

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

THE DANTE B. FASCELL NORTH-SOUTH CENTER

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 9, 1998

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, today Representative LEE HAMILTON and I are introducing H.R. 4757, to honor our esteemed former colleague, the former Chairman of the International Relations Committee Dante Fascell.

This bill will rename the educational institution known as the North/South Center, as the Dante B. Fascell North-South Center.

Chairman Dante Fascell was responsible for establishing this Center in 1991 to promote better relations between the United States and the nations of Latin America and the Caribbean and Canada through cooperative study training and research. Today, we recognize the significant contribution Dante Fascell has made to U.S.—Latin American relations and indeed to so many other aspects of our foreign policy. He was dedicated legislator and statesman. It is a privilege to sponsor this measure to provide a modest means of recognizing a truly great American.

Accordingly, I urge my colleagues to fully support this measure.

H.R. 4757

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

SECTION 1. DESIGNATION OF NORTH/SOUTH CENTER AS THE DANTE B. FASCELL NORTH-SOUTH CENTER.

Section 208 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1992 and 1993 (22 U.S.C. 2075) is amended—

(1) by striking subsection (a) and inserting the following:

“(a) **SHORT TITLE.**—This section may be cited as the “Dante B. Fascell North-South Center Act of 1991”;

(2) in subsection (c)—

(A) by amending the section heading to read as follows: “DANTE B. FASCELL NORTH-SOUTH CENTER.—”; and

(B) by striking “known as the North/South Center,” and inserting which shall be known and designated as the Dante B. Fascell North-South Center.”; and

(3) in subsection (d) by striking “North/South Center” and inserting “Dante B. Fascell North-South Center”.

SEC. 2. REFERENCES.

(a) **CENTER.**—Any reference in any other provision of law to the educational institution in Florida known as the North/South Center shall be deemed to be a reference to the “Dante B. Fascell North-South Center”.

(b) **SHORT TITLE.**—Any reference in any other provision of law to the North/South Center Act of 1991 shall be deemed to be a reference to the “Dante B. Fascell North/South Center Act of 1991”.

AUTHORIZING THE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY TO INVESTIGATE WHETHER SUFFICIENT GROUNDS EXIST FOR THE IMPEACHMENT OF WILLIAM JEFFERSON CLINTON, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

SPEECH OF

HON. LOIS CAPPS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 8, 1998

Mrs. CAPPS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of beginning a fair and focused impeachment inquiry. I will—as every member of the House should—cast a vote of conscience on this grave Constitutional matter.

Let me be clear. I have been appalled by the President's behavior in this matter. His affair with Monica Lewinsky was reckless and reprehensible. Lying to his family and the American people about it was outrageous. He has tarnished the office of the Presidency and his own positive record of accomplishment. President Clinton must be held accountable.

The question before us today is not whether or nor there will be an inquiry. The question before us is what kind of inquiry will there be.

I support what the American people are calling for—an expeditious impeachment inquiry that will allow our country to be on this issue to a close and to move on. I cannot in good conscience support an endless series of unfocused hearings that may distract Congress from dealing with the important issues facing the nation.

Of course, if the House is presented with further allegations from the Independent Counsel, the Judiciary Committee can examine them as well.

But today the House should take a step toward completing this inquiry—fairly, thoroughly and quickly. There is no reason we cannot finish this by the end of the year.

Mr. Speaker, I have heard from thousands of my constituents on this issue. Their comments and advice range from calling for the President's resignation or impeachment to insisting that the House drop the entire matter. While they may differ in their beliefs and positions, in the end their most common theme is that they want to see this matter come to an expeditious resolution.

We should follow their advice.

TRIBUTE TO GEORGE WIMBERLY

HON. MARION BERRY

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 9, 1998

Mr. BERRY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a great friend, great Arkansan, and great American. I speak of Mr. George Wimberly, who has served his community as a member of the City Manager Board for the

City of Little Rock; Mayor of the City of Little Rock, Arkansas; and as a member of the Arkansas General Assembly. All of these positions are significant, but they are completely overshadowed by his accomplishments as a friend and servant to his fellow man.

George has owned and operated a neighborhood pharmacy, Buice Drug Store, in the Stiff Station area of Little Rock for over forty years. He is personally involved in the day to day care of each and every one of his customers. George provides not only medicine, advice and counsel, love, attention and service, but he also has a genuine concern for the well being of everyone he knows. Every person that comes in contact with George gets the same consideration.

