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No. 60

House of Representatives

The House met at 9 a.m.

The Chaplain, Reverend James David Ford, D.D., offered the following prayer:

We are aware, O gracious God, that we are called to use our abilities in ways that serve people in their need. On this day we express our appreciation to those who have shown a commitment for public service, who seek to fulfill the biblical injunction to do justice, love mercy, and walk humbly with You. May the values of justice and mercy and humility continue to inspire and encourage people of goodwill to be good stewards of the resources of the Nation so that justice will flow down as waters and righteousness like an ever-flowing stream. Bless us this day and every day, we pray. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman from Kansas (Mr. MORAN) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. MORAN of Kansas led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

RECESS

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the order of the House of Thursday, May 7, 1998, the House declares the House in recess subject to the call of the Chair, to receive the former Members of Congress.

Accordingly (at 9 o'clock and 5 minutes a.m.), the House stood in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

RECEPTION OF FORMER MEMBERS OF CONGRESS

The SPEAKER presided.

The SPEAKER. If the Chair might comment, on behalf of this chair and the Chamber, it is a high honor and distinct personal privilege to have the opportunity of welcoming so many former Members and colleagues as are present here for this occasion.

Those of us serving in this body today are engaged in a tiny piece of a great conversation about self-government that stretches back in time and place to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on the 5th day of September, 1774. Today's proceedings provide a unique opportunity to reflect upon that conversation and to recognize that we truly stand on the shoulders of giants.

Let me also mention, if I might, what a pleasure it is for me to be here as we pay tribute to the achievements of Senators Howard Baker and Nancy Kassebaum Baker and their service to this Nation. We all owe them a great deal of thanks, and I think it is quite appropriate that the Former Members Association has decided to honor them with the Distinguished Service Award here today.

Let me also recognize the Honorable Matt McHugh, Vice President of the Association, and ask him to come forward and take the Chair.

Mr. MCHUGH (presiding). Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker, for your welcome and your kind remarks. We very much appreciate your hosting us again.

The Chair directs the Clerk to call the roll of former Members of Congress.

The Clerk called the roll of the former Members of the Congress, and the following former Members answered to their names:

ROLLCALL OF FORMER MEMBERS OF CONGRESS ATTENDING 28TH ANNUAL SPRING MEETING, MAY 13, 1998

James Abdnor of South Dakota (R);
William V. (Bill) Alexander of Arkansas (D);

Howard H. Baker, Jr., of Tennessee (R);

Nancy Kassebaum Baker of Kansas (R);

Perkins Bass of New Hampshire (R);
J. Glenn Beall, Jr., of Maryland (R);

Berkeley Bedell of Iowa (D);

Daniel B. Brewster of Maryland (D);

Don G. Brotzman of Colorado (R);

Glen Browder of Alabama (D);

Clarence J. Brown of Ohio (R);

John Buchanan of Alabama (R);

Jack Buechner of Missouri (R);

Beverly B. Byron of Maryland (D);

Elford A. Cederberg of Michigan (R);

Rod Chandler of Washington (R);

James K. Coyne of Pennsylvania (R);

Neiman Craley, Jr., of Pennsylvania (D);

Robert W. Daniel, Jr., of Virginia (R);

John N. Erlenborn of Illinois (R);

Peter H.B. Frelinghuysen of New Jersey (R);

Louis Frey, Jr., of Florida (R);

Don Fuqua of Florida (D);

Robert N. Giaimo of Connecticut (D);

Sam M. Gibbons of Florida (D);

Robert P. Hanrahan of Illinois (R);

Dennis M. Hertel of Michigan (D);

Jack Hightower of Texas (D);

George J. Hochbrueckner of New York (D);

Lawrence J. Hogan of Maryland (R);

David S. King of Utah (D);

Herb Klein of New Jersey (D);

Ernest L. Konnyu of California (R);

Peter N. Kyros of Maine (D);

H. Martin Lancaster of North Carolina (D);

Lawrence P. (Larry) LaRocco of Idaho (D);

Norman Lent of New York (R);

Cathy Long of Louisiana (D);

Bill Lowery of California (R);

Manual Lujan of New Mexico (R);

□ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., □ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.



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Charles "Mac" Mathias of Maryland (R);

Wiley Mayne of Iowa (R);
Romano L. Mazzoli of Kentucky (D);
John Y. McCollister of Nebraska (R);
Matthew F. McHugh of New York (D);

Robert H. Michel of Illinois (R);
Abner Mikva of Illinois (D);
John S. Monagan of Connecticut (D);
Carlos John Moorhead of California (R);

Frank E. Moss of Utah (D);
John T. Myers of Indiana (R);
Lucien N. Nedzi of Michigan (D);
Dick Nichols of Kansas (R);
Stan Parris of Virginia (R);
Shirley N. Pettis of California (R);
Howard W. Pollock of Alaska (R);
Jim Quigley of Pennsylvania (D);
Thomas F. Railsback of Illinois (R);
John J. Rhodes of Arizona (R);
John J. Rhodes, III, of Arizona (R);
Toby Roth of Wisconsin (R);
J. Roy Rowland of Georgia (D);
Marty Russo of Illinois (D);
Ronald D. Sarasin of Connecticut (R);
Bill Sarpalius of Texas (D);
Jim Scheuer of New York (D);
Richard T. Schulze of Pennsylvania (R);

Richard S. Schweiker of Pennsylvania (R);

Jim Slattery of Kansas (D);
Lawrence Jack Smith of Florida (D);
Don Sundquist of Tennessee (R);
James W. Symington of Missouri (D);
Harold L. Volkmer of Missouri (D);
Mike Ward of Kentucky (D);
Charles W. Whalen, Jr., of Ohio (R);
Larry Winn, Jr., of Kansas (R);
Lyle Williams of Ohio (R);
Harris Wofford of Pennsylvania (D);
Lester Wolff of New York (D);
James C. Wright, Jr., of Texas (D);
Samuel H. Young of Illinois (R).

□ 0915

Mr. MCHUGH (presiding). The Chair announces that 66 former Members of Congress have responded to their names.

