Mr. Speaker, it is with great honor that I pay tribute to Isaac and Veola Chambers, Rutherford Boyd Gaston, Sr., Dr. Benjamin F. Quillian, Michael E. Smith, and La'Vera Ethridge-Williams for being recognized as the KSEE 24 and Companies that Care 1998 African-American Portraits of Success honorees. I applaud the contributions, ideas, and leadership they have exhibited in our community. I ask my colleagues to join me in wishing these fine people many more years of success.

U.S. POLICY TOWARD THE PERSIAN GULF

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 3, 1998

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to my colleagues' attention my monthly newsletter on foreign affairs from November 1997 entitled *U.S. Policy Toward the Persian Gulf.*

I ask that this newsletter be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

The newsletter follows:

U.S. POLICY TOWARD THE PERSIAN GULF

The United States has vital national interests in the Persian Gulf: to maintain unrestricted access to Gulf energy resources at tolerable prices, to prevent any power from gaining control over them, and to ensure the security of regional friends and allies.

The crisis over UN weapons inspectors in Iraq highlights the strain in U.S. policy. The policy of ''dual containment'' of Iraq and Iran has not changed these defiant regimes, and it is not sustainable. Seven years after the Gulf War, friends and allies have little enthusiasm for open-ended UN sanctions against Iraq. The U.S. threat to sanction firms that invest in Iran's energy sector has caused rifts with Europe. Key Arab states boycotted the U.S.-supported summit in Qatar, but all Arab states will attend a December Islamic summit in Iran. U.S. policy needs review.

Iraq, a police state led by an unpredictable tyrant, still threatens regional stability. Iraq is weaker than it was six years ago, yet Saddam's grip is tighter. He is unchallenged at home. The Arab-Israeli impasse, and the suffering of Iraqis due to sanctions, enable Saddam to win Arab support. Many of Iraq's weapons of mass destruction (WMD) have been destroyed; but many have not, especially chemical and biological weapons. Thus, the work of UN inspectors is far from over. We will need highly intrusive inspections in Iraq for years to come.

Iran, with over 60 million people, confronts the U.S. and the region with a challenge of great difficulty. The 18-year break in U.S.-Iran ties means that mutual understanding is poor. U.S. policy is to contain Iran because of its opposition to the Arab-Israeli peace process, its WMD programs, and its support for terrorism. The present U.S. policy of unilateral sanctions against Iran is not backed by our European allies and is not working. Those sanctions have been counterproductive in achieving U.S. goals.

The Arab Gulf states host a large U.S. military presence, rely on us for security, and are doing little for collective self-defense. They are reluctant to support confrontation with Iraq and Iran. With the exception of Kuwait, they resent what they see as U.S. partiality toward Israel and hostility toward Arabs and Muslims—in the West Bank and Gaza, Libya, Sudan, Iraq, and Iran.

Within the United States, there is strong support for military deployments in the Gulf, which are seen as vital to defending U.S. interests. Iran, and especially Iraq, remain deeply unpopular, but there is little desire for war.

How should U.S. policy change? First, the willingness of Gulf states to stand with the U.S. will improve if we get the Arab-Israeli peace process back on track. The greater the momentum in the peace process, the stronger the support in the Gulf for overall U.S. objectives.

Second, we should state precisely U.S. objectives toward Iraq, which have always lacked specificity. U.S. policy has not been clear about whether Saddam should be removed and at what point sanctions should be lifted. Our prime objective should be to contain Iraq, because its weapons programs are a threat to peace. If Saddam threatens his neighbors, or openly pursues WMD, the U.S. should severely punish Iraq. To maintain support for UN sanctions against Iraq and to eliminate Iraq's WMD successfully, U.S. policy needs some adjustment.

