

I commit myself to working in the memory of the thousands of Americans who served in America's wars and were captured by the enemy or listed as missing in action.

I commit myself to the families of those whose fate has been unknown and who have had to suffer tragic and continuing hardships.

In Washington, engraved at the Veterans's Administration Building, is a quote from Abraham Lincoln, "To care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his orphan."

I do not believe that America has sufficiently cared for all of those men who have been declared missing or captured.

Until we have a full accounting, we cannot fulfill this promise to America's veterans and families.

A SPECIAL TRIBUTE TO BLAIR J. NAHM ON HIS APPOINTMENT TO ATTEND THE UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY AT WEST POINT, NEW YORK

**HON. PAUL E. GILLMOR**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, May 19, 1998*

Mr. GILLMOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay special tribute to an outstanding young man from Ohio's Fifth Congressional District, Blair J. Nahm. Blair recently accepted his offer of appointment to attend the United States Military Academy at West Point, New York.

The Nahm family has a long tradition with West Point, as Blair's older brother, Reid, is currently a Cadet Third Class. As Blair will soon be graduating from Tiffin Columbian High School, he, too, will be embarking on what figures to be one of the most educational and challenging opportunities of his life.

While attending Columbian High School, Blair excelled academically by attaining a 3.735 grade point average, placing him in the top ten percent of his class. Blair's academic excellence was extended through his involvement in the National Honor Society. He also participated in the Ohio Test of Scholastic Achievement, where he placed second in the district in pre-calculus.

Blair is also a fine student-athlete, and has distinguished himself on the fields of competition. He was a key member of the Varsity Football Team and Varsity Wrestling Team. In fact, during his junior year of wrestling, Blair received the Wrestling Iron Man Award for his accomplishments.

Mr. Speaker, I am confident that Blair will be very successful at West Point and in all of his future endeavors. I would urge my colleagues to stand and join me in paying tribute to Blair J. Nahm, and in wishing him well as he prepares to enter the United States Military Academy.

A TRIBUTE TO DR. MARJORIE SLAVENS

**HON. IKE SKELTON**

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, May 19, 1998*

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, let me take this opportunity to say a few words in tribute

to an outstanding teacher, Dr. Marjorie Slavens, who after nearly 40 years in the teaching profession, has decided to retire.

Dr. Slavens, who has been blind since a small child, has dedicated her life to teaching others. She is a Phi Beta Kappa from the University of Missouri at Columbia—holding both Bachelor of Arts and Master of Arts degrees. She earned her Ph.D. from St. Louis University in St. Louis, MO. After graduating, Dr. Slavens began teaching Spanish in the Department of Modern Languages at Rockford College in Rockford, IL, and continued at this post for 33 years. During this period, student workers proudly assisted Dr. Slavens by taking attendance and proctoring tests, and tape-recording examinations for Slavens to grade.

Dr. Slavens's unique teaching style has earned recognition. In 1987, Dr. Slavens received the Illinois Lieutenant Governor's Award for service to the foreign language teaching profession. The college also appointed her Director of Advising, and she published Rockford College's first Academic Advising Handbook. In 1989, she was awarded the Mary Ashby Cheek Award that recognized her as an Honorary Alumni of the college. In 1991, a committee composed of faculty, staff, and students selected Dr. Slavens to receive the Sears Foundation Award for teaching excellence and campus leadership.

Mr. Speaker, I am certain that the Members of the House will join me in congratulating Dr. Marjorie Slavens on a spectacular teaching career. As she prepares for her retirement and the enjoyment therein, Dr. Slavens will undoubtedly take pride in her legacy as one of the nation's most special educators.

PEACE OFFICERS' MEMORIAL DAY

**HON. CHET EDWARDS**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, May 19, 1998*

Mr. EDWARDS. Mr. Speaker, on May 15 our Nation honored the brave men and women in law enforcement with Peace Officers' Memorial Day, designated 36 years ago by President John F. Kennedy. This day of acknowledgment for the selfless contributions made by hardworking individuals falls during National Police Week. I rise today to pay tribute to all law enforcement professionals across our country and to honor those who have made the ultimate sacrifice.

Last year, 159 officers lost their lives in the line of duty. These fine individuals died serving the best interests of our society, working hard to protect our citizens. Patrolling our streets and highways, protecting our homes and families, and seeking out criminals are in the job descriptions of law enforcement professionals. Yet we all too often take for granted these hardworking people.