When George Wimberly is your friend you know that there is one person in the world that you can count on. He has been my dear friend since childhood and is befriending generations of my family members. He is a wealth of knowledge about our heritage and when he reads this he will say, “What would Wimpy say about this?”

He has provided free medical advice, service, and products for anyone in need. He continues to check on shut-ins and the disabled in the community and is the only link to the outside world for many of them. He is from the school that thinks character and honesty are premier qualities and practices these beliefs.

Because he has lived and served among us for 78 years we are better for it and the world is a better place to live. As they say in the place I come from, the One Horse Store, he is a “good man” and I am proud to call him my friend.

A YEAR OF ACHIEVEMENTS

HON. JAMES A. BARCIA

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 9, 1998

Mr. BARCIA. Mr. Speaker, efforts to promote equality, success, and opportunity are appreciated by all Americans. An organization, in my district, is truly dedicated to helping African-Americans succeed in the business community and sets a powerful example. It was formed to overcome hardships, and to support each other in furthering their success. This month the Saginaw African-American Minority Business Association (S.A.A.M.B.A) is celebrating a year of outstanding achievements by designating October as National Minority Business Month.

The weekend of October 23rd, S.A.A.M.B.A. will be hosting a Minority Business Conference. This conference will bring together Saginaw area minority business owners. The conference will offer the members of S.A.A.M.B.A. many different helpful workshops and motivational keynote speakers, in hopes of providing a solid foundation for the advancement of African-Americans in business.

S.A.A.M.B.A. advances the development of area African-American minority businesses to

• 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.

succeed in the community. This organization builds relationships with financial institutions in the area. S.A.A.M.B.A. also sponsors training workshops, seminars or conferences like this one, educates and answers questions of African-American business owners and other people with similar interests. This organization's efforts to increase membership each year have been successful and its members look forward to many more years of building relationships and promoting business opportunities.

The first Civil Rights legislation was enacted in 1964, and the fight for equal treatment under the law continues today. Dr. Martin Luther King dreamed of a color-blind world, and organizations like S.A.A.M.B.A. are committed to supporting his ideal by helping African-Americans in business. They work to achieve equality for African-Americans, and are constantly changing attitudes in the business community. Our country has come a long way, but we have much work to do, and organizations like S.A.A.M.B.A. are paving the way for minorities in the business world.

Mr. Speaker, the Saginaw African-American Minority Business Association is a strong foundation for African-American adults, youth and the community. I urge you and our colleagues to join me in recognizing the outstanding contributions to the community and congratulating the President, Corrine S. Williams and the dedicated staff of S.A.A.M.B.A. on their accomplishments this year.

IN HONOR OF CAPTAIN JAMES
SPRAYBERRY, WINNER OF THE
CONGRESSIONAL MEDAL OF
HONOR

HON. BOB BARR

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 9, 1998

Mr. BARR of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, today I honor a great American hero: Captain James Sprayberry, born in LaGrange, Georgia. As a soldier in Vietnam, Captain James Sprayberry selflessly risked his own life to repeatedly charge enemy machine gun nests to rescue pinned-down American soldiers. In the process, he personally saved many of their lives, while killing twelve enemy soldiers, destroying two machine-guns, and eliminating numerous enemy bunkers. For this extraordinary bravery, Captain Sprayberry was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor, our nation's highest military decoration. On October 26, 1998, a road in my district will officially be named after him.

In times of peace, it is far too easy to forget that freedom carries a high price. Captain Sprayberry was willing to pay that price. He deserves the undying gratitude of a grateful nation that enjoys peace today thanks to the sacrifices he and all of our other veterans have made over the years.

AGAINST HOUSE CONCURRENT
RESOLUTION 254

HON. DANNY K. DAVIS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 9, 1998

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I take this opportunity to comment on House Concurrent Resolution 254 which passed the House on September 14, 1998. I inaccurately voted in favor of this bill when I should have voted "no."

The bill calls upon the Government of Cuba to expatriate to the United States Ms. Joanne Chesimard as well as all other individuals who have fled the U.S. from political persecution and received political asylum in Cuba.

I wish to officially go on record as opposed to this measure. Unfortunately, the bill was placed on the suspension calendar, which is usually reserved for non-controversial measures. Furthermore, none of the many advocacy groups that monitor this vote informed my office of their concern.

