our

young adults graduate from college strapped by enormous loans. My bill forgives the loans for those who teach in public schools for five years. This is a step in the right direction. It will help schools in all of our districts and we have the chance this year to make an impact.

Second, many students addressed what we call the digital divide. Angee, another student at Mountlake Terrace wrote to me: "I thought it would be cool to take classes off the Internet. That would be very beneficial to people in our school who may need a certain class to graduate that is not offered at our school."

We can address this issue. I have written to my colleagues on the Appropriations Committee asking them to fund technology initiatives that make Advanced Placement courses widely available to students by teaching them via the Internet. This is a real opportunity for us to expand curricula and at the same time allow students to develop more sophisticated computer skills. I urge my colleagues to join me in finding ways to use technology to enhance and expand educational opportunities.

Third and finally, a student wrote to me: "I would like to know what you would do to keep drugs out of school and how you would keep guns out of the hands of people who might commit crimes or be a danger to themselves." This is a good question and unfortunately the answer is, "Not enough."

Both Houses of Congress have passed Juvenile Justice legislation. To Members serving on the Conference committee—I ask that you go out into your communities and talk to students like the ones in my district and be sure that you can respond to their concerns about safety. Students realize that they have a responsibility to look out for each other and they know that they need to continue to do this. Parents also have a responsibility to be sure that they listen to their children and be the architects of a moral code of conduct for their family. As lawmakers we too share this responsibility to make our schools and communities safe. We cannot lecture parents, children, teachers and families about what they should be doing if we have not stepped up ourselves to address this issue where we can.

We stand now at a unique cross roads in American history. We enjoy a time of prosperous peace and economists predict that we will have a budget surplus in the federal budget. We are in a position to invest in the next generation of our nation. Unfortunately, our political system does not allow the students that I met with to vote. Imagine what would happen if they could. Think about what will happen in a few years when they can. They have asked me to help them and I challenge you—my colleagues—to join me and embrace the ideas represented by the next generation of Americans.

"THE ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY MOTOR VEHICLE FUEL ECONOMY ACT OF 2000"

HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 13, 2000

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, recent gasoline price spikes have renewed our awareness that continuing improvements in fuel economy are important to America. Because the goal of improved fuel economy should not be forgotten,

I am introducing a bill entitled "The Advanced Technology Motor Vehicle Fuel Economy Act of 2000."

Back in 1975, after the disruptions of the Arab Oil Embargo of 1973, Congress worked to improve energy conservation efforts. One of the key elements was the Corporate Average Fuel Economy (CAFE) program, whereby automakers would meet increasing levels of fuel economy for their fleets of vehicles. This program was well intentioned. It was expected to help the U.S. reduce its import of petroleum—especially from the least stable producers around the world. National security would be improved. The balance of payments would be improved. Americans would save money at the pump. And automakers would be encouraged to bring new technologies to market faster.

However, expectations did not translate into reality. We have never seen \$3 a gallon for gasoline, and price spikes have only occurred on a couple of temporary occasions. Oil supplies have not significantly tightened nor have imports declined. Furthermore, gasoline consumption has not changed significantly.

Despite suggestions to the contrary, the fleet average fuel economy for passenger cars has increased by over 100% and for light duty trucks by over 50% since 1974. Manufacturers have made cars lighter, smaller and more aerodynamic. They have improved the efficiency of engines, transmissions, and accessories. Some may assert that this shows the success of the CAFE program. However, these changes actually occurred largely as a result of the higher prices that did exist through the late 1970s and the intense competitiveness among manufacturers worldwide after world oil prices began to decline.

While I support the goals of improved fuel efficiency, I believe any increases in CAFE would be very disruptive of the current light truck market and are not necessary. Vehicle choice is too important to consumers, and unilateral disruptions would significantly hurt our vital American Auto Industry. Instead, I believe the proposals in "The Advanced Technology Motor Vehicle Fuel Economy Act of 2000" are a better way to achieve the results we want.

First, it focuses on the advanced technologies that the automakers are already aggressively pursuing by providing incentives to consumers who purchase vehicles that use hybrid powertrains, electric drive or fuel cells. These incentives will help to promote the work that is underway in the industry/government partnerships like the Partnership for a New Generation of Vehicles (PNGV). PNGV is a collaborative program to develop breakthrough technologies to improve fuel economy.

PNGV has been a huge success already. Just last month, DaimlerChrysler, Ford and GM each displayed concept cars that show how the technologies being developed (hybrid powertrains, lightweight materials, lower rolling resistance tires, great aerodynamics, and others) can be packaged to provide a five passenger, family sedan that can get 80 miles per gallon without sacrificing performance and most of the other important characteristics of today's comparable vehicles.

Second, the bill sets up a thorough study of current and future energy conservation measures related to motor vehicles and transportation. This study would provide for the National Academy of Sciences to review the current U.S. energy situation and make rec-

ommendations for future action. In addition, this title of the bill would require a study of lean burn technologies to make sure the U.S. is not embarking on a path that would preclude the use of promising fuel saving technologies.

The bill also extends CAFE credits available to manufacturers for producing flexible fuel vehicles: vehicles that can use either gasoline or an alternative fuel, such as ethanol or natural gas. The existence of these credits over the past several years has helped address an ongoing problem: fuel providers do not want to commit to alternative fuel stations without knowing that vehicles would be available to use them. Automakers did not want to produce vehicles that use only alternative fuels without knowing that the fuels would be available. The production of flexible fuel vehicles bridges this gap.

Mr. Speaker, this bill will help us deal with the CAFE dilemma that we face. The freeze of the current standards should continue. But in the meantime, we can study where we are, where we have been, and think carefully about where we need to go. And we can provide consumers with the incentives to purchase the vehicles that are starting to show up in the marketplace with some of the advanced technologies resulting from partnerships and competition among the manufacturers. I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

CELEBRATING MONSIGNOR JAMES F. COX'S 75TH BIRTHDAY

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 13, 2000

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, the Right Reverend Monsignor James F. Cox will celebrate his 75th birthday on May 15, 2000. Monsignor Cox has been dedicated to service for most of his life, especially within the Catholic Church and the Archdiocese of New York. He was ordained to the priesthood in 1951, and since that time, Monsignor Cox has made a valiant effort to serve the people of New York, most of whom reside in my Congressional district.

The title of Monsignor is one of prominence within the Catholic Church, bestowed upon those of great virtue and generosity. Monsignor Cox has been an exemplary model for all to follow. Throughout his years in our Hudson Valley, Monsignor Cox has served on several advisory and community boards that have been of great importance to the citizens of my district. He was a former member of the Rockland County Mental Health Board, former Chairman of the Rockland County Human Rights Commission, a former member of the Rockland County Board of Governors, a former President of the Board of Directors of the Rockland Haitian Association, Chaplain of the Columbiettes Triune Council of the Knights of Columbus, and State Chaplain of the Catholic Daughters of the Americas.

Moreover, Monsignor Cox was the Pastor of St. Mary's Parish in Washingtonville, NY and was the Roman Catholic Vicar for both Rockland and Orange Counties. Today, Monsignor Cox continues his work as a Pastoral Associate at St. Joseph's Parish in Westchester County.

For his valiant efforts in the community, Monsignor Cox has also received honorary

doctorate degrees from N.Y. State's Dominican College and St. Thomas Aquinas College. I invite all of my colleagues to join me in paying tribute to Monsignor Cox and remembering him on May 15th, the day of his 75th birthday and in wishing him Happy Birthday for many more years to come.

THE ARMENIAN GENOCIDE

SPEECH OF

HON. LYNN C. WOOLSEY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 12, 2000

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Speaker, today as I have each year since I came to Congress, I acknowledge the atrocities suffered by the Armenian people at the hands of the Ottoman Turks. This year marks the 85th anniversary of this atrocity.

It is important that we take this time to remember one of the greatest tragedies that humankind has ever witnessed. Mr. Speaker, little did anyone know that April 24, 1915, would forever signify the beginning of a Turkish campaign to eliminate the Armenian people from the face of the Earth.

Over the following 8 years, 1.5 million Armenians perished, more than 200 Armenian religious, political, and intellectual leaders were massacred, and more than 500,000 were exiled from their homes. Armenian civilization, one of the oldest civilizations, virtually ceased to exist.

Sadly, this chapter of global history is not as well known or remembered an event of the 20th century as it deserves to be. Little attention was paid to this tragic episode by the victorious allied powers at the end of World War I, or by historians since. And unfortunately, as time wears on, so much of it has faded into memory, and people begin to forget what occurred during that horrific time.

However, even worse, as time passes on, and people are distanced from the atrocities, naysayers and revisionists have the opportunity to change this generation's understanding of Armenian genocide.

Even more outrageous though, due to the failure of some nations to acknowledge this horrible tragedy, 85 years later the Turkish crimes have gone unpunished.

An international court has yet to condemn the holocaust of an entire nation, and this impunity has permitted the Turks to repeat similar crimes against the Greek inhabitants of Asia minor; the Syrian Orthodox people and recently, people living in Cyprus.

Fortunately, despite this unspeakable tragedy committed 85 years ago, Armenians today remain a compassionate, proud, and dignified people. Despite the unmerciful efforts of the Turks, Armenian civilization lives on and thrives today.

Thankfully, this spirit lives on in the independent Republic of Armenia. And, it lives on in communities throughout America, especially in my home State of California. In fact, every proud Armenian that walks the world over is the product of generations of perseverance, courage, and hope.

I am proud that today my colleagues and I engage in this special order to honor the innocent Armenians who tragically lost their lives. Today we call attention to and acknowledge

that the Ottoman Turks committed genocide against the Armenian people.

And today, we demand that this undeniable fact be accounted for by the current leaders in Istanbul. Unfortunately, the valuable lessons which might have been learned from this Armenian genocide have gone largely unlearned and unnoticed.

Perhaps if more attention had been paid to the slaughter of the innocent Armenian men, women, and children—perhaps if needed lessons in humanity had been learned earlier—our world could have avoided other tragic events and unspeakable events of this past century.

But since we can't change the past but only prepare for the future, it is only proper and fitting that the international bastion of democracy, the U.S. House of Representatives, is a voice in this campaign to recognize and acknowledge the Armenian genocide.

As George Santayana reminds us, "Those who forget the past are condemned to repeat it." Perhaps this, above all, is the valuable lesson each of us must learn from the Armenian genocide.

However, until that day comes, know that I will continue to remind our Nation, and this distinguished body, of our responsibility to learn from the past. And, our responsibility to speak out in order to prevent any such atrocity in the future.

HONORING JACKIE BALFOUR FOR TWENTY-TWO YEARS OF DEDICATED SERVICE

HON. JOHN A. BOEHNER

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 13, 2000

Mr. BOEHNER. Mr. Speaker, "Service is the price you pay for the space you occupy on this Earth." This is the noble principle that has served to guide Jackie Balfour through her 22 years of dedicated service to her community in Celina and Mercer County, Ohio. For those past 22 years, Jackie went from volunteering with the Celina Chamber of Commerce in 1969 to recent years as the Chamber President. Noteworthy chamber events under Jackie's leadership include the establishing of the Convention and Visitor's Bureau in Auglaize County (OH), innovations as the Small Business Development Center and Industrial Awareness Days, the growth of the St. Mary's Lake Festival, and the creation of the Auglaize and Mercer County Industrial Association.

In 1967, Jackie earned her radio broadcasting license from the Federal Communications Commission and broke ground in the field as a woman broadcaster. She was one of the first women to earn this license. Jackie and her husband Keith owned Radio Station WKKI for a number of years during this time. She was one of only 35 individuals in eight states selected to participate in the Neil Armstrong Homecoming after his historic flight to the moon. In addition, Jackie has interviewed numerous elected officials and celebrities, including Joan Crawford, President Richard Nixon, Ohio Governor Jim Rhodes, Ed McMahon, Bob Hope and Nick Clooney.

But her participation and leadership did not end there. For 11 years Jackie worked on the Congressional Award program for young people

and with the D.A.R.E. Boosters program. She had also previously served on the Board of Directors for the Chamber of Commerce Executives of Ohio, and served with the Community Improvement Association, the Celina Retail Merchants, and the Celina Business and Professional Association. She was a charter member of the Grand Lake Toastmasters, an organization dedicated to the improvement of oral communication and leadership skills. She is also an active member of her church, Grace Missionary Church in Celina. In 1997, the St. Mary's Business and Professional Women's Organization chose Jackie as their Woman of the Year.

Jackie Balfour is a true leader whose hard work and dedication should serve as an example for us all. Every American should aspire to this kind of enthusiastic commitment to service. I am proud to know and represent a person like Jackie Balfour in Congress. She is a truly gracious individual who strives to promote the ideals that will ensure our country remains a great place to live with hope and opportunity for all.

CONGRATULATING THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AND THE CENTURY COUNCIL FOR THEIR WORK ON ALCOHOL 101

HON. THOMAS W. EWING

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 13, 2000

Mr. EWING. Mr. Speaker, today I congratulate the Century Council for their dedication to the fight against drunk driving and underage drinking. The Century Council, in conjunction with the University of Illinois at Champaign-Urbana, created Alcohol 101, an interactive CD-ROM program, which debuted on more than 1,000 college campuses during the 1998–1999 school year.

This virtual reality program is geared towards college are students and hopes to prevent and reduce the harm caused by abusive drinking habits. Students at the University of Illinois at Champaign-Urbana, under the guidance of Professor Janet Reis, assisted in the development of this program by participating in focus groups and extensive surveys.

Thanks to the input of these students, thousands of college students across the country will be able to witness the negative consequences of abusive drinking. As a result, the students will be better prepared when confronting these situations in their daily lives.

Alcohol 101 has received high recognition from many health, education, and communications competitions. Most recently, the program received the prestigious FREDDIE award in the area of Health and Medical Film Competition.

Mr. Speaker, this program is a great asset to universities across the country and I offer my sincerest congratulations to the Century Council and the University of Illinois.

HONORING THE JUMP START 2000 STUDENTS FROM MILLS GODWIN HIGH SCHOOL IN RICHMOND, VA

HON. TOM BLILEY

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 13, 2000

Mr. BLILEY. Mr. Speaker, today I commend a team of students from Mills Godwin High School in Richmond, VA on their outstanding top-place finish in JumpStart 2000. Students Yvonne Mowery, Amanda England, Ford Sleeman and Jason Selleck, coached by Ellen Mayo, took top honors in the 9–12 grade age group while competing against 2,024 other entries from 532 different schools nationwide.

JumpStart 2000 is a national science and technology challenge for students in grades K–12. They are tasked with identifying a problem of national or global importance in the 21st century and must propose an innovative solution that uses science and technology. The students work in teams of four under the supervision of an adult coach. The competition is sponsored by Parade and react magazines, and the National Science Board, the governing board of the National Science Foundation.

The Mills Goodwin High School team impressed the judges with their entry titled "Saving the World a Drop at a Time." They identified the need for worldwide access to a clean and safe water supply as one of the greatest challenges facing the world in the next century, especially in developing nations prone to a high mortality rate due in part to water-borne diseases found in contaminated water. The students' solution was an inexpensive, low-maintenance water purification system that uses natural materials and UV radiation to filter and disinfect water, thereby preventing the spread of water-borne disease.

I congratulate Yvonne, Amanda, Ford and Jason on their exceptional achievement, and I thank their coach Ellen Mayo for her dedication to working with these talented young adults.

THE CHICAGO AREA ENTREPRENEURSHIP HALL OF FAME

HON. JOHN EDWARD PORTER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 13, 2000

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, today I call your attention to the Chicago Area Entrepreneurship Hall of Fame sponsored by the University of Illinois at Chicago. Entrepreneurs inducted into the Hall of Fame are selected because they have steered their companies through significant challenges, and their businesses have emerged strong and vital.

Nominees are interviewed by members of the sponsoring organizations drawn from industry and voted upon by a judges panel. The Chicago Area Entrepreneurship Hall of Fame is the oldest recognition program of this kind in the Chicago area.

Winners selected for the 2000 Hall of Fame from Illinois' 10th Congressional District are: Jacob Kiferbaum, of Kiferbaum Construction Corporation, Deerfield, Illinois; Lake Forest resident Elizabeth Van Ella, of James E. Van Ella & Associates, Chicago; and Marshall

Marcovitz, founder and former owner of Chef's Catalog, Northbrook, Illinois. Each of these businesses experienced substantial revenue growth under the guidance of these outstanding leaders in the business community.

By honoring the hard work and perseverance of these creative forces we are projecting their accomplishments as examples that others can follow. Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating these Hall of Fame members on this achievement.

**KINDERTRANSPORT—60TH ANNI-
VERSARY OF BRITISH HOSPI-
TALITY FOR CHILD VICTIMS OF
NAZI GERMANY**

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 13, 2000

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, on December 2, 1938, two hundred children from a Jewish orphanage in Berlin arrived in Harwich, Britain. Over the next two years—between 1938 and 1940—some nine to ten thousand children arrived in Britain from Nazi Germany. These missions of mercy, which were supported by the United Kingdom, were called Kindertransport (Children's Transport). The program rescued refugee children from Germany, Austria, Czechoslovakia, and Poland. Three-quarters of that number, some 7,500, were Jewish, and the other approximately 2,500 were of other ethnic and religious backgrounds.

Mr. Speaker, this year marks the 60th anniversary of the end of the mission of mercy of the Kindertransport. I think it is appropriate that we mark that anniversary and pay tribute to the Government of the United Kingdom for their involvement with this effort in saving the lives of these ten thousand children.

The British government eased its immigration restrictions for certain categories of Jewish refugees after the Nazis staged their violent pogrom against Jews throughout Germany and Austria on November 9, 1938, called Kristallnacht ("Night of Broken Glass"). The Movement for the Care of Children in Germany coordinated the effort to assist refugee children. This organization, in cooperation with the British Committee for the Jews of Germany, worked to persuade the British Government to permit an unspecified number of children under the age of 17 to enter the country from Germany and territories that were incorporated in Germany.

Once the children arrived in Britain, private citizens and charitable groups, including Jewish organizations as well as Quakers and many other Christian denominations, guaranteed payment for each child's care, education, and eventual emigration out of Britain. In return for this guarantee, the British government agreed to permit unaccompanied refugee children to enter the country with simple travel visas. Parents and guardians could not accompany their children, and as a result, infants included in the program were tended by older children. Children with friends or relatives in Britain were generally favored, but other children were accepted if they were homeless or orphans, or if their parents were in concentration camps or otherwise no longer able to support them.

About half of the children lived with sponsors in London. Other children who did not have sponsors were taken to a summer camp in Dovercourt Bay and other facilities until individual families agreed to care for them or until hostels could be organized to care for larger groups of the children. These homes and hostels were located throughout Britain. After the war, many children from the Kindertransport program emigrated to Israel, the United States, Canada, and Australia, or became citizens of Great Britain. Most of these children never saw their parents again.

Mr. Speaker, as we mark sixty years since the conclusion of the Kindertransport program, I want to pay tribute to the British Government and the British people for providing sanctuary for these refugee children. If they had remained in Nazi Germany, it is clear that most if not all of them would have suffered tragic deaths.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to express thanks to Margaret Hofmann of Texas for bringing to my attention this heroic effort. She has striven to teach others, through stories like this one, about the humble heroes of the Holocaust. I would also like to thank Richard M. Graves of the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum for providing me with information about the Kindertransport.

**INTRODUCTION OF THE GREAT
APE CONSERVATION ACT OF 2000**

HON. GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 13, 2000

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, according to Jane Goodall, one of the world's leading primatologists and renowned authority on chimpanzees, all four species of great ape in Africa are in desperate trouble. If action is not taken now, it is likely there will be no viable populations of gorillas, orangutans, bonobos and chimpanzees living in the wild within 20 years. Such an ecological tragedy cannot be allowed to pass unnoticed.

The threats to the apes stem largely from increased commercial logging that facilitates both habitat loss and a growing and largely unregulated commercial bush meat trade. Bush meat, the term used to describe wildlife used for meat consumption, includes elephants, gorillas, chimpanzees, forest antelope and a variety of other species. Once only used as a subsistence food source, the commercial bush meat trade has skyrocketed in recent years with devastating impacts on wildlife populations, many of which are threatened and endangered. Not only is this commercial trade being used to supply urban populations in Africa, international trade is also growing.

We are only now beginning to understand and appreciate the complex role of great apes in maintaining the ecological health and biodiversity of tropical and subtropical forest habitats. Recent research indicates that these primates are particularly important for seed dispersal and habitat modification. Biologists fear that the loss of all great apes could irrevocably alter forest structure and the composition of species which could exacerbate other environmental threats caused by deforestation and agriculture.

Additionally, recent information strongly suggests that the consumption of primate

bushmeat in the Congo Basin has the potential to become a devastating human health crisis. According to world expert and bushmeat Crisis Task Force member, Dr. Beatrice Hahn, research reasonably indicates that humans might acquire the immuno-deficiency syndrome (HIV) through the ingestion of primate tissue. Research also suggests that other viruses, including the Ebola virus, may be possibly linked to non-human primates and could be transmitted to humans through bush meat consumption.

A broad range of actions will be needed if there is any hope to protect and hopefully recover great ape populations in Africa. Logging companies must halt the flow of bushmeat from their operations. Long term support for protected areas, national parks, and buffer zones must be secured to protect habitat and wildlife. Law enforcement capacity to enable countries to enforce wildlife protection laws must be developed. Finally, efforts must be undertaken to help rural populations develop alternative sources of protein that will reduce the demand for bushmeat.