The Chair now recognizes the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER) for remarks on behalf of the Democrats in the Congress.

Mr. HOYER. Speaker MCHUGH, for some of us, that sounds pretty good; I want you to know that. We are glad to have you back.

Speaker Wright, Speaker Michel, Mr. Speaker, I want you to know that, with all due respect, I said to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. RAY LAHOOD), I said, Mr. LAHOOD, I will get you 207 votes if you will get 11, and we will make Bob Michel the Speaker. But he still has not come up with those 11 votes, Bob. I don't know what the problem is, but we are working on it.

I am very pleased to have the opportunity once again to be the designated hitter to welcome you back to the halls of Congress. One of my constituents from New Carrollton got an award this morning from the Small Business Administration, so I was down there. As I was driving back from the Grand Hyatt

Hotel, I was thinking about welcoming this group back.

The thought occurred to me that it is so nice to have you back, the generation that had those raging deficits. We have balanced the budget, you know. It was your generation that gave us the unrestrained Cold War, and we are welcoming you back now that we have solved that problem.

But also I thought to myself, yours was the generation of unapologetic civility in the Congress of the United States. Those were the good old days, although I might observe, I am sure, that the civility is much greater in its recollection than it was in its experience, because I served with so many of you, and I know that there were acrimonious times even then.

We are very pleased to have you back, because you are part of the brotherhood and sisterhood of those who had the opportunity of serving the peoples' House.

I think all of us, and those who are in the Senate, I see three of my Senators are here, Senator Mathias, Senator Beall, and my patron, as all of you know, Senator Daniel Brewster, who employed me, and effectively made it possible for me to get through Georgetown Law School as a member of his staff. I will forever be thankful for his contribution to my success. We have two Republicans and a Democrat, great friends and great patriots all. We are pleased to have you back.

One of my predecessors is here, Congressman Larry Hogan, who had the experience of having his son run against me some 6 years ago; but we have remained friends, and I am pleased to see all of you back.

It is clear that this body and the body across the Capitol are perceived correctly by the world's population as being the repositories of how people get together in peaceful ways and resolve differences. So many of you have been heroes in that effort.

Senator Baker is mentioned most recently for his role in the crisis confronting a democracy that saw the Constitution of the United States work its will, and the people's will reflected in a peaceful transition of power. So I am pleased, because I know that so much of what we do from a good standpoint, we do and are enabled to do because of the contributions that so many of you made.

I had the privilege of coming to the House under Speaker Tip O'Neill, one of the beloved Speakers of this House. Then I had the great privilege of serving in what I perceived to be, and I know that that may not be a universal judgment, as the most productive Congress in which I served, the 100th Congress, under the leadership of Speaker Jim Wright. Speaker Wright, it is a privilege and pleasure to have served with you and to have you back, and recognize your great contribution to the history of this country and the history of this House.

I am so honored to be with all of you, and so honored to recognize your con-

tributions to America's well-being, to its role not only in this country, for its own citizens, but around the world.

God bless you, good health, and I look forward to seeing you again, over and over. Thank you very much, and welcome.

Mr. MCHUGH. We thank our friend, the gentleman from Maryland, for those very thoughtful remarks.

At this time, the Chair recognizes the gentleman from Florida, the Honorable Louis Frey, Jr., who is the president of our association.

Mr. FREY. Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I want to thank the Speaker for those kind remarks. They are deeply appreciated.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased and honored to have the opportunity once again to be in the Congress to present our 28th annual report to the Congress. We want to thank the Speaker, the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. NEWT GINGRICH) and the minority leader, the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. RICHARD GEPHARDT) and all Members of Congress for the opportunity to allow us to return to this place we dearly love.

We want to thank the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER) for his warm and generous greeting to us.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. FREY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

Mr. FREY. Mr. Speaker, there are no term limits on public service. The reason we are here today and why we have approximately 600 Members is, each of us believes that serving our country is a lifetime job.

When we were sworn in, we did not take an oath to a political party, we took it to our country. Our non-partisan organization has a budget of approximately three-quarters of a million dollars and is chartered, but not funded by the United States Congress. Its purpose is to promote the improved public understanding of the role of Congress as a unique institution, as well as the crucial importance of representative democracy as a system of government, both domestically and internationally.

We are not naive. We know that it is a continuing struggle, especially in today's cynical world, to try and get people to understand and appreciate the political institutions that have kept us free for over 200 years. We live in an age where bad news seems to dominate the airwaves, where a television talk show that highlights people verbally and physically abusing each other is the top-rated show.

Yet, underneath the cynicism and sensationalism, most Americans understand intuitively what we have inherited from our Founding Fathers, and if given the chance, want to believe and participate in our system. It is easy to

sit on the sidelines and just complain. It is a lot more difficult to be part of the process and work to make it better, but that is our commitment, to spend the rest of our lifetimes making it better.

The future of our country rests with our young people, yet 3 decades after massive student unrest, demonstrations on campuses, and the civil rights struggle, fueled by students, a record low number of college freshmen show much interest in politics.

The annual survey by UCLA for the Washington-based American Council on Education found just 27 percent of the Nation's 1.6 million freshmen believe that keeping up with political affairs is a very important life goal, less than half the percentage than in 1966. Fourteen percent said they frequently discuss politics, down from 30 percent in 1968.

The most important program of this association is our Congress to Campus program. We began teaching in colleges in 1976, and have reached more than 100,000 students across this country. However, we felt the program should be formalized and upgraded, with a goal of reaching 30 college communities a year.

We started in 1996 our Congress to Campus program, in conjunction with the Stennis Center for Public Service at Mississippi State University. This program sent teams of two Former Members, one Democrat, one Republican, to college communities to teach in colleges and high schools, spend 2½ days there, have formal and informal meetings with the students, morning, noon, and night, talk to the faculty, the community civic clubs, and just be part of that community.