I oppose H. Con. Res. 254 because I support the right of all nations to grant political asylum to individuals fleeing political persecution. The United States grants political asylum to individuals from all over the world. Other independent nations have the same right, including Cuba.

I strongly believe that the right for various governments to grant political asylum should not be disturbed. I am aware of the fact that this body often does not agree with the particular decisions made by other independent governments regarding political asylum. However, I have stood before this house many times defending and advocating for the rights of immigrants and refugees in the United States. Just as we maintain our right as a nation to welcome those from other shores, whether immigrant or refugee—we must respect the Cuban Government's right to grant political asylum for individuals from the U.S. fleeing political persecution.

TRIBUTE TO MEREDITH BIXBY

HON. NICK SMITH

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 9, 1998

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Meredith Bixby from Saline, Michigan.

On October 18, 1998, the Saline Culture and Commerce Center will open the Bixby Marionette Exhibit. This exhibit includes over 100 of Meredith Bixby's hand-crafted marionettes which he gave to the City of Saline.

Meredith Bixby is affectionately known as the "Master of Marionettes." His company "Meredith Marionettes Touring Company" toured the Midwest and South for more than 40 years, performing in schools, theaters and community centers.

I personally admire Meredith Bixby because his stated goal was, "to present programs that we [that is Meredith and his wife Thyra] thought were in good taste." This is an element so often missing in theater productions of today.

I want to commend Meredith Bixby for his hard work and dedication. It is estimated that

in 88 years, he has performed more than 20,000 marionette plays.

A TRIBUTE TO RICHARD CHERRY

HON. MARCY KAPTUR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 9, 1998

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay special tribute to Richard Cherry, a member of the American Legion in my district. Dick is being feted by his comrades and friends at a special Appreciation Dinner to be held on November 14, 1998 at the Adams Township Post No 553 of the American Legion. I will be proud and humbled to participate in this well-deserved recognition.

Dick Cherry currently serves as National Committeeman for the more than 164,000 members of the Ohio American Legion. In his 29 years with the Legion, he has also served as Commander of the Department of Ohio, First Vice and Second Vice Commander of the Department of Ohio, Commander of the Great First District of Ohio, Commander of Lucas County, Commander of the Adams township Post, and Delegate to Lucas County, the First District, Department of Ohio, and National Organization. He also diligently labors on countless committees on the County, District, Department of Ohio, and National levels.

A member of the United States Army, Dick is a veteran of the Korean War who served with the Second Division, 23 Infantry Battalion. With the deepest of understanding of the importance of remembering our nation's veterans, he is an active member of the Toledo Soldiers Memorial Association, and the Lucas County Veterans Service Commission, and the Soldiers and Sailors Relief Association.

Listing his involvement in civic and veteran organizations only gives one a glimpse of the man. Dick Cherry is a man of the greatest compassion and empathy, with a sharp mind and a deep soul. He has been a trusted advisor to me on veterans issues, offering wise counsel regarding health care in our nation's VA medical centers, compensation and pension benefits for veterans and their families, and the "veterans position" on national issues. In any forum, he conducts himself with dignity and grace, quietly but effectively conveying the message that we must never forget our veterans, their courage, or the sacrifices they made to bring us the freedom we know today.

If a measure of a man is the esteem in which others hold him, then Dick Cherry is a man beyond measure. I join his wife Carol, his family, friends, and colleagues in paying homage to a most down-to-earth yet most remarkable man.

IN HONOR OF THE SESQUICENTEN-
NIAL OF FLOYD SPRINGS
UNITED METHODIST CHURCH LO-
CATED IN FLOYD COUNTY, GEOR-
GIA

HON. BOB BARR

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 9, 1998

Mr. BARR of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the Floyd Springs United Methodist Church of Floyd County, Georgia which

is celebrating its Sesquicentennial anniversary this fall. For 150 years, since its founding in 1848, the church has been a focal point for the worship of God, religious education, and community service to the Floyd Springs area and beyond. The church is a part of the Rome-Carrollton District, North Georgia conference of the United Methodist Church, and is located at 1954 Floyd Springs Road, Armuchee, Georgia.

Institutions of faith have always provided a vital service to America; by encouraging moral behavior, assisting citizens in need, and guiding the spiritual development of millions. For 150 years, Floyd Springs United Methodist Church has been in the forefront of that cause. Now, in 1998, we need the spiritual Christian leadership and service this great church offers.

The congregation has planned special activities during October to commemorate this historic event, and I am proud to lend my voice to this effort.