Today, I am introducing the Great Ape Conservation Act to address the imperiled status of Africa's large primates. Modeled after the highly successful African and Asian Elephant and Rhino Conservation Acts, the Great Ape Conservation Act would authorize the Secretary of the Interior to assist in the conservation and protection of great apes by providing grants to local wildlife management authorities and other organizations and individuals involved in the conservation, management, protection and restoration of great ape populations and their habitats. These projects tend to be implemented locally, working with affected communities, in order to be most effective.

The challenges facing the conservation of great apes are immense. Unfortunately, the resources so far available from the United Nations to cope with these threats have not been commensurate to the task. This bill would establish a Great Ape Conservation Fund as a separate account in the existing multinational Species Conservation Fund in the U.S. Treasury to address this deficiency. Over five years, the bill would authorize \$5 million per year to support conservation grant activities. Scientific research and monitoring of ape populations and habitats, assistance in the development and implementation of habitat management plans, protection and acquisition of threatened habitats, enforcement of domestic laws relating to resource management, and other conservation measures would be included in the menu of eligible grant activities. Importantly, grants under this new program could also be used to support enforcement and implementation of trade prohibitions and restrictions established under the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species, or CITES. These grants would allow wildlife management authorities in the Congo Basin the flexibility they need to work cooperatively with affected local human populations. And only by incorporating the participation of local residents will we be able to address the many social and economic factors preventing the long-term conservation and protection of great apes.

International efforts to prevent the extinction of gorillas, orangutans, bonobos and chimpanzees will require the leadership of the United States. It will also require the United

States to work collaboratively with those countries in Africa that have within their boundaries any part of the range of great apes. The task ahead is daunting. But the ecological consequences of not acting are far more tragic if it means that great apes will cease to exist in the wild. The Great Ape Conservation Act would be one significant step to avoid the permanent loss of great apes in Africa, and I urge all members to support this important legislation.

TRIBUTE TO EDGAR A. SCRIBNER

HON. SANDER M. LEVIN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 13, 2000

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. Speaker, today I reflect on the career of Mr. Edgar A. Scribner, as he retires from the Presidency of the Metropolitan Detroit AFL-CIO and is honored this evening in Detroit, Michigan.

For over 40 years, Ed has worked to improve the lives of working people and the Metro-Detroit community at large. After earning a B.S. from Wayne State University and attending the Institute of Labor and Industrial Relations, Ed planted his roots firmly in Detroit—the heartland of the organized labor movement. His labor activism began at Teamster Local Union #372, carried him to the Michigan Teamsters Joint Council #43 and finally, almost 12 years ago, to the Metro-Detroit AFL-CIO.

Ed embodies the ideals, values and basic tenets of organized labor and community service. He has worked on behalf of those principles for most of his life, doing so with intelligence, diligence and depth. He was effective—displaying strength and charm simultaneously.

He has indeed touched many, many lives. From inspiring young people in the classrooms at Wayne State and the University of Michigan or the Detroit Area Boy Scouts Council, to working on health care issues while serving on the Greater Detroit Area Health Council Board or as the Chairman of the Blue Care Network Board of Directors, the breadth and success of Ed's service to the community are indeed impressive. There is no doubt that his example inspires future labor and community activists to follow his lead.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join my salute of an exceptional leader: Edgar A. Scribner. His work on behalf of working people, the people of Metro-Detroit and our community at-large will resonate for many years to come. I wish him good health and happiness upon his retirement.

IN HONOR OF THE EDMONDS POLICE DEPARTMENT

HON. JAY INSLEE

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 13, 2000

Mr. INSLEE. Mr. Speaker, today I pay tribute to the Edmonds Police Department in my congressional district in Washington State. This police agency is the first in Snohomish County to achieve national accreditation. Such

an accreditation proves what many already know: the Edmonds Police Department is a skilled, efficient, and advanced law enforcement agency.

Mr. Speaker, police officers are on the front lines every day, ensuring that our communities are safe. Police officers leave the comfort and security of their homes to fulfill their duty to serve and protect. Police officers grant communities an important service, to secure the lawfulness and safety that the public deserves. The Edmonds Police Department, in particular, has proven its commitment to the community by becoming nationally accredited.

This national accreditation means that the public will have better communication with the police department including an annual internal affairs report, better performance and response times.

Mr. Speaker, I am honored to take this opportunity to recognize the outstanding Edmonds Police Department, not only for its numerous accomplishments such as this one, but also for the great service it provides the citizens of Edmonds.

APPLAUDING THE NALC FOOD DRIVE EFFORTS

HON. ADAM SMITH

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 13, 2000

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize and commend the National Association of Letter Carriers [NALC] for holding the Nation's largest one-day food drive. In past years the NALC, through the personal contributions and service of its members, has collected more than 58 million pounds of food along various postal routes throughout the Nation. The NALC will be helping to feed American families and children again this year during their eighth annual food drive to feed hungry families and children across the country.

During this unprecedented time of economic expansion, Americans have benefitted from low unemployment, rising wages, and low inflation. However, some Americans continue to suffer from hunger. According to the Journal of Public Health, an estimated 10 million Americans suffer from the symptoms of hunger—4 million of which are children whose growth and development is threatened by malnutrition. These hard working families fail to make ends meet for reasons ranging from institutionalized poverty to a lack of educational resources and inadequate health insurance. As a result, some families are left with barely enough resources to subsist on.

In a nation of abundance, hardworking families should not have to experience the effects of hunger. Our postal carriers provide a valuable and much appreciated service through their hard work and contribution to the greater community. I commend the NALC for helping to feed the Nation's hungry and I encourage Members to help support the NALC in their efforts to feed America during their food drive on Saturday, May 13.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. ELIJAH E. CUMMINGS

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 13, 2000

Mr. CUMMINGS. Mr. Speaker, yesterday, April 12, I was unavoidably detained on official business and not present for rollcall vote Nos. 119–122.

Had I been present, I would have voted as follows: “nay” on rollcall vote No. 119; “aye” on rollcall vote No. 120; “aye” on rollcall vote No. 121; and “aye” on rollcall vote No. 122.

EARTH DAY 2000

HON. SHERWOOD L. BOEHLERT

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 13, 2000

Mr. BOEHLERT. Mr. Speaker, this morning a number of my Republican colleagues and I held a national press conference in advance of Earth Day to release a list we call the “TR 10.” The TR 10 is a package of moderate Republican initiatives named after our hero, Theodore Roosevelt. The bills included are Republican initiatives that have bipartisan support that ought to be enacted this year, and that could be enacted this year. This is our second annual TR 10 list, the last one was released with the late Senator John Chafee of Rhode Island, another hero of ours.

As with last Earth Day, the release of this list is designed to make several points beyond bringing additional attention to good legislation. First, the environment always has been, and remains, a bipartisan issue, a bipartisan quest—an issue on which Republicans are offering creative and essential leadership. Second, there are plenty of good initiatives out there, there is plenty of progress we can make right now, even in a narrowly divided Congress.

There's a cliché around this town that nothing gets done during an election year, especially nothing related to the environment. But unlike most clichés, this one has no basis in fact. In 1996, an election year, the 104th Congress—not one known for its green cast—passed the Food Quality Protection Act, the Safe Drinking Water Act and a massive parks bill, to name just a few landmarks. Similarly, this year, we could pass CARA and numerous other significant bills. Elections are more often a spur to action than a barrier to it.

So the approach of Earth Day in this election year should fill us with hope and optimism because we are well positioned to make real progress.

THE TR 10: A REPUBLICAN AGENDA FOR THE 106TH CONGRESS

(1) The Conservation and Reinvestment Act (CARA, H.R. 701)

We support the passage of CARA, preferably with the amendment being drafted by Rep. Sherwood Boehlert (R-N.Y.). The bill would provide permanent, off-budget funding of the LWCF, which provides financing to protect open spaces at the federal and state level. Republicans, led by Chairman Don Young (R-Alaska), are pushing for this landmark change in federal lands policy, which would spend almost \$3 billion on conservation programs. The Boehlert amendment

would make the distribution of funding more equitable and would ensure that the bill accomplishes its environmental purposes.

(2) Water Resources and Development Act (WRDA)/Everglades Restoration

We support the authorization of environmentally friendly flood control and water projects, particularly work to restore the Everglades. Such projects are expected to be included in the WRDA bill, which will be drafted by the House Subcommittee on Water Resources and Environment, chaired by Congressman Boehlert. Boehlert is also heading up an effort to increase funding for water infrastructure by beefing up the state revolving funds under the Clean Water Act.

(3) Environmentally Sound Electric Deregulation

We support efforts to ensure that electric deregulation benefits the environment. Done properly, electric deregulation can improve the environment while lowering utility rates. But deregulation must include provisions to limit emissions from coal plants and to encourage the use of renewable sources of energy. Congressmen Rick Lazio (R-N.Y.), Jim Greenwood (R-Pa.) and Sherry Boehlert are leading the effort to ensure that such provisions are included in any legislation to reduce limits on sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxides to prevent acid rain. Boehlert is also pressing to control all four utility pollutants.

(4) Credit for Voluntary Action (H.R. 2520)

We support Congressman Rick Lazio's bill to create credits for companies that are reducing emissions of greenhouse gases. Credits would encourage voluntary reductions in greenhouse gas emissions and could be used as part of any future regulatory regime.

(5) Beaches Environmental Assessment, Clean Up and Health Act (H.R. 999)

We support legislation to ensure that our coastal waters do not pose a health threat to bathers, boaters and surfers. This bill, introduced by Rep. Brian Bilbray (R-CA) and approved by the House, would require states to update their water quality standards to protect human health in coastal recreation waters. The bill would provide grants to states to implement the program.

(6) The Estuary Habitat Restoration Partnership Act (H.R. 1775)

We support legislation introduced by Rep. Wayne Gilchrest (R-Md.) that would restore and protect our nation's estuaries, which harbor ecosystems that are vital to environmental health and the fishing industry.

(7) The Long Island Sound Restoration Act (H.R. 3313)

We support legislation, introduced by Reps. Nancy Johnson (R-Conn.) and Rick Lazio, which would authorize additional funds to clean up the pollution in the Long Island Sound, a critical estuary and one of the nation's most populous coastal areas. The bill addresses the non-point source pollution that may be causing the dramatic decreases in lobster and other shellfish populations in the Sound.

(8) Promoting cleaner, more efficient transportation

We support efforts to promote fuel efficiency and to reduce auto emissions. Congressmen Boehlert and Jim Greenwood are circulating a letter, urging the President to work with the congress to tighten Corporate Average Fuel Economy (CAFE) standards for Sport Utility Vehicles (SUVs). In addition, Congressman Brian Bilbray has a bill (H.R. 1976) requiring labeling on automobiles so that consumers know the emission levels of the cars they are purchasing.

(9) Promoting alternative-fueled vehicles

We support efforts to promote alternative-fueled vehicles. As part of AIR-21, the Presi-

dent signed into a law a measure introduced by Congressman Boehlert that will provide grants for airports in non-attainment areas to purchase clean vehicles, such as natural gas and hybrid-electric buses. This builds on alternative fuel vehicle programs that were included in "TEA-21." Boehlert also worked with the U.S. Postal Service, Ford Motor Co. and Baker Electromotive to engineer the largest purchase of electric vehicles in history—up to 6,000 vehicles. Additional bills are being drafted to help more municipalities purchase clean vehicles.

(10) Superfund Reform/Brownfields Redevelopment

We support broad Superfund reform that will eliminate needless litigation that has delayed the clean-up of Superfund sites and prevented the redevelopment of brownfields. Superfund must have a rational liability system that exempts small businesses that contributed little to Superfund sites and must facilitate the redevelopment of brownfields, which are a blight in so many of our cities. One moderate approach to this bill is embodied in Congressman Boehlert's H.R. 1300, the Recycle America's Land Act, which has support from a wide range of groups including the National Association of Manufacturers and the U.S. Conference of Mayors, and the National Federation of Independent Business.

HONORING ANDREW BRENNAN
FROM THE FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT OF INDIANA

HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKEY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 13, 2000

Mr. VISCLOSKEY. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to pay tribute to an outstanding citizen of Indiana's First Congressional District, Mr. Andrew Brennan. On Saturday, April 15, 2000, Mr. Brennan will be honored for his exemplary and dedicated service to our community. His praiseworthy efforts will be recognized at the Trade Winds Gala 2000 banquet at the Radisson Hotel at Star Plaza in Merrillville, Indiana.

A longtime resident of Northwest Indiana, Andrew Brennan has been an active member of the TradeWinds Board of Directors for more than 13 years. TradeWinds Rehabilitation Center, Inc. is a private, not-for-profit entity that provides services to children and adults with disabilities and functional limitations to enhance independence, productivity and community participation. In April of last year, the TradeWinds Executive Board asked Mr. Brennan to serve as its full-time Interim Executive Director while they searched for a permanent director. Mr. Brennan graciously accepted the position.

Prior to volunteering his time at TradeWinds as the Interim Executive Director, Mr. Brennan owned and operated Viking Engineering Company with two plants in Northwest Indiana and one in Chicago, Illinois. In July of 1998 he sold two of the plants, but continued to work for the new owner. Mr. Brennan's expertise in manufacturing and production as well as his exceptional management and aggressive motivational style has proven successful within the TradeWinds organization. During the past year, he has done a marvelous job in mending strained relationships, opening lines of communication, and organizing and running an ef-

ficient organization. To date, Mr. Brennan has dedicated over 1,000 volunteer hours and has provided continuity, leadership, diplomacy and encouragement to staff, clients and the community.

While Mr. Brennan has dedicated considerable time and energy to this work, he has always made an extra effort to give to the community. Throughout the years, Brennan has served in many different leadership positions and has been very involved in several organizations including: Hoosier Boys Town, St. Margaret Merch Hospital, Hammond Chamber of Commerce, the Northern Indiana Arts Association and the Boy Scouts.

Though Mr. Brennan is dedicated to his career and community, he has never limited his time and love for his family. He and his wife Sarah, have three children: Sally, Susan and Jeffrey, of whom they are immensely proud.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you and my distinguished colleagues join me in congratulating Mr. Andrew Brennan for his outstanding devotion to Northwest Indiana. His dedicated service is commendable and admirable. Indiana's First Congressional District is proud to count such a committed and conscientious citizen, Andrew Brennan, among its residents.

IN HONOR OF THE ROBINSON SECONDARY SCHOOL'S DECA CHAPTER AND THEIR EFFORTS TO RAISE PUBLIC AWARENESS ABOUT THE BENEFITS OF AUTOMATED EXTERNAL DEFIBRILLATORS (AED)

HON. THOMAS M. DAVIS

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 13, 2000

Mr. DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to rise and pay tribute to the members of the Distributive Education Clubs of America (DECA) Chapter at Robinson Secondary School in Fairfax, Virginia. The three hundred forty-one members of the Robinson DECA chapter have launched a dual campaign to not only educate the public about the benefits of Automatic External Defibrillators (AED), but to also increase support in Congress for the lifesaving bill H.R. 2498, the Cardiac Arrest Survival Act.

Robinson's DECA Chapter recognized that a group of potential sudden cardiac arrest victims have been ignored by the public: teenagers. These energetic members sought to rectify this situation by initiating a public relations campaign to raise general awareness about the benefits of AED's and to outfit high schools with these valuable devices. In a school as large as Robinson Secondary School, with 5,000 teachers, students, administrators, and community members, the need for an AED is particularly evident. In order to acquire the first student-purchased AED in the country, Robinson DECA held the Heart Start Shopping Night and raised the needed \$3,500.

In working with the American Heart Association and a professional adult advisor committee, Robinson DECA realized that not every state currently has legislation to provide Good Samaritan protection for operators of the AED. This motivated DECA to work in support of the passage of H.R. 2495, the Cardiac Survival Act. This important piece of legislation, of

which I am proud to be a co-sponsor of, would remove some of the barriers concerning the placement of AED's in public places by extending the Good Samaritan protection to AED users. Their lobbying efforts included developing a slogan and logo, researching H.R. 2495 in order to write a research paper, personally lobbying all 435 House of Representative members and staff, staging a rally on the steps of the United States Capitol, holding a press conference, and designating and operating an internet home page.

As all members of Congress surely know by now, once Robinson DECA rallies in support of a cause, they will not rest until the job is done. This was evident with their successful work towards the signing of the Ricky Ray Hemophilia Relief Fund Act and in their efforts to promote organ and tissue donation among our young people in America. Their current campaign for H.R. 2495 is traveling down that same road to success. Their dedicated, hard work has led to a substantial increase in co-sponsors and wide-spread support for the bill in the House of Representatives. Furthermore, their public educational campaign has enlightened the public about AED's and implementing them to save someone in cardiac arrest.

Mr. Speaker, everyday 1,000 Americans suffer from sudden cardiac arrest, usually outside of a hospital setting. Unfortunately, more than 95 percent of the victims die because life-saving equipment is not readily available or arrives too late. Therefore, the work of Robinson's DECA chapter is vitally needed, and I applauded their enthusiasm and dedication in helping others understand the great need for AED's.

IN HONOR OF THE HOBOKEN LITTLE LEAGUE ON ITS 50TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 13, 2000

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, today I recognize the Hoboken Little League for the 50 years it has provided young people with access to one of America's greatest athletic traditions. Baseball teaches responsibility, teamwork, sportsmanship, and nurtures self-esteem.

Fifty years ago, on April 15, 1950, the Little League began its commitment to the young people of Hoboken with four teams. This commitment has grown to 12 teams, with 144 boys and girls between the ages of 9 and 12 currently participating in what has become one of the finest youth organizations in the country.

Of historical importance: In 1972, Maria Pepe, the first female to play Little League Baseball, joined the Hoboken Little League. Maria became the force behind the Supreme Court's 1974 ruling that gave women the right to participate in any and all sports.

This great youth organization would not have been possible without the dedication and hard work of those who understand the positive impact sports have on the lives of our young people. I would like to thank everyone who has contributed to the growth and continuation of the Hoboken Little League, espe-

cially the following dedicated individuals: Tim Calligy, James Farina, Charles Casalinos, Anthony Cardino, Dominick Miele, and Mike Turner.

I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating the Hoboken Little League on its 50th anniversary.

COMPUTER DEPRECIATION REFORM ACT

HON. JERRY WELLER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 13, 2000

Mr. WELLER. Mr. Speaker, today, I join my colleagues, TOM DAVIS of Virginia, BILLY TAUZIN of Louisiana and JENNIFER DUNN of Washington, in introducing the Computer Depreciation Reform Act of 2000 to allow businesses to expense their computer equipment. Currently, businesses must depreciate their computer equipment over a 5-year period. I believe that this 5-year depreciation lifetime for tax purposes is clearly outdated. Many companies today must update their computers as quickly as every 14 months in order to stay current technologically.

I believe it is time to update an outdated Tax Code to reflect the realities of today's technology-based workplace. A 5-year depreciation schedule for business computers is no longer realistic.

The Computer Depreciation Reform Act allows every company, from the neighborhood real estate office, to the local hospital, to the local bank to fully depreciate, or expense, their computer equipment during the tax year in which the equipment is purchased. As a result, these companies will no longer be forced to keep their equipment "on the books" for tax purposes long after its useful life has become obsolete.

Mr. Speaker, I look forward to working with my colleagues on both sides of the aisle, the leadership, and Chairman ARCHER to update the Tax Code to reflect the realities of today's technological workplace.

IN HONOR OF ROBERT J. GILLIHAN

HON. KAREN MCCARTHY

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 13, 2000

Ms. MCCARTHY of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, today I honor Robert J. Gillihan, president of Teamsters Joint Council No. 56. Bob Gillihan is a valued member of the Missouri-Kansas community and a leading force in the fight for workers' rights.

Since an early age Bob Gillihan has demonstrated his untiring service to his country, his community, and his union. Joining the Marines in 1949, Bob honorably served our nation in Korea. While in the service, Bob displayed not just the courage of his convictions, but the persistence and determination necessary to lead. His personal and professional aspirations found ample expression in boxing's "sweet science." Between the ropes, Bob distinguished himself and his service, becoming All Service Middleweight Champion.

Following his career in the military, Bob returned to the Kansas City area and started

working in the construction industry. Joining Teamsters Local 541, Bob began work on the Kansas Turnpike. His outstanding work ethic and determined nature earned Bob the respect of another dedicated union man, vice president of the Local, Red Ruark, who guided Bob into the concrete industry, and in 1968 seized upon his leadership and elevated him into the Local 541 office. Based on Red's endorsement and his own outstanding work, President Curly Rogers hired Bob as a Business Agent.

In his new role in the Union Leadership, Bob became intimately involved in negotiations to improve the working conditions for his fellow men and women of the Local. Bob's tireless efforts on behalf of his colleagues led to significant improvements in wages, health, welfare, and pension benefits, and annual vacation time. In the course of his duties, Bob has improved the quality of life, refined the meaning of living, and cultivated a culture of values under which we all live. Bob Gillihan has spent his entire life on the front lines, fighting for the interests of families that need it most, and most deserve it.

In 1980, Bob followed his old friend, Red Ruark, as vice president of Local 541, and was elected president in 1990, a position he holds today. Bob is also president of the Greater Kansas City Building and Construction Trades Council. A year later, Bob was elected secretary-treasurer of Teamsters Joint Council No. 56, a position he held until his appointment and subsequent election as the president of Joint Council 56 in 1999.

