

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

IMF MUST LEARN FROM ITS PAST MISTAKES

HON. NEWT GINGRICH

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 6, 1998

Mr. GINGRICH. Mr. Speaker, the attached op-ed by Martin Feldstein from *The Wall Street Journal* illustrates why the IMF must learn from its past mistakes. Feldstein suggests that the IMF can redefine itself as a valuable institution by narrowly defining the problem, rebuilding market confidence, and maintaining growth while reducing the current-account deficit. I submit the op-ed to the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

[From *The Wall Street Journal*, Oct. 6, 1998]

FOCUS ON CRISIS MANAGEMENT . . .

(By Martin Feldstein)

International officials and bankers assembled in Washington for the annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank are considering the failures of the past year and what the IMF should do differently in the future.

The fund made three key mistakes: undermining the confidence of global leaders, attempting unnecessary and radical changes in the basic economic structures of the debtor countries, and imposing excessively contractionary monetary and fiscal policies. But the IMF should aim to do more than just avoid these mistakes. It can play a positive role in future crises by coordinating the rescheduling of international obligations between creditors and debtors.

The IMF can also help prevent future crises by creating a collateralized credit facility that lends foreign exchange to governments that are illiquid but internationally solvent—that is, capable of repaying foreign debts through future export surpluses. President Clinton's proposal to create an IMF credit facility, though vague, may be useful in refocusing the fund's activities.

A rapid-payout credit facility can reduce the risk of speculative attacks and induce countries to maintain open capital markets and free trade. Leaders of emerging-market economies see their national capital markets as small relative to the internationally mobile capital that can be arrayed against them. They fear that even if they pursue sound long-run policies, they could suffer from sudden global shifts of sentiment. Unless the global financial system changes to reduce their vulnerability, emerging-market countries may respond by imposing a variety of counterproductive capital controls, leading to restrictions on foreign investment and trade.

LEGISLATED DIVERSION

An international credit facility can work only if it provides credit rapidly, at an above-market interest rate that discourages unnecessary use and in exchange for good collateral. A country can provide such collateral by pledging a share of the foreign exchange earned by its exporters. A country that borrows from this facility would automatically trigger a legislated diversion of all export receipts to a foreign central bank like the Federal Reserve or the Bank of England,

with exporters then paid in a mixture of foreign exchange and domestic currency. Any country that contemplates such collateralized borrowing at some future time must embody such an arrangement in both domestic legislation and international agreements well in advance.

A foreign-exchange facility of this sort need not create moral-hazard problems for either the international lenders or the emerging-market countries. Banks and bond holders would still bear the risk that the companies to which they lend are incapable of repaying their loans. They would also not be protected against countries that become internationally insolvent and cannot earn the foreign exchange to meet their international obligations. And high interest rates would discourage the emerging-market countries themselves from any temptation to act imprudently.

The availability of a credit facility could by itself repulse a purely speculative attack on a healthy currency. When the attack is on the currency of an economy with an overvalued exchange rate that causes an unsustainable current account deficit, the availability of credit must be combined with a shift to an appropriate exchange rate and a deflation of domestic demand to make room for increased net exports.

When crises do occur, the IMF should help by bringing together the creditors and debtors to work out orderly reschedulings of international obligations. The lengthening of debt maturities gives debtor countries the time to earn the foreign exchange needed to meet their obligations. In the case of South Korea, the Fed took the lead and brought along the other major central banks. But since the problem is inherently international and the adjustment process must be monitored, this should be the primary responsibility of the IMF.

The fund must also abandon the mistaken strategy that contributed to the past year's failures. Asia's "crisis countries" bear responsibility for causing their own problems through unsustainable current-account deficits and short-term foreign debts that exceeded their foreign-exchange reserves. But these problems could have been solved less painfully. These economies are fundamentally sound, with remarkable long-term growth of both gross domestic product and exports. With modest adjustments, they could easily have earned extra foreign exchange to repay foreign debts. The problem was temporary illiquidity, not insolvency.

When these countries came to the IMF for assistance, it should have seen its task as providing liquidity, supervision and negotiating assistance. Instead, it publicly criticized them as incompetent, corrupt countries with fundamentally unsound economies. In doing so, it not only discouraged any further lending or investment in these countries but also undermined the confidence of global lenders in emerging-market countries generally, thereby contributing to the contagion the IMF wanted to prevent.

Although the IMF organized massive potential loan funds for each of the Asian crisis countries, it did not use those funds to prevent currency runs. On the contrary, it announced that these funds would be provided only if the country accepted the IMF's advice about the radical restructuring of the entire domestic economy—labor rules, cor-

porate governance, tax systems and other matters not germane to the short-run financial crisis. Moreover, the funds would be given out only gradually, as the countries made IMF-prescribed changes. Since this policy meant the IMF would not provide the funds needed to repulse speculators, it caused excessive declines of currency values and required extremely high interest rates to prevent further declines.

IMF Managing Director Michel Camdessus has said that if the IMF had only wanted to deal with the countries' liquidity and debt problems, it would by now have succeeded. He then repeated his earlier statement that the Asian crisis was really a "blessing in disguise" because it gave the IMF the leverage to force structural policy changes that the national governments would not otherwise adopt.

This is a remarkable confession of the arrogance and inappropriateness of the IMF policies. Even apart from whether the IMF has any legitimate right to usurp these sovereign responsibilities, the attempt to remake an economy in the midst of a currency crisis made it likely that there would be neither fundamental restructuring nor a rapid resolution of the currency crisis itself. By putting every aspect of these economies into flux, the IMF made it more difficult to make the changes needed to regain access to international capital. Creating massive bankruptcies and widespread political unrest is not conducive to attracting a return of foreign investors.

MASSIVE RECESSIONS

While most of the target countries did need to contract domestic demand in order to reduce imports and provide scope for more exports, the IMF's policies of high interest rates and big tax increases were too contractionary in most countries. This IMF implicitly acknowledged this when it relaxed those policies—but this easing came too late to prevent massive recessions.

The IMF should commit itself publicly to avoiding a repetition of its recent mistakes. Future IMF programs for crisis countries should define the problem narrowly in terms of the country's current-account deficit, the structure of its balance sheet and the soundness of its banks. The guiding concepts should be rebuilding market confidence, focusing on the specific liquidity problems and maintaining as much growth as possible while reducing the current-account deficit. The world will be watching closely to see if the IMF can redefine itself as a valuable institution.

INDIA SHOULD BE DECLARED A TERRORIST STATE

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 6, 1998

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, the August 14 issue of *News India-Times* carried a very interesting story. Kuldip Nayar, a veteran journalist and former Indian Ambassador to the United Kingdom who is now a member of the upper house of India's Parliament, admitted that India is a terrorist state. How long will it take for America to admit it?

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

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

Mr. Nayar was quoted as saying that Pakistan's attack on the village of Doda was an act of retaliation for Indian massacres in the Pakistani state of Sindh. Nayar has been a vocal opponent of the Indian government's nuclear tests, according to the story. Now he is admitting that India has undertaken activities designed to destabilize Pakistan. This is part of India's drive for total hegemony in South Asia.

Unfortunately, Mr. Nayar's remarks ignore another aspect of Indian state terrorism: the tyranny it has inflicted on the Sikhs, the Christians of Nagaland, the Muslims of Kashmir and others. According to very credible numbers published by human-rights groups and the Punjab judiciary, the government of India has murdered more than 250,000 Sikhs since 1984, in excess of 200,000 Christians in Nagaland since 1947, almost 60,000 Kashmiri Muslims since 1988, and tens of thousands of Assamese, Tamils, Manipuris, Dalits, and others.

The State Department reported that between 1992 and 1994 the Indian government paid over 41,000 cash bounties to police officers for murdering Sikhs. Two Canadian journalists published a book called *Soft Target* in which they proved that the Indian government blew up its own airliner in 1985 just to blame the Sikhs.

In this light, the United States must declare India a terrorist state. We must then impose all the sanctions that we impose on any other terrorist state. This will be a good step towards ending the terrorism and restoring freedom to all the people of South Asia.

I submit the News India-Times article for the RECORD.

[From the News India-Times, Aug. 14, 1998]
KULDIP NAYAR FLEYED FOR 'ANTI-INDIA'
REMARKS

NEW DELHI.—The recent statement allegedly made by Kuldip Nayar, veteran journalist and nominated member of the Rajya Sabha on the Doda massacre has created a furor in the country.

Nayar is now looked upon as a "treacherous, anti-national element" for suggesting that the massacre at Doda is only a retaliation by Pakistan for similar actions by Indian agents in Sindh.

The comment which has been so strong has even taken up editorial columns of the country's leading newspapers and magazines.

One such editorial piece has even called it a blasphemous statement and that patriotism has been turned into a dirty word by a "coterie of influential so-called intellectual."

It added that such a statement would not have been made even by a spokesperson of Pakistan's notorious Inter-Services intelligence as that would have indicated its involvement in the Doda massacres.

Meanwhile, American Friends of India condemning Kuldip Nayar have circulated a release questioning Nayar's credibility as a representative of the nation. "This preposterous action by Kuldip Nayar brings several issues into question. Can he be trusted to be our representative in the Upper House of the Indian Parliament? Isn't his allegiance undoubtedly toward Pakistan? How can he support this inhuman brutality against his own countrymen? Is his representation of the Indian people justified?"

It may be noted here that Nayar represents a lobby of so-called intellectuals that blames the Indian government for Pakistan-sponsored massacres in Kashmir, and vehemently supports the US Government protests

against the Indian nuclear tests. Does this lobby stand for India's unity or does it wish for its dismemberment?

Nayar and his fellow co-conspirators will do well to note that Kashmir is not about religion. It is about freedom of religion. We urge the government of India and the Indian National Human Rights Commission to treat the Kashmiri Pandits as "internally displaced people" and stress the importance of providing conditions for their safe return to the valley.

In light of such terrible tragedy of fellow Indians in Kashmir, Nayar should be expelled from the Rajya Sabha. We also urge the patriotic parliamentarians to take immediate action against Nayar for his treacherous and anti-national actions in the Rajya Sabha," the organization stated.

TRIBUTE TO ALAN B. FLORY

HON. VIC FAZIO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 6, 1998

Mr. FAZIO of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and commend Alan B. Flory upon his retirement as Yolo County Assessor. Mr. Flory has served the people of Yolo County in this position for twelve years and will complete his service in January 1999.

Alan received a B.A. in Business Administration from California State University, Sacramento. In addition, he has continuously sought to supplement his education and refine his skills by taking many management and real estate courses through the American Institute of Real Estate Appraisers, the University of California, and the California State Board of Equalization throughout his long career.

Alan began his public service career as an appraiser with the Sacramento County Assessor's office. He next served as a property tax advisor with the Marshall and Stevens Appraisal Company. During his tenure, he directed and developed property tax programs in Montana, New York, Canada, Colombia, and throughout South America. While in Canada, he authored a rural appraisal manual for the Province of Ontario.

Mr. Flory settled into his position with the California State Board of Equalization as a property tax appraiser for nineteen years. He directed state units that audited County Assessor Offices to determine the adequacy of their practices and procedures. These units were charged with the development of rules, regulations and procedural handbooks governing assessment practices and unity that provided guidance and training to county assessors and their staffs.

During his years as Yolo County Assessor, he has held numerous positions elected by his peers including: president, California Assessors Association; president, Bay Area Assessors Association; chair, Executive Committee California Assessors Association; chair, Legislative Committee California Assessors Association. Alan, as a member of the Assessors Association Committee, put his finesse with numbers and his negotiating experience to practice and assisted in settling a property tax dispute between public utility companies and counties. His leadership helped broker a settlement that would have cost the State of California a revenue loss of \$1.7 billion.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, I wish to thank Alan for his years of friendship and wise counsel, and to wish him the best in his new position as a trustee of the Yuba Community College District. Alan has been a real asset to the people of my congressional district. Alan exemplifies a model public servant. I congratulate and wish him well on his next adventure.

HONORING THE MELHA SHRINERS OF GREATER SPRINGFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS ON THE CELEBRATION OF THEIR 100TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. RICHARD E. NEAL

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 6, 1998

Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize and honor the Melha Shriners of the Springfield area on the celebration of their 100th anniversary.

The Melha Shrine is a fraternal organization composed of two dozen units and clubs—ranging from its Shriner Clowns, Directors, a Military Band and Hadji (the familiar "little cars") to the Vintage Autos and an Oriental Band.

Melha began when Charles H. Miller and other Shriners, who were Springfield residents but belonged to Boston's Aleppo Temple, decided to form their own Temple in Springfield in 1897; they received their charter in 1898. They went through many meeting places until finding Hibernian hall where they met for the next 38 years.

In the 1920's, Melha acquired 7.5 acres of property in Springfield as the potential site for one of the Shriners Hospitals. The hospital's committee was met with such pride and enthusiasm from the Melha Shriners, it is said to have melted to hearts of the committee and the Springfield site was selected. Melha and the hospital have been intertwined ever since. The Shrine currently operates 19 orthopedic, burns and spinal-cord injury hospitals for children free of charge, and conducts important research as well.

During the post World War II economic boom, the financial and economic outlook for the Melha Shriners was very optimistic. In 1955, the Melha decided that an indoor circus would be a worthwhile endeavor. That was the beginning of the annual Melha Shrine Circus, which has become a springtime tradition in Western Massachusetts. Parents bring their children to the circus they fondly remember seeing as youngsters themselves.

In the late 1950's, because of expanding membership the Melha Shriners moved their Temple to a new location, where they have thrived ever since. The Temple was not the only thing that need updating and in the 1980's it was decided that the existing Springfield Shriners Hospital needed to be replaced. Because of the large amount of land owned by the Shriners the new hospital was built behind the old hospital. This allowed children to receive medical care without interruption.

The new state-of-the-art facility includes outpatient and inpatient services along with two operating theaters, an occupational therapy department and a gait lab. In 1996 a new cleft lip and palate clinic was added. Just this year the hospital has received approval for a

telemedicine pilot program to be established between the Springfield Shriners Hospital and the island of Cyprus and a residency program in orthotics and prosthetics started in June. Although it is hard to imagine, the hospital is under consideration for expansion and renovation because of the consistently increasing level of activity at the hospital.

This year, to celebrate the 100th anniversary, the Melha Shriners hosted the Northeast Shrine Association Field Days. Approximately 3,500 Shriners and their families took part in the convention which culminated with a mammoth parade through Springfield. I want to acknowledge the members of the Melha Shrine on their 100th anniversary.

HONORING FRED MCCALL

HON. BOB ETHERIDGE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 6, 1998

Mr. ETHERIDGE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a distinguished North Carolinian, former Campbell University coaching great, Fred McCall. He is an important figure on that legendary Tobacco Road where basketball is considered more a spiritual event than just another team sport. Coach McCall led the Fighting Camels to five state junior college championships in eight years, and through their first eight years at senior level competition. After leaving the head coaching position in 1969, Coach McCall remained at Campbell University as Vice-President for Institutional Advancement for a decade, after which he served as Vice-President for Administration until his retirement in 1986.