The National Association of Police Chiefs reported 21 confirmed line-or-duty deaths for January of 1998, ten more than reported in January of 1997. Even as crime rates are dropping, peace officer fatalities are steadily rising. Since 1980, 1,182 officers have been killed in the line of duty by firearms. According to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, 42 percent of those officers could have survived had they been wearing bulletproof vests. That is why I am pleased that the Bulletproof Vest

Partnership Act was approved by Congress last week. This bill will provide Federal grants to match State and local government funds in purchasing bulletproof vests for law enforcement officers. This bill will take steps to provide these brave men and women with the tools they need to fight crime, protect society, and insure that they make it home.

We should not forget the hardworking, courageous men and women who every day step into the role of peace officer to make our society a safer place. I thank the Members for supporting the Bulletproof Vest Partnership Act and observing National Police Week and Peace Officers' Memorial Day.

THE NIGERIAN DEMOCRACY AND CIVIL SOCIETY EMPOWERMENT ACT, H.R. 3890

**HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, May 19, 1998*

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing, along with Representative DONALD M. PAYNE of New Jersey, the Nigerian Democracy and Civil Society Empowerment Act, H.R. 3890. Mr. PAYNE, a senior member of our International Relations Committee, has been a true leader in Congress on this issue. He identified the corrupt, venal nature of the Nigerian regime long before many of us, and I am pleased to work with him on this bill.

Mr. Speaker, while many other African nations are moving toward democracy and joining the world economy, the military government of Nigeria has become one of the most brutal and corrupt dictatorships on the continent.

Nevertheless, Nigeria remains important to U.S. interests. With a population of more than 100 million people, and the strongest military in the region, Nigeria is the key to security and development in all of West Africa. If Nigeria descends into chaos, millions of people from Senegal to Cameroon will suffer.

Nigerian drug traffickers, who have thrived under this regime, are among the most skilled in the world, reportedly delivering 70% of the heroin that enters Chicago alone, as part of their world-wide distribution networks.

Our bill sends a clear message to the military regime in Nigeria that the status quo is unacceptable. The Nigerian people want and deserve a real transition to democratic, civilian government, and this measure points U.S. foreign policy toward that goal. This legislation does three things.

It establishes a program to assist those in Nigeria who are willing to take risks for democracy and human rights. As was done during the apartheid regime in South Africa, the United States will aid those who stand against the illegitimate government of Nigeria and for a return to democratic, civilian rule.

The bill codifies into law the various sanctions that have been imposed on Nigeria by executive order, from visa restrictions to prohibitions on weapons sales, and establishes conditions under which these sanctions can be lifted.

The bill also mandates further measures if a transition to a democratic government under civilian control does not occur by the end of

this year. These include additional visa restrictions and a prohibition against Nigerian athletes and teams participating in events in the United States.

While there are no provisions for economic sanctions in the bill, we are considering additional measures that could be added in committee mark-up on the House floor.

Mr. Speaker, the Nigerian regime is among the most venal, brutal, and corrupt regimes in the world. It is not enough to simply call them names, however. We must continue to put pressure on the military government and isolate it from the civilized world. This bill will help accomplish those goals, and I urge my colleagues to support it.

H.R. 3890

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

#### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Nigerian Democracy and Civil Society Empowerment Act".

#### SEC. 2. FINDINGS AND DECLARATION OF POLICY.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following findings:

(1) The continued rule of the Nigerian military government, in power since a 1993 coup, undermines confidence in the Nigerian economy, damages relations between Nigeria and the United States, threatens the political and economic stability of West Africa, and harms the lives of the people of Nigeria.

(2) The transition plan announced by the Government of Nigeria on October 1, 1995, which includes a commitment to hold free and fair elections, has so far failed to foster an environment in which such elections would be considered free and fair, nor was the transition plan itself developed in a free and open manner or with the participation of the Nigerian people.

(3) The international community would consider a free and fair election in Nigeria one that involves a genuinely independent electoral commission and an open and fair process for the registration of political parties and the fielding of candidates and an environment that allows the full unrestricted participation by all sectors of the Nigerian population.

(4) In particular, the process of registering voters and political parties has been significantly flawed and subject to such extreme pressure by the military so as to guarantee the uncontested election of the incumbent or his designee to the presidency.

