

OLVER and Mr. MCGOVERN as original cosponsors. Who can argue against providing information that could lead to the indictment of a person who may have committed war crimes? Who can argue against supporting the tribunal which can bring needed justice to South-Central Europe? That is what this resolution does, and the measure deserves quick and positive action by the House.

TO HONOR DR. SCOT D. FOSTER,  
PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN  
ASSOCIATION OF NURSE ANESTHETISTS

**HON. BARBARA LEE**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 21, 1998*

Ms. LEE. Mr. Speaker, with gratitude, I rise today to pay tribute to a remarkable constituent of California's Ninth Congressional District, Dr. Scot D. Foster, the outgoing national President of the American Association of Nurse Anesthetists (AANA). In my opinion, it is appropriate at this time to recognize the outstanding career of this distinguished individual.

Founded in 1931, the AANA represents over 27,000 certified registered nurse anesthetists, or CRNAs, across the country who provide over 65% of the anesthesia in the United States each year. They work in every setting in which anesthesia is delivered, and for all types of surgical cases including hospital surgical suites, obstetrical delivery rooms, ambulatory surgical centers, and the offices of dentists, podiatrists, and plastic surgeons.

As president, Dr. Foster was responsible for charting the policy and direction of the association from 1997–1998. Throughout his involvement with AANA, Dr. Foster has also held a variety of leadership positions prior to being elected President, including Treasurer and Vice President of the AANA.

A learned scholar and expert in his field, Dr. Foster began his studies at the University of Kansas, receiving a Bachelor of Arts degree in 1972, a Bachelor of Science in Nursing in 1974, and a CRNA certificate in 1976. He attained a Master of Arts degree in Educational Administration in 1977, a PhD in Higher Education in 1984, and a Masters of Science in Nursing in 1994.

Dr. Foster currently is a Professor of Nursing at Samuel Merritt College in Oakland, California and is a former Associate Clinical Professor in the Department of Anesthesiology at the UCLA School of Medicine in Los Angeles, California. Dr. Foster is widely published and speaks often before professional groups and societies, which has earned him the esteem and respect of his peers and others in all professions.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join with me in recognizing Dr. Foster for his notable career and outstanding achievements. Congratulations, Dr. Foster, on a job well done.

RESTORING SALMON ON THE  
ELWHA RIVER

**HON. RICK WHITE**

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 21, 1998*

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a bill to keep the process of restoring salmon on the Elwha River moving forward. It's important that we have a legislative proposal in the House and it is my hope that this bill will set the stage for negotiations that will lead to an agreement on removing the Elwha dams.

Over the past few years, I've been working with many Members of the House to secure funding for the Elwha River restoration project. I believe that the Elwha River is one place where we can invest our limited dollars and get a wonderful return on our investment. Currently we spend approximately \$435 million every year on the Columbia and Snake Rivers and have little to show for it. In the case of the Elwha, a one-time payment of about \$100 million will create a pristine river, and perfect salmon habitat, from glacier to salt water.

Since 1995, I have had the pleasure of working with the people of the Port Angeles community, Chairman REGULA, Senator GORTON, Congressman DICKS, and the Administration on this issue. When we started this process in 1995, there wasn't much interest in the Elwha project and Senator GORTON had strong reservations about moving forward.

But as I introduce this bill today, I realize just how much has changed over the past few years. Thanks to the people of the Port Angeles community, who have been the driving force behind this project, as well as my colleagues in Congress, we've made considerable progress in securing some funding for the Elwha project. We started this process in 1996 by getting authorizing language in the fiscal year 1997 Budget Resolution recognizing the environmental benefits of restoring this unique river system. Since we started in 1995 we have been successful in securing \$11 million in funding toward dam acquisition.

The legislation I have introduced today is meant to modify the proposal that is being considered in the Senate. Senator GORTON has included language in the fiscal year 1999 Interior Appropriations bill authorizing acquisition of both the Elwha and Glines dams and authorizing removal of both dams subject to the availability of appropriations. In the process, however, Senator GORTON made clear that the uses of the federal hydroelectric facilities on the Columbia and Snake Rivers would not be affected by actions on the Elwha. I agree wholeheartedly with the Senator's intentions.

But Senator GORTON and I haven't always agreed on the details. That is why I am introducing legislation today that is designed to perfect the approach he has taken in the Senate. My legislation will authorize acquisition of both facilities and the removal of the lower Elwha dam, subject to availability of appropriations. My bill also includes an independent scientific review on the benefits of removal prior to removal of the upper dam so that whatever decision we make is based on good, sound science.