In addition to his union duties, Bob has worked throughout his career on issues of importance to the community at large. Bob served for 9 years on the Board of Directors of Park Lane Hospital, currently serves as a Commissioner for the Kansas City Area Transportation Authority, and served as Trustee for the Mo-Kan Teamsters Pension Health and Welfare Trust Fund. A dedicated family man, Bob and his lovely wife, Marlene have raised eight children and are the proud grandparents of many future leaders.

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the constituents of the 5th District of Missouri—on behalf of working families across America—I rise today to salute Bob Gillihan. Thank you, Bob, for all you have done, and all you continue to add to our lives.

HONORING THE CROATIAN SONS LODGE NUMBER 170 OF THE CROATIAN FRATERNAL UNION

HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 13, 2000

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Speaker, it is my distinct honor to congratulate the Croatian Sons Lodge Number 170 of the Croatian Fraternal Union on the festive occasion of its 93rd Anniversary and Golden Member banquet on Sunday, April 30, 2000.

This year, the Croatian Fraternal Union will hold their gala event at the Croatian Center in Merrillville, Indiana. Traditionally, the anniversary celebration entails a formal recognition of the Union's Golden Members, those who have achieved fifty years of membership. This year's honorees who have attained fifty years

of membership include: Helen Marie Benich, Norma Jean Gibson, Rose Marie Gobbie, Matilda Kardos, Edward A. Pishkur, Joan Skonie, Katherine Vild, Stanley Warshol, and Sylvia T. Wilk.

These loyal and dedicated individuals share this prestigious honor with approximately 300 additional Lodge members who have previously attained this important designation.

This memorable day will begin with the Reverend Father Benedict Benakovich officiating a morning mass at Saint Joseph the Worker Catholic Church in Gary, Indiana. The festivities will be culturally enriched by the performance of several Croatian musical groups. The Croatian Glee Club, "Preradovic," directed by Brother Dennis Barunica, and the Hoosier Hrvarti Adult Tamburitza Orchestra, directed by Jerry Banina, will both perform at this gala event. The Croatian Strings Tamburitza and Junior Dancers directed by Dennis Barunica, and the Adult Kolo group, under the direction of Elizabeth Kyriakides, will provide additional entertainment for those in attendance. A formal dinner banquet will conclude the day's festivities at 3:30 in the afternoon.

Mr. Speaker, I urge you and my other distinguished colleagues to join me in commending Lodge President Betty Morgavan, and all the other members of the Croatian Fraternal Union Lodge Number 170, for their loyalty and radiant display of passion for their ethnicity. The Croatian community has played a key role in enriching the quality of life and culture of Northwest Indiana. It is my hope that this year will bring renewed prosperity for all members of the Croatian community and their families.

HONORING THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ALLATOONA DAM AND LAKE PROJECT IN CARTERSVILLE, GEORGIA

HON. BOB BARR

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 13, 2000

Mr. BARR of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, it is my distinct honor today to recognize the Allatoona Dam and Lake Project in Cartersville, Georgia, on the occasion of its upcoming 50th anniversary.

The Allatoona Dam Project was authorized by the Flood Control Acts of 1941 and 1946, to minimize flooding in Rome, Georgia, and surrounding areas.

On Saturday, June 15, 1946, ground-breaking ceremonies were held beside the Etowah River at the site where Allatoona Dam stands today. On that day 54 years ago, Georgia Governor Ellis Arnall, Georgia 7th District Congressman Malcolm C. Tarver, and Lt. General Raymond A. Wheeler, Chief of Engineers, U.S. Army, took shovels and pick in hand and launched a project that took four years to complete. Representative Tarver was the man most influential in passage of the Flood Control Act through Congress. In addition, Alabama Senator Lister Hill and Congressman Albert Raines of Gadsden, Alabama, assisted with passage of the Act.

General Wheeler stated in his address that, "in the course of our engineering studies and proposals, we took full cognizance of all uses of water, even through our primary concern was flood control. Consequently, this is not a

flood control dam alone. It is a multi-purpose project." He explained that the Allatoona Project embraces power production, recreation, reforestation, health and other factors, but the prime purpose is flood control.

Construction crews worked 24 hours a day, seven days a week for three and a half years to complete the dam. The project was essentially completed and opened for public use in 1950.

The Allatoona Dam and Lake Project has had a direct and extremely positive impact on northeast Georgia. It is an honor to remember and commend the many men and women who worked to construct this magnificent facility; and who continue to run it in a manner that benefits millions of Georgians each year. I especially commend the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Allatoona Project Management Office in Cartersville, Georgia, and wish them well on the 50th anniversary of the Allatoona Dam and Lake.

IN RECOGNITION OF DIRECT DEPOSIT AND DIRECT PAYMENT WEEK

HON. THOMAS M. DAVIS

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 13, 2000

Mr. DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I bring to the attention of my colleagues the celebration of Direct Deposit and Direct Payment Week, which will be observed around the country on May 15–19, 2000. This effort is dedicated to educating consumers, businesses, employers, financial institutions and billers of all kinds about the importance of Direct Deposit and Direct Payment as financial management tools.

The Direct Deposit and Direct Payment Coalition, composed of the Federal Reserve, the National Automated Clearing House Association (NACHA)—The Electronic Payments Association, and regional Automated Clearing House Associations, is celebrating this week to promote the benefits of Direct Deposit and Direct Payment to improve the efficiency of the Nation's payments system, to reduce payment risk, and to provide utmost privacy and security to users.

Direct Deposit and Direct Payment, electronic payment methods that allow consumers and businesses to be paid and to pay bills automatically, can reduce the Nation's costs considerably. Our Nation's payments system costs more than that of most other industrialized nations.

Direct Deposit and Direct Payment are two "unsung heroes" of wise financial management. Individuals can save effortlessly by earmarking part of their pay for Direct Payment into their savings or investment account. Saving for the future and managing finances wisely are important responsibilities. In addition, as a less costly and more efficient alternative to paper-based systems, Direct Deposit and Direct Payment benefit nearly every consumer and business.

Think of what our lives would be like without Direct Deposit and Direct Payment. Does anyone have time these days to stand in bank lines to deposit paychecks every week or two? With Direct Deposit, an individual's pay is automatically deposited into his/her checking

or savings account. With Direct Payment, individuals can pay bills, such as mortgage or cable, directly from their accounts. Direct Payment saves time, and guarantees that payments will be made on time, every time. No more buying stamps, looking for mailboxes or worrying about the payments. Direct Payment can be used to make a large variety of payments, from utility to insurance to brokerage to telephone.

Mr. Speaker, I hope that all of my colleagues will join me in supporting Direct Deposit and Direct Payment Week. These secure, efficient and highly confidential payment methods have helped individuals and business save time and manage their finances more efficiently and securely for more than 25 years. And I urge all Americans to recognize the importance of these valuable financial tools.

IN HONOR OF BAYONNE LITTLE LEAGUE BASEBALL INC.'S 50TH SEASON ANNIVERSARY

HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 13, 2000

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, today I recognize the Bayonne Little League Baseball Inc. for the forty-nine years it has provided young people with access to one of America's greatest athletic traditions. Baseball teaches responsibility, teamwork, sportsmanship, and nurtures self-esteem.

Forty-nine years ago, on April 15th, 1951, the Bayonne Little League Inc. began its commitment to the young people of Bayonne when W. Vincent Cook, and a handful of associates, organized a four-team program. Volunteers contacted several merchants who agreed to provide uniforms and equipment for the 90 youngsters in the league. In 1952, twelve more teams were added to accommodate the incredible numbers of boys who wanted to participate.

The increase in participation led to the building of a stadium. The League received assistance building the stadium from William Rosenthal, and, as a gesture of its appreciation, the League named the new stadium in memory of his son, Lewis Rosenthal.

In 1954, the number of Little League teams increased to twenty, and by 1962, the astounding success of the League led to the establishment of a program that consisted of 24 Major League and 12 Minor League teams. The challenge of expansion and the substantial financial obligation that went with it was a constant challenge for the organization; but not once did this prevent the League from successfully providing for the many young people who registered to play.

After numerous complications, and an extraordinary fund raising drive by the community of Bayonne, the League was able to move to a new stadium in 1965. The decades to follow demonstrated the same growth that the first did, and the community of Bayonne never wavered in its profound commitment to its young people and the challenge of Little League expansion.

This great youth organization would not have been possible without the hard work and dedication of Commissioner Gene Klumpp and all those who understand the positive impact

sports have on our young people. I would like to thank everyone who has contributed to the growth and continuation of the Bayonne Little League.

I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating Bayonne Little League Baseball Inc. on its 50th season anniversary.

A TRIBUTE TO REV. DR. WALLACE
HARTSFIELD

HON. KAREN MCCARTHY

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 13, 2000

Ms. MCCARTHY of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride and respect that I bring to your attention, and to the attention of the House, the outstanding work and commitment of Rev. Dr. Wallace Hartsfield for 50 years of preaching to church congregations, serving the last thirty four years as pastor of the Metropolitan Missionary Baptist Church in Kansas City.

Reverend Hartsfield was born in Atlanta, Georgia, November 13, 1929. He was an only child, raised by his mother, Ruby Morrissatte. After a three year tour of duty in the United States Army, he attended Clark College in Atlanta and in 1954 he received a Bachelor of Arts degree from Clark College. He received a Master of Divinity degree from Gammon Theological Seminary in Atlanta in 1957. His first pastorate was at a Baptist church in Pickens, South Carolina.

Reverend Hartsfield is chairman of the Congress of National Black Churches which represents 65,000 churches and 20 million members. Reverend Hartsfield is also chairman of the Economic Development Commission of the National Baptist Convention of America, Inc.; second vice president of the National Baptist Convention of America, Inc.; president of the Greater Kansas City Chapter of Operation PUSH; and an adjunct professor of the Central Baptist Theological Seminary in Kansas City, KS.

Reverend Hartsfield is married to Matilda Hopkins and on August 28 of this year they will celebrate their 43rd wedding anniversary. Reverend and Mrs. Hartsfield are the proud parents of four wonderful children: Pamela Faith, Danise Hope, Ruby Love, and Wallace S. Hartsfield, II.

I have known Reverend Hartsfield over the years through his extensive involvement in the community. He has been a leader in many worthwhile causes and a wonderful role model for our city's young people.

His leadership was invaluable, also, in redeveloping a blighted part of Kansas City when he led the Baptist Ministers' Union of Kansas City in their efforts to demolish the old St. Joseph's Hospital and replace it with a much-needed new shopping center, the Linwood Shopping Center. Residents of the city's central core had to travel some distances to buy groceries, drop off dry cleaning, and have a prescription filled, before the new development became a reality. Reverend Hartsfield successfully led the charge to secure with sufficient investment capital for the project, when resources for new development in that area of the city were scarce. He also was instrumental in the construction of a low-income 60-unit housing development, known as Metropolitan Homes, in that same geographical area.

Reverend Hartsfield recently chaired the capital fund campaign to expand and update Kansas City's Swope Parkway Health Center, which provides invaluable assistance to many people who could not otherwise afford or have access to quality, state-of-the-art health care. Millions of dollars were raised and the new health center stands as a testament to the untiring efforts of committed and dedicated people like Reverend Hartsfield.

Reverend Hartsfield has received numerous awards including: the One Hundred Most Influential Award from the Kansas City Globe newspaper; the Greater Kansas City Image Award presented by the Urban League; the Minister of the Year Award from the Baptist Ministers Union of Kansas City; a Public Service Award from the Ad Hoc Group Against Crime; the Role Model for Youth Award from Penn Valley Community College, in Kansas City; and a Community Service Award from Kansas City, MO, and then-mayor Richard Berkeley, among others.

Additionally, he was named 'One of the Top 50 Ministers in America' by Upscale magazine of Atlanta, GA and he received an honorary Doctor of Divinity degree from both Western Baptist Bible College in Kansas City and also from the Virginia Seminary and College of Lynchburg, VA. Further, Reverend Hartsfield is a member of the board of directors for the national organization of Operation PUSH, and the Morehouse School of Religion in Atlanta, GA, among others.

This weekend in Kansas City, we are celebrating Reverend Hartsfield's 34th anniversary as pastor at the Metropolitan Missionary Baptist Church in Kansas City, and recognizing all of his critically important work and the leadership he has provided in the community over that span of time. He has blessed the lives of so many. Reverend Hartsfield loves people and he loves helping people. He has made a difference in the city he calls home, Kansas City, and we are proud to have him as one of its outstanding citizens.

Today, Mr. Speaker, I ask that you and our colleagues join with me and the congregation of the Metropolitan Missionary Baptist Church, the family of Reverend Hartsfield, and the citizens of Kansas City, MO in congratulating Reverend Hartsfield on his 50th preaching anniversary and for his 34 years of service to his church and his community.

CONGRATULATING CHRIST TEMPLE
CHURCH OF CHRIST (HOLINESS) OF GARY, INDIANA

HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 13, 2000

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure and enthusiasm that I congratulate Christ Temple Church of Christ (Holiness) U.S.A. in Gary, Indiana, as it celebrates its 75th anniversary as a parish on May 3-7, 2000. This anniversary is made even more special because a charter member, Brother Oliver B. Hardy, is able to celebrate with his fellow parishioners.

Christ Temple Church was formed largely through the efforts of two dedicated people. Sister Ella Bradley attended a church service in Gary, where she met Elder William A.

Nolley. Elder Nolley was singing a song that Sister Bradley recognized, a song written by Bishop Charles Prince Jones, the founder of the Church of Christ Holiness U.S.A. After several discussions, Sister Bradley opened up her home on Tuesday, November 25, 1925, and Christ Temple Church was born. The initial membership consisted of Sister Bradley and her family as well as Elder Nolley and his wife, Velma.

After much hard work and dedication, land was purchased at 2472 Pierce Street in Gary. It was here that the church began to flourish. Elder Nolley was returned to the south by the presiding bishop and was replaced with Elder J.J. Peterson in 1931. Elder Peterson built a sanctuary on the lot on Pierce Street, and the congregation began to grow steadily. In June of 1962, the generous Elder Peterson was laid to rest, but his commitment to the church had made a lasting impression on the congregation and community.

After Elder Peterson's passing, the church continued to expand. By September of 1962, the membership of the church was beginning to outgrow the limited space of the sanctuary. The church leadership took the visionary approach by forming a building fund. They predicted that once the fund had reached \$100,000 it would be time to build a new place of worship. Through the selflessness and generosity of the membership, their vision came to fruition on January 13, 1980, when they held their first service at their current location, 4201 Washington Street, in Gary.

Under the extraordinary leadership of Bishop O.W. McInnis and Elder Dale Cudjoe, the church members were able to pay off their new church's mortgage within nine months. On September 24, 1989, Elder Cudjoe was appointed pastor of Christ Temple Church of Christ, the position he holds today. Through his efforts the church has grown both spiritually and numerically.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my other distinguished colleagues to join me in congratulating the membership of the Christ Temple Church of Christ (Holiness) U.S.A. as they celebrate their 75th anniversary. From humble beginnings they have emerged into a thriving spiritual family. The church's positive impact on Northwest Indiana has been significant during the past 75 years. May they enjoy good fortune for many more years to come.

GIL ROBB WILSON CIVIL AIR
PATROL AWARD WINNERS

HON. BOB BARR

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 13, 2000

Mr. BARR of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride and admiration that I recognize two outstanding men who have recently been awarded the highest achievement a Senior Member of the Civil Air Patrol can receive: Chaplain LTC Alex Mills and LTC Earl Tillman. Both these men received the prestigious and the award is the Gil Robb Wilson Award. Recipients of the Gil Robb Wilson Award must complete all Level V training in the member's specialty tract. The award was instituted in 1964 and was named after the first member and CEO of the Civil Air Patrol, Gil Robb Wilson.

LTC Mills and LTC Tillman have a combined service record with the Civil Air Patrol of over 64 years. They are members of the Rome Composite Squadron, Group 1 Georgia Wing. LTC Mills has been a member of the Civil Air Patrol for over 20 years and serves as chaplain for the Rome Composite Squadron, as well as chaplain for Group 1 Headquarters, Georgia Wing. LTC Tillman has been a member of the Civil Air Patrol for 44 years, and is currently serving as the Rome Composite Check Pilot, Mission Pilot, and Cadet Orientation Pilot.

Service to their community and to the Civil Air Patrol, are but two examples of what make these two men outstanding citizens of Rome, Georgia. As a member of the Congressional Squadron of the Civil Air Patrol based in Washington, D.C. and as their United States Congressman, I want to congratulate LTC Mills and LTC Tillman for this outstanding achievement.

COSPONSOR THE MCGOVERN-SMITH BILL ON EAST TIMOR

HON. JAMES P. MCGOVERN

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 13, 2000

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, today I am proud to join with my colleague from New Jersey, Congressman CHRIS SMITH, to introduce the East Timor Repatriation and Security Act.

The crisis in East Timor continues, and the Congress needs to respond. Some 100,000 refugees remain trapped in squalid and threatening conditions inside West Timor. The overwhelming majority of these refugees want to return to their homes in East Timor, but cannot because the camps are under the control of the militias. Militias and elements of the Indonesian army continue cross-border attacks into East Timor. Reconstruction continues to be a slow and laborious task.

Our bill maintains the President's suspension on military cooperation with the Indonesian Armed Forces until the refugees are safely repatriated and military attacks against East Timor are ended. It calls upon the President to help the safe repatriation of the refugees and to help rebuild East Timor. And it salutes the members of the U.S. Armed Forces who have participated in the peace-keeping operation in East Timor.

I urge my colleagues to cosponsor the McGovern-Smith bill on East Timor and submit additional materials into the RECORD.

EAST TIMORESE REFUGEES FACE NEW THREAT

(NEW YORK, March 30, 2000)—Human Rights Watch today called on Indonesian authorities to lift a March 31 deadline on humanitarian aid to East Timorese refugees living in West Timor. The Indonesian government has given the refugees, some 100,000 people until the end of the month to choose whether to go back to East Timor or remain in Indonesia. Indonesia says it will end all delivery of food and other assistance as of March 31.

"Everyone wants a quick resolution of the refugee crisis, but this ultimatum is counterproductive," said Joe Saunders, deputy Asia director at Human Rights Watch. "The threatened deadline alone has created panic. If it is implemented, the cutoff will directly endanger the lives of tens of thousands of refugees without solving the underlying problems."

Conditions for many of the refugees are already dire. There have been food shortages, along with health and nutrition problems in many of the camps. Some reports estimate that as many as 500 refugees have died from stomach and respiratory ailments. Refugees also continue to face significant obstacles in deciding whether to return. In some areas, refugees continue to be subjected to intimidation by armed militias and disinformation campaigns. Refugees are told that conditions in East Timor are worse than in the camps, and that the United Nations is acting as a new colonial occupying force. Other refugees opposed independence for East Timor, or come from militia or army families, and fear vigilante justice should they return to East Timor.

Indonesian officials claim, however, that they can no longer afford to feed the refugees, that food aid acts as a magnet and prevents refugees in West Timor from returning home permanently, claiming that after March 31, the refugees should be the sole responsibility of the international community.

"Given Indonesia's economic woes, the call for international financial support in feeding and caring for the refugees is understandable. We can on donors to make urgently needed assistance available. But an artificial deadline helps no one," said Saunders. "Thousands of refugees are not now in a position to make a free and informed choice about whether to return. A large part of the problem has been Indonesia's failure to create conditions in which refugees can make a genuine choice."

According to aid agencies, the total number of refugees currently in West Timor is just under 100,000. Precise figures are not available because access to the camps and settlements has been limited by harassment and intimidation of humanitarian aid workers by pro-Indonesian militias still dominated in a number of the camps. Many refugees have also been subjected to months of disinformation and, often, intimidation by members of the pro-Indonesian military. Indonesia has recently made some progress in combating the intimidation in the camps, but lack of security and reliable information continue to be imported obstacle to return. Aid workers in West Timor estimate that one-half to two-thirds of the refugees, if given a free choice, would eventually choose to return to East Timor.

"Withdrawal of food aid and other humanitarian assistance should never be used as a means to pressure refugees into returning home prematurely," said Saunders. "Return should be voluntary and based on the first and informed choice of the refugees themselves."

Following the announcement by the United Nations on September 4, 1999 that nearly eighty percent of East Timorese voters had rejected continued rule by Indonesia. East Timor was the site orchestrated mayhem. In the days and weeks following the announcement, an estimated seventy percent of homes and buildings across East Timor were destroyed, more than two-thirds of the population was displaced, and an estimated 250,000 East Timorese fled or were forcibly taken, often at gunpoint, across the border into Indonesian West Timor. To date roughly 150,000 refugees have return to East Timor.

NON-COMMISSIONED AND PETTY OFFICER PAY TABLE EQUITY ACT OF 2000

HON. WALTER B. JONES

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 13, 2000

Mr. JONES of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, today, I am introducing legislation that will provide much needed pay reform for our mid-career non-commissioned officers and petty officers. It is my hope this legislation will accomplish three important steps for the Nation's Armed Forces.

First, it will provide mid-career enlisted service members an increase in their basic pay that will nearly match the increases given to mid-grade commissioned officers beginning July 1, 2000.