(5) The tenure of the ruling military government in Nigeria has been marked by egregious human rights abuses, devastating economic decline, and rampant corruption.

(6) Previous and current military regimes have turned Nigeria into a haven for international drug trafficking rings and other criminal organizations.

(7) On September 18, 1997, a social function in honor of then-United States Ambassador Walter Carrington was disrupted by Nigerian state security forces. This culminated a campaign of political intimidation and personal harassment against Ambassador Carrington by the ruling regime.

(8) Since 1993, the United States and other members of the international community have imposed limited sanctions against Nigeria in response to human rights violations and political repression.

(9) According to international and Nigerian human rights groups, at least several hundred democracy and human rights activists and journalists have been arbitrarily detained or imprisoned, without appropriate due process of law.

(10)(A) The widely recognized winner of the annulled June 6, 1993, presidential election, Chief Moshod K. O. Abiola, remains in detention on charges of treason.

(B) General Olusegun Obasanjo (rt.), who is a former head of state and the only military leader to turn over power to a democratically elected civilian government and who has played a prominent role on the international stage as an advocate of peace and reconciliation, remains in prison serving a life sentence following a secret trial that failed to meet international standards of due process over an alleged coup plot that has never been proven to exist.

(C) Internationally renowned writer, Ken Saro-Wiwa, and 8 other Ogoni activists were arrested in May 1994 and executed on November 10, 1995, despite the pleas to spare their lives from around the world.

(D) Frank O. Kokori, Secretary General of the National Union of Petroleum and Natural Gas Workers (NUPENG), who was arrested in August 1994, and has been held incommunicado since, Chief Milton G. Dabibi, Secretary General of Staff Consultative Association of Nigeria (SESCAN) and former Secretary General of the Petroleum and Natural Gas Senior Staff Association (PENGASSAN), who was arrested in January 1996, remains in detention without charge, for leading demonstrations against the canceled elections and against government efforts to control the labor unions.

(E) Among those individuals who have been detained under similar circumstances and who remain in prison are Christine Anyanwu, Editor-in-Chief and publisher of *The Sunday Magazine* (TSM), Kunle Ajibade and George Mbah, editor and assistant editor of the *News*, Ben Charles Obi, a journalist who was tried, convicted, and jailed by the infamous special military tribunal during the reason trials over the alleged 1995 coup plot, the "Ogoni 21" who were arrested on the same charges used to convict and execute the "Ogoni 9" and Dr. Beko Ransome-Kuti, a respected human rights activist and leader of the pro-democracy movement and Shehu Sani, the Vice-Chairman of the Campaign for Democracy.

(1) Numerous decrees issued by the military government in Nigeria suspend the constitutional protection of fundamental human rights, allow indefinite detention without charge, revoke the jurisdiction of civilian courts, and criminalize peaceful criticism of the transition program.

(2) As a signatory to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), the Harare Commonwealth Declaration, and the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights, Nigeria is obligated to grant its citizens the right to fairly conduct elections that guarantee the free expression of the will of the electors.

(3) Nigeria has played a major role in restoring elected, civilian governments in Liberia and Sierra Leone as the leading military force within the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) peace-keeping force, yet the military regime has refused to allow the unfettered return of elected, civilian government in Nigeria.

(4) Despite organizing and managing the June 12, 1993, elections, the Nigerian military regime nullified that election, imprisoned the winner a year later, and continues to fail to provide a coherent explanation for their actions.

(5) Nigeria has used its military and economic strength to threaten the land and maritime borders and sovereignty of neighboring countries, which is contrary to numerous international treaties to which it is a signatory.

(b) DECLARATION OF POLICY.—Congress declares that the United States should encour-

age political, economic, and legal reforms necessary to ensure rule of law and respect for human rights in Nigeria and support a timely and effective transition to democratic, civilian government in Nigeria.

#### SEC. 3. SENSE OF CONGRESS.

(a) INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION.—It is the sense of Congress that the President should, in any and all international fora, seek the cooperation of other countries as part of the United States policy of isolating the military government of Nigeria.

(b) UNITED NATIONS HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION.—It is the sense of Congress that the President should instruct the United States Representative to the United Nations Human Rights Commission (UNHRC) to use the voice and vote of the United States at the annual meeting of the Commission—

(1) to condemn human rights abuses in Nigeria; and

(2) to press for the appointment of a special rapporteur on Nigeria, as called for in Commission Resolution 1997/53.

