

BEST WISHES TO J.J.!

HON. BOB FILNER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 31, 1998

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to offer my best wishes to a very well-loved member of the San Diego Community: J.J. the Gray Whale.

When J.J. was stranded on a beach more than a year ago, she was not expected to survive her journey to Sea World, San Diego. But survive she did. She was a mere 1,670 pounds and 13 feet, 10 inches long when she was saved. She has grown more than 10-fold—to 18,200 pounds, about the weight of six Buick Skylarks, and is 30 feet long.

Today, J.J. is scheduled to be released back to the Pacific Ocean to join other gray whales migrating north from Baja California to Alaska. Her recovery has been monitored by children around the country and I join them in wishing J.J. a successful transition back to the ocean and a safe journey.

J.J. was named after Judy Jones, who died after a life dedicated to rescuing sea lions. Scores of veterinarians, animal-care specialists, research scientists and animal trainers showed similar dedication in saving J.J. and preparing her for release. Over the past year, they have nursed her from a malnourished and dehydrated near-death state, taught her to eat from the bottom of her pool—similar to the way whales eat from the ocean bottom—and taught her to vocalize and recognize other gray whale sounds.

Her rescue and upcoming release are historic—it marks the first time that an orphaned gray whale has been raised by humans and released back into the wild. The Coast Guard, U.S. Navy, San Diego Police and Hubbs-Sea World Research Institute are handling the daunting logistics of her release.

J.J.'s life thus far has provided a wealth of scientific discoveries about gray whales. Her release provides a chance for her to live with other gray whales. I ask you to join me and the literally thousands of people cheering for J.J. in extending our thoughts and good wishes for her successful journey back to the wild.

TRIBUTE TO MRS. DOREEN
SILVERMAN BROGDEN

HON. ROBERT E. (BUD) CRAMER, JR.

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 31, 1998

Mr. CRAMER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Mrs. Doreen Silverman Brogden, a woman who is a credit to our nation, the state of Alabama, and my alma mater, the University of Alabama School of Law, where she has been employed for the past 30 years.

Doreen Silverman was born in England during the War. In 1957 she traveled to the United States to live with her aunt and uncle in Brooklyn, New York. One year later, at a dance in the city, she met a young American serviceman named Harold Brogden. Eight months later, on December 29, 1958, they were married.

In 1961 Mrs. Brogden moved with Harold back to his native Alabama, where he at-

tended the University of Alabama in Tuscaloosa. Born and bred in London, she was not at all sure about moving to this southern state. But, as she has so often in her life, Doreen Brogden summoned the grace and pluck instilled in her at the Skinner School for Girls in Stamford Hill, and approached change with open arms. Upon arriving in Alabama, Mrs. Brogden found employment with a local attorney, Mr. Gordon Rosen, and began to learn the ways of the Bar. On September 1, 1968, she joined the staff of the University of Alabama School of Law as secretary to Dean Daniel J. Meador. She served under two subsequent deans, Thomas L. Jones and Thomas W. Christopher, before becoming the school's Law Publications Coordinator in 1984. In this capacity, Doreen Brogden has served as sage and assistant to over a generation of student editors on the staffs of the Alabama Law Review, The Journal of the Legal Profession, the Law and Psychology Review, and the American Journal of Tax Policy.

Over the years, Mrs. Brogden has worked tirelessly to better the law school she calls home. At the same time, she has been a loving wife to her husband Harold and a devoted mother to their son Gregg, who was born in 1966. You will see pictures of both prominently displayed in her office at the law school among those of her favorite students and faculty members throughout the years—of which there are many. Yet no picture is more prominently displayed than that of Gregg and his wife Lyric, whom he married in 1993.

When you meet Doreen Brogden for the first time, she will tell you that she lives by the creed her mother taught her in England: "I bow down to God only, the rest of us are equal." She is as good as her word. From deans to law students, Doreen Brogden treats them all alike: as peers when they deserve it, as friends if they can earn it, and, above all else, as her own children. Mrs. Brogden is an exemplary Alabamian who has earned the respect and gratitude of a countless number of Alabama law students. She is particularly treasured by the staff of the Alabama Law Review, where she has guided countless Managing Boards through the trials and tribulations of producing three issues a year.