The association arranges the participation of Members who contribute their time. The Stennis Center coordinates the trip, and the colleges and universities pay lodging and meals for the visitors. We have an advisory team of Members of Congress, the gentleman from California (Mr. STEPHEN HORN), the gentleman from Florida (Mr. CLAY SHAW), the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. LOUISE MCINTOSH SLAUGHTER) and the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. JOHN TANNER), that we work with.

I now would like to yield to the gentleman from North Carolina, the Honorable Martin Lancaster, Treasurer of the association, and then the gentleman from Washington, the Honorable Rod Chandler, to discuss their personal visits to college campuses.

Martin?

Mr. LANCASTER. Thank you, Mr. Speaker. It was a great pleasure for me to have an opportunity to go with the gentleman to the University of New Mexico as a part of the Congress to Campus program.

With the success of our dinner last year, we are pleased that we will be able to expand from approximately 10 schools a year to perhaps as many as 30 schools a year in the future. It is a

great opportunity for those of us who are Former Members to get out across the country and to share with the future leaders of our country, the current college students, what the democratic process is all about, since, unfortunately, many of them get a skewed idea of what Congress is about through the media.

Since Members of Congress rarely can spend more than an hour or so on a campus, having an opportunity for two Former Members, a Democrat and a Republican, to spend 2½ days on a campus is truly an outstanding opportunity for those students to get a better understanding of Congress.

As Lou has indicated, a full schedule of meetings is usually a part of the agenda, with students teaching in classes, doing civic club speeches in the community, and meeting informally, one-on-one, with students in their various meeting places across campus.

I would encourage all of you who have not done this, and for some of you who have to make repeat visits. But it is, with the expansion of our program dollars, going to be a challenge to get 30 Democrats and 30 Republican Former Members to participate in this program, so I hope that you will make yourself available. It will be something rewarding and worthwhile, and you will come back with a much better feel for the future, seeing the quality of young people who are now enrolled in our colleges. Thank you.

Mr. CHANDLER. Mr. Speaker, it has been my honor and pleasure to participate in the Congress to Campus program on three separate occasions. I have visited California State University at Monterey Bay, the University of Georgia and Florida State University, and, as President Frey pointed out in his remarks, these were all on a bipartisan basis.

At all three campuses I found students who were eager to learn more about their government. In political science classes, we talked about careers in public service and the personal rewards to be gained from a life of service. I recall well at a Florida State University law class my colleague from Michigan, Bill Ford, a former committee chairman, providing a lengthy but nevertheless fascinating lecture on the development of legislative intent for later interpretation by the courts.

At the University of Georgia, my Democratic colleague and I engaged in a very spirited debate over the future of Social Security, a rather perfect lesson of how adversaries can argue with conviction and passion, and yet remain friends.

We Former Members, when we go to campuses, meet with community groups, faculty members, and student government leaders. At the University of Georgia, I spent several hours with activists from the Young Republican group. At Florida State University, the elected student leaders invited us to a luncheon where we discussed campus elections, the limitations of the admin-

istration, and of course, Seminole football.

□ 0930

The U.S. Association of Former Members of Congress is assisted with our Congress to Campus program by the Stennis Center for Public Service of Mississippi. Since 1996, the Stennis Center has provided funding and logistical assistance for the program. Congress to Campus started in 1976 and since then 107 former Members have made 250 visits to 176 campuses in 49 States and the District of Columbia and over 100,000 students have participated.

Mr. Speaker, I suspect most of us who have had the honor to serve in Congress received important inspiration or encouragement from some public servant who went before us. In my case, it was governor Tom McCall of Oregon. All of us, believing in the concept that there are no term limits on public service, volunteer our time to meet with interested young people and share our experience with them. Who knows when one of us will interest, perhaps inspire the next TRENT LOTT, TOM DASCHLE, NEWT GINGRICH OR DICK GEPHARDT? Perhaps one of those students will prove to be a Franklin Roosevelt or Ronald Reagan. At the very least, we can hope that young men and women will take a greater interest in the very institutions our forefathers fought and died for.

If we inspire students to be informed and to vote, we accomplish a great deal.

Mr. FREY. The Congress on Campus program is not government funded. In order to help institutionalize the program, we held our first annual Statesmanship Award Dinner at the Willard Hotel on February 10, 1998. The dinner was highlighted by an award to the Secretary of Agriculture, Dan Glickman. Cokie Roberts served as MC. The dinner also featured a public and silent auction of presidential and congressional memorabilia. I would like the co-chairmen of this incredibly successful dinner, who did such a wonderful job, the gentleman from Kansas, Mr. Jim Slattery and the gentleman from Missouri, Jack Buechner, to discuss this dinner and next year's event, which is already scheduled for February 23 at the Columbia Club and East Hall at Union Station.

Mr. SLATTERY. The first thing I want to do is express my gratitude to you for the tremendous leadership you have provided this organization over the last year. Let us join in giving Lou Frey a great round of applause. You are absolutely super, Lou.

As someone who worked in the capacity with my friend from Missouri, Jack Buechner, in trying to raise a little bit of money in the project, I know that it would not have been possible without Lou Frey on the phone daily calling people all over the country. Lou, you are just a great inspiration to all of us. You shamed us into action.

It is great to see you all today and to have an opportunity to greet so many friends of longstanding. I do not want to say old friends anymore as my hair greys with every passing day, but it is great to see so many of you. I want to thank you all. So many of you did actively get involved in supporting this first effort, which I think is a very important project, this whole concept of trying to take the Congress to the campuses of America and try to help educate young people all across this country about the importance of our basic institutions of self-government.

The other day, one of the most distinguished and respected Members of this body currently serving, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HYDE), chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary, said, and let me quote what was in the Washington Post, he said, "People today don't understand how painful the development of self-government is. This is a great place," referring to the Congress, "and people demean it. They do not realize what it cost to create it."

It is this problem that I think the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HYDE) was trying to identify that we are trying to correct with the Congress to Campus program. The land is full of cynicism and it is perhaps no deeper than on our college campuses. With the Congress to Campus program, we hope to be able to go out on a bipartisan basis, spend quality time with students and young leaders all across this country talking to them about self-government, talking to them about what really goes on in this, the people's House.