During his tenure at the University, Coach McCall started the internationally respected Campbell Basketball School. That school is now the nation's oldest and largest continually running basketball camp, with over a thousand young men enrolled and a coaching staff of over 100, including the legendary UCLA coach, John Wooden.

Coach McCall is not only a coach, teacher, administrator, and mentor, he is also an inventor. He saw a need for a more accurate way to evaluate a player's rebounding ability, so he took the initiative to invent a machine that measures reach, stretch, and jumping ability of the players, while developing strength and control in their fingers, hands, arms, legs, and torso. The McCall Rebounder can be considered nothing less than revolutionary to the teaching of rebounding skills. Most of the nation's top coaches have employed the machine as standard equipment, and it can be found in gymnasiums throughout the country and around the world.

While attending Lenoir-Rhyne College, Fred McCall excelled in three varsity sports. As a member of the basketball team for four years, he was a phenomenal scorer and rebounder who made all-conference for two years. He also played for three years as an end-tackle on the football team and two years as a pitcher on the baseball team.

Coach McCall graduated from Lenoir-Rhyne College in 1948 and later received his master's degree from Peabody College. Coach McCall also proudly served our country for four years during World War II as a first lieutenant in the U.S. Army.

His many honors include being named "Tarheel of the Week" by the Raleigh News and Observer in 1969, and being profiled in the "Who's Who in American Colleges and Schools" for 1948. The great state of North Carolina has inducted him into its Sports Hall of Fame. Then there are the unmentioned tributes that come from the thousands of lives he has touched and the countless young men that consider him a mentor, myself included. I am honored to have played under Coach McCall at Campbell University. His esteemed colleague, John Wooden once remarked that Fred McCall was, "As fine a man as I have ever met." I wholeheartedly agree.

COUNCIL OF KHALISTAN OBSERVES ELEVENTH ANNIVERSARY

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 6, 1998

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, October 7 is the eleventh anniversary of the Sikh Nation's declaration of an independent Khalistan and the founding of the Council of Khalistan to lead the independence movement. I congratulate the Council and its President, Dr. Gurmit Singh Aulakh, on this important occasion.

The Sikhs have a history of self-rule. They ruled Punjab from 1765 to 1849 and were recognized by most of the world's major countries. They were promised an independent state at the time of India's independence but were given false promises to keep them within India's artificial borders. Not one single Sikh representative ever signed the Indian constitution to this day, 51 years later. Now the Sikhs seek to reclaim their national status. Dr. Aulakh and his organization have been tireless and effective leaders in that struggle.

In our own Declaration of Independence, Thomas Jefferson wrote that when governments become destructive of their obligation to protect liberty, "it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it." The Indian government has murdered over 250,000 Sikhs since 1984, about 60,000 Muslims in Kashmir since 1988, more than 200,000 Christians in Nagaland, and tens of thousands of other minorities, including Dalits—the aboriginal people of South Asia—Assamese, Tamils, and Manipuris, to name just a few. The Indian Supreme Court described the situation in Punjab as "worse than a genocide."

When the Serbian dictator institutes a campaign of "ethnic cleansing" in Bosnia or Kosovo, we recognize that this is a clear example of a government which is destroying liberty, not upholding it, yet when India commits genocide against Sikhs, Christians, Muslims, and others, many members of this House proudly defend it as "as the world's largest democracy."

Mr. Speaker, the United States is the world's only superpower. It is the beacon of liberty for the world. We must support self-determination for all the occupied nations of South Asia. We must maintain sanctions against India, especially now that Prithvi and Agni missiles, some of which can reach Alaska, are deployed in Punjab.

The time has come to stop all aid and trade to this corrupt government. And we must sup-

port free and fair votes and peaceful talks to bring freedom to South Asia by democratic means. Only when all the nations and peoples of South Asia live in freedom will peace and stability come to that region.

I salute the Council of Khalistan for its work in this noble cause. I thank Dr. Aulakh for reminding us of our obligation to ensure the survival and the success of liberty. I call on my colleagues to listen to the information he brings us and to extend him and his people our full support.

TRIBUTE TO DEPUTY SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE RICHARD ROMINGER

HON. VIC FAZIO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 6, 1998

Mr. FAZIO of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a true friend, a dedicated public servant, and one of our nation's leading agricultural policy-makers, Deputy Secretary of Agriculture Richard Rominger. Rich is also one of my constituents and a long-time Yolo County farmer. As I prepare to leave office at the end of this Congress, I am confident that the interests of the American farmer will be well protected with Rich Rominger in Washington, D.C.

Rich has had a long and distinguished career in the field of agriculture, beginning with the family farm. The Romingers have been farming in the Winters, California area for nearly 140 years. He is a true California farmer who, along with his brother, sons, and nephews, has raised alfalfa, beans, corn, tomatoes, rice, safflower, sunflowers, wheat, and numerous other crops for consumption and export. Rich took this expertise to Sacramento in 1977 where he headed the Department of Food and Agriculture under Governor Brown. During that period, he also served as the president of the Western Association of State Departments of Agriculture and the Western U.S. Agricultural Trade Association. He was also on the board of directors for the National Association of State Departments of Agriculture.

Throughout his career, Rich has received various awards from groups too numerous to mention here. Suffice it to say, they have all been extremely well-deserved. I am proud of my long and productive relationship with Rich. We have both toiled on behalf of ag issues and the farmers of northern California, he more literally than I, for over twenty years. From the Farm Bill of 1996, to expanding overseas markets to addressing critical agricultural research needs, Rich Rominger has been, and will remain, a leader on issues related to the health of our nation's farms and ranches.

His work on behalf of farmland preservation also deserves praise. As a past board member of the American Farmland Trust and now as deputy secretary, Rich has devoted a considerable amount of time to efforts which seek to preserve valuable farmland, particularly in California's Central Valley. This work will protect California's food production as well as an important part of our agricultural heritage.

I am proud to have worked with Rich Rominger throughout my career in Congress.

He is a true gentleman, and I salute him for his many accomplishments and hard work on behalf of American agriculture.

RECOGNIZING AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL COLLEGE AND NATIONAL PHYSICAL THERAPY MONTH

HON. RICHARD E. NEAL

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 6, 1998

Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring attention to the fact that October is National Physical Therapy Month. American International College in Springfield, Massachusetts, my alma mater, is celebrating National Physical Therapy Month with a variety of activities designed to get the message out regarding physical therapy as a profession, as well as physical fitness in general.

The theme for this year, "On The Move," reflects the attitude of the people in the physical therapy field. Their goal is to get everyone moving in a healthy and safe way. The students at American International College are "On The Move" because they are learning a trade in a burgeoning field. They are learning how to get their patients back onto their feet through the assessment of joint motion and muscle strength and endurance. They must also assess the ability of a patient's heart and lungs to function correctly during the performance of daily activities. To someone recovering from an injury, these skills are of the nutrient importance.

Most people know of at least one person who has had to endure physical therapy after an injury or surgery. Last year President Clinton himself under went knee rehabilitation, after which he praised the physical therapy profession. Every year we see examples of professional athletes, like Jerry Rice and Eric Davis, making wondrous recoveries from career threatening injuries. These athletes seem superhuman when they return to their respective playing fields, yet without the hard work and dedication of physical therapists, their changes for a full recovery would be greatly diminished.

Before they are allowed to treat patients, physical therapists are taught their trade at institutions of higher learning, like American International College. The Health Science Complex at AIC allows students access to state-of-the-art facilities including computer classrooms, an amphitheater, and a human anatomical laboratory. In order to show their appreciation, the students of AIC plan to hold flexibility screenings, visit local schools, and hold an open house for high school students interested in the field of physical therapy. Their goals is to make people more aware of their own physical condition, as well as bring attention to the importance of physical therapy as a medical field.

The American Physical Therapy Association has sent public relations kits around the country to help colleges educate the people in their areas about the field of physical therapy. I invite everyone to join me in recognizing the extremely important work being done by Physical Therapy Departments all over the United States. I would also like to bring special attention to the training being done in the Physical

Therapy Department at my alma mater, American International College. These students at AIC are learning how to care for their fellow citizens and their efforts deserve special recognition.

PRESIDENT'S CHALLENGE, NATIONAL YOUTH PHYSICAL FITNESS PROGRAM

HON. RON PACKARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 6, 1998

Mr. PACKARD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the extraordinary accomplishments of a school which is located in my home district. I would like to express my congratulations to Temecula's Linfield School for winning the President's Challenge, National Youth Physical Fitness Program.

The Presidential Physical Fitness Award was initiated by President Johnson in 1966 and is a prestigious accomplishment for all schools to strive for. From its beginning, the President's Challenge has had a special focus on the Nation's youth, encouraging them to lay the foundation for an active, healthy adult life. This program is designed to accommodate students with special needs and emphasizes that every student can be a winner in fitness.

The State Champion Award is presented to schools with the highest number of students scoring at or above the 85th percentile on the President's Challenge. I am proud to say that the Linfield School is not only a repeat winner, but they had over 82 percent of their students score above the 85th percentile!

Mr. Speaker, I would like to again congratulate the Linfield School for this honor, and encourage other students and schools to follow their example of excellence.

HONORING CARLIE C. MCLAMB

HON. BOB ETHERIDGE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 6, 1998

Mr. ETHERIDGE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a great North Carolinian, Mr. Carlie C. McLamb. Mr. McLamb recently received the Distinguished Service Award of the Occaneechee Council of the Boy Scouts of America. He has been a leader in scouting all his adult life. Carlie C. is a popular businessman and community leader in Dunn, NC. He is the top IGA grocery retailer in North Carolina and one of the largest independent dealers in the Nation. He has touched many lives in this small community where he is considered a role model as a hard worker.

Carlie C. McLamb is a founding director of the Standard Bank in Dunn and will soon join the board of the Betsy Johnson Memorial Hospital. He is also largely responsible for the success of the annual Community Pride event, attended by thousands of area folks.

His reputation for hard work inspired loyalty among his employees. When Carlie C.'s store was destroyed by fire and rebuilt 5 months later, every single employee returned to work. Carlie C. is always willing to help people in need, even if he does not know them person-

ally. Youth in the community respect him as a role model and many experience their first jobs in Carlie C.'s store before striking out in search of their own career.

I am honored to call Carlie C. a friend. I congratulate him on his much deserved Distinguished Service Award.

TRIBUTE TO SHERIFF GLEN CRAIG

HON. VIC FAZIO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 6, 1998

Mr. FAZIO of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend Sheriff Glen Craig on his outstanding career in law enforcement and community service. During Sheriff Craig's long public career, he has shown the highest commitment to those he has sworn to serve.

Upon being discharged from the U.S. Army, Glen Craig went to work for the Visalia Police Department in 1955. In 1956, he went to work for the California Highway Patrol. Beginning as a patrol officer, he worked his way up through the ranks to become the youngest commissioner in the history of the California Highway Patrol, serving eight years in that position beginning in January 1975. In January 1983, he was appointed director of the State Department of Justice Division of Law Enforcement, and in 1986, he was elected sheriff of Sacramento County. He was re-elected in 1990 and 1994 and will retire in January 1999.

During his over 40 years in law enforcement, he has been held in the highest esteem by both Democratic and Republican political leaders and community leaders throughout the state of California. In addition, Glen Craig has devoted countless hours of volunteer time to the Make a Wish Foundation, the Boy Scouts of America, People Reaching Out, Walk America and the March of Dimes.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, I wish to thank Glen for his years of friendship and wise counsel, and to wish him the best in his new endeavors. I have been very privileged to work with Glen during the course of my congressional career. He has been a real asset to the people of my congressional district in Sacramento County. I salute him for his efforts and commend him for his service.

RESEARCH ACCOMPLISHMENTS AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, SAN DIEGO (UCSD)

HON. BRIAN P. BILBRAY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 6, 1998

Mr. BILBRAY. Mr. Speaker, I want to bring to the attention of my colleagues five major research advances at the University of California, San Diego, that have come about thanks to the support in this body for science research funding. These advances, included in the just-published "Great Advances" report released by the Science Coalition, demonstrate once again the value of federal funding for university-based research. The Great Advances report highlights UC San Diego research in the areas of transportation, physics, defense, environment, and disease and injury

treatment. I believe that these five projects reflect much of what is best about science research in the university environment, including collaboration between institutions, leveraging of federal dollars with private dollars to maximize research value, and the potential for university research to support America's national security.

Research at the UCSD's Scripps Institution of Oceanography into acoustics and wave sounds is of immediate value to the U.S. military, enabling defense planners to better monitor onshore activity and better prepare for landings.

Bioengineering Department research into knee cartilage—providing the first real picture of what happens when cartilage is squeezed and flattened as it absorbs impact—was jointly funded by the Whitaker Foundation and the Arthritis Foundation, leveraging funding from the National Institutes of Health and the National Science Foundation.

Biophysicists from UCSD and Caltech collaborated to capture in atomic detail changes that take place in the earliest stages of photosynthesis. Researchers from the Scripps Institution of Oceanography are collaborating with more than 60 scientists from around the world, including India, England, France, Germany, Mauritius, and the Netherlands in the Indian Ocean Experiment, or INDOEX, an effort to measure the cooling effect of sulfates and other aerosols on regional climate.

Mr. Speaker, I have long supported Federal funding for science research, because I believe that it contributes in a wide variety of ways to the health and well-being of the United States. While I commend my colleagues to the entire report, I am pleased to see that so much of the research highlighted as "Great Advances" of the 105th Congress includes projects conducted by researchers from UC San Diego. Science has played and will continue to play an important role for America as we move forward into the 21st Century. I congratulate the many UCSD scientists whose work has been recognized in the "Great Advances" report, and I urge my colleagues to continue to recognize the importance of Federal funding for university-based science.

EXCERPTS FROM THE SCIENCE COALITION'S "GREAT ADVANCES" REPORT: ADVANCES AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, SAN DIEGO TRANSPORTATION: RESEARCH BREAKTHROUGHS LEAD TO LIGHTER, SAFER BRIDGES

Structural engineers at the University of California-San Diego's Irwin and Joan Jacobs School of Engineering have designed the nation's first major advanced composites vehicular bridge, culminating years of defense technology research on advanced composite materials. The 450-foot bridge over Interstate 5 in San Diego will be the first of its kind built for vehicular traffic. It will be constructed with advanced materials—including glass, carbon and aramid fibers embedded in polymer matrices. The composite materials are lighter, stronger and more durable than conventional materials which enables us to build bridges, highways and buildings faster and with less disruption to traffic flow. Because they are lighter, such structures would be much less sensitive to ground motion from earthquakes. This research is made possible through funding from the Federal Highway Administration.

DEFENSE: OCEAN TECHNOLOGY AIDS MILITARY

Using a set of sensitive sound devices called seismoacoustic arrays, a team of sci-

entists at Scripps Institution of Oceanography at the University of California-San Diego monitored current and wave dynamics and beach surf conditions. Their goal was to provide the military with insight into conducting amphibious missions augmented with covertly deployed onshore and offshore acoustic sensors and wave and current sensors. The researchers found that land vehicle activity can be clearly detected and tracked using data from underwater devices located as far as 2.2 miles offshore. This research is made possible through funding from the Office of Naval Research.