I strongly share Senator GORTON's concerns that the actions taken on the Elwha dam set

absolutely no precedent on dam removal on the Columbia or Snake River or their tributaries. For that reason, my bill specifically states that dam removal on the Elwha River will not set a precedent on the Columbia or Snake river systems. Finally, my bill provides that no hydroelectric facility can be removed or significantly modified structurally without Congressional approval.

I am very pleased that over the past few months Senator GORTON has indicated a willingness on the Elwha project. As we work out the final details on the Interior Appropriations bill, I encourage the House Interior Appropriations Subcommittee to look at my legislation as a balanced solution to restoring salmon on the Elwha River.

INTRODUCTION OF THE "WILCOX  
RANCH WILDLIFE HABITAT AC-  
QUISITION ACT"

**HON. JAMES V. HANSEN**

OF UTAH

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 21, 1998*

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to introduce to you today the "Wilcox Ranch Wildlife Habitat Acquisition Act". This important piece of legislation, would authorize the Secretary of the Interior to acquire a parcel of land located in eastern Utah, in the Range Creek drainage. I have been involved in many conservation projects throughout Utah and I can say this is one of the most important projects in the State. As I have mentioned, the Wilcox Ranch lies along Range Creek. This stream, which flows into the Green River, is home to many kinds of fish and may qualify as a blue ribbon trout stream. The Wilcox Ranch property provides access to over 75,000 acres of BLM lands and is home to an assortment of wildlife such as: Wild Turkey, Eagles, Hawks, Black Bear, Cougar, Elk, Mule Deer, Bighorn Sheep, and other mammal species.

Not only does this land harbor an abundance of wildlife, it also contains many cultural resources, such as Native American pottery, arrowheads, and rock homes constructed centuries ago.

Because this land controls access to so much public lands and contains a great portion of water rights in the Range Creek drainage, it is vital that we obtain this area for the public and the ecosystem.

DEPOSITION AUTHORITY NEEDED  
FOR THE TEAMSTERS INVE-  
STIGATION

**HON. WILLIAM F. GOODLING**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 21, 1998*

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, I rise to introduce a resolution which provides for deposition authority for the Teamsters Investigation.

The Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations is examining the failed 1996 election of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters (IBT) and related matters, including financial mismanagement at the union and possible manipulation of its pension fund.

Although the investigation has established a good foundation, its progress is increasingly

slowed by the obstructionist tactics of the IBT, including the refusal to allow interviews of relevant witnesses. The Subcommittee and the Chairman of the full Committee have been forced to issue subpoenas for documents to fourteen organizations, most of whom refused to voluntarily provide information to the Subcommittee at the direction of the IBT. Subpoenas have also been issued to seven witnesses to secure their testimony at the Subcommittee's public hearings. Furthermore, the IBT has steadfastly refused, on numerous occasions over the last four months, to allow Subcommittee investigators to interview current IBT employees and employees of its actuarial and accounting firms. The IBT has even objected to the Subcommittee interviewing former IBT employees.

To thoroughly and professionally investigate outstanding issues, the investigation needs the authority to have designated staff conduct depositions. There are up to three dozen witnesses whose testimony would substantially further the investigation and who may have to be deposed. Much of this would be lengthy, detailed questioning, which is not possible in a committee hearing. Some of it would also be very technical. Some of the depositions may have to be conducted after Congress adjourns for the year. All of it is needed if the investigation is to continue to make progress.

I want to assure my colleagues that the authority granted through this resolution has safeguards to ensure that it is used appropriately. First, the authority is granted to the Chairman of the Full Committee, and it may be used only in connection with the Teamsters Investigation. Second, information obtained under deposition authority is considered as having been taken in executive session by the Subcommittee. That makes the information confidential and subject to the protocol under which the investigation is being conducted.

Mr. Speaker, the Committee on Education and the Workforce will also adopt rules to ensure proper use of deposition authority. We will provide for bipartisan participation in depositions. The Ranking Minority member will receive three business days written notice before any deposition is taken, and all Members will receive three business days written notice that a deposition has been scheduled. Finally, our proposed committee rules provide for various rights for witnesses, including the right to counsel.

This resolution is well planned and will be implemented with care. Deposition authority is a tool that will enable the Teamsters investigation to unravel the improprieties associated with the 1996 IBT election so they do not recur. It will also help shed light on mismanagement and financial improprieties so that the International Brotherhood of Teamsters can become more responsive to its members.

AFFIRMING UNITED STATES  
COMMITMENT TO TAIWAN

SPEECH OF

**HON. HOWARD L. BERMAN**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, July 20, 1998*

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the resolution introduced by Mr. DELAY af-

firming the United States commitment to Taiwan. I am pleased to be an original cosponsor of the legislation and I would like to thank Mr. DELAY for his willingness to consider my suggestions for improving the legislation. Mr. DELAY and his staff person, Tim Berry, worked in a cooperative and bipartisan manner to fashion a resolution which I urge all my colleagues to support.

