

this through her courtesy and her ability to be a team-player. Recently, Wilma was rewarded for her exceptional job performance. Wilma's efforts were identified by the Inn's sixty-thousand employees. She was one of five employees to receive a nation-wide award: Hospitality Employee of the Year. Wilma Dean's hard work, dedication and kindness is an important example for others to follow. Work hard. Be kind to others. And help your neighbor if you can.

JOE CAPLING: DEDICATED LEADER, DEVOTED FATHER, TRUE FRIEND

HON. JAMES A. BARCIA

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 2, 1998

Mr. BARCIA. Mr. Speaker, the citizens of Harbor Beach have lost a dedicated community leader, a successful businessman and a loyal friend with the passing of Joe Capling. He was truly a unique person and will be missed by his family and friends.

A Harbor Beach City Council Member for 11 years, Joe was a dedicated public servant and highly respected community leader. He served as part of the City's administration, police, Department of Public Works and negotiation committees and the Development Finance Authority Board, rarely missing a city council meeting. People admired Joe and respected his opinions because they were always well thought-out and honest decisions.

He was concerned about the city's growth and success and supported every effort to improve the prosperity of the area. The town and the people were his top priorities. He never wavered on them, even in the face of external pressures and criticism. It is rare to find an individual who was so committed to the well-being of the employees of Harbor Beach and the well-being of the community.

Joe was very proud of and dedicated to the successes of his children and grandchildren. He instilled values that will serve them well throughout their lives. Because he was so committed to his family, he owned and operated the family hotel, Smalley's with his wife, Beatrice, who passed away in 1989. It became a friendly hometown bar where the townspeople loved to congregate. Listening to Joe's entertaining stories created a warm and inviting atmosphere.

As a life member of American Legion Post No. 197 and its past Commander, Joe held various offices at the district and regional levels. Joe also found happiness and solitude in the outdoors, where he loved to fish and hunt.

Mr. Speaker, at a time when there is so much turmoil in the world, it is comforting to know that there are still generous people, like Joe Capling, who care about their community and serve it with such integrity. Please join me in remembering and honoring Joe's legacy.

DEFINING THE NATIONAL INTEREST

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 2, 1998

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to my colleagues' attention my monthly newsletter on foreign affairs from February 1998 entitled *Defining the National Interest*.

The newsletter follows:

DEFINING THE NATIONAL INTEREST

The basic test for judging any foreign policy decision is easy to state but hard to apply: Does it serve the American national interest?

During the Cold War, the guiding principle of U.S. foreign policy was clear: the containment of communism. There was broad agreement that the Soviet Union represented a dire threat to American security and values. Every foreign policy decision was viewed through this prism, and defining the national interest was not difficult.

Today, defining the national interest is much harder. The Administration has described expanding and strengthening the world's community of market-based democracies as the goal of American foreign policy. But this concept is abstract. It gives only broad guidance to policy makers who have to make the tough decisions.

Every government in the world wants to involve the United States in solving its problems. Yet even the world's only superpower cannot solve every problem or address every tragedy—the American people will never support such a role. The President and his advisers must decide which issues matter for the United States, and which do not. A decision to invest time and resources—or to risk the lives of young Americans—must be based on a hard analysis of the U.S. national interest.

The national interest has several components:

First, to preserve the territorial integrity of the United States and the safety and security of its people. Peace requires a strong U.S. deterrent and a balance of power.

Second, to sustain U.S. economic prosperity. To continue to improve the standard of living and the quality of life for all Americans, the U.S. must open markets and advance the principles of the free market. We also need to be able to react to financial crises, whether they are in Latin America or Asia, in order to minimize their domestic impact.

Third, to promote democratic values. U.S. support for freedom, individual rights, the rule of law and democratic institutions around the world helps secure peace and stability among states, and advance human rights within states.

Fourth, to promote basic human rights—such as freedom from starvation and genocide, religious freedom, and freedom of political expression. The importance of human rights should not be underestimated. Rights abuses not only violate core U.S. values and ideals—they undermine stability in nations and regions where other U.S. interests are at stake.

Finally, to protect the health and welfare of the American people. The free flow of people and products around the globe means that Americans are no longer isolated from dangers elsewhere, including international crime, drugs, terrorism, and communicable diseases.

No other country in the world has such broadly defined national interests as the

United States. Our interests are at stake in every corner of the world and every sector of human life. On every continent the U.S. has multiple political, economic, strategic and humanitarian interests. When confronted with the many threats to the national interest—as the United States is confronted each day—we must prioritize those interests or be overwhelmed by them.

Priorities. Not all interests fall into the same categories. Some U.S. interests are vital. Vital means that you are prepared to go to war, if necessary, to defend them. Vital interests include protecting the people and territory of the United States from nuclear, biological, chemical (NBC) or conventional military attack. They include preventing any hostile power from dominating Europe, the Middle East, Asia or the high seas—as we did in World War II and the Cold War. Some interests are vital, even if force cannot protect them, such as preventing a catastrophic collapse of the world economy and financial system.