If we can do this successfully, hopefully as previous speakers have said, we will inspire a greater confidence in the basic institutions of our democracy. I happen to believe very strongly that the people's confidence in the institutions of our democracy is essential to the survival of this democracy. I think that is why we should be investing what time we have and the talent of all of you in trying to carry on this effort across this country. It was a pleasure to work with you, Jack, on this project, and I look forward to working with you next year on it.

Mr. BUECHNER. I thank the gentleman from Kansas. What I am trying to figure out is I have spent 16 years in elective office in my life, always in the minority. And when the Republicans get control of the House, I end up in the Democratic well. I guess I am just, it is forecasted that this is what is going to happen.

I do want to say that it is irrelevant which side of the well I am on, because what I want to talk about is the absolute success that we were able to enjoy with the dinner. We cannot talk about the nitty-gritty things about dollars and cents, but I will say that what we have been able to achieve takes what the Stennis Center has been able to give to us and leapfrogs us into a completely different dimension.

When we started on this effort, the old maxim was that if there is anybody

cheaper than sitting Members of Congress, it is former Members of Congress. But throughout the efforts of so many people from all across the United States, and I want you to remember that Lou Frey was operating this out of Florida, and it was a real labor of love that he was contacting people that he had served with and getting them energized. And probably one of most amazing things that occurred was the accumulation of so many fine pieces of memorabilia that we were able to engage in the auction phase of it. I think a special word of thanks needs to go out to Jim Symington. Where are you, Jim? Jim donated a family piece that if you have read the materials it really did not adequately explain the impact of it, which was a letter from a constituent to his Member of Congress who was a unionist from Kentucky, asking that his grandson, excuse me, his nephew would be paroled from a union prison in Alton, Illinois because he was not really a reb, that his grandpa had forced him from Missouri to join the rebel army and that he would support the union, but he needed to be paroled out. And the Congressman had sent a letter to President Lincoln and President Lincoln had written on the bottom of the letter, Find the boy, have him take the pledge, parole him out, Abraham Lincoln.

That was an unbelievable gift from a great man and it set the tone for everybody to, if you didn't have Abraham Lincoln around, did you have Jim Wright, did you have Bob Michel, did you have Howard Baker. We are trying to get as many things for the next auction that are sitting in your closets that maybe you do not want to give to your grandkids because they do not really know much about politics, unfortunately, that is the way life is, but to have an opportunity to help this Congress to Campus program.

It was a great success. We are optimistic. We picked a bigger venue next time round. We want you to come back. We want you to share with your old colleagues a lot of old war stories but, more importantly, to help support this program because it is a great program. I want to tell you though that it does not always work the way you want it to. When Al Swift and I went down to Florida International, they thought we were recruits and they took us to every possible corner of the campus to show us the new boilers and the new classrooms. So you have to remind them you are there to instruct, not to be recruited. But I want to thank the gentleman from Kansas, he deserves an extraordinary amount of applause because he really did take the bull by the horns. And Missourians, we always follow our Kansas neighbors in basketball and some other things, but he did a great job. I would just like to thank you, Jim, and tell you it was a pleasure working with you.

Mr. SLATTERY. Thank you, Jack.

Mr. BUECHNER. And to exhort you all to be participants in the program next February.

Mr. FREY. Talking about the auction, Dick Schulze had the idea for it, the gentleman from Pennsylvania. It was his idea really about this and I would like to yield now to him. He co-chaired the auction along with Chris LaRocco, President of the Auxiliary. Dick?

Mr. SCHULZE. I feel like we have reached the point of redundancy here. The Congress to Campus program is a marvelous program. Those of you who have participated know and understand that. You have heard enough about it. So how do we support it? How do we enlarge it and how do we make it more successful? We have got to raise money to do it. Although Jack said that former Members are almost tighter than sitting Members, we have found a way to reach our hands in their pockets; that is, most of us do have boxes of what we might term as junk in the basement or in the attic, various memorabilia from the time when we served in Congress, items, they do not have to be quite as wonderful as that which Jim Symington gave to us, but I wanted to give you an idea. And by the way, let me tell you that we were very successful. We raised \$18,000 from the auction and so even those little things that you may not think are very valuable, it all adds up.

I wanted to give you an idea of those who did help so that you can help next year. From David King, whose father was William King, United States Senator from Utah from 1916 to 1940 had, on a trip to the Soviet Union, had been given a set of dinnerware that either by the Czar or that had been used by the Czar that we auctioned off, which was a marvelous one of a kind. We got things from Jay Rhodes, from Jake Pickle, we had Lyndon Johnson's hat, Jake got from Lady Bird, Dan Brewster, Jerry Ford, a variety of people, Bob Dole, TRENT LOTT, from the former Senator from Louisiana, Russell Long gave us an autographed copy of the autobiography of Huey Long, a lot of those things that you or I may not think are extremely valuable but are of value to other people. So I urge you in this next couple of months, take time to look at those boxes in the basement. See if you can get us some letters, some autographed photographs, anything like that, send it over to Former Members headquarters, to Linda and we will put it to good use next year.

Mr. MAZZOLI. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SCHULZE. I yield to the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. MAZZOLI. I want to thank my friend for his statement today for the work that he has done for the association and being such a pleasant traveling partner. The two of us went to the University of Maine in April and excellent, I urge all of my colleagues and I think the gentleman from Pennsylvania would agree, that that was a very wonderful couple of days we spent with our students, with the faculty, with the administration, talking about democracy, hopefully making a few of the

converts that may actually become part of this body at some point. I just want to thank the gentleman for all he did and for being, again, such a pleasant person for those two days.

Mr. SCHULZE. It was my pleasure and your contributions during that trip were outstanding. I assume you have received a couple of letters from the people we talked to. I have. Those of you who have done a little teaching understand what it is like to turn, maybe change a student's life. Those of us who have not are kind of thrilled by that. Some of the letters I have received just make me want to do it again.

I would urge all of you, if you have the opportunity to get involved with the Congress to Campus program, send us your cards and letters, memorabilia, photographs, hats, ties, whatever you have, send it to us and we will auction it off.