Second, it will work to address the problem of retention of qualified and experienced mid-career enlisted noncommissioned and petty officers that the Armed Forces wants to retain.

Third, in retaining qualified and experienced mid-career enlisted service members, it will help maintain the high-level of personnel readiness enjoyed by the Nation's defense posture.

Last year, this Congress in the Fiscal 2000 National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) approved a 4.8 percent pay raise for uniformed services personnel, one of the largest increases in recent history. It also authorized pay reform for certain mid-grade commissioned officers and mid-career enlisted service members effective July 1, 2000. While the pay raise itself is a critical step for our military personnel, the pay adjustment unfortunately will miss its mark in offering equitable reform for mid-grade enlisted noncommissioned officers (NCOs) and petty officers (POs) of the Armed Forces in grades E-5, E-6, and E-7.

Whereas, most mid-grade commissioned officers were to receive a well-deserved pay hike on July 1, 2000, mid-career enlisted NCOs and POs are targeted for minimal increases. The July 1, 2000 pay reform will provide for adjustments in 15 of 33 mid-grade officer pay cells, each of which rated increases greater than 4 percent. On the other hand, of the 33 mid-grade enlisted NCO/PO pay cells, only one (1) will receive a raise of 3.5 percent, two (2) are being offered a 3.1 percent increase, one (1) a 2.5 percent hike, and three (3) at 2.1 percent to 2.3 percent. It doesn't require a mathematician to figure out that the enlisted NCOs and POs will be largely left out of the equation.

Most of the military services are experiencing problems either in recruiting and retention, or both. One of the major issues confronting enlisted NCOs and POs is whether they have enough financial resources to care for their family—particularly when they are deployed. Recent surveys indicate that service members are not happy with the pay they're receiving. Recognizing this problem, the Fleet Reserve Association (FRA), a 75-year-old organization of career Sailors, Marines, and Coast Guardsmen, prepared a study that demonstrates the value of basic pay for enlisted NCOs and POs has diminished since the advent of the all-volunteer force (AVF). That study, which was distributed to a number of House and Senate members on both the Armed Services Committees and Defense

Subcommittees and to selected defense and military officials, proves the value of basic pay for enlisted NCOs and POs has diminished since the advent of the all-volunteer force.

If Congress doesn't want to face the same problem of the late 1970s having too few enlisted petty officers to get its ships to sea, or experiencing another shortage of enlisted NCOs for the Army's combat forces, Congress must address the retention of qualified and experienced mid-career enlisted service members. This pay reform proposal for E-5's, E-6's and E-7's contained in this legislation will take steps to do just that.

Each E-5 with 8 to 26 years of service would receive a \$31 per month increase in basic pay on July 1, 2000. E-6s, in the same years would each realize a monthly increase of \$49, and E-7s a \$56 raise each month. While I believe all of our military should be paid more, this is an important step in the right direction.

This bill has the full support of the Nation's eight national enlisted military organizations; the Air Force Sergeants Association, the Enlisted Association of the National Guard of the United States, the Fleet Reserve Association, the Naval Enlisted Reserve Association, the Non Commissioned Officers Association, The Retired Enlisted Association, the U.S. Coast Guard Chief Petty Officers Association, and the U.S. Coast Guard Enlisted Association.

These mid-career non-commissioned officers and petty officers are the backbone of our military. I hope that my colleagues will work with me to recognize that fact and to ensure they are provided pay table reform that is both fair and equitable.

DIGITAL DIVIDE ACCESS TO TECHNOLOGY ACT (DATA)

HON. JERRY WELLER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 13, 2000

Mr. WELLER. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join with my colleague, JOHN LEWIS of Georgia, to introduce H.R. 4274, the Digital Divide Access to Technology Act of 2000 (DATA Act). The DATA Act addresses a rather new situation which involves employers providing home computers to their employees.

Over the past couple of months, four major companies—Ford Motor Company, American Airlines, Delta Airlines, and Intel—have announced programs to provide home computers to their employees. The question before us is whether employer-provided home computers should be considered taxable income to the employees.

I believe that the government should not tax these computers and the legislation we are introducing today will ensure that these basic computers do not become a tax liability for the employees.

The DATA Act is a digital divide issue and it represents a powerful partnership between private companies and the government as we work to reduce the so-called digital divide and create new digital opportunities. These home computers will be available to employees and their families for work and personal use. Once in the home, the computers can be used by employees for Internet training, by the children for homework and research, and other family

members to balance the family budget and stay in touch with far-away relatives. There are no restrictions on the use of the computers.

For tax purposes, the DATA Act treats the Internet access and first \$1,260 of the value of a computer and peripheral equipment (e.g., monitors, printers and keyboards), including software, and Internet access as a fringe benefit, not subject to income tax. For the program to qualify, employers have to provide computers to substantially all employees working in the United States and employees can receive only one computer within a 36 month time period.

If the employer offers a program allowing employees to purchase an upgraded "or deluxe" model computer, the first \$1,260 in value is still non-taxable, employees can pay for the deluxe version if they choose. Additionally, if employees are required to pay a monthly co-payment for the computer, such as the \$5 monthly responsibility of Ford employees, this payment does not factor into the value of the computer. Let me give you an example of how this works.

The 350,000 employees at Ford Motor Company will soon receive a home computer which costs \$24.95 per month over 36 months, for a total of \$898. The employees pay \$5 per month, or \$180 over 3 years, for the computer. Ford pays \$19.95 per month for each employee, or almost \$720 over 3 years. The \$720 paid by Ford for the computers falls far below the \$1,260 exclusion provided by this legislation. This program is available to all employees working for Ford. This includes everyone from the janitor, to the union worker, to the managers, and the Vice Presidents.

Mr. Speaker, these companies are likely to be only the first of many companies to provide home computers to their employees. I strongly believe this is an important way we, as policy-makers, can work with corporations to help put more computers into the hands of American families and children. This legislation will help us close the digital divide and provide digital opportunities to hundreds of thousands of families currently without this equipment which is rapidly becoming a necessity for survival in the 21st century economy.

I look forward to working with these and other employers to continue developing this legislation to make it easier for these computers to be taken home by employees. I also look forward to working with the House Leadership, Chairman ARCHER, my colleagues on both sides of the aisle, as well as the Administration to ensure that this powerful mechanism available to close the digital divide is fully utilized.

RECOGNIZING THE ENVIRONMENTAL LEADERSHIP OF THE ASPEN SKI COMPANY

HON. DIANA DeGETTE

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 13, 2000

Mr. DeGETTE. Mr. Speaker, today I recognize the Aspen Skiing Company as a leader in environmental responsibility.

This is certainly not the first commendation the Aspen Skiing Company has received. In 1999 alone, the company became the first

back to back winner of the Golden Eagle Award for Overall Environmental Excellence in the ski industry. It was the first skiing company and only U.S. business to receive the prestigious British Airways Tourism for Tomorrow Environmental Award. Additionally, the Aspen Skiing Company was recognized by the National Environmental Education and Training Foundation for its outstanding environmental educational programs.

As the award judges for the Golden Eagle Award noted, "Aspen Skiing Company's programs show a wide-range and detailed commitment to an ecological perspective in every area of their business." I whole-heartedly agree that the Aspen Skiing Company has, "without peer, established itself as an industry leader in environmentalism."

But Aspen is not resting on its laurels. The Skiing Company continues to develop innovative environmental programs and partnerships to protect the forests in which it resides and its commitment to the local community. The Aspen Skiing Company has entered into a cooperative with the Environmental Protection Agency and the Colorado Department of Public Health and the Environment to develop a pollution prevention based environmental management strategy that focuses on energy and waste conservation, and solid waste reduction to be used as a model for the skiing industry. It has developed a Natural Resource Management Plan to ensure vegetative diversity and wildlife protection on its mountains. The Aspen Skiing Company founded the Environment Foundation, a nonprofit, employee-funded and directed foundation which awarded more than \$120,000 to 34 diverse local environmental groups since its inception, and continues to protect local habitat, ecosystems, and biodiversity.

Aspen Skiing Company continues to be a leader in environmentally sensitive development, not only within the ski industry, but all industry. Aspen's efforts to reduce the impact it has on the land, and conserve habitat and resources are exemplified by two of its recent projects, the Sundeck Restaurant and the Cirque Lift.

The Sundeck Restaurant, at the top of the mountain is on tract to be a fully certified "green building." The effort began with the deconstruction, rather than demolition of the old building, enabling materials to be salvaged and reused. The new building will utilize the latest "green" technology, including energy efficient windows, low toxicity paints, and recycled and recyclable materials.

When the Aspen Skiing Company decided to construct a new lift above tree line, it recognized the sensitivity of this ecosystem and proceeded accordingly. The construction of the Cirque Lift was completed without bulldozers or mechanized ground equipment. The heavy items for the lift, such as the lift poles and concrete, were airlifted by helicopter while all other supplies were carried up on foot, an astounding task at high elevation that speaks volumes to the company's commitment to protecting this delicate ecosystem. The lift itself continues that commitment, as it is the State of Colorado's first wind powered ski lift.

Aspen Skiing Company has also shown leadership in the public realm advocating for the protection of public lands and open spaces, which are so important to Colorado's wildlife and the quality of life for all Americans.

I have no doubt that the Aspen Skiing Company will continue to be a leader in efforts to

protect the environment. I applaud their accomplishments.

TRIBUTE TO THE UNIVERSITY OF
CONNECTICUT WOMEN HUSKIES—
2000 NCAA WOMEN'S BASKET-
BALL NATIONAL CHAMPIONS

HON. JOHN B. LARSON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 13, 2000

Mr. LARSON. Mr. Speaker, today I pay tribute to the 2000 National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA) Women's Basketball National Champions, the University of Connecticut Huskies. On Sunday, April 2, the Husky Women put on what can only be described as a 40-minute basketball clinic for their opponents, the Tennessee Lady Vols.

Earlier this year, I had the great privilege to meet with Geno Auriemma and the team when they were in town to play Big East Conference rival Georgetown. Their individual accomplishments this year, like those of the women playing before them, continue to raise the standard for excellence and achievement in women's athletics. I would like to congratulate each member of the team, Coaches Geno Auriemma and Chris Dailey, Lew Perkins and the UConn Athletic Department, and all the fans and supporters of UConn Women's Basketball who made this great victory possible.

I can no more eloquently describe these achievements than Randy Smith did in his article published in the April 3, 2000, edition of the *Journal Inquirer* titled "Return of the Native is Masterpiece." I submit the text of that article for the RECORD at this time:

[From the *Journal Inquirer*, Apr. 3, 2000]

RETURN OF THE NATIVE IS MASTERPIECE
(By Randy Smith)

PHILADELPHIA.—A couple of minutes after his Connecticut women's basketball team won the national championship, coach Geno Auriemma embrace his own triple crown. He hugged his children, his wife, and his mother. There were tears in everybody's eyes.

The native had returned to Philadelphia to play for college basketball's biggest prize. He not only won it, but claimed Tennessee coach Pat Summitt's scalp in the process.

UConn's 71-52 decision over the Lady Vols was more coronation than competition.

"A lot of guys who were coaching when I was playing used to tell me I'll never be any good as a player and they were right," Auriemma said. "So I turned out to be the coach of a championship team. It's kind of funny to come back and they're all in the stands. They're happy for me because they finally saw me win something."

There was never a doubt.

Basketball is nowhere near as complicated as paid analysts try to make it. Do you know what it takes to win games? Good players. The rest is rhetoric.

It has taken Auriemma the better part of a decade to assemble more good players at UConn than Summitt has at Tennessee and those good players strutted their stuff Monday night. Shea Ralph, Asjha Jones, and Kelly Schumacher were standouts, but Svetlana Abrosimova, Swin Cash, Tamika Williams, Sue Bird, and Kennitra Johnson all played pivotal roles. Under the glare of the big spotlight, UConn got something from everybody.

"I've told these kids all year long that every pass we make in practice, every cut,

every rebound, pretend like it's the one that's going to win the national championship," Auriemma said. "The kids have practiced that way all year. And the night they had to do it, they did it better than at any other time of the season."

Associate head coach Chris Dailey agreed. "This was the A game we've been waiting for," she said. "All anybody talks about is how talented we are. But if you take a closer look, our players are unselfish, they've got heart and character, they'll make sacrifices, and they're willing to put away individual things to be part of a team. There's not one pain in the neck in the bunch. That's the story."

Here's another: Summit was hoisted by her own self-confidence. Had she admitted to herself that Tennessee would be the second-best team on the floor, she could have put in some wrinkles to give UConn problems. She could have played Semeka Randall on Bird to disrupt UConn's offense. She could have played a lot of zone to slow the pace of the game. She could have thrown in a couple of gimmicky defenses. Instead she opted to play UConn straight-up, even down a starter in Kristen Clement.

It was a very, very bad decision.

"It was an extremely disappointing performance by our basketball team and a very painful loss," Summit said. "I don't think any of us expected this. Nothing we tried worked. At times, I felt helpless. We played on our heels from the beginning. I hate that we got ourselves in this position and couldn't have been more competitive. We'll look at the film later. No time soon, though."

Auriemma spoke of Tennessee's "aura" leading up to the game, knowing full well that Connecticut carries one of its own.

"Do you know how many real adjustments we made?" None. They had to adjust to us."

That's not altogether true. Kyra Elzy's presence in Tennessee's starting lineup because of Clement's injury freed up one UConn player on defense, in this case, Abrosimova, who doubled down on Michelle Snow in the game's opening minutes. Snow was forced to make reaction passes and they're not that easy, especially if you're not accustomed to making them.

Tennessee's offense looked to be in a constant state of panic, while its defense was dissected time and time again by UConn's back door cuts and passes, a la the Princeton men's team.

"They ran back door cuts off the strong side and cuts across the middle," Summit said. "They ran the same two offenses over and over again. It's not anything new. We'd seen it. Everybody got beat. Semeka Randall got lost on defense, probably more than anyone, and she's one of our best defenders. I wanted to play man to try and get something going, but I'd have to go back to zone because how many layups do you want to give them?"

If Summit had a white towel, she probably would have tossed it on the floor midway through the second half.

UConn employed pressure defense in spots to help cause 26 Tennessee turnovers.

"You don't use pressure just to steal the ball," Auriemma said. "You use it to see how they handle it and they didn't handle it all that great. Had they gone boom, boom, layup, we would have gotten out of it. But they were struggling."

Auriemma's use of pressure was borderline masterful during UConn's run through the NCAA Tournament. He said it was part of the plan from the beginning.

"For five months, we made teams prepare for our halfcourt offense and our halfcourt defense," he said. "But we worked on the press every day in practice. We wanted to

make teams prepare for more than one thing. We wanted a lot of things in our arsenal. The press was in our pocket all along. Come NCAA tournament time, we went to it because we wanted to be super aggressive. At the risk of sounding smart, that was the plan."

"You don't use your closer until you need him."

UConn ran the table, all right, but who knew the last ball, the orange one, would be a hanger?

The first national championship of the millennium may very well be remembered as the passing of the guard. UConn brought more fans to Philadelphia than Tennessee and those fans made more noise. UConn sent out more good players than Tennessee and those players scored way more points. The better team won without breaking stride and may be the first hard evidence that UConn indeed has a better program than Tennessee.

"You saw tonight what good teams are made of," Auriemma said. "This team has a chemistry both on and off the court. This team is closer than any I've had."

Auriemma proved Thomas Wolfe wrong. You can go home again.

A DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
NUCLEAR WEAPONS FACILITY

HON. JOEL HEFLEY

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 13, 2000

Mr. HEFLEY. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I share with you an update on the first-ever scheduled closure of a Department of Energy (DOE) nuclear weapons facility. In less than seven years, residents along the Front Range of Colorado will no longer live in the shadow of Rocky Flats, a 6,500 acre former weapons component manufacturing facility. What once was home to more than 100 tons of plutonium and plutonium byproducts will become history. More than 700 structures representing 3.5 million square feet will be demolished. The two on-site landfills that contributed to soil and groundwater contamination will no longer exist.

Since the early years of the Nuclear Age to the end of the Cold War, Rocky Flats, a mere 16 miles northwest of Denver, was a manufacturing site for plutonium triggers and other nuclear weapons parts. In 1989, the FBI and the EPA closed the site due to alleged violations of environmental law.

A joint company headquartered in my district has developed a fast-track closure plan, which DOE fully supports, that shaves decades off the original clean-up schedule. Originally expected to take 65 years and cost more than \$35 billion, the accelerated closure plan will be completed by 2007 for under \$8 billion.

To date great progress has been made at Rocky Flats such as cleaning up the majority of the top 10 environmental risk areas, including the removal of 30 tons of depleted uranium. Thousands of liters of plutonium and uranium solutions have been drained from dozens of tanks and stabilized. Most recently, the weapons research and development facility was decontaminated and demolished—six months ahead of schedule.

Within this decade, all nuclear materials and radioactive waste will be shipped to off-site storage facilities. Environmental remediation will be completed so that land is available for

open space and industrial use and downstream water supplies are protected. Moreover, billions of taxpayer dollars that have been used in the operations, security and cleanup of Rocky Flats can be reallocated to similar sites throughout the country.

Imagine, after more than 50 years as a top-secret nuclear weapons facility that contributed to winning the Cold War, the Rocky Flats acreage will once again be available to the people of Colorado. Please join me in congratulating the DOE, the State of Colorado, and the companies involved for this extraordinary effort.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE
REEDSBURG AREA HIGH SCHOOL
EARTH DAY CELEBRATION

HON. TAMMY BALDWIN

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 13, 2000

Ms. BALDWIN. Mr. Speaker, this afternoon, I pay tribute to the Reedsburg Area High School students and staff for their fantastic contributions in order to improve their environment, enrich their community, and celebrate Earth Day.

This year's Earth Day will be the ninth that the Reedsburg Area High School students and staff celebrate by volunteering their time. In previous years they have worked to maintain trails, clean and restore wilderness areas, and plant thousands of trees. With this tireless volunteer work they are making Wisconsin a better place for every citizen.

The students and staff at Reedsburg Area High School are also very special because of the amazing manner in which they celebrate Earth Day each year. As the Reedsburg students recently said to me in a letter, they are not "just another high school planting a tree." The entire high school, including over 900 students and staff work together on this day. They also branch out to other communities. This year they will send an astounding 26 work crews to different locations surrounding the Reedsburg area!

Americans are increasingly learning the benefits of youth service and focusing that work in the preservation of our environment. The students and staff of Reedsburg Area High School are pioneers in an effort that engages and empowers young people while connecting them with adults that provide education and guidance. It is an effort that views young people as assets and resources to their community. They are setting an impressive example for all people, young and old, across Wisconsin and the nation.

ARMENIAN GENOCIDE

SPEECH OF

HON. NANCY PELOSI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 12, 2000

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in memory of the victims of one of history's most terrible tragedies, the Armenian Genocide that took place in Turkey between 1915 and 1923. This antecedent for all subsequent 20th-cen-

tury genocides began on April 24, 1915, when the rulers of the Ottoman Empire began the systematic and ruthless extermination of the Armenian minority in Turkey. By the end of the Terror, more than a million Armenian men, women, and children had been massacred and more than half a million others had been expelled from the homeland that their forebearers had inhabited for three millennia.

April 24, 1915 is remembered and commemorated each year by the Armenian community and people of conscience throughout the world. The Armenian Genocide is a historical fact. The Republic of Turkey has adamantly refused to acknowledge that the Genocide happened on its soil but the evidence is irrefutable.

As we enter the Third Millennium of the Christian Era, it behooves us to remember. If we ignore the lessons of the Armenian Genocide, then we are destined to continue our stumbles through the long, dark tunnel of endless ethnic-cleansings, genocides, and holocausts. Let us, then, remember to remember.

SUPPORTING THE BREAST AND
CERVICAL CANCER TREATMENT
ACT

HON. PAUL RYAN

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 13, 2000

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I am here today to speak in support of H.R. 1070, the Breast and Cervical Cancer Treatment Act. I believe this bill, which provides coverage for low-income women who have been diagnosed with breast or cervical cancer, provides a logical expansion of early detection efforts throughout the nation.

The federal government, through the Center for Disease Control and Prevention, currently provides screening for early detection of breast and cervical cancer. This bill would provide the next step by giving states the option of receiving an enhanced match through Medicaid if they choose to offer treatment services for women who have been diagnosed with breast or cervical cancer during the screening process.

As a member of the House Budget Committee, I offered an amendment, which was accepted, to provide funding for these services in the Medicaid program. Now that this funding has been set aside, it is time to bring H.R. 1070 to the floor. The principles of this bill have been agreed to in the budget, and it is now time to bring the actual bill to the floor for a vote.

I urge the House to consider this bill before Mother's Day as a statement of our sincere commitment to the millions of women in this country who suffer from these diseases.

IN HONOR OF DR. NESTOR
CARBONELL-CORTINA FOR HIS
LIFE-LONG COMMITMENT TO
FREEDOM AND DEMOCRACY

HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 13, 2000

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I honor Dr. Nestor Carbonell-Cortina for his life-long commitment to freedom and democracy.

Born in Havana, Cuba, Dr. Carbonell-Cortina understood early in his life that the price for freedom is high; that the fight for freedom is long; and that the cost for freedom is often paid for with the lives of those who never knew it.