The United States also has several very important interests: to prevent the proliferation of NBC weapons and missiles anywhere; to maintain strong ties with our neighbors in the hemisphere and our allies in Europe and Asia; to help resolve regional conflicts; to advance stability in Africa; to promote democracy and the rule of law; to foster U.S. prosperity through free markets and an open trading system; and to promote respect for human rights.

The United States has other important interests, which we cannot disregard without jeopardizing our long-term security. These include several transnational issues: fighting international drugs, crime and terrorism; reducing disease and global poverty; protecting the environment; and addressing population growth.

Resources. Setting priorities among these competing interests guides resource allocation. We need to determine what resources—both human and material—we are prepared to risk or expend to protect the American national interest. Meeting all of the challenges to U.S. foreign policy requires difficult decisions in allocating scarce resources. We simply cannot do it all.

Judgment. When considering the question of the national interest, there is no substitute for sound judgment and political leadership. Americans often have competing views about which interests should dominate, and what level of resources to commit. Presidential leadership in sorting out these questions is critical.

The President conducts American foreign policy. He has the principal burden of persuading the Congress and the American people about the threat to the national interest, and convincing the public that his chosen course of action will protect those interests at an acceptable cost.

Conclusion. Focusing on the question of the U.S. national interest will not—and cannot—resolve all differences over foreign policy. Reasonable people will disagree about priorities and resources. But asking the right questions will help us arrive at better answers.

TRIBUTE TO ISABELLE GLEN-LAMBERT

HON. HOWARD L. BERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 2, 1998

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I invite my colleagues to join me in congratulating Isabelle

Glen-Lambert, who is surely one of the youngest political activists in California.

Isabelle—just seven years old—led a successful petition drive in her school to allow all students fair access to all of the playground equipment.

I am not surprised to see such political sophistication in one so young, considering that here grandfather, my long time friend Bill Lambert, is the Director of Governmental Relations for the United Teachers of Los Angeles.

It is clear that Isabelle has inherited Bill's endless energy, imagination and determination, and perhaps has even outdone him!

Mr. Speaker, Isabelle's extraordinary accomplishment was chronicled in the Los Angeles Daily News in the following story. I recommend it to my colleagues as a shining example of that wonderful old saying, "where there's a will, there's a way."

PLAYTIME POLITICS AT WORK—7-YEAR-OLD SHOWS LOBBYIST'S ACUMEN

(By Terri Hardy)

Like any good lobbyist, Isabelle Glen-Lambert has roamed the hallways of the state Capitol, schmoozed with legislators and passed out her business card along the way.

Her most successful foray into activism so far: She directed a petition drive at Calvert Elementary School in Woodland Hills that won students fair access to use all of the playground equipment.

Isabelle is 7—perhaps the youngest political activist in the Los Angeles Unified School District. She comes by it naturally: Her grandfather is Bill Lambert, lobbyist for United Teachers Los Angeles.

"Isabelle's been weaned on the legislative process," said her dad, Floyd Glen-Lambert.

The second-grader's most impressive campaign began last month, when Calvert's principal announced that the school's playground equipment was no longer going to be open to all students by grade level.

The principal had found that too many children were using the equipment at the same time, causing some to get hurt. So without consulting students, she directed that only those children seen behaving well would be awarded with a ticket and allowed to play there.

"I didn't get real upset until I started talking it out with my friends," said the spunky Isabelle. "It wasn't fair that you had to get those dumb tags."

Isabelle stewed about the problem, but knew that it was possible to change the system. After all, she'd been to Sacramento with her grandfather, watching high-powered deal making.

She'd talked to politicians herself, handing out her own "lobbyist" cards, that her father—a commercial printer—had made.

(Asked about her grandfather, Isabelle had a quick response: "He's never been a law—he's still a Bill," then let out a guffaw.)

A possible solution to the playground problem dawned when Isabelle's mother remembered that as a youngster, she had circulated a petition among her classmates so girls would be allowed to wear pants at school.

One morning at breakfast, Isabelle shared her plan—"Daddy, I've made my decision, I'm going to make a petition."

"We kicked it around a little bit, she wrote it, and put it on a clipboard," Glen-Lambert said.

Her first signature came from her 5-year-old sister, Rosie. Several names later, she walked into the principal's office.

"I wanted to give her the biggest hug," said Calvert Principal Shelley Rivlin-Hollis. "It indicated she had a real sense of security here, and also that she had an understanding of the democratic process."

Rivlin-Hollis decided that the best way to handle the petition—the first she'd gotten as principal there—was to have the school's student council debate the issue.

Representatives from grades three to five chose sides of the question and then inter-

viewed students, teachers and yard monitors to back up their arguments. The "great debate" was held in early December.

Those on the "pro" side argued that more children got hurt under the old system, which allowed use of the apparatus by rotating the chance to play on the equipment grade level by grade level.

"Less people got hurt when it was an award, in fact, no one got hurt then," said Rocio Carbajal, a 10-year-old student council member.

But Derrik Clark, 11, countered that "no matter what kind of area, if kids aren't careful, they're going to get hurt."