DISEASE AND INJURY TREATMENT: MECHANICAL BLUEPRINT FOR KNEE CARTILAGE

A team of bioengineers at the University of California-San Diego has for the first time described in detail what happens when cartilage is squeezed and flattened as it absorbs impact. As the body's shock absorber, cartilage is a cushion of durable tissue that protects the knee from a lifetime of walking, bending and running. Although it is only a few millimeters thick, cartilage is a complex tissue made up of several regions, each with its own distinct composition and structure. The UCSD researchers' blueprint, which includes the mechanical properties of cartilage and how it works in the body, provides valuable insight for the development of laboratory-grown knee cartilage to replace damaged tissue, including treatments for arthritic and aging cartilage. This research is made possible through funding from the National Institutes of Health, the Arthritis Foundation, the National Science Foundation, and the Whitaker Foundation.

PHYSICS: ATOMIC DETAILS OF PHOTOSYNTHESIS

Photosynthesis is probably the single most important chemical reaction in the biological world. Indeed, all life derives its energy from photosynthesis. A team of biophysicists from the University of California-San Diego and Caltech recently captured in atomic detail the changes that take place when light strikes the site where the primary events of photosynthesis occur—a protein called the reaction center. The results are offering a new and detailed explanation for how this complex chemical reaction takes place. They're also offering a vital step toward the creation of artificial photosynthesis, a process that one day could usher in a new era of food and energy production. This research is made possible through funding from the National Science Foundation.

ENVIRONMENT: INTERNATIONAL EXPERIMENT IN INDIAN OCEAN TO STUDY ROLE OF POLLUTANTS IN CLIMATE CHANGE

More than 60 scientists from around the world, including researchers at the University of California-San Diego, have joined forces in a \$25 million international experiment to answer a pivotal question in climate change: How are pollutants known as aerosols cooling the planet and impacting global warming?

The project, called the Indian Ocean Experiment, or INDOEX, is one of the first attempts by scientists to measure the cooling effect of sulfates and other aerosols on regional climate. Scientists from England, France, Germany, India, Maldives, Mauritius, the Netherlands, Sweden, and the United States are participating in field studies in the experiment. This research is made possible through funding from the National Science Foundation.

DEFENSE: OCEAN TECHNOLOGY AIDS MILITARY

Using a set of sensitive sound devices called seismoacoustic arrays, a team of scientists at Scripps Institution of Oceanography at the University of California-San Diego monitored current and wave dynamics and beach surf conditions. Their goal was to

provide the military with insight into conducting amphibious missions augmented with covertly deployed onshore and offshore acoustic sensors and wave and current sensors. The researchers found that land vehicle activity can be clearly detected and tracked using data from underwater devices located as far as 2.2 miles offshore. This research is made possible through funding from the Office of Naval Research.

SANTE ESPOSITO, DEMOCRATIC COUNSEL, COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION & INFRASTRUCTURE: A TESTIMONIAL

HON. JAMES L. OBERSTAR

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 6, 1998

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize a very special member of the staff of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, Sante Esposito, and to express on behalf of the Committee, our gratitude to Sante for his hard work, wise counsel, wonderful sense of humor, and great personal friendship.

Sante has served on the Committee—and its predecessor, the Committee on Public Works and Transportation—since 1981, and as our Democratic Chief Counsel for the past decade. It is a tribute to his abilities that he has risen through the ranks under five different Democratic Chairmen or Ranking Members (depending on whether we were in the majority or minority). This month, after 23 years on Capitol Hill, Sante will be retiring from public service, leaving behind the late nights, the drafting and redrafting sessions, and the never-ending jurisdictional squabbles, and will be moving on to new challenges in the private sector.

As the Ranking Democratic Member on the Committee, I will greatly miss Sante's keen mind, wise counsel and warm friendship. He has an innate ability to think and act quickly and decisively, and to communicate effectively. His understanding of the legislative and parliamentary processes, transportation, economic development, public buildings, aviation, water, and environmental issues, and the overall politics of these issues, have helped our Committee and its many Members on both sides of the aisle make decisions to build a better America.

Sante Esposito, a native of Plainville, Connecticut, is a graduate of Fairfield University and holds a law degree from the University of Connecticut. He worked for the Connecticut General Assembly, and came to Washington in 1975 answering the call of our former colleague, Robert Giamo, the first Chairman of the Budget Committee. Sante served both the House Budget Committee and the Congressional Budget Office before joining our Committee to serve as our own in-house expert on the budget.

As a member of the Budget Committee staff, Sante helped implement the then-new budget process of the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974, which we still use today. He also helped develop the budget reconciliation process, a process that has become a staple of the budget debate in every Congress since 1980.

Sante is more than just a budget expert. His imprint can be found on many significant

pieces of legislation. His tireless work on the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century (TEA 21) in this Congress is a prime example. He was present at every Sunday morning staff negotiation and every late night Members' conference, guiding both staff and Members to compromises that allowed House and Senate, Democrat and Republican, all to claim victory. And TEA-21 is but one example.

Looking back at the achievements of our Committee in the last two decades—whether the landmark highway, highway safety, and transit legislation of 1991, the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act; the Amtrak Reform and Accountability Act of 1997; authorizing the construction of the largest Federal building outside the Pentagon, the Ronald Reagan Building and International Trade Center; or the Committee's long-standing efforts to take the transportation trust funds off budget, Sante's contribution has always been compelling, leading the way to the final compromises that became law.

In all of these initiatives, Sante has always fought for what was best for the Committee, the Congress, and the country. He has always enjoyed working in a bipartisan manner when he could, or a partisan manner when he had to.

In an ordinary day, Sante is just as likely to be talking to an intern who's trying to learn about Congress, as he is to be meeting with Members discussing important legislative and policy issues, or talking to executive branch agency heads. He has been invaluable to many young students as a mentor. In fact, one of these former interns that Sante took under his wing is Ward McCarragher, who has just been named the Committee's Democratic Chief Counsel.

I have enjoyed working with Sante over these many years, admiring his irrepressible spirit and respecting his talent to have fun at work. He has helped each of us fully appreciate and put into practiced the universal truth: "Blessed are those who can laugh at themselves, for they shall never cease to be amused." I recently saw a Frank & Ernest cartoon in the Post which pictured a smiling job applicant saying to the personnel director, "I don't really have an employment history. It's more a series of funny stories." Sante Esposito immediately came to mind. What a gift he has! Bright, talented, intense and hard-working, yet able to find and enjoy every bit of humor life holds.

As a friend and a colleague, Sante will be missed on our Committee. While we are fortunate to have his protégé in place, Sante's spirit and sense of fun will be as difficult to replace as his expertise on the intricacies of the legislative process. We will miss his daily presence as a coworker, but we are sure to continue hearing from him in his new position as a legislative advocate.

I join his many friends in wishing Sante, his lovely wife Nancy, and his children, Jennifer, Mike, Erin and Bryan all the best of everything good in the years ahead.

JUDGE MICHAEL J. SKWIERAWSKI
RECEIVES POLISH-AMERICAN
HERITAGE AWARD

HON. GERALD D. KLECZKA

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 6, 1998

Mr. KLECZKA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Milwaukee County's chief circuit judge Michael J. Skwierawski for his outstanding accomplishments, service to the community and his contributions to further the heritage of Polish-Americans.

A native of West Allis, Judge Skwierawski graduated from Georgetown University Law School in 1967. After 11 years in private practice and in the district attorney's office, he was appointed a circuit judge in 1978 and elected in 1979 serving the court for two decades, earning a reputation as a keen legal mind and able administrator.

Rated among the best by the Milwaukee Bar Association, Judge Skwierawski has served as presiding judge of civil court, presiding judge for court operations, and deputy chief judge among other leadership roles. In light of this record of accomplishment, the Wisconsin Supreme Court this year appointed Judge Skwierawski chief judge of the Milwaukee County Circuit Court.

Judge Skwierawski's accomplishments don't stop at the courthouse doors. His influence and service are known throughout the community, most notably as one of the guiding influences behind Polish Fest. Starting as a volunteer at the fest's inception, Judge Skwierawski again demonstrated leadership as president of Polish Fest.

In addition to numerous memberships in civic groups, Judge Skwierawski has coached basketball and baseball at St. Sebastian's School for girls and boys. He is married to Gloria Skwierawski and they are parents to four children.

Mr. Speaker, it is my honor to recognize Judge Michael J. Skwierawski, a great citizen and friend to the Polish-American community, and recipient this year of the Polish-American Heritage's Appreciation Award for his many years of devoted voluntary service to the Polish National Alliance, Polish Fest and the local community.

ENERGY CONSERVATION
REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 1998

SPEECH OF

HON. MARK E. SOUDER

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 28, 1998

Mr. SOUDER. Mr. Speaker, later this week we are planning to vote on almost \$4 billion in emergency aid for America's farmers. This package is a combination of relief from the natural disasters much of the country has experienced this year, and market loss assistance. In particular, the market loss provision addresses the collapse of foreign markets which account for almost 40% of what we produce. In 1996, we began a much needed

revision of our nation's farm policy. We passed the Freedom to Farm Act to phase out farmer's dependency on government subsidy and give them the flexibility to choose which crops to plant, and how to plant them. In addition we encouraged farmers to seek out new markets for their products, and they have. A great example of a developing market is biodiesel: an alternative fuel which is derived from crops such as soybeans, rapeseed, canola and more.

H.R. 4017, the Energy Conservation Reauthorization Act, also provides an important means to help farmers move into markets for biodiesel. This bill is not a subsidy, as Washington has tried in the past, but amends the Energy Policy Act of 1992 (EPACT) to allow biodiesel to be considered as an alternative fuel. EPACT requires that federal, state, and limited private fleets acquire alternatively fueled vehicles.

For the first time under EPACT, H.R. 4017 would provide strong incentives to provide for fleet managers to actually use the alternative fuel rather than simply acquire additional alternative fueled vehicles that may never run on the alternative fuels for which they were designed. H.R. 4017 enables fleet managers to use blends of at least 20% biodiesel to comply with EPACT requirements. Fleets may count the biodiesel portion of that blend toward a portion of their annual EPACT vehicle purchase requirement. A minimum of 450 gallons of biodiesel must be purchased and actually used by a covered fleet to qualify the use of fuel as a substitute for a vehicle acquisition. The provision does not create any new mandates or impose any new requirements on covered fleets. Instead it rewards the use of alternative fuel to achieve the goals of EPACT, to displace imported petroleum.

In addition to providing an alternative to foreign oil, biodiesel helps reduce emissions. Biodiesel runs cleaner than regular diesel fuel which means less particulate matter, hydrocarbons, and carbon monoxide is released into the atmosphere. This alternative fuel would be used primarily by heavy-duty fleet vehicles, such as city buses, boats and trucks.

What we are attempting to do with this provision is broaden the field of options in complying with the mandates of EPACT, not subsidize a particular fuel. This provision does not require new spending. In fact, the Congressional Budget Office estimates that this provision will save the federal government \$40 million over the next 5 years. I fully support H.R. 4017, because I appreciate the way it encourages innovation and development as a way of addressing environmental issues.

This bill helps to create a significant new market for Hoosier soybean farmers. According to USDA, H.R. 4017 may add as much as 7 cents to the value of a bushel of soybeans. When we help increase real demand for soybeans, not simply subsidize them, we increase the price and put more dollars in the hands of working family farmers. I am pleased that in addition to immediate relief, this Congress is taking concrete steps to ensure the survival and prosperity of Hoosier farmers.

SURFACE TRANSPORTATION
BOARD SHOULD NOT ACT ON
AGREEMENTS**HON. NICK J. RAHALL II**

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 6, 1998

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, in 1996, the Surface Transportation Board was established within the Department of Transportation as a result of Congressional action to terminate the Interstate Commerce Commission. The STB is an adjudicatory body with jurisdiction over certain surface transportation economic regulatory matters which were formally under ICC jurisdiction. The Board consists of three members and herein lies the crux of the problem. Today it consists of two members. By the end of the year, it will consist of only one member.

This is not a situation the Congress envisioned when establishing the STB and enacting provisions such as those found under section 13703 of Title 49 of the United States Code. And I state this as the ranking Democrat on the Subcommittee on Surface Transportation which had a major role in drafting the ICC Termination Act of 1995.

The provisions of section 13703 relate to the grant of antitrust immunity for certain collective activities pertaining to the motor carrier industry. In enacting the 1995 Act, and specifically section 13703 of Title 49, Congress retained immunity for classification making, the collective establishment of through routes and joint rates, rates for the transportation of household goods, general rate adjustments, rules and divisions. These activities have historically had antitrust immunity as being in the public interest and Congress had the good sense not to change that arrangement.

However, the 1995 Act contained a caveat. While immunity would be retained for an initial three year-period, which expires December 1998, the Act requires that the Board continue the immunity beyond the three-year period unless it finds that renewal is not in the public interest. In other words, unless the Board affirmatively determines that there is some public interest basis for not continuing the immunity which Congress provided for in the statute, the immunity is to be renewed beyond the initial three year period.

It is now being left up to a single Board member to make these determinations. In this regard, there is some question as to whether or not the board, when comprised of a single member, even has the authority to make any determinations of this nature. Apparently, the matter is not well settled. But in any event, any action taken by a STB comprised of a single member will be the subject of controversy if not litigation.

As such, I would advise the STB not to take any actions on matters which fall within the purview of section 13703(c) of Title 49 while it lacks a quorum of its statutorily designated membership. Indeed, the clear intent of Congress in enacting the 1995 Act was for the grants of antitrust immunity to continue.

We knew then, as we know now, that the efficient operation of the motor carrier industry, and its ability to serve both shippers and consumers alike, depends on the continuation of commodity classifications. Clearly, motor carriers could not, and would not, meet collectively without immunity and it is a fact that no

system other than the National Classification Committee Agreement provides for the grouping of products with comparable characteristics, or the separation of products that are dissimilar, for transportation purposes.

And we knew then, as we know now, that the motor carrier industry remains extremely competitive using the collective ratemaking process authorized by the immunity to provide procompetitive services to shippers. These principally regional motor carriers, by benefit of the immunity, have been able to establish together rates and routes for essentially multi-regional services, and these services compete with the single line services of the large carriers. In this way, these carriers, who compete with each other for regional and inter-regional freight, effectively join together to offer shippers competitive, and often times more cost effective, services. That these carriers are continuing to provide shippers with these services in a market of extreme competition is testimony to the positive competitive effect of the immunity.

I would note that the household goods industry as we know it also depends on the antitrust immunity provided by law.

For these reasons, I believe the public interest is best served by the continuation of the agreements in existence today, and that the public would be ill-served by an STB, comprised of a single member, taking any actions which would jeopardize the efficiencies embodied by the status quo.

A DANGEROUS GAME IN IRAQ

HON. HOWARD L. BERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 6, 1998

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, one of the most persistent and dangerous foreign policy dangers that America faces today is in Iraq where Saddam Hussein persists in frustrating efforts by the United Nations to eliminate his program to develop weapons of mass destruction and the means to deploy them.