In 1960, shortly after Castro seized control of Cuba, Dr. Carbonell-Cortina was forced to leave his native land, fleeing the oppressive communist rule imposed by the Castro regime. However, he returned and courageously fought in the Bay of Pigs Invasion, hoping to restore freedom to his homeland. In 1962, Dr. Carbonell-Cortina was responsible for the diplomatic strategy that removed the Castro regime from the Organization of the American States.

With the publication of numerous articles, essays and speeches, Dr. Carbonell-Cortina has continued his fight for freedom and his opposition to the Castro regime. Among his many publications are: *El Espiritu de la Constitucion de 1940*; *Perfil Historico del IV Presidente de Cuba*; *Cortina: Tribuno de la Republica*; *And the Russians Stayed*; *y Por La Libertad de Cuba: Una Historia Inconclusa*.

Dr. Carbonell-Cortina graduated from the University of Villanueva in the city of Havana with a law degree, and received his MA from Harvard. Currently, he is Vice President of International Relations for PepsiCo., Inc.

I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating Dr. Nestor Carbonell-Cortina for his courageous commitment to the pursuit of freedom in the face of extraordinary opposition.

A TRIBUTE TO ROSE KEMP

HON. KAREN MCCARTHY

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 13, 2000

Ms. MCCARTHY of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, today I pay tribute to an outstanding individual from the State of Missouri. On April 27th, the Missouri Women's Council will honor Rose Kemp, Regional Administrator of the Women's Bureau, U.S. Department of Labor, with an award named on her behalf, the "Rose Kemp Public Service Award."

Ms. Rose Kemp was appointed as Regional Administrator of the Women's Bureau in 1983. She is responsible for policy development and implementation of workplace issues affecting women. In this role, Ms. Kemp has produced outstanding results by her commitment to promote the welfare of wage earning women, improve their working conditions, and advance their opportunities for profitable employment.

Ms. Kemp serves on numerous boards such as the Greater Kansas City Urban League, Francis Child Development Institute, and the Women's Council at the University of Missouri—Kansas City. All have profited from Ms.

Kemp's expertise. She has been awarded the "Kansas City Spirit Award," the Department of Labor's "The Distinguished Career Service Award," the YWCA Heart of Gold Award, and the 100 Most Influential Black Citizens in the Greater Kansas City Area in 1993, 1994, 1996, 1997, and 1998. Ms. Kemp's service has benefited all women and been an asset for our community.

Mr. Speaker, please join me in saluting this courageous, innovative, and inspiring individual, Rose Kemp, as she accepts the first ever "Rose Kemp Public Service Award."

HONORING EIGHT NORTHWEST
INDIANA EDUCATORS

HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 13, 2000

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Speaker, today I commend eight dedicated teachers from Northwest Indiana who have been voted outstanding educators by their peers for the 1999–2000 school year. These individuals, Debra Ciocchina, Douglas DeLaughter, Brenda Greene, Dennis Keithley, Martin Kessler, Marilyn Qualls, Martiann Recktenwall and Sharron Thornton, will be presented the Crystal Apple Award at a reception sponsored by the Indiana State Teachers Association. This glorious event will take place at the Broadmoor Country Club in Merrillville, Indiana, on Wednesday, May 3, 2000.

Debra Ciocchina, from Crown Point Community School Corporation, has taught for 30 years. Currently, she teaches at Crown Point High School, where she has been the assistant director of the Crown Point High School Theater for five years. She also coaches the Crown Point High School Dance Team. As a freelance director, choreographer and performer for community theaters and schools, she has written and produced various original productions. Debra not only finds interesting ways to help her English and Speech classes learn important concepts, she also makes her students enjoy learning. Her charismatic personality transfers enthusiasm for her subject area to her students. She embraces the idea that each of us must find an individual passion and be true to one's convictions.

Douglas DeLaughter is described by his peers as an outstandingly professional and dedicated teacher. He has taught for 17 years, and is current working within the School Town of Munster. Doug has dedicated himself to understanding and displaying the aspects of being a professional in the field of education. His enthusiasm and love for education is truly contagious, for Doug inspires those around him to strive for excellence. Doug's commitment and love for children and their education has been seen in the number of hours he devotes to his job, the number of committees he has taken a leadership role in, and the programs he has instituted.

Brenda Greene has been a role model, inspiration and a coach during her 22 years of teaching. She currently teaches Speech and English in the North Newton School Corporation. Her commitment to students is obvious. As a professional educator, Brenda works closely with her students during and after school, ensuring that they do their best. Her

colleagues know her as a dedicated teacher because she puts so much time into coaching the speech team, serving as a Building Representative, and fighting for the improvement of education.

Dennis Keithley teaches Language Arts at Lowell Middle School and has been a teacher within the Tri-Creek School Corporation for 31 years. Dennis graduated from Lowell High School and returned to teach in Lowell where his family has lived for many years. Dennis is a true champion of his students. He attends sporting events, music programs, drama productions, and graduation exercises in support of the students. Not only does Dennis care about his students, he also cares about his co-workers. Dennis has worked tirelessly for the Tri-Creek Teachers Organization by serving as its co-president for the last eight years. Additionally, he has served on the negotiating team, the high school air quality committee, the retirement benefits committee, the finance committee, and the teacher's evaluation committee. Dennis' dedication to the profession of teaching is exemplary.

Martin Kessler teaches math in the School Town of Highland. He has been a dedicated teacher to all of his students for the past 31 years. His sense of humor and teaching style has withstood the test of time. He is an entertainer as much as an educator and the kids love it! Martin makes learning math fun even for students who have had difficulty in the past. Through his caring attitude, Martin exhibits a great deal of thoughtfulness towards both student and teachers. He is involved in the local Indiana Teacher's Association and always supports his fellow teachers with action, not just words.

Marilyn Qualls from the Lake Central School Corporation always puts kids first. Throughout her career as an elementary teacher she has made personal sacrifices of time and effort to make sure each child in her classroom succeeds. Additionally, as a Building Representative, member of the District Council, and part of the bargaining team, she has always represented the teachers to the best of her ability. Marilyn is a continuous source of enthusiasm for her students and others as well.

For the past 20 years, Martiann Recktenwall has been an asset to the Hanover Community School Corporation. She creates interesting and innovative lessons that inspire her students to reach their fullest potential. Martiann inspires creative thought and promotes higher level thinking skills in all of her lessons. Her colleagues know her as a dedicated teacher since she puts so much time into developing special projects for her students. For Martiann, working extra hours or creating new teaching strategies to help her students achieve is not unusual.

Sharron Thornton from Lake Central School Corporation is truly a devoted educator. Throughout her 25 years career at Peifer Elementary School, she has trained numerous student teachers. Her guidance is very important because of her methods of dealing with children and academics. She strives to be approachable and communicates well with administrators, fellow teachers, students and parents. Her special inner core of education-related beliefs and opinions are well received and respected.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my distinguished colleagues to join me in commending these outstanding educators on their receipt of

the 1999–2000 Crystal Apple Award. The years of hard work they have put forth in shaping the minds and futures of Northwest Indiana's young people is a true inspiration to us all.

IN CELEBRATION OF THE 150TH
ANNIVERSARY OF CARTERS-
VILLE, GEORGIA

HON. BOB BARR

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 13, 2000

Mr. BARR of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, this year, Cartersville, Georgia celebrates its 150th anniversary. The beautiful city of Cartersville is nestled in the foothills of the North Georgia mountains in Bartow County, about 45 minutes north of Atlanta. The low rolling mountains, green forest and waters of the Etowah River and Lake Allatoona help to create one of the most picturesque communities in the state of Georgia.

More impressive even than its geography, is the tremendous spirit of community involvement that is obvious to visitors and long-time residents alike. To visitors accustomed to the hustle and bustle of big city life a few miles away, Cartersville and its surrounding area provide a welcome change of scenery, peace and attitude.

The Cartersville we know and love today exists because of its citizens, past and present, who have shaped its development for the past 15 decades. Before the War Between the States, Cartersville and the surrounding area was characterized by a predominantly agrarian community, along with substantial iron mining and railroad interests. Unfortunately, like many other communities in the South, Cartersville and the surrounding county of Bartow, were devastated by the war and its immediate aftermath.

However, unlike some other areas, the people of Cartersville were quick to adapt to changing conditions, and managed to fashion an economically powerful community; coupling mining and farming with a thriving industrial base. Opportunities abounded for the business climate, largely because of the work ethic of its people, and its excellent schools.

Over the decades, Cartersville and Bartow County have continued to be a magnet for top-notch businesses; such as Shaw Carpets, Goodyear Tires, Phoenix Air, Dellinger Management, Emory-Cartersville Medical Center, Glad Trash Bags, and Anheuser-Busch, to name a few. Businesses have found Cartersville to be an ideal community in which to locate. Tourism is also a major component of the local economy, and of special interest are Lake Allatoona and the Etowah Indian Mounds; evidence that Native Americans once lived and thrived in this area.

Numerous leaders in American life, outside of the business sphere, have ties to Cartersville. In addition to giving America congressmen and military leaders, Cartersville has given Georgia former Governor Joe Frank Harris and current Georgia Supreme Court Chief Justice Robert Benham. In sports, baseball and horse racing, greats trace their origin to Cartersville. Finally, in the literary field, world War I correspondent Corra Harris, and humor columnist Bill Arp counted Cartersville as their home.

HEALTH CARE PREMIUM PAY CONVERSION FOR FEDERAL EMPLOYEES AND RETIREES

HON. THOMAS M. DAVIS

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 13, 2000

Mr. DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, today I introduced a new piece of legislation that will help Federal employees and retirees better afford health care.

The bill, which is titled the Federal Employees Health Insurance Premium Conversion Act, greatly expands a program already being utilized by several branches of the federal government. Under this bill, all current legislative branch employees, uniformed service employees, and all military and civilian retirees and their spouses would be able to have their health care premiums paid out of their pre-tax earnings.

Mr. Speaker, under this plan, which is already available to judicial branch and postal employees and will soon be available to all executive branch employees, federal workers who have previously struggled to pay their health care premiums will find that task just a little easier every month. Federal Retirees and their families, many of whom are on a fixed income, will also be able to pay their health care premiums without spending their entire months budget.

In short, Mr. Speaker, this bill will help federal employees compensate for the discrepancies between their pay and the private sector. It will further help us recognize the contributions made by federal retirees and allow them and their families afford health care.

In closing, I would ask all my colleagues to join me in support of this bill, and help get it passed so it can begin helping the people who need it the most as soon as possible.

BUSINESS CHECKING MODERNIZATION ACT

SPEECH OF

HON. WALTER B. JONES

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 11, 2000

Mr. JONES of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, today I support H.R. 4067, the "Business Checking Modernization Act" and urge my House colleagues who will be conferees negotiating with the Senate on this important legislation, to work for the inclusion of two specific provisions in any Conference Report.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 4067 repeals certain banking laws to allow banks to pay interest on commercial checking accounts. The House of Representatives passed very similar legislation on October 9, 1998 by a unanimous vote. However, that legislation also included a key provision—allowing the Federal Reserve to pay interest on "sterile reserves". This feature should be added to H.R. 4067 because the bill as currently drafted would establish additional reservable accounts without providing for the payment of interest on sterile reserves required by the Federal Reserve for those accounts. In effect, the bill imposes new costs on banks without providing a way to offset those new expenses.

In addition, the bill currently before the House includes a phase-in period of three years before the law is changed to allow banks to pay interest on commercial checking accounts. While the bill passed in 1998 included a longer transition period than the current version before the House, a transition period of no less than three years is critical because the bill will be significantly changing the way banks have conducted their relationships with their customers. Under current law, banks have structured relationships with their business customers taking into account the prohibition against the payment of interest on commercial checking accounts. Banks frequently provide a variety of other services, and a sufficient transition period is needed to allow banks the opportunity to enter into new relationships with their commercial customers.

H.R. 4067 provides a three-year transition period, which I strongly urge my colleagues who negotiate the Conference Report to retain. Any shorter period would place an undue hardship on current banking customer relationships. I understand that House Banking Committee Chairman LEACH is supportive of these provisions, and I urge my colleagues to include these important provisions in any Conference Report, and reject any effort to shorten the transition period of three years in the bill.

IN HONOR OF JUDGE EDDIE CORRIGAN OF THE CLEVELAND MUNICIPAL HOUSING COURT

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 13, 2000

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I honor Judge Eddie Corrigan who served on the Cleveland Municipal Housing Court for eight years in the late 1980's and early 1990's. He was a brilliant jurist.

After graduating from Yale University, Judge Corrigan served in the Army infantry in the Pacific during WWII, where he held the rank of lieutenant. He later earned a law degree from the Western Reserve Law School in 1949 and opened a law practice in Painesville, Ohio in 1950.

He realized early that people needed to be challenged in order to get the point, and he quickly became a master at this. His wit and wisdom added a sudden spark to often-routine court proceedings. Quick with a quip, insightful and incredibly perceptive, Judge Corrigan was a true spark plug in the court room. He was Cleveland's most entertaining legal venue. Judge Corrigan, who legally changed his given name of Edward to Eddie in 1980, saying it sounded more American. His unconventional approach to life was a breath of fresh air to the city of Cleveland, Ohio and to its Municipal Housing Court. Judge Corrigan managed to live an extraordinarily full life and raise a wonderful family, including his wife of 33 years, seven children and ten grandchildren, in the process. He has become a Cleveland icon and an inspiration to us all. He will be missed.

I ask you, fellow colleagues, to join me in honoring this unique and brilliant man, Judge Eddie Corrigan of the Cleveland Municipal Housing Court.

HONORING THE NORTH PARK MIDDLE SCHOOL BAND FROM PICO RIVERA, CALIFORNIA

HON. GRACE F. NAPOLITANO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 13, 2000

Mrs. NAPOLITANO. Mr. Speaker, today I recognize the outstanding achievements of the North Park Middle School Band from Pico Rivera, California. Time and again this forty-eight member marching band, through the leadership of director Ron Wakefield, concert master Karen Panganiban, drum major Jannette Aldana, assistant concert master Marytza Padilla, and administrative assistant Lou Diaz, have demonstrated a will, drive, and dedication whose efforts demand our respect and admiration.

The North Park Middle School band has performed in parades and concerts in Florida, Hawaii and Mexico, and their accolades encompass more than a hundred sweepstakes awards in parade competition. They were the first and are still the only middle school band to ever participate in the Pasadena Tournament of Roses Parade.

Today, I am overjoyed to announce that these young men and women will be performing at the National Band Festival in Carnegie Hall on April 21, 2000. It is the only middle school band to have been selected to perform with high school and college bands throughout the country. Next year, they will be performing in Vancouver, British Columbia, and the following spring, they will be our ambassadors of music at a concert in St. Paul's Cathedral in England.

The awards and honors that have been bestowed upon this amazing group of individuals enkindles in our community a sense of pride and happiness. These achievements have been made despite great financial adversities. The student musicians at North Park Middle School are a beacon of hope to schools throughout the country, because they have demonstrated that the arts must be an integral part of every school curriculum. They are also deserving of our highest commendation for their outstanding efforts in raising \$80,000 so that we might enjoy their illustrious performances.

It is my very great honor to recognize the North Park Middle School Band for their tireless efforts, dedication, and commitment. They are an inspiration to all of us.

THE ARMENIAN GENOCIDE

SPEECH OF

HON. TOM BLILEY

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 12, 2000

Mr. BLILEY. Mr. Speaker, today in remembrance of the Armenian Genocide of 1915–1923, we protect the memory of the Armenian Genocide that began over 85 years ago.

Throughout my tenure in Congress, I have taken to the floor of the U.S. House of Representatives to urge my colleagues to recognize the genocide of the Armenian people at the hands of the Ottoman Turks. I continue that tradition again.

In the shadow of World War I, the Ottoman Turk Government embarked on a plan to systematically eliminate the Armenian people from their ancestral homeland. The Armenian men who had answered the call to join their country's armed forces were isolated and shot. On orders from the central government, Turkish soldiers rampaged from town to town, brutalizing and butchering the remaining Armenian population. Women and children were then forced on a death-march into the Syrian desert. By the end of the war, the Ottoman Turks had been successful in exterminating 2 out of every 3 Armenians. A million and a half Armenians had perished at the hands of the Ottoman Turks.

Henry Morgenthau, Sr., then United States Ambassador to Turkey, wrote:

I am confident that the whole history of the human race contains no such horrible episode as this. The great massacres and persecutions of the past seem almost insignificant when compared to the sufferings of the Armenian race in 1915.

It was only 20 years later that Adolf Hitler asked rhetorically, 'Who remembers the Armenians?' as he began his master plan to annihilate the Jews. Those who fail to remember history are condemned to repeat it.

The years cannot mute the voice of those Armenian survivors whose individual accounts of savagery combine to form a bedrock of irrefutable evidence. Despite the attempts to hide the records and to distort the facts; despite the world's preoccupation with politics and strategy, the truth of the Armenian genocide remains.

The Armenian Genocide marked the beginning of a barbaric practice in the Twentieth Century. Now at the beginning of the Twenty-First Century, it is even more important to remember, and condemn, these horrific crimes against humanity. It is for these reasons that I ask you to support House Resolution 398.

THE IMPORTANCE OF INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION—REMARKS OF DR. HENRY KAUFMAN, CHAIRMAN OF THE INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 13, 2000

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, the Institute of International Education (IIE) held a meeting of its board today here in Washington and also honored a number of individuals for their contributions to international educational and academic exchanges. The IIE is an independent nonprofit organization which is a resource for educators and academic institutions around the world. It was established in the United States shortly after the end of World War I to encourage international education.

The Institute is the administrator of the Fulbright Program, which is our nation's premier public diplomacy initiative, and it provides training and leadership development programs for public and private sector initiatives. The mission of the IIE is to increase the number of students, scholars, and professionals who have the opportunity to study, teach and conduct research outside of their own country and

to strengthen and internationalize institutions of higher learning in the United States and abroad.

Mr. Speaker, as the economy of the United States is increasingly integrated into the global economy, as our communications are increasingly instantaneous throughout the world, and as our national security, health, and well-being are increasingly affected by events thousands of miles from our shores, the importance of international education and understanding cannot be underestimated. In this increasingly interconnected world, the role and importance of the IIE likewise has become much more important.

Mr. Speaker, at the luncheon awards ceremony today here on Capitol Hill, Dr. Henry Kaufman, the Chairman of the Board of the Institute of International Education made outstanding remarks about the importance of international education for our nation's economy and for our continued leadership in the world. Dr. Kaufman had a distinguished career spanning a quarter century at Salmon Brothers, where he was Vice-Chairman of Solomon, Inc. After leaving that firm, he established Henry Kaufman and Company in 1988. He is a widely published author on economic and financial issues. In 1989, he became Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Institute of International Education.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that Dr. Kaufman's particularly important remarks be placed in the RECORD, and I urge my colleagues to give them the serious and thoughtful attention they deserve.

REMARKS OF DR. HENRY KAUFMAN, CHAIRMAN, INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION, APRIL 13, 2000

Ladies and Gentlemen: The Board of Trustees of the Institute of International Education welcome you to this very special gathering here in the Rayburn House Office Building. We are here today to recognize the lives of public service of our two recipients of the Stephen P. Duggan Award for International Understanding.

Our two honorees have spent a portion of their professional lives as educators. Both recognize that the work force for the global economy that will be needed in the decades ahead requires an understanding and appreciation of other countries, other peoples and other cultures. And both recognize that international educational exchange is the best way to achieve that.

Each year, with the support of the Department of State, the Institute of International Education conducts research on the international student mobility. The most recent Open Doors data tells us that last year 114,000 American students pursued some study abroad. That is less than one percent of the students enrolled in our colleges and universities. Most of them studied abroad for one semester or less, and most in countries where English is the native language.

IIE believes that we must do better if we are to retain our position of leadership in this ever more interdependent world. Many of our own educational institutions are equally committed to assuring that their students have a study abroad experience. We are discussing with Members of Congress and their staffs ways that legislatively we may be able to establish programs that would foster student mobility.

The 490,000 foreign students studying here in the U.S. represent a contribution to our economy of some \$13 billion. In addition, they internationalize our campuses by bringing their own perspectives to issues encountered in the classroom.

The U.S. share of the market of students studying abroad from throughout the world is shrinking. Many European countries, as well as Australia and New Zealand, are actively recruiting those students. In initiating a push to have universities in the United Kingdom educate a 25 percent share of that market, Prime Minister Tony Blair said as recently as last June: "People who are educated here have a lasting tie to our country. They promote Britain around the world, helping our trade and our diplomacy. It is easier for our executives and our diplomats to do business with people familiar with Britain."

By the same token, those who have studied here have observed an open democratic system of government, have experienced the freedoms we take for granted, have perfected their English language skills and have learned of the economic potential of our country as a trading partner. Their perspectives are informed by their personal experience of American values and the American way of life. They have an understanding and appreciation of the United States that can come only from living here.

COMMEMORATING THE ONE YEAR ANNIVERSARY OF THE TRAGIC ACCIDENT AT THE NAVAL BOMBING RANGE IN VIEQUES

HON. CARLOS A. ROMERO-BARCELO

OF PUERTO RICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 13, 2000

Mr. ROMERO-BARCELO. Mr. Speaker, almost one year ago on April 19, a tragic accident at the Vieques bombing range claimed the life of a civilian employee of the Navy, David Sanes Rodriguez. That tragedy brought to the forefront longstanding concerns for the safety, health and welfare of the 9,300 Americans citizens that reside in Vieques and has been the catalyst for discussions nationwide.