We must make clear that our problem is not with Iraq's people, but with the policies of its government. To lessen the impact of sanctions on the Iraqi people, we should allow them to get much more food and medicine, so long as the UN can monitor end-use. We should support Iraq's territorial integrity, and maintain sanctions until Iraq complies with all UN resolutions. The U.S. should indicate its willingness to help a new government in Iraq that abides by UN resolutions. An Iraq that accepts international norms of behavior should be allowed to return to the family of nations.

Third, the U.S. opposes many of Iran's policies, but does not seek to oust its government. U.S. criticisms should focus on the conduct of Iran's leadership, not on Iran's people and certainly not on Islam. Our goal should be to change Iran's unacceptable policies on terrorism, the people process, and especially its quest for WMD.

The U.S. and Iran need to cool the rhetoric, end mutual demonization, explore better ties, and gradually establish a reliable and authoritative dialogue. As Iran's policies change, the U.S. should respond step-by-step—reducing sanctions, permitting nonmilitary trade, and allowing U.S. firms into Iran.

We should support the military containment of Iran. We should push for full international inspections of Iran's nuclear facilities and multilateral restrictions focused on, and limited to, WMD and related technology.

The U.S. should work to reduce differences with its allies and develop new avenues for cooperation against Iran's unacceptable behavior. Because Central Asia's energy resources are becoming increasingly important, we should work with our allies to secure access to them. In this process, we should not automatically exclude commercial relations with Iran. The U.S. needs more carrots in its policy toward Iran, and Europe needs more sticks. We cannot guarantee success if we work together, but we will surely fail if we do not.

Finally, there must be no doubt that the U.S. plans to remain in the Gulf. U.S. forces continue to be necessary, yet we need balance between the military and civilian aspects of our presence. The profile of the U.S. military in the region has been reduced appropriately since the Khobar Towers bombing last year, but we also need to strengthen political and economic ties. More attention from senior U.S. officials will help preserve the Gulf coalition and strengthen the U.S. message about reform, accountability and openness in Gulf societies.

Conclusion. Peace and security in the Gulf are vitally important to the U.S. national interest. For the immediate future, Iraq and Iran will require constant, consistent and balanced attention from U.S. policymakers. The task is enormously difficult. Success will require close and effective cooperation with friends and allies, and strong American leadership.

CONGRATULATING STUDENTS OF MIDWOOD HIGH SCHOOL

HON. CHARLES E. SCHUMER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 3, 1998

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. Speaker, I would like for my colleagues to join me in congratulating the thirteen Midwood High School students who took honors at the Westinghouse Science Talent Search this year.

This school, a magnet program in Brooklyn, surpassed the traditional frontrunners to grab the first place semifinalist ranking in this prestigious contest. This indeed is a sweet victory for a school often without the resources some other more affluent schools have been able to avail for themselves. However, they still managed to come out on top. It just goes to show that hard work and perseverance are still two very important factors to becoming a success in whatever you choose.

I would also like to take this opportunity to thank Brooklyn College, Maimonides Medical Center, Downstate Medical Center and Rockefeller University. They provided mentorship to these youngsters and arranged for the use of laboratory space so students could perform extensive research their own school labs could not handle. This is wonderful to see that these institutions understand that young minds needs to be nurtured early and often to encourage the best performance.

As a father, I understand the sense of pride and joy their parents must feel as they watch their children reach such pinnacles of success in their young lives. I believe a congratulations should go to the parents of these students for the encouragement, support, nurturing and inspiration to keep on during the trying times. I wish these students the best as they follow their dream to expand the boundaries of science and understanding of our natural world.

TRIBUTE TO JOSEPH L. ALIOTO, FORMER MAYOR OF SAN FRANCISCO

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 3, 1998

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I invite my colleagues to join me today in paying tribute to Joseph L. Alioto, an outstanding American who served two terms as the mayor of San Francisco from 1968 to 1976 and who left his distinctive stamp on our city. Joe Alioto died last Thursday at his home in San Francisco after a struggle with prostate cancer. Mr. Speaker, Joseph Alioto left an indelible imprint on San Francisco, and he represents the best of this city.