I ask unanimous consent that an editorial, entitled "A Dangerous Poker Game With Iraq," which appeared in the October 4, 1998, issue of the New York Times be printed in the RECORD. The editorial applauds the efforts of Major Scott Ritter to warn the world about Saddam's weapons program. The editorial rightly calls on the United States to intensify efforts to force Saddam to comply with UN resolutions. As the editorial states, "only the credible threat of force can keep Iraq from resuming its weapons programs."

This is a stark but true statement with dire consequences. Neither this Congress nor this Administration is as focused today as they should be on the foreign policy crises in the Middle East, Asia, or Russia, which are at our gates. We should be paying more attention before these problems move within our walls. I urge all my colleagues to read this editorial.

A DANGEROUS POKER GAME WITH IRAQ

In altering its approach to Iraq, the Clinton Administration is blundering into a policy that allows Saddam Hussein to rebuild a deadly arsenal of chemical and biological weapons. That makes it all the more repugnant that the Administration is trying to discredit and intimidate Scott Ritter, a

former top United Nations weapons inspector in Iraq who is rightly sounding an alarm about the developments in Baghdad.

Seven years of economic sanctions and contested arms inspections in Iraq since the end of the Persian Gulf war have fatigued the Security Council. Mr. Hussein has several times manipulated the simmering confrontation to force Washington to reinforce its military presence in the region, at considerable expense. But for all the frustration, the clear lesson from these encounters is that only the credible threat of force can keep Iraq from resuming its weapons programs.

Washington has now muted that threat even as Mr. Hussein has blocked the most critical avenues of inspection. Though cameras and sensors continue to operate at suspected weapons sites, nearly all spot inspections have been banned by the Iraqis. Baghdad's scientists and engineers are essentially free to concoct biological and chemical toxins at unmonitored sites and install them in bombs and missiles. The Clinton Administration, in effect, has suspended its effort to keep Iraq from rearming.

The Clinton Administration maintains that its restraint has allowed the Security Council to deal directly with Iraq, giving members a better appreciation of Mr. Hussein's defiance. The Council, in turn, has rebuffed Iraqi appeals to lift the embargo on most oil sales. That is fine, but the embargo is just one piece of the puzzle and the Security Council shows little desire to deal with the rest. Even without oil revenues, Mr. Hussein has more than enough money to finance new weapons. Absent aggressive inspection, he will do just that.

Mr. Ritter, an American who directed and conducted inspections in Iraq, has correctly warned that the world has largely lost its ability to hunt down Iraqi weapons projects. He resigned in protest, disclosing that the United States blocked several inspections to avoid a new confrontation with Baghdad. Mr. Ritter also reported that many of the best intelligence tips about Iraqi activities came from Israel, an understandable source given Israel's vulnerability to Iraqi attack.

Mr. Ritter has been rewarded for this truth telling with a stern warning from the United Nations, a Federal criminal investigation into his association with Israel and the ludicrous assertion of American officials that he does not know what he is talking about. This treatment is an embarrassment to the country.

Every day that passes without spot inspections gives Iraq more time to rearm. While Washington is toasting its success in uniting the Security Council behind the embargo, Mr. Hussein is busy building weapons that can threaten the entire Middle East.

TRIBUTE TO DOUGLAS A. KAPLAN

HON. VIC FAZIO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 6, 1998

Mr. FAZIO of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and commend Douglas A. Kaplan who is retiring after serving sixteen years as Public Guardian/Public Administrator for the County of Yolo.

Since his days as a student, Doug has shown an interest in helping those who are less fortunate in our society. At the University of California at Davis, from which he graduated in 1978, he helped establish the Adopt a Grandparent Program. Doug ran for the office of Public Guardian/Public Administrator in

1982. He defeated the incumbent and took office in January 1983.

Beginning in 1983, Doug began to modernize and revamp the office of Public Guardian/Public Administrator by stressing outreach to some of the most impoverished and vulnerable citizens in Yolo County. By investigating the need for protective services, conservatorships, and other benefits, he extended the social safety network to those in need.

Once in office, Doug initiated a comprehensive review program of any mental health referral in order to protect an individual's rights during a conservatorship investigation. He worked with the state ombudsman for the care of nursing facility residents who lack the capacity to give informed consent for surgical treatment, and he has helped to draft laws and regulations to protect elderly Medi-Cal recipients from losing their homes. He has also advocated for federal legislation resulting in the reinstatement of benefits for incompetent veterans.

During Doug's tenure in office, he served as president of the California State Association of Public Guardians/Public Administrators and co-founded the National Guardian Association which provides education and training on protective services nationwide. From 1994 to 1995, he also served as president of that association. During his years as Yolo County's Public Guardian/Public Administrator, Doug has become a nationally recognized expert on aging, conservatorship reform, long term care, the disabled, and mental health systems.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, I wish to thank Doug Kaplan for his years of friendship and to wish him the best in his future endeavors. Doug has been a real asset to the people of my congressional district. I salute him for his efforts and commend him for his service.

TRIBUTE TO THE HONORABLE JOSEPH M. MCDADE, MEMBER OF CONGRESS

SPEECH OF

HON. F. JAMES SENSENBRENNER, JR.

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 1, 1998

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to JOE MCDADE, the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania, as he prepares to retire after 36 years of service to the country and his constituents. Throughout his 18 terms, JOE MCDADE played key roles in areas ranging from energy and the environment, to America's highways and national defense, all the while displaying grace and dignity under sometimes adverse circumstances.

In the 10th District of Pennsylvania, JOE MCDADE is known as a friend to his constituents, a man whose work as a Member of this House always aimed to help the individuals who sent him here. Among other things, he fought to create better opportunities for small business, to help former coal miners re-train for new careers after many mines closed, and to ensure that local hospitals, highways, and schools were the best that they could be.

As a member of the Appropriations Interior Subcommittee, he addressed issues including alternative sources of energy in order to limit dependence on foreign oil. He devoted consid-

erable effort to funding environmental infrastructure improvements such as sewage treatment facilities and flood control.

JOE MCDADE's contributions reach the national level as well. As a member of the Appropriations Defense Subcommittee during the 1980s, JOE played a key role in crafting defense and national security legislation. It is in no small part a result of his work that the U.S. was able to achieve a peaceful end to the Cold War from a position of strength and readiness.

I join my colleagues today in congratulating JOE MCDADE on a distinguished career. He has been a positive force for this nation and for this House. I wish him continued success in his endeavors and a long and productive retirement.

TRIBUTE TO HARRY D. FRELS

HON. BRIAN P. BILBRAY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 6, 1998

Mr. BILBRAY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today with respect and admiration for a man of great fortitude and commitment to the world community. It is with great pleasure that I extend my high commendation to Harry D. Frels of San Diego, CA, who has served on the Kiwanis International Foundation's board since 1993 and served as President of the Foundation this year. The Kiwanis International Foundation is the charitable arm of Kiwanis International, one of the world's leading service clubs. There are currently 8,570 Kiwanis clubs in 82 nations. The Kiwanis family of service organizations numbers more than 600,000 adult and youth volunteers. Harry Frels has traveled as far as France and Korea to promote the foundation's goals and programs.

The Kiwanis International Foundation is playing a central role in the Kiwanis Worldwide Service Project. In partnership with the United Nations Children's Fund, Kiwanis clubs have pledged to raise \$75 million to assist nations in eliminating iodine deficiency disorders (IDD) the leading preventable cause of mental retardation in the world today. Under Harry Frels' leadership, the Foundation reached the \$32 million mark in fulfilling this commitment, and these funds have been distributed to support IDD programs in more than 65 nations. UNICEF estimates that these Kiwanis-funded IDD programs are now saving more than 6 million children from mental retardation each year.

Harry Frels is a Marine Corps veteran of World War II. He has been a Kiwanis member since 1961 and has served as president of both the North Hollywood and the San Diego Kiwanis clubs. He is currently the San Diego club's secretary and executive director. In addition to Kiwanis, he has served his community in many ways, including as a board member or chairman of the San Diego Hall of Champions, the YMCA of San Diego County, the Salvation Army Central Advisory Board, the Greater San Diego Sports Association, and the San Diego Holiday Bowl.

Mr. Speaker, it is an honor for me to pay tribute to Harry D. Frels who is always ready to contribute his time and talents to meet the needs of his community and the world. Although he is stepping down as President of

the Kiwanis International Foundation, I am confident his lifestyle of and commitment to public service will continue for years to come.

POLISH LEGION OF AMERICAN VETERANS CELEBRATES 75TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. GERALD D. KLECZKA

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 6, 1998

Mr. KLECZKA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to speak in honor of the Woodrow Wilson Post No. 11, Polish Legion of American Veterans, USA, which this year is celebrating its 75th anniversary.

At the conclusion of World War I, various groups of American veterans of Polish descent formed organizations for the purpose of preserving the spirit of patriotism and American ideals, which arose from their service in the United States Armed Forces.

Woodrow Wilson Post No. 11 carries the distinction of being the first such organization in the State of Wisconsin. Formed on September 28, 1923, Woodrow Wilson Post No. 11 was founded by Walter Lewandowski, who moved from Chicago and patterned the Wisconsin post after the Alliance of American Veterans of Polish Extract, later changed in 1932 to the Polish Legion of American Veterans.

The first administration of the Woodrow Wilson Post No. 11 was Walter Lewandowski, Commander; Mathew Lewandowski, Vice Commander; Chester Zaremski, Adjutant; Stephen Czerniejewski, Treasurer; John Czulinski, John Ignaczak and Louis Bryl, Board of Directors.

Three years after the Post was established, a Ladies Legion was formed, which changed its name to Auxiliary in 1947. The ladies enriched the organization by performing voluntary work for the organization which was dedicated to Americanism and American Veterans of Polish Descent.

Members of the Woodrow Wilson Post were instrumental in organizing Posts Cudahy, Racine, Kenosha, and South Milwaukee. The Post has sponsored six national conventions of the Polish Legion of American Veterans and yearly sponsors activities to foster and promote Polish-American heritage in the greater Milwaukee area.

Mr. Speaker, the Woodrow Wilson Post No. 11 represents the best of the best. The freedom and strength of America are in large part due to their actions both at home and abroad. I wish to commemorate and congratulate the past and present members of Woodrow Wilson Post No. 11 on their sacrifice and devotion to our country and community.

THE HEROISM OF STANTON THOMPSON

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 6, 1998

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, let me take this opportunity to pay tribute to Higginsville, Missouri, resident, Rear Admiral Stanton Thompson (USNR), who recently put his life

on the line to save two Concordia, Missouri, boys' lives.

Recently, Admiral Thompson made the difference between life and death for two Lafayette County 10-year-old boys during a driving rain storm. Cameron Holsten and Gregory Kueck were playing in a ditch near downtown Concordia, with Cameron's twin brother, Kendall, when they were swept into a storm sewer by floodwaters. Working at a nearby drive-in restaurant, Thompson had no idea he was about to risk his life to save two others.

Shortly after 5:30 p.m. on a Sunday evening, word came that the young boys were trapped in the raging waters in the storm drain below the restaurant. Without a second's thought, Thompson sprang into action and headed for the drain. He waded into the waist-deep pool in front of the drain gate, but was eventually forced to jump into the fast moving current.

Thompson located the boys approximately 50 to 75 feet inside the tunnel. While their feet and legs dangled in the current, the boys hung on to small, wire-like rebar strap protruding from the wall of the tunnel. Thompson then made the decision to assist these young boys, and with the help of Concordia fire and rescue teams, he successfully brought Cameron and Gregory to safety one at a time.

Mr. Speaker, Rear Admiral Stanton Thompson (USNR) is a true hero. I am sure that the members of the House will join me in paying tribute to this outstanding American who risked his life to save two young Missourians from drowning.

TRIBUTE TO CARNEY CAMPION,
GENERAL MANAGER OF THE
GOLDEN GATE BRIDGE, HIGH-
WAY AND TRANSPORTATION DIS-
TRICT

HON. JAMES L. OBERSTAR

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 6, 1998

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Mr. Carney J. Campion on the occasion of his retirement as General Manager of one of our Nation's most revered historic landmarks, the Golden Gate Bridge. For more than two decades, Mr. Campion has been admired for his effective leadership in managing the Bridge, the Bridge District's bus and ferry services, and in navigating the political waters connected with running such an important transportation enterprise. He will long be remembered as one of the most effective general managers in the history of the Golden Gate Bridge, Highway and Transportation District.

During an illustrious career, Mr. Campion was instrumental in advancing numerous projects of critical importance to the District. He successfully guided to completion the re-decking of the Bridge in 1986, purchased and preserved for future transportation use an abandoned Northwestern Pacific Railroad right-of-way, and implemented a public safety patrol and installed crisis communication phones to respond to emergencies on the Bridge. He reorganized the District departments to improve environmental health and safety management, and assured the District public transit system attained full compliance

with the Americans With Disabilities Act. Under his leadership, the District obtained federal funding for the seismic retrofit of the Bridge, deployed new capacity transit coaches on long haul trips from Sonoma County, and purchased a new high-speed catamaran placed in ferry service in 1998.

Perhaps District Board Member Ginny Simms said it best in a recent issue of the Metropolitan Transportation Commission's Transactions report: "I don't know of anyone . . . who can state they took a bridge and turned it into a bus and ferry line. That really says something about . . . Carney's ability to look into the future and say, 'Why not?'"

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to recognize Mr. Campion for his steadfast commitment to excellence over such a long and distinguished career. We sincerely appreciate his 23 years of dedicated public service with the Bridge District and extend to him our best wishes for an active and enjoyable retirement.

TRIBUTE TO RUTH LUBIC

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 6, 1998

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a woman whose commitment and unselfish devotion, has helped countless women and their children have a better life as well as a more promising outlook to the future. The woman with a heart of gold of whom I speak is Ruth Lubic.

Ruth Lubic, who until recently made her home on Manhattan's Upper West Side, is a nurse-midwife who has come to the nation's capitol with a vision of opening a birthing center in one of the District's poorest neighborhoods. Her need, her aspiration of personally doing something about the city's high infant mortality rate, is evident in her drive, her tenacity, and in her faith in humanity.

Allow me to share with you this article about Ruth which recently appeared in The Washington Post. It's a heartwarming story which speaks of how Ruth is truly "fulfilling a dream."

[From the Washington Post, Sept. 30, 1998]

A BATTLE WON, A CENTER BORN
NURSE-MIDWIFE TO OPEN BIRTHING FACILITY
FOR D.C.'S POOR
(By Cindy Loose)

To explain how she came at age 71 to be opening a birthing center in a poor District neighborhood, Ruth Lubic first has to tell about the things that have been bothering her for decades.

The sickly babies she saw in tenement houses during a nurse-midwife career that began in 1961. The child sitting on the floor of a Mississippi sharecropper's cabin, covered with flies, her hair reddened by malnutrition.

That visit to Mississippi was 30 years ago, but Lubic chokes on her words and actually cries when she quotes the state health official who told her not to worry so much, that "some Negroes got red hair."