On January 31st, 2000, the Department of the Navy, the Administration and the Governor of Puerto Rico reached an agreement on the future of the range which formed the basis for the Presidential Directives. To underscore their support for the agreement, the Secretary of the Navy, with the approval of the Secretary of Defense, presented to the Congress legislative initiatives that will, first, transfer the Navy land on the western end of Vieques to the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and, second, seek approval for the transfer of \$40 million dollars for economic incentives.

With these initiatives, Congress has the opportunity to ensure that national security and military readiness requirements are balanced with the rights, health, safety, and welfare of the American citizens of Vieques, while taking into account their contributions to the national defense.

As the sole elected representative of the four million American residents in Puerto Rico I support the agreement and am joined by Puerto Rico's Legislature, Mayor of Vieques, Governor Rossello and former Governors Ferre and Hernandez Colon.

The past year has been a critical time for all of us and it is my hope, that as we mark this significant anniversary, we can move forward together.

TAX LIMITATION CONSTITUTIONAL
AMENDMENT**HON. CASS BALLENGER**

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 13, 2000

Mr. BALLENGER. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to be a cosponsor of the Tax Limitation Amendment 2000 (H.J. Res. 94), introduced by our Republican colleague Representative PETE SESSIONS (R-TX). I firmly believe that we need this amendment to insure that, in virtually every circumstance, a tax increase would require a two-thirds vote in both houses of Congress for final adoption. While this is not a new idea, I believe it is a proposal which deserves our attention and that of the American taxpayers again this year.

Despite the best efforts of the Republican-led 106th Congress to reduce taxes and make the federal tax code fairer for America's hard-working citizens, we cannot count on future Congresses to share our enthusiasm for these reforms—reforms which are strengthening individual citizens' economic opportunities and fueling our nation's record economic growth. We proposed a tax limitation amendment in the fall of 1994 as one component of the Republican's Contract with America, a list of legislative objectives which has guided our policy agenda since the Republican takeover of the House and Senate in 1995. The enactment of H.J. Res. 94 would represent an insurance policy which this Congress should leave as a part of our legacy to our citizens.

H.J. Res. 94 not only seeks to make Congress more fiscally responsible, but it would instill greater public confidence in the tax system. This result has been endorsed by the National Commission on Economic Growth, chaired by former House Member and Republican Vice Presidential nominee Jack Kemp. The amendment would block future major tax increases which resemble President Clinton's 1993 tax increases for example, a bill which cleared the House by only one extra vote and clearly lacked strong bipartisan support. President Clinton's tax hikes are haunting many Americans today, in particular elderly Americans in my congressional district.

The bottom line is that the same super-majority requirement which is applied to major decisions like amending the Constitution and impeaching the President ought to be required for legislation which would take more money out of our constituents' monthly budgets.

HONORING MAJOR BURKS A. VIA,
USMC**HON. CHRISTOPHER COX**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 13, 2000

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, on April 28, 2000, Marine Corps Major Burks A. Via will be laid to rest at Arlington National Cemetery. Major Via was a constituent; and the El Toro Marine Corps Air Station, where he was based for many years during his quarter century of military service, is of special significance to Orange County, CA. It is my honor to bring Major Burks' record to the attention of the 106th Congress as the nation prepares to honor him at Arlington.

Burks Via was born in Roanoke, VA, June 7, 1917. He joined the Marine Corps on his birthday in 1938. After the Royal Canadian Air Force trained him as a pilot, he flew missions in the South Pacific—207 from American Samoa and 40 from Munda, Bougainville, and Guadalcanal.

Via piloted the first Marine Corps aircraft to land in Hong Kong after end of World War II. As the United States worked for post-war peace and stability in Asia, he served with the First Marine Air Wing in Tsingato, China. When Chinese Communist forces grew stronger, and turned their gun sights to U.S. Marines, he flew the final missions out of Chengchun, Mukden, and Peiping. His service record with the Fleet Marine Force, Western Pacific, from June 1948 to January 1949, includes salutations for "extensive behind the lines intelligence missions" against the Communist forces.

In 1949, he was transferred to Cherry Point, NC, the long-time East Coast counterpart to the El Toro Marine Corps Air Station. After duty at the Naval Air Station at Anacostia, where he was promoted to Major, he began a tour in 1953 that took him to El Toro, Hawaii, Japan, and Korea, flying 566 missions. Starting in 1955, Major Via took charge of transport missions for senior U.S. and NATO military officials and diplomats around the world. As Marine Colonel William L. Beach noted in his eulogy on December 17, 1999, Major Via was considered the best VP pilot in the Marine Corps and the Navy. In fact, when President Johnson flew to California to dedicate the University of California at Irvine in 1964, the Marine Corps pilot was asked to back up the President's Air Force One pilot. That same year, Major Burks retired, having logged 14,000 flight hours.

Major Burks served not only his nation, but also his family, and his community. His wife, Shirley, five children, and seven grandchildren, survived him. Orange County will miss him. At Arlington, the nation will honor him. His contributions to freedom in Asia, in Europe, and around the world, and his service to the Marine Corps and the nation, merit our appreciation and our gratitude in Congress.

REMEMBERING THE LATE HONOR-
ABLE EDWARD J. SCHWARTZ**HON. RANDY "DUKE" CUNNINGHAM**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 13, 2000

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, today I honor the late Judge Edward J. Schwartz, who in his life brought honor to his country through distinguished public service in the U.S. Navy and as a judge for the United States District Court for the Southern District of California.

Judge Schwartz graduated from San Francisco Law School and practiced for one year before joining the Navy in 1942. He fought in both the Pacific and European Theaters of war and was released as a Lieutenant Commander in 1945. He was appointed to the bench by President Lyndon Johnson in 1968 and became chief judge in 1969 where he presided over one of the busiest caseloads in the country.

Judge Schwartz possessed the ideal qualities of a judge—wisdom, intellectual curiosity,

an incisive mind, integrity, common sense, and a full measure of compassion. His career marks a time of great change in San Diego, from its past as a quiet Navy town, to its present as a dynamic multicultural high-tech community.

He is survived by his wife, Martha Monagan-Hart, his three children, and three grandchildren. Our thoughts and prayers go out to the family of the late Judge Edward J. Schwartz. He will truly be missed.

CELEBRATION OF THE 35TH ANNI-
VERSARY OF THE SERVICE
CORPS OF RETIRED EXECUTIVES**HON. TOM BLILEY**

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 13, 2000

Mr. BLILEY. Mr. Speaker, today I celebrate the 35th anniversary of the Service Corps of Retired Executives (SCORE) Chapter 12 in Richmond, Virginia. SCORE is a group of experienced executives who volunteer their time to help entrepreneurs start up and run a business.

Richmond's SCORE Chapter 12 was established in April 1965 by the U.S. Small Business Administration. Since then, these elder statesmen of central Virginia's small business community have been a resource for small business entrepreneurs, serving as mentors and advisors to the small business community. SCORE Chapter 12 volunteers have conducted over 30,000 free counseling sessions and led business workshops attended by over 10,000 individuals since its establishment 35 years ago. SCORE has made a significant contribution to the economic well being and quality of life in Richmond.

I commend the men and women of SCORE Chapter 12 who volunteer their time and expertise to improve and foster the growth of small business in central Virginia.

PERSONAL EXPLANATIONS

HON. JANICE D. SCHAKOWSKY

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 13, 2000

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Mr. Speaker, during rollcall vote No. 56 on H. Con. Res. 288 I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted "aye".

During rollcall vote No. 57 on H. Res. 182 I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted "aye".

During rollcall vote No. 58 on Journal I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted "aye".

During rollcall vote No. 59 on Ordering Previous Question H. Res. 444 I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted "nay".

During rollcall vote No. 60 on Agreeing to Res. H. Res. 444 I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted "nay".

During rollcall vote No. 61 on Will House Consider S. 1287 I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted "nay".

During rollcall vote No. 62 on Commit w/Instructions S. 1287 I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted "aye".

During rollcall vote No. 63 on S. 1287 I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted "nay."

During rollcall vote No. 64 on H. Res. 445 I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted "nay."

During rollcall vote No. 65 on H.R. 3822 I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted "aye."

During rollcall vote No. 66 on Journal I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted "aye."

During rollcall vote No. 67 on Ordering Previous Question H. Res. 446 I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted "nay."

During rollcall vote No. 68 on Agreeing to H. Res. 446 I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted "nay."

During rollcall vote No. 69 on H. Con. Res. 290 I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted "nay."

During rollcall vote No. 70 on Owens Amdt to H. Con. Res. 290 I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted "aye."

During rollcall vote No. 71 on DeFazio Amdt to H. Con. Res. 290 I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted "aye."

During rollcall vote No. 72 on Stenholm Amdt to H. Con. Res. 290 I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted "nay."

During rollcall vote No. 73 on Sununu Amdt to H. Con. Res. 290 I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted "nay."

During rollcall vote No. 74 on Spratt Amdt to H. Con. Res. 290 I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted "aye."

During rollcall vote No. 75 on H. Con. Res. 290 I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted "nay."

IN HONOR OF JEANNE SIMON

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 13, 2000

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Jeanne Simon, the wife of former Senator Paul Simon of Illinois. Jeanne Simon passed away on February 20th of this year. She was not only a gracious and dutiful politician's wife; Jeanne Simon forged her own career as a lawyer, author, politician, and lobbyist.

Throughout her full life, Jeanne Simon held many roles. She was among the first women to attend law school at Northwestern University. She served as an Illinois State Representative, Chairwoman for the U.S. National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, and was a member of the faculty at Southern Illinois University, where she and her husband helped establish the Public Policy Institute there.

After her marriage to fellow Illinois State Representative Paul Simon in 1960, Jeanne Simon chose not to run for re-election to her third term as State Representative. Instead, she dedicated her time to her husband's campaigns as he was elected State Senator, then Lieutenant Governor, U.S. Representative, and finally U.S. Senator in 1984.

Aside from her notable political career, Jeanne Simon was also a successful author and an authority and spokesperson on varied issues from libraries to education to arms control. Her diverse and dynamic career was an inspiration and her tireless devotion to her country and her government will not be forgotten.

My fellow colleagues, I ask you to join with me in remembering Jeanne Simon, an extraordinary and passionate woman who will be greatly missed.

EDWARD W. RHOADS CHAPTER, KOREAN WAR VETERANS ASSOCIATION

HON. ED PASTOR

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 13, 2000

Mr. PASTOR. Mr. Speaker, today I pay tribute to the men and women of the Edward W. Rhoads Chapter of the Korean War Veterans Association in Tuscon, Arizona, who have joined together to honor those who fought in the "Forgotten War." Through personal commitment, they are working to identify veterans of the Korean conflict, especially those who live in or who served from Pima County, Arizona. Their commitment to those who served in Korea has encouraged a rebirth of patriotism and pride for Korean War Veterans. All branches of the United States Military are welcome to participate. The only requirement is that the veteran served on active duty.

The chapter is named for Edward W. Rhoads, Jr., who was the first casualty of the Korean War from Pima County. Mr. Rhoads was in Company G, 19th Infantry Regiment, 24th Infantry Division. He was captured on July 16, 1950, and died in North Korean POW Camp #3. His date of death is listed as December 31, 1951. He is credited with saving the life of one POW during the vicious "Tiger Death March." His story of quiet heroism, suffering and personal sacrifice is one of the many stories that need to be told and remembered of our Korean veterans.

I applaud the efforts of the members of the Edward W. Rhoads Chapter who have created a place where memories and heroic deeds can be shared by those who appreciate them most: the men and women who were there.

In addition, they have created a physical place of remembrance, a war memorial, to honor all who served during the Korean War. The names of the Pima County veterans who gave their lives in Korea will be inscribed on the memorial, which will serve as a reminder of all that duty to and love for one's country are part of our proud American heritage.

May America always be protected by individuals like the Korean War Veterans in the Edward W. Rhoads Chapter. In their youth they gave their vitality and innocence to protect our nation. Today they continue to give their energy and enthusiasm to protect the ideals for which our nation stands. May democracy always have such champions.

HONORING RICHARD B. HARVEY,
DISTINGUISHED SERVICE—PROFESSOR OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

HON. LUCILLE ROYBAL-ALLARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 13, 2000

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Mr. Speaker, I am honored today to pay tribute and to congratulate Dr. Richard B. Harvey upon retirement from Whittier College. His educational leadership encouraged countless young students to seek careers in public service.

The inspiration that Dr. Harvey brings to the classroom springs from his commitment to educating students and his belief in the importance of the political process. Dr. Harvey has been an exceptional educator of our youth. He earned a B.A. degree from Occidental College, M.A. and Ph.D. degrees from the University of California, Los Angeles. Within the Whittier educational community, Dr. Harvey participated as a Whittier college assistant dean, a dean of academic affairs and chair of the political science department. In addition to his academic pursuits, Dr. Harvey is also an author, a cohost on television programs, and a radio commentator, delivering political analysis of election results.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in wishing Dr. Richard Harvey best wishes on his retirement. His dedication and commitment to teaching California politics has earned him the respect of our citizens.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. SAM JOHNSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 13, 2000

Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, due to a scheduling conflict I was unavoidably detained and missed rollcall vote 115. Had I been present I would have voted "aye" on H.R. 4051, Project Exile: The Safe Streets and Neighborhoods Act of 2000. This bill would establish a grant program that provides incentives for States to enact mandatory minimum sentences for certain firearm offenses.

TRIBUTE TO MARTY RUBIN

HON. JULIAN C. DIXON

OF CALIFORNIA

HON. LUCILLE ROYBAL-ALLARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 13, 2000

Mr. DIXON. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of myself and my colleague Congresswoman LUCILLE ROYBAL-ALLARD, I rise today to pay tribute to Marty Rubin, who after 44 years with the engineering firm of Parsons, Brinckerhoff Quade & Douglas, Inc., is retiring as Chairman Emeritus with a rich legacy of work on transit, highway, bridge, and other public works projects across the nation. From his extensive involvement in the Los Angeles Metro Rail System to his engineering guidance on the Long Beach Blue Line and the Green Line

light rail systems, Marty's impact on the infrastructure of Los Angeles has been particularly profound. His friends and associates will gather to honor Marty on April 26 for the crucial role he played in the development of Los Angeles County's transportation system.

Marty Rubin's vision, energy, and wisdom in providing project planning, programming, designing, managing, engineering, and constructing support are recognized by public agencies nationwide. The numerous national transportation infrastructure projects outside of Los Angeles which have benefited from his expertise include San Francisco BART; the Honolulu Rapid Transit Program; the Aviation Parkway in Tucson; the California State Route 91 and State Route 126 Widening projects; the California 1-215 Corridor improvements; the Richmond-Petersburg Turnpike, Virginia; the Garden State Parkway, New Jersey; the Grand Central Parkway; and the New York Belt Parkway.

Marty's peers in the transportation industry and public transportation agencies around the country recognize Marty Rubin as a man of unparalleled integrity. For his efforts to promote minority opportunities in engineering throughout southern California, Marty Rubin has been recognized by the Society of Hispanic Professional Engineers for his leadership. Among the honors he has received is the 1998 Milton Pikarsky Distinguished Leadership Award in Transportation from the School of Engineering from the City College in New York.

Marty Rubin has made an immeasurable contribution to the improvement of mobility for the residents of Los Angeles County and the generations of residents to follow. We are proud to call him our friend, and ask our colleagues in the House to join us in commending this accomplished engineer for his services to the nation's transportation infrastructure and wishing him well in his retirement.

THE ATOMIC WORKERS COMPENSATION ACT

HON. TOM UDALL

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 13, 2000

Mr. UDALL of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, today I speak about the issue of worker compensation. Today, the administration, Secretary Richardson, President Clinton, and Vice President Gore announced a worker compensation program for workers at the national laboratories all across this country.

Workers have worked at these nuclear establishments and plants for many years, and many of them have been injured as a result. This has been a very sad chapter in the history of the United States. The Department now acknowledges these occupational exposures and has decided to turn over a new leaf. I rise today to introduce legislation that deals with this situation. In New Mexico, about 3 weeks ago, I attended a hearing in my district where workers came forward; they talked about how patriotic they were. They talked about how they were serving their country for many, many years, and as a result of their work they believed they came down with cancers, with beryllium disease, with asbestosis, with a vari-

ety of other illnesses. These were very heart wrenching stories.

Among the New Mexicans who shared their testimony is Mr. Jonathan Garcia, who worked at Los Alamos National Laboratory for over 16 years. Mr. Garcia has radiation-induced leukemia. Mr. Garcia has been robbed of his health, but not his dignity.

Gene Westerhold worked for over 44 years cleaning up plutonium and hazardous chemicals for Los Alamos National Laboratory. Mr. Westerhold was told at one point that he was prohibited from working in certain areas due to his high radiation exposures. Yet, when he sought information of his exposure history, he was told his records were lost. Mr. Westerhold is a survivor.

Ms. Darleen Ortiz, whose father died of cancer after having spent his life cleaning up toxic materials at Los Alamos, is a survivor. Ms. Hugette Sirgant, a widow of a Los Alamos National Laboratory employee, has bravely taken on the role and responsibility as an advocate for both victims and survivors.

And lastly, Mr. Tomas Archuleta was exposed to beryllium, plutonium, asbestos, solvents, toxic metals and hazardous chemicals. Mr. Garcia, Mr. Westerhold, Mr. Archuleta, Ms. Ortiz, and Ms. Sirgant are survivors. These brave people have asked for my help in crafting legislation that would help them.

Today, I introduced a piece of legislation that will be comprehensive. It will deal with all of the injuries that occurred and that were talked about at the Los Alamos hearing. It is comprehensive in the sense that it will cover beryllium; it will cover radiation. It will cover asbestos, and it will cover the chemicals that these workers were exposed to.

Under this legislation, the workers will be able to come forward to demonstrate their exposure and their illness in a program similar to the Workman's Compensation program that is in place for the Federal Government.

My legislation will also provide that during the 120 day period while their claim is pending, Los Alamos National Laboratory workers will be able to get health care for their ailments related to their workplace exposures free of charge at the nearest Veterans Hospital.

And the burden is on the government, because many of these individuals came forward and talked about how they had worked their whole life, and they knew they were exposed, but then, when they asked for their records, there were no records. Their records were lost. So under those circumstances, we clearly have to put the burden on the Government.

Although my bill is specifically directed to New Mexico, I know there are many other of my colleagues around the country that have this same situation in their districts. They are Democrats and Republicans and all areas of the United States are affected. So I think this is a great issue for us to join together in a bipartisan way, and I urge my colleagues to work together to craft a solution to this problem at the national level.

The reason I think it is so important is that these workers were true patriots. They were people that loved their country, cared about their country, and worked for their country at a critical time for us. We now need to do something for them.

THE REVEREND DR. ERROL A.
HARVEY

HON. NYDIA M. VELAZQUEZ

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 13, 2000

Ms. Velazquez. Mr. Speaker, today I recognize a man whose faith defined his character and whose character is considered a model for modern social justice.

Mr. Speaker, Helen Keller once said, "Character cannot be developed in ease and quiet. Only through experience of trial and suffering can the soul be strengthened, ambition inspired, and success achieved."

The Reverend Dr. Errol A. Harvey was born in the great city of Grand Rapids, Michigan in 1943. As the second of four sons born to Fred and Elizabeth Harvey, young Errol lived in Grand Rapids until 1965 when he graduated from Aquinas College with a degree in history and political science.

However, Errol, whose character was shaped at a very early age by the death of his dear mother Elizabeth, decided to answer the call of his faith and his God. Father Harvey entered Seabury-Western Theological Seminary and received a Bachelor's of Divinity degree in 1969. His work as a Catholic Priest took him from the Trinity Cathedral Church in Newark, New Jersey to Dorchester, Massachusetts to the infamous Bronx in New York.

And in every area in which he has lived, worked and taught, Father Harvey has left a legacy of community leadership, social justice and acted as a tireless champion of those who are less fortunate.

For instance, while Vicar of St. Andrew's Church in the Bronx, Father Harvey was instrumental in building St. Andrew's House, a 75 unit apartment complex for senior citizens and the physically challenged. St. Andrew's House became a beacon in a community long known as one of the poorest areas in New York City and in America.

Throughout his life, Father Harvey, armed with the courage of his convictions and the strength of his character, became a pioneer in the fight against homelessness, police brutality, labor exploitation and worldwide human rights abuses. He has fought against racial injustice and has been a vocal advocate for people with disabilities and those suffering from AIDS.

Today, Father Harvey continues to serve his adopted home of New York City as a member of the Board of Directors of Housing Works, Inc, the largest provider of housing and services for people with AIDS.

And while he has never sought out praise or any kind of honor, Father Harvey has been honored with such esteemed honors as the Outstanding Service Award from the Council of Churches of the City of New York and The Reverend Patrick D. Walker Leadership Award given by the Black Caucus of the Dioceses of New York.

And today, we honor Father Harvey one more time. Not with a glowing award or gold statue, but with a simple "Thank You and God Bless You Father."

DRUG PRICE COMPETITION IN THE WHOLESALE MARKETPLACE

HON. JO ANN EMERSON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 13, 2000

Mrs. EMERSON. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation that will preserve drug price competition in the wholesale marketplace, prevent the destruction of thousands of small businesses across America and avoid a possible disruption in the national distribution of prescription drugs to nursing homes, doctors offices, rural clinics, veterinary practices and other pharmaceutical end users. As befitting such legislation, I am pleased to note that this bill has cosponsors from both political parties, a number of different committees and many different areas of the country.