Mr. FREY. One of the things we have decided to do is hold a meeting each year in November in California alternating between Northern and Southern California. Our first California meeting in Northern California was hosted by a former member, Congressman Peter Smith, who is the founding President of California State University at Monterey Bay.

We used this opportunity to teach in at colleges and high schools. We went to something like 12 or 13 high schools all over and spent three or four hours there plus, of course, at the university. This year we are going to go to Southern California, the Palm Springs area, beginning in November 15, Shirley Pettis has agreed to have us at the house; Railsback is going to teach us golf. The college of the desert is going to be our host school so it should be a fun time to plan ahead.

One of the things we have tried to do is give Members the ability to travel overseas. We have had 16 study tours in the past throughout the world. Bill Peterson from Florida is the ambassador to Vietnam. Jay Rhodes, who is very close to him in the Congress, has talked with him and we are going over there this October to Vietnam. I would like to yield to the gentleman from Arizona, Jay Rhodes, to talk about this.

□ 0945

Mr. JOHN J. RHODES III. Thanks, Lou. Briefly, on the Congress to Campus, I have been there as well. It is a marvelous experience. I went to Denison University with Austin Murphy. I do not know if we had any impact on the kids, but Austin and I had a wonderful time.

None of us served here in times of budget surplus. Now it seems there is a budget surplus and our current colleagues are hell-bent to try to find a way to spend that money. Why do we not encourage them to spend some of it on the former Members of Congress and the Congress to Campus program. I think that is a wonderful way to spend a budget surplus.

I got a phone call shortly after the board of directors of this organization

said we would like to go to Vietnam, a phone call from Lou. And Lou said, I understand you are a Vietnam veteran; and I said, I am. And he said, I understand you went back to Vietnam a few years ago with Pete Peterson; and I said, I did. And he said, I understand you are particularly close with Pete; and I said, I am. And he said, good, you are in charge of this trip; put it together. By the time I could say, what do I look like, a travel agent, the phone was dead. And this is the kind of leadership we get out of Frey, very effective leadership.

There is no saying, no, to Lou, so the answer is, we are going to Vietnam. Peterson wants us to come. Peterson would like us to come in October, if we can put it together.

I have been able to find an organization that actually does trips to Vietnam. They have done 15 trips to Vietnam. They start with getting the visas and they end with taking the luggage off the carousel when you get back in the United States.

We are looking at a trip that would include about 7 days in-country in Vietnam; 2 or 3 days in Hanoi, a couple days in Hue and ending up in Saigon. The possibility for some side trips.

We are in a relatively early planning stage. We should be able to get you some details about cost and so forth within probably 2 to 3 weeks. We would still like to make it in October. The organization that will be helping us is indicating that may be a little bit of a short fuse, but they are willing to try to get us there in October.

We have had preliminary expressions of indication from our membership of about 45 to 50 individuals who would like to go, depending of course on time and cost, and it could grow from that number.

I think it is a very exciting prospect, and I am very encouraged that we have been able to actually locate an organization that can do what Frey told me to do all by myself. And so I think that we will be organizing a trip that will go to Vietnam, hopefully in October of this year, and if not, then early next year.

So I would be happy to yield back to the unchallengeable leader of this organization, unchallengeable only because he hangs up on you before you have a chance to say, Lou, I do not know how to do that.

We will see you in Vietnam in October.

Mr. FREY. Jay, thanks for all that hard work.

I would like to yield now to the former president of the association, the gentleman from Missouri, the Honorable Jim Symington, to talk about the trip to Cuba, which Jim really put together, and the upcoming trip possibly to Cuba.

Before I do, there are two things I would like to say. Number one, just for the press, who is not always accurate, we pay for these; this is not government funded. We pay our own way over

and pay our own way back and pay for everything on it.

And secondly, and Jim Slattery mentioned it before, but I think we should all give Jim a round of applause for what he did. He set the tone for this thing and that was an amazing gift that you gave. So, Jim, thank you so much.

Mr. SYMINGTON. Thank you, Lou, Mr. President, colleagues. President Lou, you led the breakthrough visit to Cuba a year ago December by a bipartisan delegation of former members and one sitting Member of Congress. The delegation which you and I cochaired consisted additionally of Toby Roth, Mike Barnes, Dennis DeConcini and the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. JON CHRISTENSEN). Plus, of course, FMC's consultant, Walt Raymond, who did a lot to put it together.

We were both briefed and debriefed by the gentleman from New York (Mr. GILMAN), the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. HAMILTON), and other key members of the Committee on International Relations in the House and the Committee on Foreign Relations in the Senate. We also met senior officials in the State Department, the National Security Council, Stu Eizenstat, who was in Commerce at the time, but also our government's special emissary to Cuba.

In addition, we made a very concentrated effort to reach out and get the views and input of experts on Cuba, from think tanks, other private groups, including, of course, representatives of the Cuban-American community.

Our report's policy recommendations were entered in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD February 26, 1997, pages E. 315 to 316. While acknowledging the unrepentant nature and indeterminate duration of Cuba's rigid political system under Fidel Castro, the unanimously signed report called for increased engagement, as preferable to the current policy of isolation, as a way to prepare for a peaceful transition toward democratic governance and free market principles.

Among the report's recommendations, which have resonated positively in the United States, are its emphasis on humanitarian aid and direct flights to relieve suffering and permit greater contact between ordinary citizens of our two countries. The recent visit to Cuba by Pope John Paul not only echoed these themes, but appears to have dramatically altered the religious, if not the political, landscape of the island.

We continue to monitor the situation, as you mentioned, Mr. President. If we determine that another trip could serve a useful purpose, we would certainly give it serious consideration. It would seem that this year, 1998, marking as it does the centennial of the Spanish-American War, calls us now to the colors of a new peace, beginning with the brush strokes of personal contact, family visits and grass-roots diplomacy.

Thank you.