(c) SPECIAL ENVOY FOR NIGERIA.—It is the sense of Congress that, because the United States Ambassador to Nigeria, a resident of both Lagos and Abuja, Nigeria, is the President's representative to the Government of Nigeria, serves at the pleasure of the President, and was appointed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, the President should not send any other envoy to Nigeria without prior notification of Congress and should not designate a special envoy to Nigeria without consulting Congress.

#### SEC. 4. ASSISTANCE TO PROMOTE DEMOCRACY AND CIVIL SOCIETY IN NIGERIA.

(a) DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Of the amounts made available for fiscal years 1999, 2000, and 2001 to carry out chapter 1 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2151 et seq.), not less than \$10,000,000 for fiscal year 1999, not less than \$12,000,000 for fiscal year 2000, and not less than \$15,000,000 for fiscal year 2001 should be available for assistance described in paragraph (2) for Nigeria.

(2) ASSISTANCE DESCRIBED.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The assistance described in this paragraph is assistance provided to nongovernmental organizations for the purpose of promoting democracy, good governance, and the rule of law in Nigeria.

(B) ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENT.—In providing assistance under this subsection, the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development shall ensure that nongovernmental organizations receiving such assistance represent a broad cross-section of society in Nigeria, including—

(i) organizations with representation from various ethnic groups;

(ii) organizations containing journalists, lawyers, accountants, doctors, teachers, and other professionals;

(iii) business organizations;

(iv) organizations that represent constituencies from northern Nigeria;

(v) religious organizations with a civic focus; and

(vi) other organizations that seek to promote democracy, human rights, and accountable government.

(3) GRANTS FOR PROMOTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS.—Of the amounts made available for fiscal years 1999, 2000, and 2001 under paragraph (1), not less than \$500,000 for each such fiscal year should be available to the United States Agency for International Development for the purpose of providing grants of not more than \$25,000 each to support individuals or nongovernmental organizations that seek to promote, directly or indirectly, the advancement of human rights in Nigeria.

(b) USIA INFORMATION ASSISTANCE.—Of the amounts made available for fiscal years 1999,

2000, and 2001 under subsection (a)(1), not less than \$1,000,000 for fiscal year 1999, \$1,500,000 for fiscal year 2000, and \$2,000,000 for fiscal year 2001 should be made available to the United States Information Agency for the purpose of supporting its activities in Nigeria, including the promotion of greater awareness among Nigerians of constitutional democracy, the rule of law, and respect for human rights.

(c) STAFF LEVELS AND ASSIGNMENTS OF UNITED STATES PERSONNEL IN NIGERIA.—

(1) FINDING.—Congress finds that staff levels at the office of the United States Agency for International Development in Lagos, Nigeria, are inadequate.

(2) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development should—

(A) increase the number of United States personnel at such Agency's office in Lagos, Nigeria, from within the current, overall staff resources of such Agency in order for such office to be sufficiently staffed to carry out subsection (a); and

(B) consider placement of personnel elsewhere in Nigeria.

**SEC. 5. PROHIBITION ON ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE TO THE GOVERNMENT OF NIGERIA; PROHIBITION ON MILITARY ASSISTANCE FOR NIGERIA; REQUIREMENT TO OPPOSE MULTILATERAL ASSISTANCE FOR NIGERIA.**

(a) PROHIBITION ON ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Economic assistance (including funds previously appropriated for economic assistance) may not be provided to the Government of Nigeria.

(2) ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE DEFINED.—As used in this subsection, the term "economic assistance"—

(A) means—

(i) any assistance under part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2151 et seq.) and any assistance under chapter 4 of part II of such Act (22 U.S.C. 2346 et seq.) (relating to economic support fund); and

(ii) any financing by the Export-Import Bank of the United States, financing and assistance by the Overseas Private Investment Corporation, and assistance by the Trade and Development Agency; and

(B) does not include disaster relief assistance, refugee assistance, or narcotics control assistance under chapter 8 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2291 et seq.).

(b) PROHIBITION ON MILITARY ASSISTANCE OR ARMS TRANSFERS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Military assistance (including funds previously appropriated for military assistance) or arms transfers may not be provided to Nigeria.

