local law overlap to regulate wetlands, for instance.

During the founding period of this nation, the founders did not want amorphous layers of government whose responsibility for particular impacts was disguised or unclear. They decided that the federal government should rule directly where federal powers applied, rather than coerce the states to pass laws. Today, people have trouble knowing the source of rules regulating their lives. I can describe how federal flood insurance law is carried down through the federal government to the state to the local enforcer, but can one of 100 citizens do this?

The courts have not held that federal incentives to pass state or local laws are unconstitutional, but I believe that these incentives result in a wrongful blurring of responsibility. I think that the same lines of reasoning that argue against the federal government compelling states to regulate apply to the federal government offering or withholding financial aid to persuade States to regulate.

In 1992 when New York blocked the United States government from forcing the State to adopt its own nuclear waste, the U.S. Supreme Court said, ''* * * where a Federal Government compel states to regulate, the accountability of both state and federal officials is diminished.''

People who have the frustration of dealing with this shuffling of responsibility when federal incentive programs are carried out at the local level do indeed currently experience lack of accountability.

SUMMARY

In opposing the American Heritage Rivers program, we have to fight on the basis of an undefined program. We can argue against the American Heritage Rivers program

(1) on the basis that the reasons offered for the program—grants and alleviation of regulatory problems—are not a logical explanation for it;

(2) on the basis of experience with other pre-zoning programs and seeing how pre-zoning designations pan out;

(3) on the basis of who the program's advocates are and what they have been broadly seeking;

(4) on the basis of the involved agencies and how they have already negatively affected private property rights and local representative government and;

(5) and on the basis of the description of the program.

There is no American Heritage Rivers program description which says in the regulatory language normally promulgated that party A writes the grant terms, party B finds the grants for interested entities, and party C sets the terms for modifying local laws and effectuating certain programs in order to get the grants or the regulatory relief.

On another note, there is certainly no party D who holds hearings and lays out the economic implications of the specifics of the program under the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act, NEPA.

Published descriptions of the program do not spell out how the environmental preservation groups plan to utilize the computerized state of the river information.

There is nothing in writing that spells out how agencies will be more effective. It is supposedly just better internal management. And other agencies say that GIS is supposedly non-threatening.

In opposing the program, as we did in opposing the Congressional program, we argue most simply that the American Heritage Rivers program is a very large scale attempt to impose national zoning. It is a part of a long pattern of unsuccessful and successful steps to impose federal control of land-use. The 1970's Jackson-Udall Congressional effort at national zoning was defeated, but many subsequent programs with great effectiveness at such federal control of land-use are in place—wetlands and endangered species protection being the most far-reaching.

STOP THE VIOLENCE IN KOSOVA

HON. DAVID E. BONIOR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 8, 1998

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, for the past two hundred and fifteen days, the people of Kosova have endured unfathomable brutality and suffering at the hands of Serbian-Yugoslavian authorities.

Over four hundred thousand ethnic Albanians were forced to leave their homes, and more than seven thousand were murdered.

Tragically, these atrocities are still happening.

Homes and villages are being burned, and innocent civilians, including women and children, are being slaughtered.

For nine years, Serbia has repressed and harassed the people of Kosova.

Leaders of the Western world were continuously warned about the distressful situation in Kosova.

But the Western world did not heed those warnings.

In fact, we are still sitting on the sidelines, while we debate what to do.

This indecisive behavior is allowing Slobodan Milosevic to carry out his campaign of ethnic cleansing, violating the human rights of the people of Kosova.

The West must act, and if the West does not act, the United States must act. We cannot wait.

We must remember the commitments that have been made to protect ethnic Albanians in Kosova.

We must not stray away from those commitments now, even though it means making difficult decisions.

We brought peace to the people of Bosnia only after we showed Milosevic that his brute force would be countered with swift and decisive military action.

Now is the time to make sure he knows he faces the same consequences if the violence in Kosova is not put to a stop.

The people of Kosova are being brutalized, and we must not allow it to continue.

HONORING MR. LARRY J. CRISMON FOR HIS 13TH PASTORAL ANNIVERSARY OF BRIGHT TEMPLE CHURCH OF GOD IN SHELBYVILLE, TN

HON. BOB CLEMENT

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 8, 1998

Mr. CLEMENT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of Mr. Larry J. Crismon and his thirteen years of service as the pastor of Bright Temple Church of God in Shelbyville, Tennessee.

On Sunday, October 11, 1998 the congregation of Bright Temple will come together to honor Pastor Crismon and his wife Audrey for their dedication to the church and their service unto God. I would like to join the congregation in its celebration of the long and distinguished career of Pastor Crismon.

Pastor Crismon's service extends beyond the walls of his church. He has been active in community affairs by serving on the boards of the Red Cross, United Way, Ministerial Alliance, Vocational Advisory Committee, Families First, Child Development Center, Bedford Countains United For a Better Tomorrow, South Tennessee Counseling Association, Tennessee Eastern Second Jurisdiction, and Auxiliaries in Ministry. There is no question that Pastor Crismon's tireless work has made his community a better place for all of its people.

I congratulate Pastor Crismon on his accomplishments and wish him many more years of providing spiritual guidance and community leadership to the people of Shelbyville, Tennessee.

TRIBUTE TO THE HONORABLE HENRY HYDE

HON. SONNY CALLAHAN

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 8, 1998

Mr. CALLAHAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to share a recent article by syndicated columnist James Pinkerton that pays tribute to the Honorable Chairman of our Judiciary Committee, HENRY HYDE.

The article eloquently points out that Henry is a man of great integrity and unmatched character. Not only has he served us well in the House, but also bravely served our country in combat. I respectfully request that the article be placed in the RECORD so that we can all catch a glimpse into Henry's great contributions and selfless work for this country.

[From the Los Angeles Times]

DON'T ATTACK HYDE FOR INDISCRETIONS OF DECADES AGO, HE'S PAID HIS DUES

(By James Pinkerton)

For two centuries, Henry Hyde said Monday, ''Americans have undergone the stress of preserving their freedom.'' The chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, born in 1924, has been alive for a third of that time, yet most Americans probably didn't know of him until recently.

So who is Henry Hyde? For most of his 23 years as a congressman from Illinois, he has been known for his opposition to abortion. Yet he will also be remembered now as the ''family values'' conservative who had a four-year affair with a woman other than his wife. Hyde acknowledged the relationship, but the less-than-wisely referred to his 40-something fling as a ''youthful indiscretion.''

But, if Hyde thinks 40 is young, that might be because he grew up too soon. Because, if what he did three decades ago is of interest, what he did five decades ago, when his country needed him, should be remembered as well.

Hyde joined the Navy at 18, foregoing a basketball scholarship to Georgetown University. For young men such as Hyde, there was no choice after Pearl Harbor. ''It was our turn, we did our duty,'' he said in a recent interview.

Commissioned as an ensign in 1944, he commanded an LCT (landing craft, tank). ''A floating bed pan,'' he called it. His baptism