Mr. FREY. Another one of our activities is that we are the secretary to the congressional study group in Germany composed of 130 sitting Members of the House. It is a bipartisan group and, obviously, it works on trying to understand better what is going on in Germany and the Germans understanding of what is going on here.

It is funded primarily by a grant from the German Marshall Fund of the United States to the association. We had a meeting of the study group in April in the district of the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. OWEN PICKETT). I would like the gentleman from Virginia, the Honorable Dennis Hertel, who attended the meeting, to discuss this event and explain the study group to us a little bit. Dennis.

Mr. HERTEL. Thanks, Mr. President. It is here Michigan. I still pay taxes there.

Mr. FREY. What did I say?

Mr. HERTEL. Virginia.

Mr. FREY. I apologize. I know better.

Mr. HERTEL. I will be brief. The 15th Annual Congress-Bundestag Seminar took place in Virginia Beach on April 6th through 9th, 1998. The main topics of discussion included current domestic, economic and political issues, bilateral trade relations, the Euro, NATO enlargement, and policies toward the Middle East.

The Members' discussion of issues arising out of the Middle East was particularly noteworthy. In discussing Turkey, its political situation, its role in NATO, and its relationship to the European Union, it was clear that Members on both sides would benefit from more attention to this important country.

Likewise, the issue of how to deal with Iran in a constructive and effective manner was discussed at some length, a discussion which benefited from the observations of a Bundestag member who recently visited Iran. Related to that discussion was one of U.S. sanctions legislation directed towards Iran, the effectiveness of it, and the fairness of its implementation.

What makes these discussions so useful is the friendship and underlying values that we share, which enable the Members to speak very openly and frankly about matters of common interest and concern. The discussion served to inform and clarify facts and positions on issues.

Disagreements are aired both within and between the delegation, sometimes passionately but always constructively. In fact, as are all of our programs, we have a bipartisan delegation, sometimes our arguments are more heated than they are with the foreign nations that we deal with.

We plan to follow up on these topics during the course of the year and we look forward to meeting our German colleagues at the 16th annual seminar to be held next year in Germany. This is the longest-standing program of our association, and it continues to be successful.

Mr. FREY. I thank the gentleman from Michigan for that.

We also have a program with the Japanese, where we do the same kind of thing, where we act as a secretariat. We had a trilateral meeting between members of the Bundestag, the Diet, and the U.S. Congress in West Virginia a few weeks ago, and it was in the district of the gentleman from West Virginia (Mr. BOB WISE).

I would like the vice president of the association, the gentleman from New York, the Honorable Matthew F. McHugh, to report on this event.

Mr. MCHUGH. Thank you very much, Lou. I would like to begin by seconding what Jim Slattery and others have said about Lou's extraordinary leadership over the last 2 years. As an officer who has served with him, I can attest that he has done an enormous job of bringing energy and broadening the programs of our association, which you have heard a great deal about already and will hear more. That is a reflection in large measure of Lou's leadership.

One of the programs that we have been developing over the past year would periodically bring together legislators from the Congress, the German Bundestag and the Japanese Diet. Given the importance of these three countries, which account for almost half the world's GNP, we think that more dialogue involving the three groups of parliamentarians together would be constructive.

We initially explored this idea with members of our congressional study groups on Germany and Japan; and as you know, these two study groups have been conducting bilateral meetings for some time, and those meetings will continue in any case. They expressed an interest in these proposed trilateral sessions and so, after an initial planning session, we convened our first group meeting of the three parliamentarian groups earlier this month in West Virginia.

It was hosted by the gentleman from West Virginia (Mr. BOB WISE) in whose district the meeting was held. Representatives from all three parliaments actively participated, as did representatives of our State Department and the German and Japanese embassies. Members of our association also participated, in most cases chairing the panels which took place during the program.

The subjects that we covered in these sessions reflected some of the common interests and challenges that all three of our countries face. One session, for example, covered international economic issues, including trade relations and the current crisis in East Asia.

A second session focused on the security issues common to us all, such as the different security arrangements that have been developed in Europe and Asia. The expansion of NATO and the emergence of China as a power in Asia were among the topics we discussed.

A third session dealt with environmental concerns, with significant time

being spent on the Kyoto Conference and what action should or should not be taken to address the global warming question.

Another session considered some of the contrasting political dynamics in each country, such as the role of party discipline in the legislative process and the way in which political campaigns are financed in each of our countries.

A final session considered whether these tripartite meetings should be continued and, if so, how they might best be structured in the future. I think there was general agreement that the meetings are useful, but to be successful over time we have to identify a core group of parliamentarians who will assume continuing responsibility for the conferences, and that is a critical matter which will be pursued in each of the capitals over the next few months.

The tentative conclusion was that we would hold another conference next year, probably in Germany or Japan. In the meantime, the association will continue to work with the existing study groups on Germany and Japan, and subject to funding, will pursue our supportive role in putting together that second conference in 1999.

Thank you, Mr. President.

Mr. FREY. We have a program in the Ukraine where we train interns, which is a really very interesting program to work with their Rada, and we have had 565 interns so far that we have worked with and we have trained. I would like to yield to the gentleman from Michigan, the Honorable Lucien Nedzi, to talk about that.

Lucien, you have been over there and you speak the language, which helps also.

□ 1000

Mr. NEDZI. Mr. Speaker, what a thrill it is to see all of you. And it is also a great pleasure to add to the successes that have been reported on already this morning.

Ukraine is the fourth largest recipient of American assistance in the world; and it is in the strategic interest of this country to help the Ukraine, to help it achieve its potential as a secure, democratic, prosperous and self-confident state. And we all know from history and experience that a freely elected parliament is fundamental to a democracy.

We also know from experience that for a parliamentarian to be effective, adequate staff is absolutely essential. With this awareness, and after discussions between the Ukrainian parliamentary leadership and the association, a program has evolved, which is now in its fourth year, to develop and sustain a staff system in the parliament. This program is a highlight of association activities about which I would like to report.

During the past 3 years, we have supported a staff intern program in an overall total of 135 young Ukrainians. Primarily economists, lawyers, and social scientists have been competitively

selected and served as staff to the Rada for 1 year. This year, as the president mentioned, we are supporting 55 staff interns.