(2) MILITARY ASSISTANCE OR ARMS TRANSFERS.—The term "military assistance or arms transfers" means—

(A) assistance under chapter 2 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2311 et seq.) (relating to military assistance), including the transfer of excess defense articles under section 516 of that Act (22 U.S.C. 2321j);

(B) assistance under chapter 5 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2347 et seq.) (relating to international military education and training);

(C) assistance under the "Foreign Military Financing Program" under section 23 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2763); or

(D) the transfer of defense articles, defense services, or design and construction services under the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2751 et seq.), including defense articles and defense services licensed or approved for export under section 38 of that Act (22 U.S.C. 2778).

(c) REQUIREMENT TO OPPOSE MULTILATERAL ASSISTANCE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Treasury shall instruct the United States executive director to each of the international financial institutions described in paragraph (2) to use the voice and vote of the United States to oppose any assistance to the Government of Nigeria.

(2) INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS DESCRIBED.—The international financial institutions described in this paragraph are the African Development Bank, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Development Association, the International Finance Corporation, the Multilateral Investment Guaranty Agency, and the International Monetary Fund.

**SEC. 6. EXCLUSION FROM ADMISSION INTO THE UNITED STATES OF CERTAIN NIGERIAN NATIONALS.**

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary of State shall deny a visa to, and the Attorney General shall exclude from the United States, any alien who is—

(1) a current member of the Provisional Ruling Council of Nigeria;

(2) a current civilian minister of Nigeria not on the Provisional Ruling Council;

(3) a military officer currently in the armed forces of Nigeria;

(4) a person in the Foreign Ministry of Nigeria who holds Ambassadorial rank, whether in Nigeria or abroad;

(5) a current civilian head of any agency of the Nigerian government with a rank comparable to the Senior Executive Service in the United States;

(6) a current civilian advisor or financial backer of the head of state of Nigeria;

(7) a high-ranking member of the inner circle of the Babangida regime of Nigeria on June 12, 1993;

(8) a high-ranking member of the inner circle of the Shonekan interim national government of Nigeria;

(9) a civilian who there is reason to believe is traveling to the United States for the purpose of promoting the policies of the military government of Nigeria;

(10) a current head of a parastatal organization in Nigeria; or

(11) a spouse or minor child of any person described in any of the paragraphs (1) through (10).

**SEC. 7. ADDITIONAL MEASURES.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—Unless the President determines and certifies to the appropriate congressional committees by December 31, 1998, that a free and fair presidential election has occurred in Nigeria during 1998 and so certifies to the appropriate committees of Congress, the President, effective January 1, 1999—

(1) shall exercise his authority under section 203 of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1702) to prohibit any financial transaction involving the participation by a Nigerian national as a representative of the Federal Republic of Nigeria in a sporting event in the United States;

(2) shall expand the restrictions in Presidential Proclamation No. 6636 of December 10, 1993, to include a prohibition on entry into the United States of any employee or military officer of the Nigerian government and their immediate families;

(3) shall submit a report to the appropriate congressional committees listing, by name, senior Nigerian government officials and military officers who are suspended from entry into the United States under section 6; and

(4) shall consider additional economic sanctions against Nigeria.

(b) ACTIONS OF INTERNATIONAL SPORTS ORGANIZATIONS.—It is the sense of Congress that any international sports organization in

which the United States is represented should refuse to invite the participation of any national of Nigeria in any sporting event in the United States sponsored by that organization.

**SEC. 8. WAIVER OF PROHIBITIONS AGAINST NIGERIA IF CERTAIN REQUIREMENTS MET.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—The President may waive any of the prohibitions contained in section 5, 6, or 7 for any fiscal year if the President makes a determination under subsection (b) for that fiscal year and transmits a notification to Congress of that determination under subsection (c).

(b) PRESIDENTIAL DETERMINATION REQUIRED.—A determination under this subsection is a determination that—

(1) the Government of Nigeria—

(A) is not harassing human rights and democracy advocates and individuals who criticize the government's transition program;

(B) has established a new transition process developed in consultation with the pro-democracy forces, including the establishment of a genuinely independent electoral commission and the development of an open and fair process for registration of political parties, candidates, and voters;

(C) is providing increased protection for freedom of speech, assembly, and the media, including cessation of harassment of journalists;

(D) has released individuals who have been imprisoned without due process or for political reasons;

(E) is providing access for international human rights monitors;

(F) has repealed all decrees and laws that—

(i) grant undue powers to the military;

(ii) suspend the constitutional protection of fundamental human rights; or

(iii) allow indefinite detention without charge, including the State of Security (Detention of Persons) Decree No. 2 of 1984; and

(G) has unconditionally withdrawn the Nigerian internal security task force from regions in which the Ogoni ethnic group lives and from other oil-producing areas where violence has been excessive; or

(2) it is in the national interests of the United States to waive the prohibition in section 5, 6, or 7, as the case may be.