Our objective is to prevent and correct the unintended consequences to prescription drug wholesalers of a Final Rule on the Prescription Drug Marketing Act (PDMA) issued by the Food and Drug Administration in December, 1999. This regulation will require all wholesalers who do not purchase drugs directly from a manufacturer to provide their customers with a complete and very detailed history of all prior sales of the products all the way back to the original manufacturer. Absent such sales history, it will be illegal for wholesalers to resell such drugs. But in a true "Catch 22" fashion, the regulation does not require either the manufacturer or the wholesaler who buys directly from the manufacturer to provide this sales history to the subsequent wholesaler. In addition, the wholesaler who does not purchase directly from a manufacturer has no practical way of obtaining all the FDA required information needed to legally resell RX drugs. The result of this rule will be that most small wholesalers will be driven out of business. The FDA has estimated that there are about 4,000 such secondary wholesalers who are small businesses.

The FDA's Final Rule will also upset the competitive balance between drug manufacturers on the one hand and wholesalers and retailers on the other by granting the manufacturers the right to designate which resellers are "authorized" and which are not, quite apart from whether the reseller buys directly from the manufacturer or not. The original intent of the PDMA was that wholesalers who purchase directly from manufacturers be authorized distributors, exempt from the requirement to provide the sales history information to their customers. However, the FDA's regulation has separated the designation of an authorized distributor from actual sales of product, and will allow manufacturers to charge higher prices to wholesalers in exchange for designating them as authorized distributors. Drug price competition will also be significantly reduced if thousands of secondary wholesalers are driven out of business. The result of the FDA's regulation will be that consumers and taxpayers will pay even higher prices for prescription drugs.

Seems to me that the FDA is protecting the drug companies at the expense of the American public at a time when these companies must be encouraged to lower their outrageous prices so that our seniors and others in need can afford to pay for their medicine.

Thus, while the Congress wrestles with difficult questions regarding drug pricing for sen-

iors, expanded insurance coverage for prescription drugs and the like, the PDMA Rules is a drug pricing issue that is relatively uncomplicated, easy to solve and not expensive.

The bill would make minor changes in existing language to correct the two problems described above. First, the bill would define an authorized distributor as a wholesaler who purchases directly from a manufacturer, making the definition self-implementing and removing the unfair advantage given to the manufacturer by the regulation. Secondly, the bill will add language to the statute which will greatly simplify the detailed sales history requirement for most wholesalers. If prescription drugs are first sold to or through an authorized distributor, subsequent unauthorized resellers will have to provide written certifications of this fact to their customers, but will not have to provide the very detailed and unobtainable sales history. For any product not first sold to or through an authorized distributor, a reseller would have to provide the detailed and complete sales history required by the FDA Rule. This would protect consumers against foreign counterfeits or any drugs which did not enter the national distribution system directly from the manufacturer, while eliminating a burdensome and expensive paperwork requirement on thousands of small businesses which has no real health or safety benefit in today's system of drug distribution.

My cosponsors and I invite and encourage Members to add their names to this bill and look forward to its prompt enactment this year. Unless the FDA regulation is reopened and significantly modified by the agency, overturned in court or, as I hope, corrected by this bill, wholesalers will have to start selling off their existing inventories as early as May because the products will be unsalable when the regulation goes into effect in December 2000. This forced inventory liquidation will be accompanied by an absence of new orders by thousands of wholesalers, and the result could easily be disruptions in the supply of prescription drugs to many providers and end users. Let us then move quickly to fix this problem and save consumers, taxpayers and thousands of small business men and women across the land from higher drug prices, potential health problems due to supply interruptions and significant economic loss and unemployment.

THE ARMENIAN GENOCIDE

SPEECH OF

HON. LORETTA SANCHEZ

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 12, 2000

Ms. SANCHEZ. Mr. Speaker, I am paying tribute and joining my colleagues in commemorating the 85th anniversary of the Armenian Genocide. As many of you know, on April 24, 1915, a group of 200 Armenian religious, political, and intellectual leaders were arrested and murdered, marking the beginning of the first genocide of this century. Over the next 8 years, 1.5 million Armenians were massacred and over 500,000 survivors were exiled in an attempt to eliminate the Armenian population in the Ottoman Empire. Several were deported from areas as far north as the Black Sea and as far west as European Turkey to concentra-

tion camps. In addition to being deprived of their homeland, their freedom, and their dignity, many Armenians died of starvation, thirst, and epidemic disease in horrendous concentration camps.

Unfortunately, 85 years after the beginning of this terrible period in the history of humanity, the Turkish Government refuses to acknowledge the truth about its past. As a member of the House Armed Services Committee and the Armenian Caucus, I have supported efforts to recognize the Armenian Genocide. I feel it is imperative that we show respect and remembrance to those victims and encourage Turkey to do the same. By remembering this crime against humanity, we honor those who perished and serve notice on all governments that such crimes will not be forgotten.

TRIBUTE TO MILTON J. WALLACE, COMMUNITY HERO

HON. CARRIE P. MEEK

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 13, 2000

Mrs. MEEK of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I want to take this opportunity to pay tribute to one of my community's unsung heroes, Attorney Milton J. Wallace. On May 10, 2000, 12:00 noon, at the Miami Inter-Continental Hotel the Miami-Dade Affordable Housing Foundation will host its First Annual Housing Heroes Awards Luncheon to honor him for his many years of dedication and service under the aegis of the affordable housing movement.

Born to Mark and Regina Wallace in New Jersey on December 17, 1935, Milton Wallace was the only child who came to grace this loving couple. His family moved to Miami in 1949, and he subsequently attended the University of Miami, obtaining his bachelor's degree in 1956 with summa cum laude, the highest distinction awarded to any graduate. In 1959 he obtained his law degree, and was inducted as a member of the Iron Arrow—the august group of Hurricane alumni who have gone above and beyond the call of duty in upholding the honor and glory of their Alma Mater.

A Certified Public Accountant since 1957, he has also been a Member of the Florida Bar since 1959 and a Licensed General Contractor in Florida since 1969. Mr. Wallace became a City of Miami Judge from 1961 to 1963, and served as Florida's Assistant Attorney General from 1965 to 1970. He moved on to hold the position of General Counsel to the Florida Securities Commission, which soon became the Division of Securities within the office of Comptroller of the State of Florida.

Happily married to his wife Patricia since 1963, he is blessed with two sons, Mark who is 32 and Hardy, age 22. While his affiliations with many corporations and civic organizations are many, Milton Wallace takes ample pride in representing the noblest of our community. As a Director and founding member of the Miami-Dade Affordable Housing foundation, Inc., he has resiliently dedicated a major portion of his life to making the justice system work on behalf of the less fortunate.

He wisely chose the challenge of ensuring home ownership as an affordable and accessible right for countless ordinary citizens who have done and are doing their fair share in

contributing to the good of our community. Long before anyone ever thought of hastening the dream of affordable housing into reality, Milton Wallace was relentless in his creativity and resourcefulness deeply aware of the fact that this project was well worth his effort. His focus saliently maximized his insight, understanding and commitment to those who lack the financial wherewithal to fulfill their wish of someday owning their dream house.

Under his leadership many lives have been saved and countless families have been rendered whole because the opportunity of accessing affordable housing has been expedited. He was the proverbial lone voice in the wilderness in exposing his righteous indignation over the harrowing difficulties of hard-working individuals who just could not cut through the labyrinth of banking regulations impacting housing loans that are truly affordable. At the same time, he has been forthright and forceful in advocating the tenets of equal treatment under the law for the poor who often are unfairly subjected to extensive red-tape and bureaucracy. To this very day his commitment toward them remains firm.

Accordingly, I will join my community in honoring him as a genuine leader whose dedication to affordable housing for all serves as an example of the difference each of us can make on behalf of the less fortunate. Single-handedly he has championed a career-long commitment to affordable housing for all of America's families. As the noble gadfly that he represents, he is one to goad his colleagues toward a more hopeful life for our community's ordinary working families. Milton Wallace thoroughly understands the accouterments of power and leadership, sagely exercising them alongside the mandate of his conviction and the wisdom of his knowledge, and focusing his energies on the well-being of a community he has learned to love and care for so deeply.

His being honored as the recipient of the First Annual Housing Heroes Awards truly evokes the unequivocal testimony of the respect and admiration he enjoys from our community. Milton Wallace indeed exemplifies a visionary whose courage and perseverance in the face of overwhelming odds appeal to our noblest character. This tribute dignifies his role as a community servant par excellence who gives credence to the generosity and optimism in the American spirit. Indeed, he will always serve as our indelible reminder of the nobility of commitment and the lasting power of public service.

On behalf of a grateful community, I truly salute him, and I wish him the best!

INTRODUCTION OF THE IDENTITY THEFT PREVENTION ACT OF 2000

HON. DARLENE HOOLEY

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 13, 2000

Ms. HOOLEY of Oregon. Mr. Speaker, today I introduced the bipartisan Identity Theft Prevention Act of 2000. Identity theft has become the latest coast to coast crime wave. This bill includes common sense measures that will allow consumers to work with creditors and credit bureaus to combat this growing problem.

Identity theft occurs whenever someone uses your name, social security number,

mothers maiden name, or any personally identifiable information to purchase goods or services—usually with credit cards. Victims of identity theft never realize they are victims until they receive a bill in the mail, or even worse, a notice from a collection agency for a purchase they never made on a credit card in their name that they don't even own.

While credit issuers have been willing to refund fraudulent charges, victims are still faced with problems of ruined or destroyed credit, the time commitments of redeeming their name with multiple credit bureaus and credit issuers, and the fear and anxiety associated with knowing that someone is using all of their personal information to charge any manner of goods. As a result of identity theft, victims have been turned down for jobs, mortgages, and other important extensions of credit.

Identity theft is a growing problem. Just look at the following statistics: Trans Union credit bureau's fraud victim assistance unit received just 35,235 complaints in 1992 but in 1997 received 522,922. That's a 1,400 percent increase! The Privacy Rights Clearing House estimates that there will be 400,000 to 500,000 new cases of ID fraud this year and the Federal Trade Commission's 1-800 number for ID theft receives an average of 400 calls a week from people like my constituent Paul LaLiberte, from Clackamas, Oregon, who has been a victim of identity theft twice. One of those thousands of calls stated, "Someone is using my name and social security number to open credit card accounts. All the accounts are in collections. I had no idea this was happening until I applied for a mortgage. Because these "bad" accounts showed up on my credit report, I didn't get the mortgage." May 18, 1999.

This bill attempts to address these problems by empowering consumers and asking creditors and credit bureaus to do their part to combat fraud.

For instance, the bill requires that any time a creditor receives a change of address form, the creditor send back a confirmation to both the new and the old addresses. That way, if a thief attempts to change your billing address so you won't find out about fraudulent charges—you'll know.

The bill also requires credit bureaus to investigate discrepancies in addresses, to make sure that the address for the consumer that they have on file is not the address provided by the identity thief.

This bill codifies the practice of placing fraud alerts on a consumer's credit file and gives the Federal Trade Commission the authority to impose fines against credit issuers that ignore the alert. Too many credit issuers are presently ignoring fraud alerts to the detriment of identity theft victims. It also requires that fraud alerts are placed on all information reported by a credit bureau, including credit scores. Often when a credit score is issued without a full report, the fraud alert does not show up.

This legislation also gives consumers more access to the personal information collected about them, which is a critical tool in combating identity theft, by requiring that every consumer across the nation have access to one free credit report annually. Currently, six States—Colorado, Georgia, Massachusetts, Maryland, Vermont, and New Jersey—have such statutes. This act makes one free credit report a national requirement. In addition, consumers could review the personal information

collected about them by individual reference services. With greater access to their own personal information, consumers can proactively check their records for evidence of identity theft and uncover other errors.

The bill also restricts the type of information a credit bureau can sell to marketers to your name and address only. Currently credit bureaus can sell such personally identifiable information as your social security number or mother's maiden name. This sensitive information would be treated under this bill like any other part of the credit report, with its disclosure restricted to businesses needing the data for extensions of credit, employment applications, insurance applications, or other permissible purposes.

I am introducing the Identity Theft Prevention Act with Representative STEVE LATOURETTE (R-OH) and twelve other cosponsors. This bill has been endorsed by Public Citizen and the Privacy Rights Clearinghouse, and is a companion bill to S. 2328 offered by Senators FEINSTEIN, KYL, and SHELBY. It is my hope that the House Banking Committee will take up consideration of this bill and that we can soon bring it to the floor for a vote by the entire Congress.

LEGISLATION TO REINFORCE ANTITRUST LAWS

HON. DAVID MINGE

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 13, 2000

Mr. MINGE. Mr. Speaker, following is a summary of my legislation.

A bill to reinforce our antitrust laws by focusing on three main issues:

(1) Broadening our antitrust laws: Antitrust violators should be liable to all injured persons, whether the damages are direct or indirect. Under current federal law, only direct parties have the right to a remedy for antitrust harm. By broadening the scope of persons who can demand reparations for harm caused by antitrust violators, without relying on government bureaucracies to do it for them, our antitrust laws can be more effective.

(2) Modernizing antitrust enforcement: This bill increases the maximum fines from \$10 million to \$100 million to reflect the magnitude of today's economy and potential damages from anti-competitive activity. Moreover, megamergers create heavy workload for the agencies responsible for their approval. The pre-merger notification filing fee structure is changed to reflect that.

(3) Addressing concentration in agribusiness: Growing concentration in food processing and distribution has been accompanied by low farm income and the loss of thousands of farmers. The weakening bargaining power of farmers and the potential market power of suppliers, processors and other intermediaries has been accompanied by record earnings. Moreover, the benefits of low farm prices are not passed on to American consumers; food prices are not declining. This bill creates a commission to study this troublesome situation. This bill also clarifies the Packers and Stockyards Act to ensure that small producers are not discriminated against and establishes a senior official position for agriculture at the Antitrust Division of the DOJ.

THE ARMENIAN GENOCIDE

SPEECH OF

HON. MARTIN T. MEEHAN

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 12, 2000

Mr. MEEHAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to commemorate the 85th anniversary of the Armenian Genocide. The actual date the anniversary will be observed is April 24, but I rise today while we are in session to pay my solemn respects to the innocent fallen and add my words to history's record of one of the most terrible tragedies known to mankind.

On April 24, 1915, a group of Armenian religious, political, and intellectual leaders were arrested in the city then known as Constantinople, taken to the interior of Turkey, and murdered. What followed from there was nothing less than the systematic deprivation of Armenians living under Ottoman rule of their homes, property, freedom, and lives. The tragic toll of its dark period in world history includes the death of 1.5 million Armenian men, women, and children and the deportation of 500,000 others. Before their tragic deaths, countless Armenian women were subject to unspeakable cruelties, in the form of sexual abuse and slavery.

History is not condemned to repeat itself. We can prevent future tragedies by acknowledging, remembering, and commemorating yesterday's tragedies. Unfortunately, the Turkish Government still refuses to admit its involvement in the Armenian Genocide, and even the current U.S. administration has not fully acknowledged the extent of the wrongdoing between 1915 and 1923. That is why we must make our voices heard. History's record must reflect the truth of what the Armenians experienced: mass murder and genocide. If it does not, only then are we condemned to a future littered with more instances of unspeakable wickedness and cruelty.

My congressional district contains a large and vibrant Armenian-American community, which has contributed so much to the Merrimack Valley's economic vitality and culture. When today's Armenian-American community commemorates the Armenian Genocide, they convey the message to the world that only the continued vigilance of people of good conscience stands between peaceful human coexistence and another instance of genocide.

My respect for my Armenian-American constituents and for their commitment to remembering past tragedy and preventing future tragedy compels me to rise and speak today. It compels me to add my voice to those who speak out against hatred and fear. It should compel us all to remember past horrors, lest they happen again.

READING DEFICIT ELIMINATION ACT

HON. WILLIAM F. GOODLING

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 13, 2000

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, today I introduced the Reading Deficit Elimination Act

(RDEA), which is an important step in ensuring that every American has the ability to read. I am also pleased that Senator PAUL COVERDELL (R-GA) is introducing an identical bill today in the Senate.

According to statistics from the National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP), 74 percent of third graders remain poor readers when they reach the ninth grade. Overall, 40 percent of fourth-graders are reading at the "below basic" level. The National Adult Literacy Survey, as many as 50 million adults have only minimal reading skills. This situation is absolutely unacceptable.

Yesterday, we passed a resolution in my committee to make good on our commitment to fully fund the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA). This legislation is consistent with our efforts to provide funding for special education. It is estimated that as many as 2 million students who are placed in special education are there simply because they haven't been taught to read.

The National Institute for Child Health and Human Development tells us that 90 percent to 95 percent of these students could learn to read and be returned to their regular classrooms if they were given instruction based on the finding of scientific research.

Just this morning, the National Reading Panel released its report on "Teaching Children to Read," in both the Senate and the House. The message we heard confirms what we have known for years: Teaching children to read is essential if they are to be successful in life. We now have scientific research that shows us the way once again.

Based on findings of more than 35 years of research, the Panel reports the following ingredients of what students need to learn if they are to read proficiently:

Phonemic Awareness—letters represent sounds.

Systematic phonics instruction—a necessary, but not sufficient, component of learning to read.

Reading Fluency—rapid decoding of words, practiced until it is automatic.

Spelling—accurate spelling, not the invented kind.

Writing Clearly—which leads to developing good reading comprehension skills.

I believe if we are to eliminate the reading deficit, then it is necessary for students to be taught all of these necessary skills.

Complimentary to the legislation being introduced today is the Literacy Involves Families Together (LIFT) Bill, which I am pleased is part of the Reading Deficit Elimination Act. In addition, Republicans pushed to pass the Reading Excellence Act, which was signed into law by the president in 1998. It is helping teachers in low-income areas and in schools where there is a high illiteracy rate to apply the scientific principles of reading instruction in the classroom.

When President John Kennedy launched Project Apollo in 1962, and set a goal of sending a man to the moon by the end of the decade, all America cheered. That goal was met when Neil Armstrong set foot on the moon in July of 1969.

Our determination to eliminate the reading deficit is no less challenging than going to the moon, and it is equally achievable. For the sake of our children, and the future of our nation, we must not let them down.

I hope we can come together as a nation to cheer on the elimination of the reading deficit

for all our children. The Reading Deficit Elimination Act is an important step in that direction.

TRIBUTE TO U.P. LABOR HALL OF FAME CHESTER F. SWANSON

HON. BART STUPAK

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 13, 2000

Mr. STUPAK. Mr. Speaker, I pay tribute to the late Chester F. Swanson, one of that great breed of dedicated, lifelong union activists who help ensure a good quality of life for the working men and women of northern Michigan. I offer these remarks on the occasion of Chester's election to the Michigan's Upper Peninsula Labor Hall of Fame.

At age 15 in 1921, Chester began working for a famed gunmaker in my district, Marble Arms Corp. in Escanaba, Mich. He retired from the corporation after 50 years of service, but he returned many times after this retirement to help with the set-up of machines used to make gun sights.

In 1945 a charter was issued by the United Auto Workers for Local 126 at Marble Arms. Proud that the union had come to his shop, Chester made the drive across northern Michigan and took the ferry across the Straits of Mackinac to pick up the charter. He never stopped being a union advocate from that moment on, serving as the local's financial secretary and union steward.

Although Chester died almost 30 years ago, Mr. Speaker, one can still hear many wonderful stories that paint a picture of a man who took joy in each day, who made great friendships, who was respected by his co-workers, even the younger workers who remember him so fondly.

Gary Quick, UAW International Representative for Region 1-D, recalls that when Chester traveled, he called his mother each day, and when he completed the call he would return to his group and announce, "All is fine with Mum!"

Gary also recalls one icy winter night—a black, black night with the temperatures about 30 below zero—when the union leadership, including Chester, found itself traveling home from a meeting about 60 miles away. A side trip was required to take one of the members home in the small community of Rock, a trip on back roads with snowbanks higher than the automobile. Chester wondered aloud if the gang would survive the trip, should they run into trouble. For years afterward, Gary says, Chester would be sure to say, "We made it that cold night to drop off Red in Rock, so I guess we will make it wherever . . ."

Friends recall that Chester, even at the age of 90 years young, would eat his three good meals every day, would be ready to stay out with the younger fellows until late at night and would be ready to go again in the morning.

They recall that Chester never forgot his camera for important events, recording friends and sharing the prints, and maintaining a photo record of area youth participating in local sports.

Most of all, Mr. Speaker, friends remember Chester as a union man, who cared about his fellow workers, his community, and who cared about the job he performed with pride for more than half a century.

RECOGNIZING CARLISLE AND
MCCORD ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS

HON. ROBERT B. ADERHOLT

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 13, 2000

Mr. ADERHOLT. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to recognize two schools in my district that have been recognized by the U.S. Department of Education for their achievements as Title I schools.

These schools, Carlisle Elementary Schools in Boaz, Alabama and McCord Elementary School in Albertville, Alabama, were selected for this award through a competitive process coordinated and managed by the state education agency. The principals of these schools, Ms. Kim Mintz and Mr. Richard Cole respectively, deserve this national recognition for their unwavering dedication to the academic achievement of their students.