As we approach the 30th anniversary of her joining the University of Alabama School of Law, I seek to honor this special woman. We are grateful that she found her way to our state, a state she loves as much as any native-born citizen. But Alabama cannot claim all of Doreen Silverman Brogden. She is truly an international individual, and she exemplifies a goodness that knows no boundaries. Mr. Speaker, I join today with her many friends and admirers at the law school in thanking Doreen Brogden for her life of service and her heart of gold.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. JOHN COOKSEY

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 31, 1998

Mr. COOKSEY. Mr. Speaker, unfortunately, I was not present to record votes on rollcall votes No. 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83 and 84. Had I been present I would have voted "yea" on rollcall 76, 82, 83 and 84; "aye" on

rollcall 77, 78, and 80; "no" on rollcall 79; and "nay" on rollcall 81.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. BILL REDMOND

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 31, 1998

Mr. REDMOND. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably detained on Roll Call No. 19 and had I been present I would have voted "No."

ILLEGAL FOREIGN
CONTRIBUTIONS ACT OF 1998

SPEECH OF

HON. SHEILA JACKSON-LEE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 30, 1998

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to the Illegal Foreign Contributions Act legislation that unfairly targets Legal Permanent Residents by restricting their right to participate in political activities. Specifically, this legislation bans campaign contributions by Legal Permanent Residents.

This legislation is patently unconstitutional. Legal Permanent Residents are like citizens in many ways: they work, they pay taxes, they can get drafted into the military, and they contribute to our economy and our society. Most importantly, the Courts have consistently held that Legal Permanent Residents enjoy the same First Amendments rights as do United States citizens. To silence legal residents in the arena of political speech goes against the most basic principles of our democracy.

The Supreme Court established in Buckley v. Valeo that campaign contributions are "political speech", and therefore protected under the First Amendment. Political contributions are one of the ways that like-minded individuals associate in furtherance of common objectives. Under Buckley and subsequent cases, any law which limits expenditures or completely prohibits campaign contributions from particular persons presumptively violates the First Amendment. Regardless of whether each of us agrees with or likes the decision in Buckley, it is the law and the court's constitutional analysis applies whether the person making the expenditure is a citizen or a Legalized Permanent Resident. Mr. Speaker, I have here in my hand a letter authored by nearly 100 law professors stating that a ban on campaign contributions by Legal Permanent Residents would violate their First Amendments Rights.

I hope that my colleagues will think carefully before casting a vote tonight on this legislation. I hope that they will vote to support the constitutional rights of our nation's Legal Permanent Residents.

CAMPAIGN FINANCE REFORM

HON. RON KIND

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 31, 1998

Mr. KIND. Mr. Speaker, today I want to put the leadership on notice that the need for

campaign finance reform did not end last night. Our campaign finance system is broken and something must be done to take the influence of big money out of the process. The incremental bills we passed last night did nothing to address the fundamental problems in the system.

Until we do more, campaigns will continue to be dominated by soft money, independent expenditures and pressure on candidates to raise more money to combat these groups. There are a number of bipartisan campaign reform bills that begin to address these problems, the Shays-Meehan bill, and the Bipartisan Campaign Integrity Act both would reduce the influence of big money in politics. The House must be given the opportunity to vote on these bills.

The partisan tricks that the leadership used last night were as sham and a fraud on the people of this nation. The leadership should in no way assume that they made good on their promise to allow a vote on campaign finance reform. Until we have an open, honest vote on campaign finance reform I will not end my efforts to force that vote. The people of my district did not send me here to accept "no" as an answer.

AMERICA'S POLICE OPPOSE THE
SAFE ACT (H.R. 695)

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 31, 1998

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, the National Sheriffs' Association, the Association of Chiefs of Police, the District Attorneys' Association, and The National Association of Attorneys General all oppose H.R. 695 (The SAFE ACT). The members of these organizations are planning to visit with Members of Congress this Spring to urge opposition to the SAFE ACT.

The Justice Department found that the bill would "severely compromise law enforcement's ability to protect the American people from the threats posed by terrorists, organized crime, child pornographers . . . and other criminals," the President will veto the bill if it is presented to him in its current form.

The so called SAFE ACT (H.R. 695) presents an extremely one-sided response to the encryption issue. The bill was drafted by and for the software industry, at the expense of the national security and public safety needs of the American people.

In an editorial, The Washington Post declared that "the real question is whether you believe this stuff poses a significant national security threat in the wrong hands. If you do—and we think it irresponsible to assume otherwise—then it's not enough to declare uncrackable privacy a civil right. You have to at least address the question of how to minimize intrusion into that right while preserving some ability to grapple with the potential danger."