When the phone call came five years ago telling her she'd won a MacArthur "genius grant," she knew right away what she would do. She would come to the nation's capital and build a model of infant mortality prevention.

Never mind that she was a white-haired grandmother from New York City, a carpet-

bagger without a building, or millions to run such an operation, or staff, or permits, or city connections. She did have her MacArthur grant of \$75,000 a year for five years; she had the power of her convictions.

And she's actually pulling it off.

This month, the new nonprofit she formed began a \$1.2 million renovation of an empty supermarket donated by John Hechinger Sr. and her family partnership. The D.C. Developing Families Center will open on Benning Road NE, across from the Hechinger Mall, in early spring.

For the price of a hospital delivery, she and her partners can deliver a baby, offer a wealth of services to the mother and nurture the child for three years.

Although it is a far commute from her life and home on Manhattan's Upper West Side, Washington was an easy choice for Lubic. The city's infant mortality rate of 14.4 per 1,000—double the national average—"has always been on my professional conscience," Lubic said. Besides a center here would be only a cab ride away from policymakers who might be persuaded to replicate the model nationwide.

At a time of life when even the most driven type-A personalities are slowing down, Lubic took on one of her biggest projects ever. Those who have come into her path describe her as single-minded, forceful. She calls herself a "stubborn old woman."

Asked why she would take on what seemed an impossible task, she answered: "People are used to the idea that Ruth is a little crazy. But I'm the age I am. I've had my career, I've been honored and all that. I have nothing to lose."

Soon after being awarded the MacArthur grant, Lubic quit her job as director of the Maternity Center Association in Manhattan. She and her husband took turns flying between cities for visits. She settled in an apartment in Southwest Washington and launched her assault.

Hechinger still seems amazed that he let Lubic talk him out of the building and 1.2 acres of property—land he had planned to develop. He gave it up only after Lubic had badgered him and his real estate manager, Jim Garibaldi, for three solid years.

"We both told her over and over again it would never, never, ever happen," Garibaldi said. "We explained this was our business entity, that as individuals we give charitable contributions, but this is our business here."

But Lubic quite simply wore them down.

"She can soften you up because she's so intellectually and emotionally sure of the rightness of her cause," Hechinger said. "When she's through with you, you have this guilt feeling. Plus you're shocked at the statistics which prove she's right."

While she was working on Hechinger, Lubic also was banging on doors all over town.

"The women we'll reach have been put down and let down their whole lives," she would say. "The doors of this building are going to be an escape hatch from despair."

She haunted the hallways of the Department of Health and Human Services hoping for a chance encounter with Secretary Donna E. Shalala—a tactic that actually worked.

Through a friend of a friend, she wrangled a meeting with former HHS secretary Louis W. Sullivan. Over breakfast, she turned him into a major fund-raiser who helped her match a \$785,000 grant within a three-month deadline.

She made city contacts from the bottom up. When a taxi driver protested that it was too dangerous to drive her to an evening community meeting in a tough neighborhood, she told him, "If I can go, then you can go, so let's go."

Over the course of the years, people mighty and small fell under the spell of her vision—or in some cases simply gave up trying to thwart her.

As Hechinger put it, "I personally was a victim of her strongest characteristic: tenacity. She's a bulldog who envelops you in the rightness of her cause."

Thick wire cables dangled in the dark, empty shell boarded up with plywood. Glass crackled underfoot as fellow visionary Delores Farr walked a few paces and paused.

"I want you to know I'm standing in my office," she said.

"Your office is closer to that window, isn't it?" Lubic asked, pointing toward a blank concrete wall.

Down there on one end, where the store's dairy section once was located, will be the entrance for pregnant women coming for delivery or pre- or postnatal care. Women needing social services and day care will enter on the other side. High-risk patients will deliver at Howard University Hospital, where nurse-midwives will have admitting privileges.

It's not surprising that Lubic and Farr can visualize in the dark shell a bright center bustling with patients and clients. Both could see it in their minds before they'd even identified a site.

In 1994, a friend told Lubic that she should look up Farr, director of the Healthy Babies Project, a private nonprofit group. Farr and her workers walk the streets of tough neighborhoods. They visit crack houses, liquor stores, beauty shops—anywhere they might find a pregnant woman and persuade her to get prenatal care. They offer parenting classes, counseling, help with obtaining addiction treatment. Lubic's birthing center, Farr agreed, would be a perfect place to relocate.

"Meeting Ruth was like a dream come true," Farr said. "We immediately saw eye to eye on the needs and issues. We've been joined at the hip ever since."

There were so many obstacles—getting a place and raising millions of dollars was just the start. They needed all kinds of permits from D.C. health officials, building officials, zoning officials. They needed assurances of Medicaid reimbursement, legal help, partnership with a hospital.

People told them it would never happen. You can't even get potholes around here fixed, they said. You'll never get a big, complicated project like this rising out of nothing.

But they kept on pushing with the plan. They will get to pregnant women early through the Healthy Babies outreach. The birthing center, Lubic hopes, will give women more control over their pregnancies. And because birthing center deliveries cost 30 to 60 percent less than hospital deliveries, she said, the savings could help fund other services.

Lubic managed to persuade city officials to designate her still-imaginary center as a future welfare-to-work site. Still, they would need day care for the clients for whom they found jobs.

So in 1996, Lubic and Farr met with Travis Hardmon, of the National Child Day Care Association. At that point, the center lived only in their imaginations, but how would he feel, they asked, about organizing child care for infants and toddlers?

"His eyes lit up," Lubic said. "Since then, he's been the answer to a maiden's prayer."

And although Lubic had been told 100 times that she couldn't have the Hechinger property, that didn't stop anybody on the new team.

"Travis brought in Bill Davis, and things then really started coming together," Lubic said.

Davis, a project manager with nonprofit development experience, couldn't get inside

the building, but from outside the chain-link fence, he studied the property and pictured the renovations. And Lubic turned up the heat on Hechinger and Garibaldi.

Initially, the property manager refused even to put her in touch with Hechinger. But she kept coming back, and coming back. "One day, somehow, she got me to see her vision," Geribaldi said. He began to lobby members of Hechinger Enterprises, the family partnership, as did Lubic's new friends.

"Things were constantly cropping up where I'd say, 'Oh no, Ruth Lubic again,'" Hechinger said. "Donna Shalala called and said, 'I'm really not in a position to tell you what to do with your property, but this is a tremendous thing Ruth Lubic is up to.'"

While the Hechinger family considered various proposals at quarterly meetings, Lubic handed planning grants from two national foundations and an anonymous donor.

The first big breakthrough came about a year ago when city officials discovered that millions in unspent grants were about to revert to the federal government unless quickly allocated.

"We ran like crazy" to put together a proposal, Lubic said. The city awarded \$785,000 on the condition that the money be matched within a few months—a seemingly impossible goal. But Sullivan, the former HHS secretary, soon became the second answer to a maiden's prayer.

Sullivan now president of the Morehouse School of Medicine, had agreed to a friend's request to meet with Lubic. "I was immediately impressed and began introducing her to people I know," he said.

He contacted a friend at Bristol-Myers Squibb Co., Dick Thompson, who secured a donation from his company. Thompson then got his friends at other drug companies to arrange corporate donations.

Sullivan said a lawyer friend set up a meeting for him with Katharine Graham, chairman of the executive committee of The Washington Post Co. Two foundations set up in honor of her parents and husband donated a total of \$100,000. Lubic's former employer in New York kicked in another \$100,000, law firms helped and the match was made.

Sullivan is still working on the case. "A few days ago on Martha's Vineyard, I ran into a few people and asked for their help. [Del.] Eleanor Holmes Norton, for one, indicated she'd follow up."

A \$1.2 million grant awarded last month by the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation will help with operating costs. The building donated by the Hechinger family came with a contingency clause—that Lubic would run the center for at least three years.

"I laughed when I heard the condition and answered, 'God willing, Lubic said."

Her son, Douglas, a New York lawyer said Hechinger can count on Lubic to persevere.

"The day she stops working for what she believes is right," he said. "will be the day she dies."

U.S. PARK POLICE AVIATION UNIT CELEBRATES 25 YEARS OF SERVICE TO OUR NATION'S CAPITAL

HON. CHARLES H. TAYLOR

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 6, 1998

Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, last month, the United States Park Police Aviation Unit celebrated its 25th anniversary of service to the nation's capital. We all remember the vivid heroics of the unit in the Air Flor-

ida crash rescue on the Potomac River in 1982, and the valiant effort here at the Capitol earlier this summer. I know all Members will want to join me in congratulating Park Police Chief Robert Langston and the Unit on this important anniversary of service. As the Washington Times puts it "Park Police take to the air in any and all emergencies."

PARK POLICE TAKE TO THE AIR IN ANY AND ALL EMERGENCIES

[By Kristan Trugman]

A 36-year-old man on a motorcycle collides with another motorcycle as the two men swerve to avoid a piece of wood in the road near Crofton. The man slides across Route 450 and is in need of medical help.

Within minutes, the phone rings about 5:20 p.m. Saturday at the U.S. Park Police Aviation Section—called the Eagles Nest—at Anacostia Park.

Sgt. Kevin Duckworth, 36, a pilot, and Officer Doug Bullock, 32, a rescue technician, look at a map, grab their helmets and climb into Eagle 1, a twin-engine helicopter. They head to Crofton to fly the victim to Prince George's Hospital Center in Cheverly.

The helicopter lands in a grassy field at Crofton Middle School and waits about 10 minutes for an ambulance to arrive from the accident scene about 6 miles away. At 5:55 p.m., Sgt. Duckworth lifts the helicopter off the ground; five minutes later, doctors at the hospital are examining the man, who will recover.

The Saturday mission is one of more than 6,000 medical evacuations performed by the helicopter section since 1973.

The section is best known for its rescue of passengers in the January 1982 crash of an Air Florida jet into the 14th Street Bridge and Potomac River.

Most recently, it flew a mortally wounded Special Agent Officer John M. Gibson, 42, to the Washington Hospital Center on July 24 after the shooting at the U.S. Capitol that also killed Officer Jacob J. Chestnut, 58.

While those missions highlighted the aviation unit in the news, its primary role and about half of its work is law-enforcement operations. The officers in the sky patrol assist officers on the ground almost daily.

Since the demise of the Metropolitan Police Department's helicopter branch in 1996, the Park Police has the only law-enforcement aviation unit in Washington. Its main function is to assist the U.S. Park Police, but it also helps medical and law enforcement agencies across the metro area.

At the crew's discretion and depending on the number of hours the helicopters have flown in a month, officers can patrol in the air, usually for about an hour.

"You fly for an hour and you feel you've been through the wringer. It can be fatiguing," says Officer Ronald Galey, 49, who has been a member of the unit since 1977 and a pilot since 1987. A few minutes later, he and Officer Bullock take Eagle 1 up for patrol about 9 p.m. Saturday night.

The helicopter whirls past the U.S. Capitol, the Washington Monument and the Lincoln Memorial, all glowing in the night.

The officers let dispatchers know they are in the air and available for assistance.

"Let's see if we can find an aggressive driver or two," Officer Bullock says.

In the next few minutes, the officers spot aggressive drivers along the Baltimore-Washington Parkway and again on the Capitol Beltway near the American Legion Bridge. The officers shine a spotlight on the drivers, who quickly slow down.

"It lets them know someone is watching them," Officer Bullock says.

The rain and chill in the air Saturday night apparently kept criminals indoors.

"It's pretty quiet out there," Officer Bullock says as his eyes scan the ground and he listens to the police radio. "I'm not at all surprised, given the weather," Officer Galey says.

After an hour, the officers land the helicopter, refuel, fill out paperwork and wait for the next call.

In its 25 years—an anniversary the unit celebrated in a recent ceremony—the section has flown more than 25,000 hours without an accident. Since January 1994, the unit of 15 officers—six pilots, seven rescue technicians who are certified paramedics, and two administrators—operates 24 hours a day.

Park Police formed the aviation section in April 1973. It provides support for law enforcement, emergency medical evacuation for trauma patients, search-and-rescue missions, presidential and dignitary security, and transportation of high-risk prisoners.

Congress funds the unit—part of the U.S. Department of the Interior—that flies about 1,000 hours each year. The unit has two helicopters—Eagle 1, a Bell 412 SP, and Eagle 2, a Bell 206 Long-Ranger. Funding for a third helicopter is included in the \$8.5 million budget for the aviation unit in the D.C. appropriations bill.

The two helicopters have thermal imagers that indicate heat and help officers find criminals hiding in woods or trespassers in federal parks after dark. They also have high-intensity searchlights, which is what the officers focused on the aggressive drivers.

The twin-engine helicopter has a rescue hoist system that has 245 feet of cable and can lift 600 pounds. The officers also have radios on board that allow them direct contact with officers on the ground.

From 1991 to 1997, the unit responded to more than 9,500 calls for assistance, performed more than 2,376 medical evacuations and responded to more than 730 search-and-rescue operations. It assisted on more than 3,360 criminal calls and 979 arrests and provided more than 812 flights for the president and other dignitaries.

"That's why I like it here. There's a variety," Sgt. Duckworth says.

When the helicopters are in the air, the rescue technicians handle the operation while the pilot concentrates on flying.

Officer Galey particularly enjoys the flights chasing fleeing criminals in cars. They are challenging, he says, because while watching sky, the pilot also is forced to divert his attention to the car on the road.

"And you're a little lower than you normally would be. There are a lot of towers to be cognizant of," he said.

Most pilots and rescue technicians agree that the most difficult operations are those involving injured children. "Nine times out of 10, it's because an adult messed up. They are victims of circumstance," Sgt. Duckworth said, sitting at aviation headquarters, where a gray cat has taken up residence and keeps the mice away.

Officer Galey said fewer patients are dying while en route to hospitals because, through the years, medics on the ground have been better trained and are more equipped to stabilize patients before they are put into the helicopter.

guished group of veterans and their families at Triangle Park in the great city of Hialeah, Florida.

Before I spoke, a young man also addressed the audience. I could hardly believe that the young orator was a senior in high school.

Erich Almonte has recently graduated from Chaminade-Madonna College Preparatory and he is currently attending Georgetown University. I am certain that you will agree that his brilliant speech, which I will now recite as he did that morning, captures the essence of what being American is truly about.

Thank you. Good morning members of the American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars, their auxiliaries, Congressman Lincoln Diaz-Balart, councilmen, and all others here today. Memorial Day is an opportunity for us as Americans to thank and honor those men and women who have served our country in the armed forces, including both of my grandfathers and my father, and especially to honor those who have died in that service. It is a solemn occasion, yet one of celebration, for we know that these individuals did not die in vain. You see, we find one day a year to explicitly thank these men and women, but each time someone exercises his or her right to vote, each day we live without fear, each time we enjoy the freedoms of democracy is a testament to their service and sacrifice. And today I would like to thank these men and women, and their fellows in the American Legion and VFW, for all that they have done. Not only are they Americans to the fullest extent of the word, but they are America personified. And if we really want to see what Americanism is, we need to look beyond mere words to these individuals here today.