Our program has been funded from public and private sources, including the Charles Stewart Mott Foundation and the Eurasia Foundation, and we are negotiating with the U.S. Agency for International Development for additional support.

Interns in this program are given much more responsibility than most interns in the United States Congress. We will not talk about White House interns. Strike that. They serve as main-line staff, and their responsibilities include drafting legislation, analyzing and researching legal issues, writing briefing papers, and actively participating in committee debates. By thus strengthening the staff and providing a critical amount of research and analysis, the FMC program has responded to two vital needs for an effective parliament.

An important observation: To date, this program has been developed in direct negotiation with the parliamentary leadership, thereby enabling the young staffers to steer clear of the old-line, largely unreformed parliamentary secretariat, which maintains control over staff assignments and research activities.

Most intern staff assignments are negotiated directly with the committees, and therefore, committees which seek to develop reform legislation, particularly in the economic area, are able to secure critical staff assistance which would not otherwise be available.

Evidence of the success of this program is its increasing popularity. Our dedicated field representative, Cliff Downen, has done an outstanding job of keeping the program on track, balanced, and free of customary political heavy-handedness. And here we have to give some credit to Walt Raymond also, who oversees these operations from this side of the Atlantic. But Cliff Downen annually visits a large number of universities throughout Ukraine and briefs graduate students on the program.

As testimony to its popularity, over 700 Ukrainians, ages 21 to 29, and these are all well-educated individuals, applied for 55 internships in the 1997-98 term. Moreover, during the 10-month internship, a training seminar is maintained to further broaden the interns' experience. This is designed not only to better equip them for their parliamentary responsibilities, but also to help develop a strong cadre of future Ukrainian political leaders.

The political challenges in the Ukraine increase as it prepares for the 1999 presidential election and digests the results of the March 1998 parliamentary election. I am pleased to report that there is no evidence that the recent election will adversely impact the association's intern program.

There are major economic and political problems as this country, with old

traditions and a new system, takes its place as a nation-state in post-Cold War Europe. We are convinced, and this view is shared incidentally by the U.S. ambassador to the Ukraine, that an intern program such as ours is the most cost-effective investment we can make for a successful Ukrainian future.

We have observed with considerable pride how many key positions many of the interns have been offered after completion of their internships. Some remained as permanent staff in the parliament. Others have been offered important positions in the government, the academic world, or private business. Several have or will run for public office. And two have already been elected to city councils.

We had the pleasure of having a luncheon only yesterday, attended by a very prominent reformed politician from Ukraine. The chairman of our Committee on Foreign Affairs, BEN GILMAN, also took the time to be present. And this politician said that this program is not training clerks but future competent politicians.

As a concluding comment, if any of our former Members of Congress are in Ukraine at any time, I can assure them that they will be more than welcome to participate in discussions with our interns.

Mr. FREY. I thank the gentleman. I appreciate it.

Our last speaker, I would like to yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin, Toby Roth, who was involved in the Marshall Center, which is over in Germany. And, Toby, will you tell us a little bit about that program briefly so we can move on to the main event.

Mr. ROTH. Thank you, Mr. President. I get the gist, make it short.

(Mr. ROTH asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. Speaker, it is wonderful to see all of you here today. Golly, you bring back so many memories when I look into your faces, and so many great anecdotes. I just want you to know how much I appreciate a day like today. Let me say thank you to the Former Members Association for the Congressional Study Group on Germany and programs that you make possible.

I served for 18 years on the Committee on International Relations, and I benefited a great deal from our Former Members and what they gave me that allowed me to do a better job. And I know that what you are doing, helping the present Members, is so extremely important. I know how important these programs are because I benefited from them, as I know you have too.

Let me just say that Lou Frey has had many accolades here today, and he deserves them because he has been a great president. But I also want to say, we have had a great executive director, Linda Reed, and I want to recognize her.

This week we have Dr. Ludolf von Wartenberg here, the executive director, and a delegation from BDI, the

German Federation of Industries. And when we see what is happening, for example, at Daimler-Benz and Chrysler, we know how important these relationships are between Germany and the United States. They are going to become more and more important as we move more and more into that global economy.

So I wanted to thank you, the Former Members, for what you are doing for the present Members and for your country. Thank you very much.

Mr. FREY. As you can see, we have taken on a lot of tasks and have a great deal of involvement, e-mail, we are getting a chat room, and we are trying to catch up with the modern times.

I would like to recognize the Honorable Robert Whan, representing the Association of Former Members of the Parliament of Australia, accompanied by his wife Jill. They came all the way from Australia to be with us. Could you please stand up and be recognized?

And the Honorable Barry Turner, who is president of the Canadian Association of Former Parliamentarians. Barry has been with us three or four times. Barry, please.

Obviously, there are thanks to the officers and the counselors. I will not take the time to name everybody individually. But it was a great team effort. The auxiliary headed by Chris LaRocco has done a great job. We are pleased with the Caring Institute, who is our landlord; thanks to Frank Moss and Val Halamandaris, the president of it, who have been wonderful to work with. Senator, thank you very much for your help over there. And of course, we mentioned Linda Reed and Walt Raymond.

Now it is my sad duty to inform the House of those persons who have served in the Congress and passed away since our report last year; and, unfortunately, the list is somewhat long. I will read it.

Bella Abzug of New York; Sonny Bono of California; Walter Capps of California; Peter J. DeMuth of Pennsylvania; Samuel L. Devine of Ohio; Foster Furcolo of Massachusetts; Harold E. Hughes of Iowa; Robert E. Jones of Alabama; Edna Flannery Kelly of New York; Robert Leggett of California; D.R. (Billy) Mathews of my State, Florida; Robert C. McEwen of New York; Dale Milford of Texas; Newt V. Mills of Louisiana; John Moss of California; Joel Pritchard of Washington; Jennings Randolph of West Virginia; Terry Sanford of North Carolina; Steve Schiff of New Mexico; Garner Shriver of Kansas; Frank E. Smith of Mississippi; William B. Spong of Virginia; Winifred C. Stanley of New York; and John H. Ware, III, of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Speaker, I respectfully ask that all of us rise in a moment of silence in their memory.