IN HONOR OF ERIC DELUCIEN AND
NEW DIRECTIONS, INC.

HON. LOIS CAPPS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 9, 1998

Mrs. CAPPS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to bring to the attention of my colleagues a courageous 5-day journey passing through my district on the Central Coast today.

Eric DeLucien, an Americorps volunteer, is undertaking a 500 mile fundraising bike ride from San Francisco to Los Angeles, California, which will benefit New Directions, Inc.'s education fund. New Directions Inc., a nonprofit self-help program, provides free comprehensive rehabilitative services to homeless veterans with histories of chronic substance abuse and other disorders like Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder. Through this program, veterans receive the encouragement and job training they need to compete in today's job market.

My late husband, Walter Capps, was empathetic to the plight of all veterans; I share his concern and commitment to this community. I hope that this bicycle fundraiser will increase public awareness to the problems facing many of our veterans today, and I would like to thank New Directions, Inc. for providing the opportunities and tools they need to succeed.

Mr. Speaker, I conclude that the On the Road for Homeless Vets bike ride is a noble cause, and commend Eric DeLucien and New Directions, Inc. for their dedication to improving the lives of veterans in our country.

TRIBUTE TO LOUIS STOKES

HON. MAJOR R. OWENS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 9, 1998

Mr. OWENS. Mr. Speaker, over the past few months there have been many tributes to our departing colleague, Congressman LOU STOKES. The accolades have been lengthy because there is a great deal to be said about the thirty year record of Congressman STOKES. Unfortunately, the most senior Mem-

bers have been accorded the privilege of speaking first, and thus, I have been deprived of my opportunity to also praise LOU STOKES.

As a Member who has worked with LOU STOKES for sixteen of his thirty years, I feel I have known him long enough to speak with authority but not so long and so close that I have lost my capacity for some objectivity. We are all familiar with the concept of the "Renaissance Man" with a broad array of talents. In the power arena LOU STOKES is a "Renaissance Political Man." He possesses the unique ability and capacity to perform as a deal maker; as a champion for issues; as a program innovator; as a team player and institution builder.

Watching LOU perform over the years has been an inspiring learning experience. As a key member of the Appropriations Committee he has repeatedly made the right deals for worthwhile programs. When the authorizing committee, ten years ago, established Title III-B for the direct funding of Historically Black Colleges and Universities, STOKES did the necessary homework to obtain immediate funding for this program which has now provided more than one billion dollars for higher education. Beyond serving as a conduit or vehicle for the obtainment of dollars, LOU served as an advocate and champion for the neglected African American colleges.

We have watched and greatly appreciated LOU STOKES' use of power to address complex and difficult problems. His service on the Ethics Committee, the Intelligence Committee and numerous groups that took him beyond the call of duty, has led to the acquisition of enormous amounts of respect and influence. He has repeatedly used this influence to introduce constructive innovations without lengthy legislation. Hundreds of minority youth have benefited from programs for interns and fellows originated by LOU in the various agencies of government.

Despite the enormous responsibilities which have come with his accrued powers, LOU has remained a consummate team player and institution builder. The personality cult has never claimed STOKES. He has worked tirelessly to build the Congressional Black Caucus. The CBC Health Braintrust is the model for all current and future meaningful Braintrust operations. Certainly the inspiration for a strong CBC Education Braintrust has come via the observance of the Health Braintrust. More people are engaged year round in the Health Braintrust than in any other CBC activity. This organization is the primary beneficiary of STOKES' habit of doing careful homework. Without a doubt the Health Braintrust is an institution that LOU has made strong enough to endure long after his resignation.

LOU STOKES, the "Renaissance Political Man" has not only performed magnificently in Washington, but also back home. His imprint is deeply embedded in the governance of his City of Cleveland, Ohio. Despite the fact that he still has many years left to enjoy his retirement, LOU has already been enshrined as a hero of his city. The new state-of-the-art Cleveland Public Library building bears the name of Congressman LOUIS STOKES. Needless to say, as the only Librarian ever elected to Congress, I find this achievement profoundly impressive.

For his comprehensive, across the board performance LOU STOKES stands high above his peers. When you consider the attributes

and character traits necessary for productivity and success in the political arena, most Members of Congress can claim certain areas of strength while admitting to other areas of weakness. But only LOU can lay claim to titles all across the spectrum. He is a great deal maker, a champion advocate for issues; a program innovator, a team player; and an institution builder.