I mention Americanism for a reason. I attended Boys State last year, and was privileged to have been selected to give a speech on Americanism for my Boys State city. Today, I would like to share that speech with you, in memory of America's fallen servicemen and women.

Americanism is what it sounds like: the embodiment of all things American, and of America itself. The freedom to choose who we want to run our government, and then freedom to call these people to account for anything they do. Freedom to think, or say, or write what we want, even if it goes against what others think. Freedom to talk to God, whether we call God Abba, or Allah, or Father. Freedom to decide what we want to do with our lives, and then freedom to do it. You cannot have Americanism, or America, without freedom.

This freedom stems from our courage. Courage in defense of our country, whether with weapons, with intelligence, or with heart, the same courage we gather together to honor today. Courage to leave home and friends to make a better life for your family. The courage to follow our ingenuity to the end, like actually injecting someone with small pox to prevent it in the future. Courage in sitting in a tin can on top of a mountain of rocket fuel and saying, "Point me to the moon and light the match." That courage explains why an American flag, and only a American flag, flies on the moon today, as a testament to our courage and spirit, the same spirit that pioneers showed when they crossed an unmapped desert, leaving farmland in their wake.

Americanism is in the diversity that makes us whole, in the integrity of our promises, in the justice of our courts, and in the honor of our souls.

But it does not come for free. No, just ask the colonists; ask the soldiers and their families what its price is. It is not automatic.

Americanism is not in the air we breath or the water we drink, but in each and every American. In the parent and the artist, in the teacher and the plumber, in the police officers, lawyers, politicians . . . everyone.

And you do not find it in a dictionary, nor in a speech, but in each of us. Not only on the battlefield, but the operating room and the classroom. Americanism is that which makes us Americans . . . and that which Americans make it. It implores us to act an not just sit idly by as children starve and marijuana clouds rise. No, Americanism is not in History books, but alive in us, calling out to keep her great, to keep America great! Thank you.

ERICH ALMONTE
May 30, 1998—Memorial Day.

INDIAN FEDERAL RECOGNITION ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES ACT OF 1998

SPEECH OF

HON. JOHN B. SHADEGG

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1998

Mr. SHADEGG. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in opposition to H.R. 1154, the Indian Federal Recognition Administrative Procedures Act of 1998. The bill would overturn the fair and thorough process which is currently used to determine whether a Native American group should be formally recognized as a tribe by the federal government. It would replace this process with one which is politicized and would lower the criteria for recognition to the point where tribal recognition would have minimal bearing on whether the group is a legitimate tribe.

H.R. 1154 takes the recognition process away from the non-partisan Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) and places it in the hands of a commission of individuals appointed by the Administration. This commission will be hand-picked by the Secretary of the Interior without the advice and consent of the Senate. These are radical and troubling changes. The BIA will not longer be in charge of a process which requires professional expertise and clearly falls within the purview of the Bureau. Furthermore, the failure of the bill to require that the Senate provide its advice and consent to the appointment of commissioners circumvents the system of checks and balances imposed on the Executive Branch by Article II, Section 2 of the Constitution.

Furthermore, this bill lowers the criteria for recognizing a tribe. Currently, a candidate group must be able to trace its lineage back to the point that it was first contacted by settler. The group must further prove that they have been identified as an American Indian entity on a substantially continuous basis since 1900. These are important criteria: recognition as a tribe, and the significant benefits which come from such recognition, must be given only to groups which truly qualify as tribes.

The effects of bestowing federal recognition on a tribe are substantial. A federally recognized tribe is granted special rights including the status of a legally sovereign entity. This means that the tribe may no longer be sued by individuals without the tribe's consent and thus takes away the individual's right to obtain legal redress from the tribe. Sovereign status

A TRIBUTE TO OUR NATION'S VETERANS

HON. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 6, 1998

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Mr. Speaker, last Memorial Day I gave an address before a distin-

also allows tribes to avoid collecting state sales taxes on gasoline and other goods: a problem faced by my state of Arizona and many other states. Furthermore, federally recognized tribes are entitled to benefits which are not available to non-Indians including increased funding for medical care and education.

The most troubling effect of federal recognition is that it allows the tribe to apply to conduct gambling on tribal lands under the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act (IGRA). Congress has chosen, through IGRA and other laws, to tightly control gambling because we recognize that it often leads to problems with gambling addiction, increased crime, and disfunction within families. Few of us want to see a proliferation of new casinos, yet this is a likely result of recognizing new tribes since few tribes can resist the lure of the quick and easy profits to be made from casino ownership. While IGRA does act as a safeguard, the most effective way of limiting the number is to limit the number of new, unqualified tribes.

TRIBUTE TO THE HONORABLE JOSEPH M. MCDADE, MEMBER OF CONGRESS

SPEECH OF

HON. RALPH REGULA

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 1, 1998

Mr. REGULA. Mr. Speaker, it is with much regret that I bid farewell to my good colleague JOE MCDADE. Having served with JOE during my entire tenure in Congress, I will miss his friendship, his advice, and his experience counsel on many challenging issues.

Joe unfailingly served the 10th district of Pennsylvania with sincerity and dedication. His constituents always knew this and kept returning him to office by ever greater margins. Even when critics were vocal, the people of the 10th district understood JOE's basic goodness and refused to withdraw their support. He has always understood the importance of maintaining and promoting job growth in the hard pressed coal-producing areas of his state.

And if JOE taught us anything, it would be the principle of perseverance. Winston Churchill said in 1941, "Never give in, never give in, never, never, never, never—in nothing, great or small, large or petty—never give in except to convictions of honour and good sense." JOE never gave in and in the end success was the outcome.

I have valued JOE's role on the Appropriations Committee and his ability to guide complicated and controversial legislation through the House. He understands the need to exercise good oversight of government programs.

JOE brought a thoughtfulness to government which is not always plentiful here, nor even in high demand at times. But it was this thoughtfulness which endeared him to many of us. I wish him well in his future outside of Congress. May he enjoy all that life has to offer—good health, firm friends, a loving family, and the joy of watching grandchildren grow.

I will always cherish the friendship we have shared as colleagues in one of life's greatest opportunities to leave a legacy of value for future generations.

HONORING THE SHILOH
MISSIONARY BAPTIST CHURCH

HON. KEN BENTSEN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 6, 1998

Mr. BENTSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to congratulate the Shiloh Missionary Baptist Church in Barrett Station, Texas, on the occasion of its 122nd anniversary. The church's long history of providing spiritual nourishment and community service will be remembered during a week-long celebration culminating in a special service on Sunday, October 18, 1998.

The Shiloh Missionary Baptist Church was founded in 1876, 12 years after the end of the Civil War, by the late Reverend L.J. Lankford. The first church services were held in a brush arbor. While the church's initial membership was small, Reverend Lankford was not discouraged and often reminded the church's members that "God said, where there is two or three gathered in his name, he would be in the midst." Under the leadership of several dedicated pastors, the church has grown and developed into an invaluable community institution in Barrett Station.

The next leaders of Shiloh were Reverends Lewis Chillis Allen, S.J. Sanders, and then P.H. Brown. One of the church's longest-serving pastors was the Reverend Wyatt Gamble, who quickly became a role model to many in the community. He was loved for his meek and humble ways and for his devotion to the church and its members. Reverend Gamble traveled back and forth to Barrett Station from Houston by bus or was driven by his son to church. He was never deterred by even the worst types of weather or other hardships. After work, he would always find time to visit the sick. He was especially known for baptizing many church members of all ages in the river and later in the canal in Barrett Station. Marked by spirit-filled singing and shouting, these celebrations attracted many passers-by who would slow down and even stop to witness the baptizing.

Reverend Gambel pastored for more than 23 years until he, unfortunately, fell ill. During his illness, Reverend G.S. Matthews was given the opportunity to preach one Sunday. This temporary substitution turned into 41 years of service as pastor of Shiloh. During that time, more property was purchased and a new church was built. Pastor Matthews service also included becoming First Vice President of the American Baptist Convention of Texas and the Moderator of the Christian Benevolent District Association. On July 18, 1996, Reverend G.S. Matthews passed away.

The new pastor, Reverend Israel E. Holmes, has proved just as inspiring as his predecessors. In fact, 22 members joined Shiloh after listening to Pastor Holmes' powerful message "One Church, One Body," taken from 1 Corinthians 12: 1-12. He emphasized that every person in the Church has a spiritual gift from God. Pastor Holmes has also encouraged church members to use their spiritual gifts in service to the community.

Mr. Speaker, I congratulate Pastor Holmes and all the members of Shiloh Missionary Baptist Church as they celebrate their 122nd anniversary. I wish them continued success as they build on the strong sense of community they have helped establish in Barrett Station, Texas.

BUILDING AWARENESS

HON. JAMES A. BARCIA

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 6, 1998

Mr. BARCIA. Mr. Speaker, it is deplorable when a woman or child is abused, especially if it is by a person they know such as a relative or friend. One family in three will experience some form of domestic violence in the United States. Every minute a woman is sexually abused in our country, and every day three to four women are killed by their spouses. Twenty three years ago, twelve women in an effort to help people in a crisis situation, established the Bay County Women's Center. These women have helped spread the message that people do not have to stay in abusive relationships and there is hope of a new start.

October is National Domestic Violence Awareness Month. The Bay County Women's Center is remembering individuals whose lives have been taken by domestic violence. More importantly, they are also remembering the survivors of these crimes and the strength they show to achieve a healthy non-violent lifestyle.

The Bay County Women's Center believes that everyone has the right to live without fear and violence. Their goal is to provide support to people in a life threatening, or unstable situation in their home or family. The Center provides an encouraging environment in the hope that people can assess their needs and examine other alternatives, while supporting any decision made by a person about their future.

While domestic violence and sexual assault is the main emphasis, the Center also provides support to anyone in need. For example, the Center holds a children's support group, parenting classes, and community education. It is very important to educate the younger generation so that they will know that violence does not solve problems. Instead it only adds to them.

Mr. Speaker, the Bay County Women's Center has been a strong foundation for individuals and families in the community. I urge you and our colleagues to join me in recognizing Director Barbara Rajewski and her staff for their outstanding contributions to the community, and support their continued efforts to build awareness of acts of violence and a brighter future for families of Bay City.

A TRIBUTE TO HOWARD S.
ANDERSON

HON. BOB FRANKS

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 6, 1998

Mr. FRANKS of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a great man and a pillar of the community—my good friend and former high school athletics coach, Mr. Howard S. Anderson.

For forty-two years, Howie Anderson served as a role model and mentor for generations of students at Summit High School in Summit, New Jersey. As coach of three varsity level sports and Director of Athletics, his efforts earned Summit High School the distinction of

having one of the finest athletic programs in the state of New Jersey.

During Coach Anderson's extraordinary career, he led the Summit High School football team to nine Suburban Conference Championships, four State Championships and two State Sectional Championships. He was twice named New Jersey Football Coach of the Year. In 1972, the Newark Star Ledger named him Baseball Coach of the Year for leading the baseball team to three conference championships and one state championship.

But to those who know Howie Anderson best, he is extraordinary not because of his numerous awards and honors, but because he is a hardworking individual and a devoted friend. I know I speak for everyone in the Summit community when I say thank you for your dedicated service. Best wishes for a prosperous and healthy retirement.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. RUBÉN HINOJOSA

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 6, 1998

Mr. HINOJOSA. Mr. Speaker, yesterday in my Congressional District I was hosting a jobs fair. Due to returning to Washington later than I had anticipated I missed three Suspension votes on the following bills: H.R. 4614, Conveyance of Federal Land in New Hampshire; H.R. 1154, Indian Federal Recognition Administrative Procedures Act of 1997; and H.R. 4655, Establishing a Program to Support a Transition to Democracy in Iraq.

Had I been present I would have voted "nay" on H.R. 4614, "yea" on H.R. 1154, and "yea" on H.R. 4655.

MEDICARE ANTI-DUPLICATION AMENDMENT

HON. RICK LAZIO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 6, 1998

Mr. LAZIO of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce legislation that would correct an unintended result of the Medicare anti-duplication statute. This very narrow legislative change would allow chronically ill New York residents to take control of their own lives by guaranteeing them access to a variety of health care options in New York State at lower prices.

A combination of Federal and state laws have unintentionally "locked in" about 400 Medicare-eligible, disabled New Yorkers into an expensive, fee-for-service health plan. They cannot leave the plan because they require needed medical coverage and, because of Federal laws, they actually are prohibited from changing plans. They literally are trapped in a health plan and my legislation allows them to leave the expensive policy and give them the quality health care they want at the prices they can afford.

This legislation is predicted not to cost anything and actually could save Federal dollars. By allowing disabled citizens to purchase private insurance with their own money, this legislation ensures that these citizens will have

access to the benefits that will keep them healthier longer. The longer these individuals stay healthy, the longer they will be able to avoid using hospitalization covered by Medicare. This will save the taxpayer money. Also, by allowing them to purchase less expensive insurance, they will not be forced to "spend down" their resources in order to qualify for Medicaid.

If this proposal becomes law, these New Yorkers will be free to choose from more than 30 state-mandated managed care or point of service plans. Wherever they choose to go, they will be guaranteed identical benefits to the ones they currently have at much cheaper costs.

This initiative is strongly supported in New York by the New York State Department of Insurance, the Long Island Breast Cancer Action Coalition (1 in 9), the National Alliance of Breast Cancer Organizations, Gay Men's Health Crisis, Medicare Rights Center, and New Yorkers for Accessible Health Coverage, among many others. These are the consumer groups that represent the individuals locked into the fee-for-service plan and each fully supports giving consumers options and lowering their health care costs.

Americans should be able to choose their health care. We should give them the tools they need to stay independent for as long as possible and give them access to affordable, quality health care. This will allow them to have more money to buy other important things and keep them in control of their lives and their future. They will worry less about whether they can afford their health insurance premiums and give them the financial security to take care of their families. I urge all my colleagues to support this legislation because it will provide health care security to these individuals who need it the most.

IN RECOGNITION OF JAMES F. MCCONNELL UPON HIS RETIREMENT AS PRESIDENT AND CEO OF THE FLUSHING SAVINGS BANK

HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 6, 1998

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to join with my constituents of the Fifth Congressional District of the State of New York and the staff of the Flushing Savings Bank as they honor James F. McConnell upon his retirement as the bank's president and CEO.

Mr. McConnell's background is both diverse and effective. Prior to his election as president of the Flushing Savings Bank he held prominent management positions with AMBAC Industries of Garden City, New York and the EDO Corporation of College Point. He joined the Flushing Savings Bank in 1974 as Vice-president and Treasurer. Realizing his keen sense of leadership and a most effective approach to getting things done, the bank appointed him president in 1981, appointed him to its board of directors in 1983 and elected him Chief Executive Officer in 1990.

Mr. McConnell's multiple leadership talents reach far beyond the Flushing Savings Bank. He has served on the Board of Directors of the Community Bankers Association of New

York State from 1987 to 1997 and served as the Association's Chairman from 1990-1991. He was highly instrumental in negotiations which led to the successful merger of the Savings Bank Association of New York State with the New York League of Savings Institutions, thereby creating the Community Bankers Association.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join with me and rise in honor of James F. McConnell, who has imparted a sense of professionalism, leadership and community responsibility. His record is one of dynamism and productivity which readily emerges as a yardstick by which all such future efforts are measured.