This resolution expresses the United States continued commitment to the people of Taiwan and our interest in ensuring that the future status of Taiwan be resolved by peaceful means. It also affirms our strong support for membership for Taiwan in international financial institutions where appropriate.

In 1994 in response to the profound economic and political changes that had taken place both in China and in Taiwan, the Clinton Administration approved adjustments in our relationship with Taiwan. Among the changes approved were permission for high-level visitors, including cabinet officers; provision for Taiwan's president and premier to transit American territory, and active support for Taiwan's membership in international organizations accepting non-states as members. These were important changes in our policy which were responsive to Taiwan's emergence as a democratic country. Nor were they out of character with past behavior toward Taiwan. As a recent article in the Washington Post by Ambassador Harvey Feldman points out, even after being expelled from the United Nations in 1971, Taiwan remained a member of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund until 1980.

It is important to note that our policy towards Taiwan has not been immutable. It has changed in response to developments in Taiwan as long as those changes remain consistent with our overall objective of promoting peace in the region. Our relations with Taiwan and our policy has been governed by the Taiwan Relations Act of 1979 (P.L. 96-8), further articulated in three U.S.-China communiques of 1972, 1979, and 1982, and clarified at the request of Taiwan in the so-called "Six Assurances" in 1982. In 1982 the Reagan Administration was asked by Taiwanese officials to accept as guidelines concerning our policy towards Taiwan six points: (1) the United States would not set a date for termination of arms sales to Taiwan; (2) the United States would not alter the terms of the Taiwan Relations Act; (3) the United States would not engage in advance consultations with Beijing before deciding on U.S. weapons transfers to Taiwan; (4) the United States would not serve as mediator between Taiwan and the mainland; (5) the United States would not alter its position regarding sovereignty of Taiwan and we would not pressure Taiwan to engage in negotiations with the mainland, and (6) the United States would not formally recognize China's sovereignty over Taiwan. We accepted those points and they have conditioned our role between Taiwan and China ever since. This resolution, by reaffirming our interests in resolving the status of Taiwan through peaceful means, reinforces our continued adherence to the six assurances of 1982.

It is important that, as we attempt to build a more constructive relationship with China, we not do so at the cost of the people of Taiwan. This resolution makes clear our desire to maintain strong, productive and peaceful relations with both China and Taiwan. In his re-

cent trip to China, President Clinton emphasized this point when he said "a key to Asia's stability is a peaceful and prosperous relationship with the People's Republic of China and Taiwan." As the President noted, peace and prosperity "has allowed democracy to flourish in Taiwan." I hope that the peace and prosperity which China now enjoys will lead as well to democracy in that great land.

IN HONOR OF CAPTAIN RICHARD  
WYSSBROD

**HON. MARION BERRY**

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 21, 1998*

Mr. BERRY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a courageous man.

As an officer of the Helena Police Department, Capt. Richard Wyssbrod went to work each day to protect the people of Helena, Arkansas. On Tuesday, June 30, Capt. Wyssbrod was responding to a 911 call from a victim of domestic abuse when he was shot and killed.

Capt. Wyssbrod would have celebrated his 12th year with the Helena Police Department on July 1. He began his career with the Marvel Police Department where he served four years before being hired at Helena. He is being remembered as a model police officer by his peers—an honest man who enforced the law with a firm, yet fair, hand. Capt. Wyssbrod worked to establish neighborhood and community watch programs in Helena. He was actively involved in youth programs, speaking to children about the dangers of illegal drugs.

Capt. Wyssbrod will forever be remembered as a law enforcement veteran, but it is fitting that he also be remembered for the life he led when he was off-duty. Capt. Wyssbrod was a loving father and devoted grandfather. He was a kind man who was a friend to an entire town.

Capt. Wyssbrod is the first police officer to be killed in the line of duty in Helena. His name will soon be added to the National Law Enforcement Officers' Memorial here in Washington, D.C., but it is important that we remember our fallen police officers not as names on a wall, but for the lives they led as human beings. As an inscription on the wall states, "It is not how these men died that made them heroes. It is how they lived."

Mr. Speaker, with those words in mind, I ask that we remember Capt. Richard Wyssbrod not only as a police officer from Helena, Arkansas, but as one of America's heroes.

THE PATIENT PRIVACY ACT

**HON. RON PAUL**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 21, 1998*

Mr. PAUL. Mr. Speaker, I rise to introduce the Patient Privacy Act, which repeals those sections of the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 authorizing the establishment of a "standard unique health care identifier" for all Americans. This identifier