The SAFE ACT (H.R. 695) is an unacceptable, unbalanced solution to the critical issue of encryption. It is imperative that the provisions included by the National Security Committee and the Intelligence Committee be incorporated into the Goodlatte bill in order to effect a compromise between the needs of in-

dustry and the legitimate law enforcement and international security needs of the American people. I respectfully request that you support a balanced encryption policy and oppose H.R. 695.

FOREST RECOVERY AND
PROTECTION ACT OF 1998

SPEECH OF

HON. MICHAEL P. FORBES

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, March 27, 1998

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 2515) to address declining health of forests on Federal lands in the United States through a program of recovery and protection consistent with the requirements of existing public land management and environmental laws, to establish a program to inventory, monitor, and analyze public and private forests and their resources, and for other purposes:

Mr. FORBES. Mr. Chairman, I know all too well how valuable our Nation's forests are, because in Eastern Long Island we have lost to development hundreds of thousands of acres of pine barrens that protect and filter the water that settles into the sole source aquifer that holds our drinking water.

The Forest Recovery and Protection Act (H.R. 2515) before us today would sacrifice the public benefits of our forests like water quality, wildlife habitat and recreation and instead promote clear cutting in our last remaining unspoiled wild forests.

Instead, we should be building on recent Forest Service efforts to study and protect these vanishing roadless areas.

When the studies are done and the facts are in, only then should we decide what to do about the practice of commercial logging on public lands.

The Forest Recovery and Protection Act (H.R. 2515) before us today pretends to be about a "forest health crisis;" in fact, the only crisis in our National Forests has been caused by excessive road building and destructive logging—a practice that would continue under this legislation if it is passed today.

The Leach-McKinney bill that I am an original sponsor of would put an end to decades of forest management for the benefit of timber industry profits and instead protect the public benefits of our forests like watershed protection and recreation.

The Forest Recovery and Protection Act (H.R. 2515) would steal money from environmental restoration and roads maintenance programs and put it into a new slush fund to promote clear cutting programs.

It specifically directs the government to ignore the costs to taxpayers of the clear cutting programs in this bill.

Money that now goes to promote irresponsible logging through Forest Service slush funds, should instead be put into environmental restoration and job training programs to create sustainable local economies, no longer based on environmental destruction.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. JIM McDERMOTT

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 31, 1998

Mr. McDERMOTT. Mr. Speaker, I was traveling with the President in Africa Friday, March 27, 1998, and was unable to vote. I would have voted in favor of the Boehlert amendment to H.R. 2515 (Rollcall No. 79). I would have voted against H.R. 2515 (Rollcall No. 80).

COMMEMORATING 100 YEARS OF
RELATIONS BETWEEN THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES
AND THE PEOPLE OF THE PHILIPPINES, H. RES. 404

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 31, 1998

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to introduce today a Resolution commemorating 100 years of relations between the people of the United States and the people of the Philippines. It is right and fitting that the House of Representatives makes note of the special relationship that the United States and the Philippines have shared for nearly a century.

The beginning of our country's relationship with the Philippines in 1898 also marked the beginning of our great interest in the Pacific and the development of strong, robust historical and cultural ties between the Philippines and the United States. To its credit, the Philippines has modeled its governmental institutions of those of the United States and they share our commitment to democracy, human rights and free market economics.

Though the United States and the Philippines are literally an ocean apart, the large Philippine-American community, numbering over 2 million, has immeasurably enriched the social and cultural fabric of the United States and serves as a sturdy bridge of friendship between the two countries.

Until the end of the Cold War, the United States maintained major military facilities in the Philippines which played a significant role in the maintenance of regional peace and stability. The United States has important strategic, economic and political interests at stake in Southeast Asia and in maintaining stability remains an overriding U.S. security concern in the region. To this end, Filipino soldiers have stood shoulder to shoulder with American troops on the battlefields of World War II, Korea, and Vietnam to protect and advance these mutual interests. Today, the Philippines remains an important partner and ally in guarding the peace and maintaining stability in Southeast Asia.

The United States is pleased with the flourishing of democracy in the Philippines. It is hoped that the Philippines will serve as an example to others in the region and will encourage progress in the furthering of democratic principles and practices, respect for human rights, and the enhancement of the rule of law.

The Philippines and the United States are increasingly important trading partners providing the United States with significant commercial opportunities. The Philippines is the twenty-first largest trading partner of the United