LOU STOKES, the "Renaissance Political Man" leaves very high standards for all future Members of Congress to utilize to measure their performance and their productivity.

CONGRESS SHOULD TAKE ACTION
TO PRESERVE MEDICARE'S
HOME HEALTH BENEFITS BE-
FORE ADJOURNMENT

HON. WILLIAM J. COYNE

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 9, 1998

Mr. COYNE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of efforts to reform Medicare's home health payment system now, before unreasonably low payment caps negatively impact quality and access to care. While they are not as comprehensive as the changes that I and many other members sought, the changes H.R. 4567 makes to the interim payment system (IPS) will give much-needed relief to home care agencies in my Congressional district and many others.

I am very concerned that we are considering paying for this change by expanding Roth IRAs. This expansion would raise the \$2.4 billion we need in the first 5 years, but it will cost us \$10.7 billion in the years after that. Financing this much-needed change in this way is a little like borrowing from a loan shark. We get a little bit of money now, but we'll have an even bigger bill to pay later.

The Senate is working on a version of this bill which would give even more relief to efficient agencies and would block the 15% across the board cut scheduled for next year. Home health agencies in my district have told me the impending 15% cut will have a destructive effect on their ability to provide services, and I would prefer not to wait until next year to address their concerns. The Senate bill is not paid for using the Roth IRA method, which I believe is better policy. Wednesday night I joined several of my colleagues in introducing a House bill which is nearly identical to the bipartisan Senate bill.

I will support H.R. 4567 in an attempt to move the process forward and craft a home health care solution in this Congress. However, I hope the House will move toward the Senate position in the conference. I believe doing so will give us a better bill, one which provides more relief for efficient agencies and frees all agencies from the specter of the 15% cut.

CONGRATULATIONS, SAGINAW

HON. JAMES A. BARCIA

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 9, 1998

Mr. BARCIA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to applaud the good work of the City of Saginaw,

in my 5th District of Michigan, and particularly the leadership of the Saginaw City Council and City Manager Reed Phillips. In October 1998, at the 71st annual Water Environment Federation Conference in Orlando, the City of Saginaw was presented with the Environmental Protection Agency's 1998 National Sewer Overflow Control Program Excellence Award. The award is presented for innovation and quality for their combined sewer overflow control measures.

As we in the 5th District well know, the Saginaw River is a major contributor to the health or problems in the Saginaw Bay and Lake Huron. During our communities' long history in the region, we have struggled to reverse the degradation of the river and the lake from our cities and industry. A major role in that effort lies with city officials in our area. The Saginaw City Council and Mr. Phillips have provided a cutting edge example of how we can return our environment to the safe, healthy and productive resource whose beauty has made our region one of the largest tourist attractions in the Midwest.

Combined sewer overflows are a critically important problem in our country, particularly in the Northeastern, Midwestern and North-western United States. This 19th century engineering breakthrough represents an environmental nightmare for our cities of today. Periodic heavy rainfall can lead to releases which compromise our rivers, streams, lakes and oceans.

The efforts of Mr. Phillips to make me aware of this crisis in Saginaw, Bay City and other towns in our State led me to introduce H.R. 4242, the Combined Sewer Overflow Control and Partnership Act of 1998. Only massive expenditures of limited municipal resources can solve this problem today. With Reed's help, I learned that a national grant program is essential to long term solutions to this problem.

This is why, Mr. Speaker, that the creativity and innovation of the City of Saginaw is so impressive. To gain national recognition for success in attacking a problem which seems to have no solution is truly a victory for our citizens and our environment. Instead of giving up in the face of nearly insurmountable odds, the City of Saginaw has dedicated itself to making progress, and has proven that dedication and effort can change the course of rivers.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and our colleagues to join me today in applauding the City of Saginaw and City Manager Reed Phillips, and cherishing the environment which they so dutifully protect.

THIRD BAPTIST CHURCH TO CELEBRATE ITS 130TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. MARCY KAPTUR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 9, 1998

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to give special recognition to the Third Baptist Church in Toledo, Ohio. Beginning November 11, 1998 and concluding November 15, 1998, the church will celebrate its 130th anniversary with a host of celebration activities.

I am pleased to commemorate this anniversary. This milestone is a testament to faith, to the strength of community, and to the values

of family and tradition. The 130 year long journey of Third Baptist Church has only come about through the faith and perseverance of its congregants. As their lives have been made richer by their faith, so, too, has our community been made richer by the church's presence. This church in the heart of one of Toledo's oldest neighborhoods has housed generations of souls uplifted by the strength of prayer and each other as God's Word was celebrated each Sunday for 130 years.