Immigrants have contributed much to the character, the zest and the diversity of San

Francisco, and Joe Alioto was a product of that culture. The son of a Sicilian immigrant fish wholesaler, he was born in 1916 in North Beach and grew up in that area. He attended San Francisco schools—Garfield and Salesian Schools and then Sacred Heart High School. He graduated from St. Mary's College in Moraga, and then received a law degree from Catholic University of America in Washington, D.C.

As an attorney, Joe Alioto had a highly successful career, both before and after his two terms as Joe Alioto's mayor. After completing law school in our nation's capitol, he accepted a position in the Antitrust Division of the U.S. Department of Justice. In 1945 he returned to San Francisco to establish a highly successful private antitrust legal practice, one of the first such practices in the country. After retiring from politics in 1976 upon the completion of two terms as mayor, Joe Alioto returned to his antitrust practice, which for a time was our nation's largest such law practice. He established a distinguished record as a determined advocate for such clients as Walt Disney, Samuel Goldwyn and Al Davis, the owner of the Oakland Raiders football team.

His career in public service began shortly after he returned to San Francisco in 1945, after spending eight years in Washington, D.C. at law school and at the Department of Justice. In 1948 Joseph Alioto was appointed to the San Francisco School Board, and seven years later he became a member of the board of the City's Redevelopment Agency.

The decision to run for mayor of San Francisco was not a part of a calculated or long-term plan. In 1967, Joe Alioto was chairman of the mayoral campaign of Eugene McAteer, who died suddenly from a heart attack just two months before the election. After a few days of reflection, Alioto made the decision to run in McAteer's place. He waged a lightning 55-day campaign and won, overcoming the lead of his opponent in the early polls of 44 to 17.

The two terms that he served as mayor—from 1968 to 1976—were a critical time, and his administration left a positive and a lasting imprint on the City that he loved. He became mayor during a politically unstable period—hippies dominated Haight-Ashbury; demonstrations, some of which turned violent, were taking place against the Vietnam War; and racial tensions reached a fever pitch following a series of street killings known as the Zebra murders.

Mayor Alioto largely succeeded in keeping the city at peace during the turbulent period of domestic protests against the Vietnam War. He fought racial violence and intolerance, telling black militants ''come to me with your problems before you take them to the streets.'' He was a strong advocate of civil rights, and he was also a strong opponent of violence. As our current San Francisco mayor, Willie Brown, said, he was ''a champion of racial diversity long before it was fashionable.''

Mr. Speaker, the tenure of Joseph Alioto as mayor has had a permanent impact upon the physical appearance of San Francisco. He was largely responsible for the building boom that created the downtown city panorama as we now know it, including the TransAmerica Pyramid, the Embarcadero Center, the Golden Gateway, and a number of skyscrapers that still dominate the city's profile. Hunters Point renewal programs began under his leadership, and the city escaped the destructive rioting that convulsed a number of other major American cities at that time. Jerry Carroll and William Carlsen in *The San Francisco Chronicle* said his legacy as mayor was ''an explosion of downtown growth that changed the city's skyline, helped cement San Francisco as a player on the Pacific Rim and stirred up the neighborhoods in a way that has altered the city's political landscape to this day.''

He seized national attention as San Francisco's mayor. In 1968, just a few months after he was elected mayor, he was considered a leading candidate as runningmate of Democratic presidential candidate, Hubert Humphrey. Though ultimately he was not selected as the vice presidential candidate, he did make the speech nominating Senator Humphrey at the Democratic Convention.

His career suffered from a libelous story about him in *Look Magazine* in 1969. Although he eventually won a substantial libel judgment against the magazine in the courts, his political career did not recover. He easily won reelection as mayor of San Francisco in 1972, but he lost the Democratic primary for governor of California in 1974. When his second term as mayor was completed in 1976, he returned to his legal practice, which he continued until a few months before his death.