HONORING GENIE EIDE

HON. J.D. HAYWORTH

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 6, 1998

Mr. HAYWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I want to take this opportunity to say a few words about Ms. Genie Eide, a fellow Arizonan, who is receiving national recognition for her contribution to home health and hospice nursing. Today, in Atlanta, Georgia, Genie is being inducted as a Fellow in Home Care and Hospice at Home Care University. Only five leaders, nationwide, in home care and hospice are being so honored.

Genie always says that she has been in nursing for "about a hundred years," which is a remarkable achievement for someone who also claims to be thirty-nine years old. How she accomplished so much in so little time is truly a mystery. Genie has been a nurse for over 50 years. She is a graduate of Arizona State University and has served on the faculty of ASU. She has held management positions in a number of Arizona hospitals, home care agencies, and hospices. She has published numerous works, presented workshops and seminars in Arizona and other states and has received many awards. She has been listed in Who's Who in Nursing.

The reason, however, that I am rising to speak about Genie Eide is that, in my mind, Genie is a great example of what's right about America. Genie has made a life and a career out of her commitment to public health and public service. She has worked with the American Red Cross and spent two years in India with The World Health Organization as a nursing consultant. When Maricopa County Health Services made its initial commitment to provide home health services to the county's disadvantaged elderly population, Genie was called on to develop the program. When a number of hospitals in the Phoenix area recognized the need for the development of a hospice program to provide care and comfort for dying patients, Genie was involved. Throughout her entire career, Genie has been there to help.

Genie Eide represents one sterling example of hundreds of thousands of dedicated care providers who live each day to provide health care when and where it is needed. Genie is unusual in the energy that she devotes to her calling and the broad scope of her vision. But she is a leader and a representative of a large group of Americans who still believe that individuals can make a difference.

TRIBUTE TO MR. NAPOLEON
FERNÁNDEZ GREGORY

HON. JOSÉ E. SERRANO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 6, 1998

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Mr. Napoleon Fernández, an outstanding individual who has devoted his life to his family and to serving the community. Mr. Fernández celebrated his 80th birthday in the company of his family and friends on Saturday, August 22, 1998 at the Holy Cross Church Hall in the Bronx.

Mr. Fernández was born in the Dominican Republic. When he was in the 6th grade, he had to quit school to get a job in order to support his mother and two sisters. With the desire and absolute resolution to provide for his family, he became a barber at the age of 14 and 1 year later owned his own barbershop. Known as "Salon Figaro," the barbershop soon became the most famous in the Dominican Republic. He later entered show business and became an artistic entrepreneur who brought to the Dominican Republic famous musicians, such as Bobby Capo and Daniel Santos from Puerto Rico and Libertad Lamarque from Mexico. With his success blooming, he published a magazine called "Revistas Figaro."

In 1952, Mr. Fernández immigrated to the United States and obtained a barber's license within a year. He opened a shop on 112th Street and Broadway in Manhattan while still pursuing his musical career. He brought Armando Manzanero to the U.S. for the first time. He also went into the real state business and owned many buildings before losing them.

After his real state business failed because of the discrimination and the difficulties immigrants and minorities faced those days, he became a music teacher and gave music lessons in public schools in New York and in New Jersey. He was the first Hispanic PTA President from Brandeis High School and PS 145. He also played music with various artists such as the legendary Maestro Marco Rizzo and various bands such as Orchestras de Dominica, Chaparro and Alfredo Munar. Today, Mr. Fernández sings gospel music with the choir at Holy Cross Church and owns a baseball team, "The Boys of Figaro".

Mr. Speaker, Mr. Fernández was very involved in politics and clearly believes that electoral politics is honorable public service. He was very active in campaigns for former Representative Herman Badillo, the first Puerto Rican to be elected to the U.S. House of Representatives. Mr. Fernández could have been the first Dominican elected to the New York State Assembly but he chose not to run.

Mr. Fernández has been married to Carmen for 36 years. They have 8 children and 19 grandchildren who are all doing very well.

His life of courage and his contributions to our country make all of us, the immigrant community and his family, truly proud.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me and the family of Mr. Napoleon Fernández Gregory in wishing him a happy 80th birthday.

TRIBUTE TO LARRY ELDER

HON. DAVID DREIER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 6, 1998

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, Larry Elder is the top radio personality in Los Angeles. His drive-time radio show is heard by about 400,000 people per day, and an average of 72,000 people tune in at any given time. In overall audience, he trails only a few of the nation's best-known, nationally-syndicated hosts. Why is Larry Elder so popular? Because he thoughtfully espouses a message which stresses the importance of accountability, individual responsibility, and hard-work as keys to success.

Larry grew up in South Central Los Angeles, and he is now the self-proclaimed "Sage of South Central." He attended law school at the University of Michigan, and later worked as an executive headhunter in Cleveland before his radio talents were discovered. Cleveland's loss has become Los Angeles's gain. Larry has appeared on KABC radio for nearly 5 years, and his popularity has consistently grown.

One of the reasons for Larry's devoted following is that his views are often contrary to those espoused by other nationally-recognized African-American leaders. He argues that big government and excessive regulation inhibit economic growth. He supports school choice as a way to ensure that the children of lower-income families have access to good schools. Larry argues that the biggest problem for minorities in America is not white racism, but illegitimacy, which is fostered by a welfare state that liberal leaders have fought to preserve and expand.

Larry has survived and thrived in America's second-largest radio market despite a lengthy boycott aimed at depriving his show of important advertisers and forcing him off the air. This experience prompted Forbes magazine recently to note that "Larry Elder is one of a group of black dissenters who are winning public attention. Nevertheless, the business community is nervous of them: They fear arousing the wrath of pressure groups that can muster street boycotts." Despite concerns among sponsors about the shopping habits of those who want Larry off the air, the boycott seems only to have increased his popularity, and he is now looking toward a syndicated radio show, and possibly a book and television contract. Soon, the rest of the United States will benefit from the insight and humor of my friend, Larry Elder.

Mr. Speaker, Larry Elder is thoughtful and entertaining, and even his staunchest critics concede that his ideas merit serious debate. I believe that if more Americans took to heart his message of self-reliance, accountability and equal treatment, we would make great strides toward empowering the weakest in our society to improve their own lives through better education, safer neighborhoods, and enhanced economic opportunity. In turn, it would allow us to focus public resources on those who truly need assistance.

IN HONOR OF THE CITIZENS OF
TERRELL COUNTY ON THE OCCA-
SION OF THE PRICKLY PEAR
PACHANGA IN SANDERSON,
TEXAS

HON. HENRY BONILLA

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 6, 1998

Mr. BONILLA. Mr. Speaker, I proudly represent the "Cactus Capital of Texas." The Cactus Capital is located in Sanderson. The residents of Sanderson and Terrell County are equally proud of this designation as they come together on October 10, 1998 to celebrate the first Prickly Pear Pachanga.

Just ask any Texan and they will tell you that Texas is a unique state with a rich culture and heritage. Each region has special characteristics and for Terrell County this would be the cacti.

More than 100 species of cacti grow in Texas, more than any other state. The cacti is known for growing in extreme drought and heat conditions. It is a tough plant that grows in a tough region and I believe it is only fitting that this plant is honored by West Texans.

The citizens of Terrell County should be commended for hosting the Prickly Pear Pachanga. There is nothing that represents Texas better than friends, neighbors and a community coming together to celebrate. I encourage all Americans to come to Sanderson to attend the festival so they will be able to partake of good fellowship, food and family fun.

A TRIBUTE TO THE TOWN OF
EAST HAMPTON, LONG ISLAND
ON ITS 350TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. MICHAEL P. FORBES

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 6, 1998

Mr. FORBES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in this hallowed chamber to ask my colleagues in the U.S. House of Representatives to join me and my family, friends and neighbors in East Hampton, New York, as we celebrate the 350th anniversary celebration of this historic, seaside Long Island town.

Located at the eastern tip of Long Island's South Fork, East Hampton possesses a rich and storied history as one of this nation's earliest settlements, its 350-year legacy intertwined with the history of this great nation and the rest of Long Island as well.

East Hampton boasts the United States' first public works project, the Montauk Lighthouse commissioned by George Washington. Sag Harbor, on the town's western border with Southampton, served as home port for many great whaling ships during the heyday of that long since faded industry. Because it still possesses much of the natural beauty and idyllic scenery as it did in the 17th century, the Village of East Hampton has served as America's preeminent resort community for the wealthy for the past 120 years, a summertime magnet for the world's artistic, business and social elite.

The story begins in 1648, when a small band of Puritan settlers from Lynn, Massachusetts pushed through the woods of the South

Fork to settle East Hampton. The town was founded on April 29 with the purchase of 31,000 acres from the Montaukett Indians. The settlers built their huts and cottages along what is now Main Street, and named their new home Maidstone after the English village they left behind. Within a few years, 37 families called Maidstone home.

Like other pioneer towns of the Colonial era, East Hampton grew quickly, attracting many artisans, fishermen, craftsmen and farmers who were overwhelmed by the area's bountiful waters and rich farmland. Soon, the town branched out to the grazing lands of Wainscott, the meadows of Acobonac, the fishing port of Montauk and the harbor at Northwest.

My colleagues, the spirit and handiwork of the original East Hampton residents still lives in the many venerable homes and schools that today stand in the village. Built in 1650, Home Sweet Home is the childhood residence of actor-playwright John Howard Payne, who wrote the famous song the house is named after. Next door is the Mulford House, built in 1680 and also one of Long Island's oldest structures. The Hunting Inn encloses the home built in 1699 for the town's second minister, and the Clinton Academy became New York State's first college prep school when it was established in 1784.

The Main Street home of artist Thomas Moran, whose large canvasses of Yellowstone and Yosemite that helped create the National Park System, is on the National Register of Historic Places. Adjacent to the Moran home is the "Summer White House" used by President John Tyler and his wife, the former Julia Gardiner of East Hampton.

While America's westward expansion continued unabated for the first century, East Hampton grew slowly over its first 200 years. That changed dramatically in the 1870's, when well-to-do New Yorkers looking to escape the city in summer, and artists and writers who were just looking to escape the city, simultaneously discovered East Hampton's bucolic ambience. By the 1880's, East Hampton was a flourishing resort for the financially and artistically gifted. When the Long Island Railroad was extended to East Hampton in 1895, the village's population was fully into its annual summer explosion.

Comprised of the incorporated Village of East Hampton and several smaller hamlets, each of East Hampton's communities has its own district history. The fishing village of Amagansett was home to many great whaling captains of centuries past, including the legendary Captain Josh Edwards. In 1942, an alert U.S. Coast Guardsman spotted four German spies, launched in a rubber boat by a Nazi sub, landing at Amagansett. After a 15-day manhunt, all four would-be saboteurs were captured, and two more subsequently executed for their crimes.

Springs is considered by many the artistic heart of the Hamptons. It most famous resident was the sublime American artist Jackson Pollock. Located on Acobonac Harbor, the denizens of Springs were the original "Bonackers," formerly a derisive term, like calling some one a hick. Today, all East Hamptonites proudly call themselves Bonackers. Few of Long Island's many hamlets have retained their historical charm as well as Wainscott, in the southwest corner of East Hampton. Where else do students still go to school in a one-room schoolhouse.

There is no area of Long Island that has changed less since English settlers first landed here nearly 400 years ago than Gardiners Island. Located in Gardiner's Bay between the North and South Fork of Long Island, the Island was purchased by Lion Gardiner from Wyandanch, the sachem or chief of the Montaukett Indians, in 1639. Today, the crescent shaped isle remains in the Gardiner family's possession, in the same pristine condition as when Lion acquired it.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride and emotion that I stand here today and share East Hampton's 350-year anniversary with my Congressional colleagues. Though still just a small, seaside town on the East End of Long Island, East Hampton boasts a proud legacy of achievement and fame that places it among the world well-known communities. I congratulate everyone of my friends and neighbors as they celebrate this historic anniversary.

PRESIDENTIAL LEADERSHIP:
CHARACTER, THE ESSENTIAL
ELEMENT

HON. PAUL MCHALE

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 6, 1998

Mr. McHALE. Mr. Speaker, I rise to insert the following speech, which I gave before the Bethlehem Rotary Club on September 2, into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

PRESIDENTIAL LEADERSHIP: CHARACTER, THE
ESSENTIAL ELEMENT

My friends, neighbors and today considering the message I'm going to deliver in just a couple of moments, most especially, my fellow citizens—

I began preparing this speech focusing on character and politics about a month ago. I was watching TV one day when a respected journalist began to discuss the challenges and allegations confronting the President. She said with a note of frustration in her voice, I'm paraphrasing slightly, "We hire public officials like plumbers—to get the job done. We don't expect them to be role models or moral icons." "Character," she finally said, "is largely irrelevant."

I listened to that statement and realized that I disagreed with it so profoundly, so deeply, that it was so contrary to everything that had brought me to public service two decades ago, I know that at some point in some forum, I wanted to respond—not merely to rebut her statement, certainly not to challenge her personally, but to present a very different point of view. Her opinion, in my judgement, is directly at odds with the most important lessons of American history. We *do* expect our public officials to be role models and moral leaders. That expectation is neither naive nor unrealistic.

Theodore Roosevelt was one of the truly great presidents of the United States, a man whom I admire tremendously, a man normally considered one of the five greatest presidents in American history. In some ways it's unfortunate that President Theodore Roosevelt has become almost a caricature because he was a man of extraordinary substance. That caricature often misleads us in terms of the lessons that he had to teach. Let me read to you, if I may, a quote from Theodore Roosevelt on the subject of character and politics: "Sometimes, I hear our countrymen abroad saying, 'Oh you mustn't judge us by our politicians.' I always wanted

to interrupt and answer, "But you *must* judge us by our politicians, not merely by their ability, but by their ideals and the measure in which they realize these ideals, by their attitude in private life and much more by their attitude in public life both as regards their conception of their duties toward their country and their conception of the duty of that country embodied in its government towards its own people and toward foreign nations..."

He continued: "Each community has the kind of politicians it deserves. . . . The most important thing for you to know is how the man you choose will conduct himself in the office to which he is elected. Now to know this, you must not only know his views and his principles, but you must also know how well he practices and corresponds to those principles. This is the all important fact. Far more important than the candidate's words is the estimate you are able to put upon the closeness with which his deeds will correspond to his words."

