

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

States and constitutes a large market for U.S. exports. I am confident that despite current economic uncertainties, the Philippines will weather the troubles plaguing Asia and emerge even stronger than before.

The Congress looks forward to a broadening and deepening of friendship and cooperation with the Philippines in the years ahead for the mutual benefit of the peoples of the United States and the Philippines.

I am pleased to have this opportunity to introduce this legislation and I invite my colleagues in the House of Representatives to support this Resolution commemorating the distinctive ties between the people of these two great nations.

I insert the entire text of this resolution in the RECORD.

H. RES. 404

Whereas 1998 marks 100 years of special ties between the people of the United States and the people of the Philippines and is also the centennial celebration of Philippine independence from Spain which initiated relations with the United States;

Whereas the people of the Philippines have on many occasions demonstrated their strong commitment to democratic principles and practices, the free exchange of views on matters of public concern, and the development of a strong civil society;

Whereas the Philippines has embraced economic reform and free market principles and, despite current challenging circumstances, its economy has registered significant economic growth in recent years benefitting the lives of the people of the Philippines;

Whereas the large Philippine-American community has immeasurably enriched the fabric of American society and culture;

Whereas Filipino soldiers fought shoulder to shoulder with American troops on the battlefields of World War II, Korea, and Vietnam;

Whereas the Philippines is an increasingly important trading partner of the United States as well as the recipient of significant direct American investment;

Whereas the United States relies on the Philippines as a partner and treaty ally in fostering regional stability, enhancing prosperity, and promoting peace and democracy; and

Whereas the 100th anniversary of relations between the people of the United States and the people of the Philippines offers an opportunity for the United States and the Philippines to renew their commitment to international cooperation on issues of mutual interest and concern: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) congratulates the Philippines on the commemoration of its independence from Spain;

(2) looks forward to a broadening and deepening of friendship and cooperation with the Philippines in the years ahead for the mutual benefit of the people of the United States and the people of the Philippines;

(3) supports the efforts of the Philippines to further strengthen democracy, human rights, the rule of law, and the expansion of free market economics both at home and abroad; and

(4) recognizes the close relationship between the nations and the people of the United States and the people of the Philippines and pledges its support to work closely with the Philippines in addressing new challenges as we begin our second century of friendship and cooperation.

IN HONOR OF FRANKLIN PERRY GOULD'S 90TH BIRTHDAY

HON. JAY W. JOHNSON

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 31, 1998

Mr. JOHNSON of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Franklin Perry Gould of Crivitz, Wisconsin on the occasion of his 90th birthday.

Mr. Gould was born on April 21, 1908 in Marinette, Wisconsin. His father, B.P. Gould, operated a logging camp in the white pine forests of northern Wisconsin, a thriving business. Mr. Gould attended Crivitz High School, where he played basketball and graduated as Valedictorian in 1928.

Despite the hardship of the Great Depression, Mr. Gould was able to attend Carroll College in Waukesha, Wisconsin, and there he received his undergraduate degree in 1932. After college, he returned to Crivitz and started a business as a land surveyor.

In his long career, Mr. Gould served as the charter president of the Wisconsin Land Surveyors, which was organized in 1956. He also served as the president of the Wisconsin Towns Association, Chairman of the Town of Stephenson, and as a member of the Marinette County Board for 12 years.

During World War II, Mr. Gould moved his family to Sturgeon Bay, Wisconsin, where he helped the war effort by building ships.

After retiring from land surveying, Mr. Gould worked with his son, Donald Franklin, as a home builder. Even in retirement, Mr. Gould still visits home building sites whenever possible.

Everyone who has the pleasure to know Mr. Gould agrees he is a kind and noble gentleman who has no equal when it comes to honesty, integrity and perseverance. Today we pay tribute to him for all he has given to his family, his friends and his community for these 90 years.

THE RETIREMENT OF THOMAS G. POWERS

HON. JOHN J. LaFALCE

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 31, 1998

Mr. LaFALCE. Mr. Speaker, all of us who are privileged to serve in the House know how much we rely on the hard work of our staffs, both in our own offices and in the various committees on which we serve. Occasionally, we are fortunate enough to work with a staff member who is so knowledgeable and effective in his or her area that it is difficult to imagine anyone else holding down that responsibility. I rise today to report to the House the retirement of such a staff member, the long time senior counsel to the Committee on Small Business, Tom Powers.

Tom has the distinction of being the longest tenured staff member in the history of the Small Business Committee—27 continuous years, in all. In fact, Tom is the only staffer to have served throughout the full standing Committee's existence, it having attained this status with the beginning of the 94th Congress in 1975. He also served throughout the period

during which the Small Business Committee was a permanent select committee, from 1971 to 1975.

Tom earned law degrees from both Drake University in his native Des Moines, Iowa and New York University in New York City. He served as legal counsel to the Iowa General Assembly and Polk County, Iowa before coming to Washington in 1971.

He served as subcommittee counsel to our colleague, Hon. JOHN DINGELL, and then counsel to the full committee under Chairmen Joe L. Evins and Tom Steed. In 1977, Tom became the Committee's General Counsel, serving in that capacity under Chairmen Neal Smith and Parren Mitchell. Tom continued to serve as my senior counsel from 1987 until recently when I resigned my ranking minority position on the Small Business Committee to assume that position on the Banking and Financial Services Committee.

Tom's encyclopedic knowledge of small business issues and of Small Business Administration programs and legislation is legendary. Our friend, Representative Neal Smith, who served so honorably in this House for 36 years and was the father of many of those programs, remarked in his recent book, *Mr. Smith Went to Washington*, that Tom was the expert in the country on SBA programs. In keeping with the Small Business Committee's long tradition of operating in the most bipartisan and cooperative spirit possible, Tom made his expertise available to all Members on both sides of the aisle and to their staffs; and the respect which Members on opposite sides of an issue shared for Tom's knowledge and judgment was often decisive in our fashioning a workable compromise. Similarly, Tom used his technical skills and talent for negotiation in countless instances to resolve legislative and other disagreements between the House and Senate or between the Congress and the Executive Branch.

Tom has been deeply involved in virtually all small business legislation in the last quarter century. Of course, SBA's authorizing legislation has been a primary focus of his responsibilities over the years. But Tom also successfully shepherded the enabling legislation for all three White House Conference on Small Business (1980, 1986, and 1995), the original Regulatory Flexibility Act, the Prompt Payment Act, the Equal Access to Justice Act and federal procurement reform legislation, in addition to legislation establishing the nationwide Small Business Development Center network, the Small Business Innovation Research (SBIR) Program, new financing mechanisms for certified development companies (CDCs) and small business investment companies (SBICs), and new secondary market programs to enhance small business access to capital from sources traditionally unavailable to smaller concerns.

In addition to his legislative responsibilities, Tom also served as the Committee's liaison with the Committee on Appropriations, with which the Small Business Committee enjoyed an exceptionally good relationship. As though all these duties were not enough, Tom served as the Committee's parliamentarian and, in this role, earned the respect of all Committee members for his knowledge of House Rules and procedures and for his impartiality.

Over the years, Tom has received countless commendations for his accomplishments and services on behalf of the small business community. During Small Business Week in May,