May they rest in peace. Amen.

Now to the highlight of this meeting. Each year the Association presents a Distinguished Service Award to an outstanding public servant, and it rotates

between parties, as do our offices. Last year Bill Richardson was here to receive the award. This year the recipients are both Republicans, they are both Senators, and they are married. How is that? Thirty questions.

The recipients of the award are Senator Nancy Kassebaum Baker of Kansas and the former Republican leader of the Senate, Howard Baker of Tennessee. The plaque reads "Presented by the U.S. Association of Former Members of Congress jointly to the Honorable Howard H. Baker, Jr., and the Honorable Nancy Kassebaum Baker, each of whom extended the family tradition of public service in the highest degree in many areas, including a total of four decades of exemplary leadership in the United States Senate where their country and colleagues benefited immeasurably from their intuition, their judgment, their humanity and their tireless dedication to the welfare of the Republic, Washington, D.C., May 13, 1998."

Just very briefly, because everybody here and everybody listening knows their backgrounds. But what is really interesting, among other things, is both obviously came from a political family. Nancy Kassebaum's father was the former governor of Kansas and ran in 1936 for the Republican nomination. Senator Baker's mother and father both served in the House of Representatives. And his father-in-law, Senator Dirksen, was the majority leader in the United States Senate for some time. And of course, in the Senate, Senator Kassebaum Baker chaired the Committee on Labor and Human Resources, the Subcommittee on Africa of the Committee on Foreign Relations, and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation Subcommittee on aviation, serving today on many non-profit boards. And of course, Senator Baker was the first Republican ever popularly elected in Tennessee, won elections, served both as the minority leader and the leader in the Senate.

Everybody remembers Senator Baker as the vice chairman of the Watergate Committee, the keynote speaker at the Republican National Convention, candidate for President in 1980, received all sorts of awards and medals, which I will not go into because I think we would rather hear from both of you than read any more of it.

I would like you both to come up so I may present this plaque to you.

□ 1015

We also have a scrapbook of letters from many of your colleagues which we will add to along the line. Now we would be very privileged if we could hear some remarks from both of you.

Mr. BAKER. Mr. Speaker, and Lou Frey, ladies and gentlemen, as you can observe, Nancy always has the last word, and that is as it should be.

When I answered my name on the roll call this morning, that was the first word I had ever spoken on the floor of this chamber, notwithstanding, as you

say, that I am a congressional brat and that I have been in and around this chamber since I was a very young man, a condition from which I have now fully recovered.

But as I approached the south side of the Capitol, I was reminded of the times when my father brought me here and how awestruck I was by the majesty of this place, of this institution, and the inspiration I took from not only his service but that of you and many others like you who preceded us, and then my chance to serve in the Senate of the United States and to say there were many days when I envied you the rules of this body, especially on the opportunity of leadership to challenge and limit the direction of debate and deliberation. It will always be the high point of my public career that I have had an opportunity to serve in the Congress.

I will not speak further except to say that I believe, as I think you believe, that our constitutional form of presidential government, of congressional government, and judicial oversight is unique in the world. It is very much a continuing process. As you have contributed to its unfolding development, so will our successors. I am greatly honored to be included in this award. I yield the floor to my senior partner.

Ms. KASSEBAUM-BAKER. Thank you. There is an old Russian political adage that says a rooster today, a feather duster tomorrow. There are a few of us here that I could say a hen today. But all of us as feather dusters who are gathered here were gathered, and I think the reason becomes such a unifying experience and pleasure, is because of the friendships formed when one serves in either the United States Senate or the United States House of Representatives. It cuts across party lines.

We may have debated, as it has been said before, against each other against the issues or for the issues, but always remaining friends. It is a tie that does bind.

Secondly, the tie that binds, I believe, is a respect for the institution in which we have served. It is a respect that we should continue to honor. I am so impressed with all that former colleagues are doing to continue that involvement.

So with Howard having said that we always wanted to be able to speak on the House floor, thank you for this opportunity and thank you for this honor.

Mr. FREY. Mr. Speaker, as I said when I began, it is our belief that there are no term limits in public service. Every time I have the privilege to step back on the floor, it is like getting recharged. I love this body. I am proud of my service in the Congress, as each and every one of us are.

We have served our country and we are continuing to serve our country. This is the greatest legislative body in the world. The country is lucky to have a Congress that has carried on for

so many years great traditions and will continue to carry it on.

Mr. Speaker, this concludes our 28th annual report by the United States Association of Former Members of Congress.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back my time.

Mr. MCHUGH (presiding). Thank you. The Chair thanks the President and again wishes to thank all of the feather dusters, I mean former Members of Congress for their presence here today.

Before terminating these proceedings, the Chair would like to invite those former Members who did not respond when the roll was called to give their names to the reading clerks for inclusion on the roll.

Again, thank you all very much for being with us. It is great to see you, each and every one. And we wish you the very best of luck.

The House will stand in recess until 10:35 a.m.

Accordingly (at 10 o'clock and 20 minutes a.m.), the House continued in recess.

□ 1036

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. CAMP) at 10 o'clock and 36 minutes p.m.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Lundregan, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed with an amendment in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H.R. 1273. An act to authorize appropriations for fiscal years 1998 and 1999 for the National Science Foundation, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 1150) "An Act to ensure that federally funded agricultural research, extension, and education address high-priority concerns with national or multistate significance, to reform, extend, and eliminate certain agricultural research programs, and for other purposes."

The message also announced that the Senate passed a bill and a concurrent resolution of the following titles, in which concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 1618. An act to amend the Communications Act of 1934 to improve the protection of consumers against "slamming" by telecommunications carriers, and for other purposes.

S. Con. Res. 75. Concurrent resolution honoring the sesquicentennial of Wisconsin statehood.

ELECTION OF MEMBERS TO CERTAIN STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Republican Conference, I