(c) CONGRESSIONAL NOTIFICATION.—Notification under this subsection is written notification of the determination of the President under subsection (b) provided to the appropriate congressional committees not less than 15 days in advance of any waiver of any prohibition in section 5, 6, or 7, subject to the procedures applicable to reprogramming notifications under section 634A of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2394-1).

**SEC. 9. PROHIBITION ON UNITED STATES ASSISTANCE OR CONTRIBUTIONS TO SUPPORT OR INFLUENCE ELECTION ACTIVITIES IN NIGERIA.**

(a) PROHIBITION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—No department, agency, or other entity of the United States Government shall provide any assistance or other contribution to any political party, group, organization, or person if the assistance or contribution would have the purpose of effect of supporting or influencing any election or campaign for election in Nigeria.

(2) PERSON DEFINED.—As used in paragraph (1), the term "person" means any natural person, any corporation, partnership, or other juridical entity.

(b) WAIVER.—The President may waive the prohibition contained in subsection (a) if the President—

(1) determines that—

(A) the climate exists in Nigeria for a free and fair democratic election that will lead to civilian rule; or

(B) it is in the national interests of the United States to do so; and

(2) notifies the appropriate congressional committees not less than 15 days in advance of the determination under paragraph (1), subject to the procedures applicable to reprogramming notifications under section 634A of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2394-1).

#### SEC. 10. REPORT ON CORRUPTION IN NIGERIA.

Not later than 3 months after the date of the enactment of this Act, and annually for the next 5 years thereafter, the Secretary of State shall prepare and submit to the appropriate congressional committees, and make available to the public, a report on governmental corruption in Nigeria. This report shall include—

(1) evidence of corruption by government officials in Nigeria;

(2) the impact of corruption on the delivery of government services in Nigeria;

(3) the impact of corruption on United States business interests in Nigeria;

(4) the impact of advance fee fraud, and other fraudulent business schemes originating in Nigeria, on United States citizens; and

(5) the impact of corruption on Nigeria's foreign policy.

#### SEC. 11. APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.

Except as provided in section 6, in this Act, the term "appropriate congressional committees" means—

(1) the Committee on International Relations of the House of Representatives; and

(2) the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate.

#### CONGRATULATING GULFSTREAM FOR WINNING THE 1997 COLLIER TROPHY

##### HON. STEPHEN HORN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, May 19, 1998*

Mr. HORN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to call the attention of the House to the winner of the 1997 Robert J. Collier Trophy, aviation's most prestigious award. The National Aeronautic Association (NAA) recently awarded the Collier Trophy to the Gulfstream Aerospace Corporation and the Gulfstream V Industry Team for the Gulfstream V—the world's first ultralong range business jet. The trophy honors the year's top aeronautical achievement in the United States.

Gulfstream employs 5,800 people at five locations, including approximately 800 at its Long Beach, California facility in my Congressional District. The Gulfstream V is completed at the Long Beach facility. The Collier Trophy brings a well-deserved honor to all of Gulfstream's employees.

The NAA specifically recognized Gulfstream and the Gulfstream V Industry Team "for successful application of advanced design and efficient manufacturing techniques, together with innovative international business partnerships, to place in customer service the Gulfstream V." This aircraft is capable of flying 6,500 nautical miles at speeds up to Mach .885. It has a superior cabin environment with a 100 percent fresh air ventilation system, customized interiors, and the company's oversized signature oval windows offering panoramic views. The Gulfstream V has set 46 world and national records since receiving final certification on April 11, 1997. These records include: the

first-ever nonstop flight from New York to Tokyo by a business jet; a climb to 51,000 feet in just over 15½ minutes; and the first-ever nonstop business aircraft flight between Washington, DC, and Dubai.

Amazingly, the Gulfstream V achieved these records while overcoming such challenges as using a new airframe with a new engine. And the project stayed fundamentally on schedule. By listening to customers throughout the production of the Gulfstream V, Gulfstream showed its commitment to superior service.