Joseph Alioto was a larger-than-life personality. Ken Garcia in *The Chronicle* said, ''On so many levels, Joe Alioto was San Francisco—often vain and parochial but unerringly charming and sophisticated, and always ready for a good fight.'' Carroll and Carlsen, also in *The Chronicle,* called him ''bold, tireless and articulate, combining a boundless self-confidence with a buoyant charm and erudition that enabled him to dominate any gathering.'' In an editorial paying well deserved tribute to the former mayor, *The Chronicle* called Alioto ''a man who embodied boundless ambition, high self-regard, operatic conduct, and the city's immigrant character'' and dubbed him ''a San Francisco story, a local boy who made good, charging through life in high style.''

He was larger than life. As *The Chronicle* observed editorially, ''He gave speeches in Italian. He wrote poetry that he spouted in North Beach coffeehouses.'' Carroll and Carlsen added that, ''in addition to everything else, Alioto was found of quoting Dante and St. Thomas Aquinas to illustrate his points.''

His last press conference as mayor in 1976 gives some of the flavor of the man. He spent more of the time at this final press conference savaging the media; nevertheless, the next day, *The Chronicle* called him a ''colorful and zestful man, who roared into office literally bursting with energy and imagination'' and further said he was ''one of the most energetic, entertaining and stylish of mayors.''

Mayor Willie Brown observed that ''Joe's two great loves were his family and the city of San Francisco.'' Mr. Speaker, I invite my colleagues to join me in extending condolences to Joseph Alioto's family—his wife Kathleen Sullivan Alioto, and his children Lawrence M., Joseph M., John, Michael, Angela Mia, Thomas, Patrick, and Domenica. He will be missed, Mr. Speaker. He was a great mayor, a dedicated public servant, and a great San Franciscan.

ANDERSON HIGH SCHOOL INDIANS BASKETBALL TEAM

HON. DAVID M. McINTOSH

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 3, 1998

Mr. Mc. McINTOSH. Mr. Speaker, I want to take this opportunity to recognize the boys' varsity basketball team of Anderson High School. These distinguished and courageous young men traveled to Washington D.C. and won an exciting game against Dematha High school in the Washington Classic right here in our nation's Capitol.

The determination shown by the team is a tribute to the rich tradition of Hoosier basketball. The Indians demonstrated a level of achievement which can only be attained when individuals dedicate themselves to a team effort. Their awesome victory was indeed a remarkable performance.

The game also had special significance for the two coaches. Both men have undergone successful liver transplants and the tournament raised awareness for this important procedure. The evening was a true testimony to the fact that anything is possible with a positive mental attitude.

Let me join everyone involved with the team's trip and winning season—the fans, parents, teachers and students in saying that we are all very proud of you! Congratulations.

CLIMATE CHANGE AND THE KYOTO PROTOCOL

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 3, 1998

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to my colleagues' attention my monthly newsletter on foreign affairs from December 1997 entitled Climate Change and the Kyoto Protocol.

I ask that this newsletter be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

The newsletter follows:

CLIMATE CHANGE AND THE KYOTO PROTOCOL

The United States and 150 other countries met in Japan this month and agreed to reduce global greenhouse gas emissions. Scientists believe that these emissions, primarily carbon dioxide, trap heat and cause warming of the Earth's atmosphere. This new treaty, called the Kyoto Protocol to the 1992 Climate Control Treaty, launches a lengthy political debate over science, sovereignty, economics, the environment and America's leadership role in the world. Many are skeptical about scientific evidence of global warming or the need for action. Strong Presidential leadership will be necessary if Congress and the American people are to support measures to curb greenhouse gas emissions.

Global Warming. There is broad scientific consensus that the presence of greenhouse gases—produced by the burning of wood and hydrocarbons such as oil, coal, and gas—is increasing in the atmosphere, and that the Earth's temperature has warmed by about 1 degree Fahrenheit over the past century.

There is no clear consensus about the link between global warming and greenhouse gas emissions, or the effect of global warming on