Title I schools are located in high poverty areas and receive funding to improve teacher training and learning for at-risk children. These two schools and the 97 others in the nation that are also receiving these awards, are schools that have far exceeded expectations; they have truly gone the extra mile to give these children a chance to succeed. In turn, these children, supported by their families, have worked hard and set an example for students everywhere.

The recognition is based on six criteria: opportunity for all children to meet proficient and advanced levels of performance; professional development for teachers and administrators; coordination with other programs; curriculum development and instruction to support achievement to high standards; partnerships developed among the school, parents, and the local community; and three years of successful achievement and testing data.

The awards will be presented on May 2 in Indianapolis at the 2000 International Reading Association Conference. Mr. Speaker, I commend the faculty, staff, parents, and students for making these schools such a landmark of achievement in the State of Alabama.

CELEBRATING DICK DALE, KING
OF THE SURF GUITAR

HON. JERRY LEWIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 13, 2000

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, today I celebrate the achievements of Dick Dale, a resident of Twentynine Palms, California, in the heart of the 40th district. Better known as the King of Surf Guitar, Dick Dale is a gifted musician who defined a music style in the early 1960s that is still enjoyed by millions of music-lovers the world over.

Surf music, which attempts to capture the feeling of riding the waves on a surfboard, was a uniquely American style of music known as the "California Sound." Along with his group, the Del-Tones, Dale composed and recorded the first surf record, which lit the fuse in 1961 for the national explosion of the surf music craze. He also helped pioneer the development of electronic reverberation and concert-quality amplifiers and speakers. Dale has

recorded for NASA, Disneyland, and a multitude of commercials, television shows, and movies. The recipient of countless awards, Dale has been nominated for a Grammy and is enshrined in the Surfing Hall of Fame.

Beyond his musical talent, Dale is an accomplished horseman, exotic animal trainer, surfer, martial arts expert, archer, and pilot. In addition to his recording and performing career, Dale has worked tirelessly to clean up the world's oceans and protect endangered wild animals. He has donated the proceeds of some recordings to the Burn Treatment Center at the University of California.

Dick Dale has not been content to sit back as a legend. This superb musician and innovator is still performing and has won over a whole new generation of fans as well as maintained his legion of long time admirers. He always has time for his devoted fans, often signing autographs and swapping stories for hours after his concerts. Dick Dale is an American original and will forever be the King of Surf Guitar.

HONORING ASSISTANT FIRE CHIEF
PAUL D. MARTIN, FIREHOUSE
MAGAZINE'S FIREFIGHTER OF
THE YEAR

HON. JOHN E. SWEENEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 13, 2000

Mr. SWEENEY. Mr. Speaker, today I recognize Firehouse magazine's Firefighter of the Year, Assistant Fire Chief Paul D. Martin of Hudson Falls, New York. Assistant Chief Martin surpassed 101 other firefighters from across the nation to win the highly coveted award. His actions remind us that firefighting is one of the most dangerous occupations in the United States.

I salute Assistant Fire Chief Martin, a fire investigator, for his heroic actions in the early morning hours of August 27, 1999. Without regard to personal safety, Assistant Chief Martin executed a daring rescue of an elderly woman trapped in her flame engulfed residence. He fought heavy flames in the two-story building while pulling the 77 year old resident to safety. Assistant Chief Martin suffered second- and third-degree burns to his face, ears, lower back and hip as the intense flames and heat ignited his fire-retardant equipment. This performance of duty set him apart from all other firemen in the nation and earned him the title of Firefighter of the Year.

The 21-year veteran of fire service, husband, and father of two deserves our highest praise. He is among thousands of firefighters who lay their lives on the line for our safety and well-being every day. Upstate New Yorkers owe a lasting debt to Assistant Chief Martin and his firefighting colleagues who sacrifice so much to protect the lives and property of others.

Mr. Speaker, please join me in congratulating Assistant Chief Martin on his selection as Firefighter of the Year. Please also join me in recognizing his outstanding courage in the face of grave danger and unquestionable dedication to duty. He symbolizes America's greatest heroes.

A TRIBUTE TO REPRESENTATIVE
STEPHEN CHEN

HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 13, 2000

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I want to call to the attention of my colleagues and submit for the RECORD an article regarding Representative Stephen Chen, who serves as the head of the Taipei Cultural and Economic Representative Office in Washington. The article, which ran in on April 3 in the New York Times, is a fitting tribute to Taiwan's unofficial Ambassador, who has worked diligently to promote and expand relations between the United States and the 22 million citizens of Taiwan.

Mr. Speaker, Ambassador Chen is a thorough professional who has enjoyed a long and distinguished life as a career diplomat. He has represented his government all over the world, including postings in the Philippines, Brazil, Argentina and Bolivia. His experience in the United States also is extensive, during the past twenty-five years Ambassador Chen served in Atlanta, Chicago, Los Angeles and he has spent the last three years the Representative in Washington, D.C.

Mr. Speaker, I am certain my colleagues would agree that Stephen Chen's charm and quiet demeanor have served Taiwan well. Whether meeting Members of Congress in their offices or Executive Branch officials in a more neutral setting, Ambassador Chen has always worked to make certain the United States and Taiwan remain strong friends.

Mr. Speaker, as the article notes, Ambassador Chen is planning to retire shortly. I am certain all of my colleagues join me in congratulating Stephen Chen on a distinguished diplomatic career. We in the Congress are indeed fortunate to know him, and we wish him well in the years ahead.

[From the New York Times (on the Web),
Apr. 3, 2000]

PUBLIC LIVES—A DIPLOMATIC OUTSIDER WHO
LOBBIES INSIDE WASHINGTON
(By Philip Shenon)

WASHINGTON—AT an embassy that is not an embassy, the ambassador who is not an ambassador can only imagine what it is like to be a full-fledged member of Washington's diplomatic corps.

"In the evenings, you attend cocktail parties, champagne dances," Stephen Chen said wistfully of the black-tie world from which he is largely excluded. "This is the very routine, beautiful picture of the diplomat in a textbook."

Mr. Chen, the director of the Taipei Economic and Cultural Representative Office, the de facto embassy here for the government of Taiwan, is a charming pariah.

While he represents the interests of 22 million of the freest and richest people in Asia, the 66-year-old diplomat might as well be invisible, at least as far as many of the State Department's China experts are concerned.

The snubs, Mr. Chen suggested, are an obvious effort to appease Beijing, and they are more than a little unfair to a government that is only weeks away from a peaceful transfer of power from one democratically elected leader to another, the first time that has happened in almost 5,000 years of Chinese history.

"There is a kind of unfairness," Mr. Chen tells a visitor, the wall behind his desk decorated with a painting of the delicate blossoms of the winter plum, Taiwan's national

flower. "We have been a model student for freedom, democracy and a market economy."

"We don't mind if the United States has rapprochement with mainland China—we think it's good to bring the P.R.C. into the family of civilizations," he says of the People's Republic of China, which considers Taiwan to be a renegade province. "What we ask is that the interests of Taiwan not be sacrificed."

Because the United States has no diplomatic relations with Taiwan and has recognized the Communist government in Beijing as the sole representative of the people of China, Mr. Chen and his staff of nearly 200 are barred from the premises of the State Department.

They are not invited to diplomatic receptions at the White House, or to most of the dinner parties and glittery balls held at the embassies of nations that recognize Beijing.

When Taiwanese diplomats want to talk with Clinton administration officials, the meetings are often held in hotel coffee shops.

"We must meet in a neutral setting, that is the rule," says Mr. Chen, explaining the awkward logistics of the job.

Relations with China have been especially jittery since Taiwan's election last month of the new president, Chen Shui-bian, a former democracy activist who long advocated Taiwan's independence and whose victory ended half a century of Nationalist rule.

On the eve of the election, Chinese leaders all but warned of an invasion if Mr. Chen and his party were victorious. Since the election, both Mr. Chen and Beijing have softened their rhetoric, and Mr. Chen has recently insisted that he sees no need for an independence declaration.

Stephen Chen, who is not related to the new president, welcomes the moderated rhetoric from Taiwan's new government. The Communist leaders in Beijing, he says, would strike only "if they should be unnecessarily provoked."

"We have been dealing with them for more than 60 years," he said. "We knew when they are bluffing, when they are not bluffing. If we don't give them an excuse, I don't think they're going to attack."

Mr. Chen, who was born in the Chinese city of Nanjing, last saw the mainland in 1949, when his family was on the run from the victorious Communist forces of Mao Zedong. They fled to Taiwan, his father a diplomat in the service of the Nationalist leader, Chiang Kai-shek.

His father was assigned to the embassy in the Philippines when Mr. Chen was 15, and he remained there for more than a decade, attending college in Manila, marrying his Chinese-Filipino high school sweetheart and becoming fluent in English.

In 1960, he returned to Taiwan and passed the foreign service exam. He was first sent to Rio de Janeiro, and then to Argentina and Bolivia. In 1973, he was named consul general to Atlanta, where he remained until the United States severed relations with Taiwan and recognized Beijing six years later.

Mr. Chen said he can remember sitting in his living room in Atlanta, watching the televised announcement by President Carter that the United States would recognize the Communist government. "I felt that I was being clobbered," he recalled. "A baseball bat on the head."

"It seemed very unfair," he continued. "It was as if the United States wanted to reward a bad guy, the lousy student, and to punish the good student. That was my feeling."

In the years since, he said, Taiwanese diplomats have learned how to innovate, especially in Washington, where they employ some of the city's most powerful lobbyists and retain close ties to many prominent conservative members of Congress.

Mr. Chen says his office has an annual budget for lobbying of about \$1.2 million on contracts with 15 firms. "They help open doors, they make appointments for us," he said. "But we make the presentations."

Under a 1979 law, Taiwan can continue to buy American weapons.

And Mr. Chen has been a frequent visitor to Capitol Hill in recent weeks as his government seeks Congressional approval for the sale of a wish list of sophisticated weapons. "If we are deprived of basic defensive weapons, then of course we are thrown to the wolves," he said.

Mr. Chen is considering a visit to the lair of the wolves. After 40 years in the diplomatic service, he is nearing retirement, and he is planning a vacation on the mainland, which is now permitted.

"I tell you very frankly, I would like to see the Great Wall," he said. "This belongs to the legacy of China. It has nothing to do with Communism."

A BILL TO CLARIFY THE TAX TREATMENT OF CONTRIBUTIONS IN AID OF CONSTRUCTION

HON. WALLY HERGER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 13, 2000

Mr. HERGER. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing legislation today, along with Mr. MATSUI and Mrs. JOHNSON, to ensure that needless Treasury regulation does not add unnecessarily to the cost of housing.

The need for this legislation is brought about because the Department of Treasury has issued proposed regulations to provide guidance on the definition of CIAC as enacted under the Small Business Job Protection Act of 1996. Despite the fact that Congress specifically removed language concerning "customer services fees" in its amendment in 1996, the Department added the language back into the proposed regulation specifying that such fees are not CIAC. They then defined the term very broadly to include service laterals, which traditionally and under the most common state law treatment would be considered CIAC.

Because state regulators require all of the costs of new connections to be paid up front, these regulations will force water and sewerage utilities to collect the federal tax from homeowners, builders, and small municipalities. Because they collect it up front, the utility is forced to "gross up" the tax by collecting a tax on the tax on the tax, resulting in an over 55 percent effective tax rate.

This bill will clarify that water and sewerage service laterals are included in the definition of contributions in aid of construction (CIAC). It clarifies current law by specifically stating that "customer service fees" are CIAC, but maintains current treatment of service charges for stopping and starting service (not CIAC). Because this is a clarification of current law, the effective date for the bill is as if included in the original legislation (Section 1613(a) of the Small Business Job Protection Act of 1996).

Mr. MATSUI and Mrs. JOHNSON along with many of our colleagues here in the chamber, worked hard over the course of a number of years to restore the pre-1986 Act tax treatment for water and sewerage CIAC. In 1996, we succeeded in passing legislation. It was iden-

tical to pre-1986 law with three exceptions. Two of the changes were made in response to a Treasury Department request. The third removed the language dealing with "service connection fees" primarily because of potential confusion resulting from the ambiguity of the term. The sponsors of the legislation were concerned that the IRS would use this ambiguity to exclude a portion of what the state regulators consider CIAC.

As part of our efforts, we developed a revenue raiser in cooperation with the industry to make up any revenue loss due to our legislation, including the three changes. This revenue raiser extended the life, and changed the method, for depreciating water utility property from 20-year accelerated to 25-year straight-line depreciation. As consequence of this sacrifice by the industry, our CIAC change made a net \$274 million contribution toward deficit reduction.

It is my belief that the final revenue estimate done by the Joint Committee on Taxation on the restoration of CIAC included all property treated as CIAC by the industry regulators including specifically service laterals. In an October 11, 1995 letter to Senator GRASSLEY the Joint Committee on Taxation provided revenue estimates for the CIAC legislation. A footnote in this letter states, "These estimates have been revisited to reflect more recent data." The industry had only recently supplied the committee with comprehensive data, which reflected total CIAC in the industry, including service laterals.

In urge my colleagues to join with us in sponsoring this important legislation in order to keep the Department of Treasury from further burdening the American Homeowner.

APRIL SCHOOL OF THE MONTH

HON. CAROLYN MCCARTHY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 13, 2000

Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I have named North Side Elementary School in East Williston as the School of the Month in the Fourth Congressional District for April 2000. Dr. James F. Newman is the Principal of North Side, and Dr. Carolyn S. Harris is the Superintendent of Schools in the East Williston School District. The school teaches children in grades Kindergarten through 4.

North Side Elementary stood out in my mind as an outstanding example of how early education is most successful when parents are involved. The school's programs teach our children the true value of education because it encourages community participation.

The North Side Elementary School Community is a close-knit body of parents, teachers, students, and administrators. Their goal is to ensure each child a stable early education through an enriched curriculum that keeps the children excited, and unique programs that appeal to a wide variety of younger children.

North Side combines parental involvement with exceptional programming. The children benefit when the community engages them in activities that extend beyond the traditional classroom setting.

One of the more popular programs among students is Books Alive, where staff and parents act out a selection of children's literature

in a theater presentation. The Parent-Teacher Organization also holds an annual fundraising dinner with all proceeds going towards grants to supplement North Side teaching materials and special projects. Last year the school established the Deidre Hannafin Writing and Publishing Center as a tribute to Hannafin, a dedicated teacher who died of cancer at the young age of 32. At the Center, students work side by side with their parents and teachers to publish a newspaper, classroom writing projects, and this year, a literary magazine.

While stressing the value of traditional subjects, students are encouraged to look into their creative sides through art, music and nature programs. The Enriched Integrated Studies Program is one more way that North Side attempts to reach each child's strengths. Students attend enrichment activities once a week in order to bring the classroom to life. Class topics have included Ancient Egypt and Greece, while the entire school participated in activities such as Science Day.

Long Island students receive a better education thanks to the faculty and teachers of North Side Elementary School and I am proud to name them school of the month for April in the Fourth Congressional District of New York.

IN MEMORY OF THE LATE
MARTHA MANUEL CHACON

HON. JOE BACA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 13, 2000

Mr. BACA. Mr. Speaker, it is with sadness that I inform my colleagues of the passing of a great individual, a person who graced our world and the lives of so many people with love and compassion.

Martha Manuel Chacon, who passed away on March 28, 2000, was a beloved tribal elder of the San Manuel Band of Serrano Mission Indians. She was totally dedicated to providing a better way of life for her tribal members as well as for future generations of Serranos and all Native Americans.

Mrs. Chacon's legacy will live on forever in the many lives she touched during her 89 years on this Earth. She demonstrated to all of us complete and total honesty and strength as well as leadership and courage.

Martha Manuel Chacon was and remains so much a tremendous person in our thoughts and in our memories. I appreciate so much and will long remember the many good and positive things she brought into the lives of so many people and to the lives of the people of the San Manuel Tribe.

I join with Martha's friends and family members in honoring such a truly remarkable and outstanding person, someone who gave so much to those she loved. Each of us is better and more fortunate for what she unselfishly gave to us and gave to our world, a world made so much brighter and gentler by her life and her presence.

Mr. Speaker, I join with all of those who loved Martha Manuel Chacon in extending our prayers, knowing that God's heaven will forever be blessed and graced by her presence.

TRIBAL MATRIARCH CHACON DIES AT 89

(By Joe Nelson)

SAN BERNARDINO—Martha Manuel Chacon was the backbone of the San Manuel Band of Serrano Mission Indians—possessing honesty, strength, leadership, and courage. She was considered a true friend in every sense of the word, family members say.

After a lifetime of service to the San Manuel tribe, Chacon died Tuesday at St. Bernardino Medical Center in San Bernardino. She was 89.

Chacon was the granddaughter of Santos Manuel—for whom the tribe is named.

Manuel was responsible for saving the tribe during difficult transition times in 1866, when settling in one place was a challenge because American Indians routinely were forced to move from one location to another as land got swallowed up. It was Manuel who was key in settling the tribe near Highland, where it has remained to this day.

Chacon helped bring electricity to the reservation in the 1950s and running water to tribal homes in the 1960s. Her leadership helped the tribe improve its quality of life and plan its future, members said.

One thing family members said they will remember about Chacon was her strong connection to Serrano ancestry, culture and heritage.

Chacon's daughter, Pauline Murillo, 67, remembers the stories her mother told her when she was a child—part of the American Indian oral tradition.

Chacon often would converse with family members in the Cahuilla language.

"We shared the customs. She would call me or I would call her and we would speak Indian," Murillo said.

As a young adult, when jobs were scarce and she faced extreme poverty, Chacon commuted to Los Angeles and spent the work week there as a house cleaner to make ends meet. She would return to the reservation on the weekends to be with her family, Murillo said.

The time away never negatively impacted Chacon's relationship with her family, relatives said.

"She was a very strong person. She was like the backbone to our whole family," said granddaughter Audrey Martinez, who serves as the tribe's secretary-treasurer.

Chacon is survived by her husband, Raoul; children Pauline Murillo, Roy Chacon, Rowena "Rena" Ramos, Sandy Marquez, Raoul "Beanie" Chacon Jr., and Carla Rodriguez; 18 grandchildren; 31 great-grandchildren; and four great-great grandchildren.

A rosary will be recited at Chacon's home on the San Manuel Reservation at 7 p.m. Monday. The funeral will be at 10 a.m. Tuesday, also at Chacon's home.

Donations in Chacon's memory can be sent to: Loma Linda University Children's Hospital Foundation, 11234 Anderson Road, Room A607, Loma Linda 92354.

HONORING MR. PAUL JOHNSON OF
SPRINGFIELD, TENNESSEE ON
THE OCCASION OF THE 31ST AN-
NIVERSARY OF HIS HEROIC MIS-
SION TO VIETNAM

HON. BOB CLEMENT

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 13, 2000

Mr. CLEMENT. Mr. Speaker, today I honor Mr. Paul Johnson of Springfield, Tennessee,

on the occasion of the 31st anniversary of his heroic mission to Vietnam.

"Hero" is a term that I do not use lightly. However, "hero" is the most fitting word I could ever use to describe Paul Johnson and men like him, who risked their lives fighting for our country around the world.

As a career military man and Vietnam veteran, Paul Johnson has served our country well, retiring from the U.S. Army in 1985. However, until recently his story was largely unknown. Paul Johnson is not the kind of person who talks about his heroism. Perhaps that selflessness is what has made him a true hero.

Paul Johnson was only 29 years old when he arrived in Vietnam in the fall of 1968. He never dreamed that his year-long tour there would include an episode calling for him to risk his own life to save 90 U.S. Marines from a certain, fiery death. For such courage, Johnson was awarded the Soldier's Medal, one of the highest honors one can receive from the United States Army.

April 9, 1969, is a day that Sergeant Paul Johnson will never forget. That afternoon, after safely getting himself and others away from an explosives area, he was approached for assistance by a Marine Colonel who said that one hundred U.S. Marines were trapped inside a bunker beside an ammunition pad which had caught fire. The Marine Colonel could not order the Army soldier to assist, but stressed the need to rescue these men.

Johnson, knowing that the likelihood of surviving such a mission was very slim, made the decision to take his personnel carrier and go in anyway, risking his own life in the process. Although Johnson did not ask any of his men to go with him, his driver agreed to undertake the rescue mission with him. The two of them made four trips back and forth to the bunker that day through the smoke, heat, and flames, to rescue 90 men. According to his reports, each time they picked up a group of men, they greeted him with tears and shouts of joy. The day after the ordeal, Johnson drove past the location of the rescue and there was just a burned out hole where the bunker and ammunition dump had once been located. Paul believes that he made the miraculous rescue that day with the help of God.

The driver who assisted Paul in the rescue did not return from Vietnam. He was later killed in battle, with Johnson near his side. Johnson is appreciative of accolades he has received, but remains ever mindful of his friends and fellow soldiers who gave their lives in the conflict. Those are the individuals that Johnson believes should be honored and remembered. In fact, he flies an American flag in his yard in honor of those slain and as a symbol of the freedom he fought so hard to keep.

Paul Johnson was recently honored by the Tennessee State Legislature for his bravery and courage that April day and for his service to this nation. Currently, Paul is employed by the Robertson County Highway Department and is very actively involved in community and civic affairs.

May we not forget Paul Johnson and those like him, who have fought so bravely, and so selflessly to ensure our continuing freedom for this and future generations.