The Gulfstream V is not only a remarkable achievement in America's aviation history, but in our nation's business tradition as well. The story of this aircraft's production fits well in America's heritage of bold, entrepreneurial risk-taking. When Gulfstream first decided to pursue this project in the early 1990s, it was a relatively small, privately held company, and the Gulfstream V carried with it significant financial risks. Instead of backing down in the face of economic adversity, Gulfstream launched a series of partnerships under revenue-sharing agreements that allowed the Gulfstream V to become a reality.

The Collier Trophy has been awarded since 1911 "for the greatest achievement in aeronautics or astronautics in America, with respect to improving the performance, efficiency, and safety of air or space vehicles, the value of which has been thoroughly demonstrated by actual use during the preceding year." Until this century, men and women could only look at the sky and wonder what it was like to fly. Air and space travel was the stuff of science fiction and fantasy. But starting with that fateful first flight in Kitty Hawk, America has led the way in man's conquest of the skies.

The list of the Collier Trophy's winners tells nearly the entire history of America's leadership in aviation and space travel. Past winners include Orville Wright, Charles E. "Chuck" Yeager, Neil Armstrong and the Apollo 11 flight crew, Cessna, and Boeing. The Trophy is on permanent display at the Smithsonian Institution's National Air and Space Museum. Gulfstream's employees and partners should take great pride in this historic achievement. They deserve it.

#### HONORING ATHENA AWARD WINNER

##### HON. NICK SMITH

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, May 19, 1998*

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay special tribute to one of my constituents who has recently been honored with the ATHENA award by the Lenawee County Chamber of Commerce.

Janet McDowell is an assistant to the superintendent of the Lenawee Intermediate School District. She has been presented with the ATHENA award for her outstanding contributions to the Lenawee County community.

It is gratifying that the Lenawee Chamber of Commerce has devoted itself to the task of recognizing those people who make such valuable contributions to our community. And it is even more inspiring to know of the many good works of area residents such as Janet McDowell.

As the Lenawee Chamber realizes, a healthy economic climate is not the sole char-

acteristic that makes a community worthwhile. While we can do much to create a climate that brings jobs, builds roads, lowers taxes, and eliminates deficits, the most important deficit we as a nation and a community must face is a deficit of values and character.

For this reason, Mr. Speaker, I wanted to tell my colleagues about those people who demonstrate the true meaning of community service in my district in Michigan. So many people talk about the need to get involved and pitch in when they see a problem, but Janet McDowell is one person who takes action.

Janet has distinguished herself as a volunteer for a number of local organizations, including the United Way and the American Red Cross. She is an active member of the Lenawee Chamber and a vigorous participant in her chosen community.

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of my constituents, I extend my congratulations and appreciation to Janet McDowell. May she continue to be a source of encouragement to men and women whose professional accomplishments and public service endeavors are worthy of recognition.

#### TRIBUTE TO DEBORAH R. JOHNSON

##### HON. JAMES E. CLYBURN

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, May 19, 1998*

Mr. CLYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Ms. Deborah R. Johnson of Columbia, South Carolina, a Richland School District One's 1998-1999 Teacher of the Year Finalist. Aside from being a recent finalist for the district's top teaching honor, Ms. Johnson received her school's top honor by being named Virginia Pack Elementary School Teacher of the Year. She is also a Richland School District One Honor Roll Teacher of the Year.

Ms. Johnson received most of her formal education in the Sixth Congressional District, which I represent. She graduated from Burke High School in Charleston, South Carolina, and South Carolina State College, now South Carolina State University, in Orangeburg. She went on to receive her Masters in Education and Computer Technology from the University of Charleston, S.C.

Ms. Johnson began her distinguished teaching career in the Charleston County public schools system. She was once Teacher of the Month and twice the Distinguished Reading Teacher in the district. She was also Charleston County School District's Teacher of the Year for two consecutive years. During the 1994-1995 school year Ms. Johnson received both the President's Award and an Outstanding Achievement Award for post-secondary level teaching.

Aside from having an impact on the lives of many students, Ms. Johnson remains very active in her community. She is often a poll manager for the election commission, a tutor for "Community Helpers," a member of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), and a member of the Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority.

As a former teacher in the school district where Ms. Johnson began teaching, I take great pleasure in her many accomplishments.