Roosevelt spoke in the language of his time. He is gender specific to "men" and I would, if I could, edit his transcript and insert "men and women" but the basic lesson remains true. He continued: "What you need in a man who represents you is that he shall show the same qualities of honesty, courage and common sense that in private life make the type of man you are willing to have as a neighbor, that you are willing to work for, or to have work for you. While the private life of a public man is of secondary importance, it is certainly a mistake to assume that it is of no importance. Of course excellence in private conduct, that is domestic morality, punctuality in the payment of debts, being a good husband and father, being a good neighbor, do not, taken together, furnish adequate reason for reposing confidence in a man as a public servant. But lack of these qualities certainly does establish a presumption against any public man. One function of a great public leader should be to exert an influence upon the community at large, especially upon the young men of a community. And therefore, it is idle to say that those interested in the perpetuity of good government should not take into account the fact of a public man's example being something to follow or to avoid, even in matters not connected with his direct public services. No man can be of any service to his state, no man can amount to anything from the standpoint of usefulness to the community at large unless first and foremost, he is a decent man in the close relations of life. . . . Jefferson said that the whole art of government consists in being honest. . . . You cannot be unilaterally honest. The minute that a man is dishonest along certain lines, even though he pretends to be honest along other lines, you can be sure that it is only a pretense, it is only expediency. And you cannot trust to the mere sense of expediency to hold a man straight under heavy pressure." (emphasis added)

That was a lengthy quote. It consumed a significant amount of time, but it also reflected a significant lesson in history. We can't separate a president's character from his performance in office. Indeed, what he does in office finds its initial motivation in the wellspring of his character. There is no such thing as character "compartmentalization."

The Constitutional powers that were assigned to the Presidency were shaped, in part, by the expectation of what type of person would be elected Chief Executive. Let me quote from a book by William Peters, *A More Perfect Union: the Story of the Constitutional Convention*. Fifty-five delegates at various times over the summer of 1787 gathered in Philadelphia (not very far from

where we meet today) in order to define the Constitution, the structure of government under which we today remain privileged to live. When it came time to define the Presidency under Article II of the Constitution, political power was assigned to the executive office with a clear-cut expectation of the personal moral decency, the integrity, the kind of character that each president would bring to the decision-making process.

This is from *A More Perfect Union*: "[At the Constitutional Convention,] Dr. Franklin rose to express his agreement, and in doing so made clear his belief that Washington would be the Country's first executive. 'The first man put at the helm will be a good one,' he said, 'nobody knows what sort may come afterwards.' This expectation that Washington would be the first at the helm was in fact shared by most if not all of the delegates and it influenced not only the way they envisioned the future presidency but the powers they were willing to assign to that office. As Pierce Butler, one of the delegates, would write to a relative in England a year later, the powers of the President 'are full, great and greater than I was disposed to make them, nor do I believe that they would have been so great had not many of the members cast their eyes toward George Washington, who was the presiding officer, as president and shape their ideas of the powers to be given a president by their opinions of his virtue.'" (emphasis added)

When the Constitution was written, those who gathered to draft Article II realized full well what an extraordinary man George Washington was. And while I doubt that they expected every subsequent president of the United States to have the character of our first, they did, indeed, have an expectation—one that we must realize in succeeding generations—that presidents of the United States would certainly possess "virtue" perhaps not of the magnitude possessed by George Washington, but that, at a minimum, there would be decent men and women who would later occupy that office and bring to it at least a sense of integrity paralleling that of our first President. And clearly when they defined the powers of the office, powers that would exist long after the presidency of George Washington, they had the expectation of "character" as a permanent element of leadership resident within the office of the president of the United States.

Let me read to you briefly two other quotes from presidential scholars who speak far more eloquently than I can about these subjects. The first is James Barber, who has written extensively on presidential character: "When a citizen votes for a presidential candidate, he makes in effect a prediction. He chooses from among the contenders the one he thinks, or feels, or guesses would be the best president. He operates in a situation of immense uncertainty. . . . He must choose in the midst of a cloud of confusion, a rain of phony advertising, a storm of sermons, a hail of complex issues, a fog of charisma and boredom and a thunder of accusation and defense. . . . to understand what actual presidents do and what potential presidents might do, the first need is to see the man whole . . . as a human being like the rest of us a person trying to cope with a difficult environment. To that task he brings his own character, his own view of the world, his own political style. . . . If we can see the pattern he has set for his political life, we can, I contend, estimate much better his pattern as he confronts the stresses and the chances of the presidency."

"The presidency," he went on to say, "is a peculiar office." James Barber continued: "The Founding Fathers left it extraordinarily loose in definition partly because they trusted George Washington to invest a

tradition as he went along . . . The Presidency is the focus for the most intense and persistent emotions of the American polity. The president is a symbolic leader, the one figure who draws together the people's hopes and fears for the political future. On top of all of his routine duties, he has to carry that off or fail." (emphasis added)

Richard Neustadt is probably the most highly acclaimed, perhaps the best respected presidential scholar in the United States. He was writing of the president's professional reputation when he drafted the following words in his classic work, *On Presidential Power*: "The professional reputation of a president in Washington is made or altered by the man himself. No one can guard it for him, no one saves him from himself. Everything he personally says and does (or fails to say, omits to do), becomes significant in everyone's appraisal regardless of the claims of his officialdom for his words. His own actions provide clues not only to his personal proclivities, but to forecast an asserted influence of those around him. . . . A president runs the risk by being personally responsible for his own reputation." (emphasis added)

Let me make it clear, in my judgment no candidate for president should be required to pass through a star-chamber of inquisition concerning matters of genuine privacy, most especially in areas of past sexual activity; but to respect privacy does not require that we abandon character, rationalize misconduct, or accept an imaginary compartmentalization of a president's moral judgement and his stated public policies.

We have, I think at most times, a healthy understanding of privacy even with regard to the presidency. Herbert Hoover, with some sense of frustration and certainly with a sense of humor, said in May 1947, "there are only two occasions when Americans respect privacy, especially the president's—those are prayer and fishing." Now I suspect that the scope of privacy is a little bit broader than that. I like to believe that it is. Biographical profiles sufficient to evaluate a candidate's character need not contain salacious detail. A legitimate requirement that we evaluate the whole candidate—his temperament, honesty, demonstrated decency and public policy positions need not and ought not be used to rationalize the journalists' equivalent of a "Peeping Tom." Responsible reporters and a tolerant citizenry usually know where to draw the line.

Unfortunately, by claiming the right of privacy to shield an immoral predatory relationship, a relationship between the president and a twenty-two-year-old intern conducted in the Oval Office and subsequently denied under oath, President Clinton has damaged the genuine right of privacy which many of us defend, the right to be let alone as defined one hundred years ago by Louis Brandeis.

The demand for character is not constant in a president or in any other office-holder. I have had the privilege to serve in public office for about a decade and a half. I have been involved in political activity for almost two decades. There are some days when there are not a lot of pressures upon you in public life. There are days when you simply go about the business of serving the people and you don't have to struggle on that particular day with your conscience, you don't have to reach for moral courage. Those are the routine days of political life for a Member of Congress—a public servant and ordinary citizen.

However, there are other days which prove to be much more challenging for a Member of Congress, and similarly, for the president of the United States. During periods of relative tranquility and prosperity, such as we have enjoyed during most of this decade in

no small part thanks to the efforts of President Clinton, you need only administer and command. There are certain powers granted to a president under Article II of the Constitution. Those powers have been enhanced by subsequent legislation enacted by the Congress. Those are the levers of authority that are the president's by virtue of his elected position. But during a period of national crisis, a president can't merely administer and command, he must lead and inspire. The Civil War, World War I, World War II, The Great Depression and the 20th Century Civil Rights Movement all demanded a substantial level of applied, not merely rhetorical presidential character. None of these challenges could possibly have been met merely by a series of dry presidential position papers. That is why Franklin Roosevelt stated that "(the presidency) is pre-eminently a place of moral leadership."

We don't expect sainthood from our presidents. I know very few saints in public life. I suppose there are a few, but I have not met many of them. We expect ordinary people in times of crisis to rise to the challenge of superior leadership based on patriotism and moral decency, where the contribution they make may even be beyond their own expectations. Perfection is not the standard, but neither should we abandon the fundamental test of character in determining who shall lead us as a people and as a nation.

During the past few minutes, I have spoken on presidential character and the vital role it plays in the process of shaping and implementing our nation's public policies. In the closing minutes of my presentation, I want to apply the concept of presidential character to the troubling, genuinely disheartening presidential misconduct which will soon be brought before the Congress of the United States.

I want my strong criticism of President Clinton to be placed in context. I voted for President Clinton in 1992 and 1996. I believed him to be the "Man from Hope" as he was depicted in 1992. As a member of Congress, I voted for more than three-fourths of the President's legislative agenda and would do so again. I have strongly supported President Clinton's proposals in such areas as Social Security reform, child care, environmental protection, campaign finance and the continuing effort to curb the tobacco industry and discourage teenage smoking. My blunt criticism of the President has nothing to do with policy. The President has always treated me with courtesy and respect and he has been more than responsive to the concerns of my constituents. I do not feel a shred of animosity toward the president of the United States. Unfortunately, he is an exceptionally bright man who is now guilty of extraordinary misconduct.

I must tell you, in complete candor, that I am saddened and dismayed by his actions. I now have an obligation as a member of the United States Congress to evaluate that conduct not as a puritan, but as an elected representative with duties of my own under Article I of the Constitution, to hold this president accountable, as I would hope every Congress would hold any president accountable for misconduct of this nature. Finally, I also want to note that in my judgment Kenneth Starr was wrongly appointed as independent counsel, possessing a background far too partisan and demonstrating personal political ambition inconsistent with the neutral role of a special prosecutor. Nonetheless, only the President is ultimately responsible for his own reprehensible and tragic misbehavior.

Unfortunately, the President's proven misconduct has now made immaterial my past support or my agreement with him on issues. Last January 17th, the president of the United States attempted to cover-up a sordid

and irresponsible relationship by repeated deceit under oath. Contrary to his later public statement, his answers were not "legally accurate," they were intentionally and blatantly false. President Clinton was untruthful at length and untruthful in detail. He allowed his lawyer to make arguments to the court based upon an affidavit that the President knew to be false. The President was present in the room at the time when his lawyer made those unethical arguments to a federal judge who was also physically present. The President later lied to the American people and belatedly admitted the truth only when confronted, some seven months later, by a mountain of irrefutable, conflicting evidence. I am convinced that the President would otherwise have allowed his false testimony to stand in perpetuity. Judge Susan Weber Wright may yet hold the President in contempt of court. If the President avoids a perjury conviction he will be lucky, not innocent.

What is at stake, my fellow citizens, is really the rule of law. When the President took an oath to tell the truth, he was no different at that point from any other citizen, both as a matter of morality and as a matter of legal obligation. We cannot excuse that kind of misconduct because we happen to belong to the same party as the president or agree with him on issues or feel tragically that the removal of the president from office would be enormously painful for the United States of America. The question is whether or not we will stand true to the rule of law. The question is whether or not we will say to all our citizens, including the president of the United States, when you take an oath you must keep it. It was four centuries ago that Sir Thomas More gave up his life rather than swear to a false oath. Now perhaps that's the saintly ideal, but we ought not abandon our nation's historic commitment to the sanctity of the judicial oath, based upon the dangerous rationale that we are all less than perfect.

As we gather here today, eight blocks from where I live, my wife is on jury duty in Philadelphia. Kathy was called to jury duty in federal court. She, right now, is sitting in a courtroom in Philadelphia hearing a sexual harassment case. She and her fellow jurors will have the legitimate expectation that every witness who comes before the court will, to the best of his or her ability, tell the truth. There may indeed be mistakes in recollection; nobody's memory is perfect. But Kathy and every other juror will necessarily conclude, in the absence of conflicting evidence, that the facts presented by witnesses in testimony under oath will be truth-

ful. That is the linchpin of our legal system's search for justice.

I have had the privilege to serve in public life at the local, state and federal level. I started out on the Planning Commission of the Borough of Fountain Hill, served in the state legislature and have now represented you for three terms in the Congress of the United States. I have voted thousands and thousands of times over the last twenty years, but I tell you from personal experience that the venue where the law really takes on meaning is in the courtroom. We can vote for magnificent pieces of legislation in the Congress of the United States, but it is only when that law enters the courtroom that it takes on true meaning for the individual citizen. Whether it's a custody matter, a domestic relations conflict, a contract dispute, an accusation of criminal misconduct, it is in the courtroom that life enters the law. I see Tom Murphy seated in the audience, one of our District Justices. Tom is a former police officer and, I'm confident, fully understands what I am saying. You can pass a great bill in Washington, but if you are unable to equitably enforce it because individual witnesses are untruthful under oath, then the courtroom becomes a sham. Nothing is more important to our democratic system of government than the obligation of citizens to tell the truth when the law is applied to a given set of facts.

Having deliberately provided false testimony under oath the President, in my judgment, forfeited his right to office. It was with a deep sense of sadness that I called for his resignation. By his own misconduct, the President displayed his character and defined it badly. His actions were not "inappropriate." They were predatory, reckless, breathtakingly arrogant for a man already a defendant in a sexual harassment suit, whether or not that suit was politically motivated. In light of his own misconduct, how can this President now speak with moral authority on issues such as teenage pregnancy, male responsibility for children born out of wedlock and the duty to treat women with dignity, equality and not merely as objects for male gratification? How can he lead, not merely command, our men and women in uniform, knowing that his actions would in a military environment result in a court martial? How could I defend the President knowing that I would fire an employee under similar circumstances?

And if in disgust or dismay, we were to sweep aside the President's immoral and illegal conduct, what dangerous precedent would we set for the abuse of power by some future president of the United States? And are we really prepared to substitute polling

data for the rule of law? For our country's sake, I hope not. But if we sweep this aside, that is the precedent that we will inevitably establish. All of us, I think, have been repelled by the detail of reporting in terms of the President's specific activity. I have heard all that I need to hear.

But if we are so repelled by the facts as they have now become known that we push this presidential misconduct aside, I assure you that twenty-five, fifty, one hundred years from now there may well be some other temporarily popular president of the United States who will choose to violate his oath of office and perhaps provide false testimony to a court believing and relying on the precedent that if you are popular enough, somehow you are different from and superior to your fellow citizens, that somehow you too may be excused when you lie under oath. That is a dangerous precedent we can ill afford to set as a nation. It is a precedent that would ominously outlive every person in this room.

We cannot define the President's character—he correctly noted that reality a few weeks ago. He alone has that power and that responsibility. But we *must* define our nation's. That is the challenge that we face today.

I have had the opportunity on many occasions, particularly during this presidency, but also on a few occasions beforehand to visit the White House. I would encourage you to do that. If you can enter the White House and not be inspired, you have a tougher set of emotions that I do. Every time I enter that building and the one where I work, the Capitol, I am overwhelmed by the sense of history and the obligation that that history imposes on us, we who serve today.

On many occasions, I have spent time in the White House State Dining Room. I think it was on my first visit to that dining room, probably on the public tour, that I noticed that there is in that room a wonderful fireplace and carved into the mantle of that fireplace, a prayer. The prayer goes back to the days of John Adams who first voiced it on November 2, 1800, nearly two hundred years ago. His prayer remains centrally relevant to the issue of character and politics today. John Adams' prayer for those who would later occupy the White House may be read upon the mantle as follows: "I pray Heaven bestow the best of blessings on this House and all that shall hereafter inhabit it. May none but honest and wise men ever rule under this roof."

John Adams was wrong in his gender limitation, but he was unquestionably right in his eternal hope.