Jerry Johnson, 10, tipped the scales when he argued that everyone should have access.

"Even when some people are bad, they still want to play there," he said.

In a close vote, the council supported Isabelle's petition—with the new proviso that it would now be rotated by classroom, not based on grade level or good behavior, keeping the amount of children in the area down and limiting the chance of injury.

"Kids identified the issue and solved the problem, everyone was happy with the resolution," Rivlin-Hollis said.

Glen-Lambert said he was thrilled that the children were allowed their say.

"We have shared decision making at this school, but sometimes people forget about the children," Glen-Lambert said.

And Isabelle? She was happy just to get back on the monkey bars.

"Look around this place," said Isabelle, gesturing at the wide expanse of blacktop playground. "Do you see anything else good to play on?"

Although pleased with the experience, it hasn't swayed the little girl from her aspiration to become a singer.

"Would I like to be a lobbyist? No," she said. "When I went up to Sacramento, it seemed like a lot of work."

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Tuesday, March 3, 1998, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

MARCH 4

9:30 a.m.

Rules and Administration

To hold hearings on S. 1578, to make available on the Internet, for the purposes of access and retrieval by the public, certain information available through the Congressional Research Service web site, and on the fiscal year 1999 budget request for the operation of the Library of Congress, and on proposed legislation authorizing funds for the American Folklife Center.

SR-301

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Commerce, Justice, State, and the Judiciary Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1999 for the Department of Commerce.

S-146, Capitol

Armed Services

Airland Forces Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine military transformation initiatives.

SR-222

Armed Services

Readiness Subcommittee

To hold hearings on the ongoing competitions to determine the dispositions workloads currently performed at Sacramento and San Antonio Air Logistics Centers.

SH-216

Energy and Natural Resources

To hold hearings on the President's proposed budget request for fiscal year 1999 for the Department of Energy.

SD-366

Judiciary

To hold hearings to review the national drug control strategy.

SD-226

10:30 a.m.

Appropriations

Defense Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1999 for the Department of Defense, focusing on Air Force programs.

SD-192

2:00 p.m.

Armed Services

Personnel Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1999 for the Department of Defense and the future years defense program, focusing on recruiting and retention policies.

SR-222

Armed Services

Acquisition and Technology Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1999 for the Department of Defense and the future years defense program, focusing on policies of the industrial and technology base supporting national defense.

SR-232A

Foreign Relations

East Asian and Pacific Affairs Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine the World Trade Organization film case and its ramifications for United States-Japan relations.

SD-419

Judiciary

Antitrust, Business Rights, and Competition Subcommittee

To hold hearings on the implementation of the Telecommunications Act of 1996, focusing on section 271.

SD-226

2:30 p.m.

Select on Intelligence

To hold hearings to examine issues with regard to biological weapons threat to the United States.

SH-216

MARCH 5

9:00 a.m.

Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry

To hold hearings to examine the global warming agreement recently reached in Kyoto, Japan and its effect on the agricultural economy.

SR-332

9:30 a.m.

Appropriations

VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1999 for the Corporation for National and Community Service, and the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

SD-138

Commerce, Science, and Transportation

To resume hearings to examine the scope and depth of the proposed settlement between State Attorneys General and tobacco companies to mandate a total reformation and restructuring of how tobacco products are manufactured, marketed, and distributed in America.

SR-253

Energy and Natural Resources

To hold hearings on the President's proposed budget request for fiscal year 1999 for the Department of the Interior.

SD-366

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Commerce, Justice, State, and the Judiciary Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1999 for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Department of Commerce, and the Small Business Administration.

S-146, Capitol

Appropriations

Transportation Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine barriers to airline competition.

SD-124

Armed Services

To hold open and closed (SR-222) hearings on the role of the Department of Defense in countering the transnational threats of the 21st century, including terrorism, narco-trafficking, and weapons of mass destruction.

SH-216

Judiciary

Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

SD-226

Labor and Human Resources

Children and Families Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine after school child care options.

SD-430

1:30 p.m.

Appropriations

Treasury, Postal Service, and General Government Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1999 for the Internal Revenue Service, Treasury Department.

SD-124

2:00 p.m.

Appropriations

Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1999 for the Department of Education.

SD-192

Commerce, Science, and Transportation

Science, Technology, and Space Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine the commercialization of space.

SR-253

Foreign Relations

European Affairs Subcommittee

Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine the conflict in the Caucasus.

SD-419

Judiciary

Immigration Subcommittee

To hold oversight hearings on the Immigration and Naturalization Service, focusing on proposals to reform the naturalization process.

SD-226

3:00 p.m.

Appropriations

Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education Subcommittee

To continue hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1999 for the Department of Education, focusing on security on campus.

SD-192

MARCH 6

9:30 a.m.

Judiciary

To hold hearings on civil liability provisions of S. 1530, to resolve ongoing tobacco litigation, to reform the civil justice system responsible for adjudicating tort claims against companies that manufacture tobacco products, and establish a national tobacco policy for the United States that will decrease youth tobacco use and reduce the marketing of tobacco products to young Americans (pending on Senate calendar).

SD-226