Third Baptist Church has been a cornerstone of the community, and is strongly supported by its members. Generations worship together, in the truest sense of church and community. Third Baptist's motto is "Celebrating Our Goodly Heritage Through Worship and Praise." Its members live this testament, coming together to offer joyful songs, inspirational prayers, and deep, personal worship.

As 130 years are celebrated through several days, I know that the spirit of the church's ancestors will be felt, and they will join today's membership in the commemoration. As we look back on the past, may we also direct our vision toward the future.

TRIBUTE TO THE FARMERS' ADVANCE

HON. NICK SMITH

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 9, 1998

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the Farmers' Advance published in Camden, Michigan.

On October 13, 1998, the Farmers' Advance and its precursor, The Camden Advance, will have served rural readers and advertisers for 100 years.

As a farmer, I rely on the Farmers' Advance to keep me abreast of the weekly sales and prices of farm commodities, livestock and equipment. I also appreciate the excellent coverage of youth activities in 4-H and FFA shows and sales. In this rapidly changing time, the Farmers' Advance continues to chronicle and celebrate traditional farm family values through its stories and photographs.

The Camden Advance was first published in 1898. Lee Graham, publisher and editor, set the type under lamplight and printed the paper on a hand press.

In 1953, its name was changed to the Farmers' Advance. Today, the Farmers' Advance reaches readers in every county in Michigan, northern Indiana, northern Ohio, and Ontario, Canada.

I want to commend this wonderful publication for its dedication to serving farms and rural areas and promoting farm family values for 100 years.

AUTHORIZING THE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY TO INVESTIGATE WHETHER SUFFICIENT GROUNDS EXIST FOR THE IMPEACHMENT OF WILLIAM JEFFERSON CLINTON, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

SPEECH OF

HON. DANNY K. DAVIS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 8, 1998

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong opposition to the resolution presented by my colleague from Illinois, Mr. HYDE, to initiate an open ended, unlimited impeachment inquiry of the President of the United States of America.

This resolution is an attempt to do through parliamentary means what could not be done in the last two elections: unseat the President of the United States of America.

Let me state here on the floor of the House what most Americans already know.

This inquiry is not about sexual indiscretion. We have allegations of Presidential sexual indiscretions, some going back 200 years and involving slave women who certainly had no defense against predatory relationships. But no such impeachment inquiry has been initiated before.

This is not about lying. We have had allegations of Presidential lying about the trading of munitions for covert foreign aid and Presidential lying about personal federal income taxes. But no such impeachment inquiries were initiated in response.

Mr. Speaker, there are some in this House who have campaigned for the impeachment of this President for more than six years. Their campaign, fueled by \$40 million spent by the Office of Special Council, tens of millions spent by private sources, and millions more spent by assorted Congressional Committees, and the inevitable accompanying leaks have yielded us only a sad, sordid marital infidelity and an endless supply of headlines.

These relentless campaign to impeach the President now hold their sponsors hostage to their own rhetoric. Having failed to find an impeachable offense, there is now relentless pressure to make do with the \$60 million scandal—to make the scandal fit the bill.

Mr. Speaker, our Constitution contains a number of examples of purposely ambiguous language in addition to the phrase "high Crimes and Misdemeanors." Consider such language as "due process."

It is precisely such elegant and flexible language which has enabled our democracy to develop, to encompass ever broader sectors of Americans, in ever deeper and more empowering ways.

It is reasonable to expect that as the process of electing our chief executive has become more and more democratic, enfranchising more Americans, more and more directly, that the process for removing that chief executive, of undoing the will of the people, would demand higher and higher standards. It is reasonable to expect that the Congress should not take into itself the power to limit a President, in James Madison's words ". . . to a tenure during the pleasure of the Senate."

When we "dumb down" the Constitution to meet the needs of partisan politics we inflict

deep and lasting harm on our political and Constitutional system. This is the real Constitutional crisis. I do not believe it is accidental that all of our nation's encounters with Presidential impeachment come following periods of great national turmoil—either the executive or legislative branch attempting to use extra-constitutional means of imposing its will on the policy of the nation. Like the attempt to impeach President Johnson in the wake of the Civil War and the debate over how to incorporate African Americans into the body politic or the attempt of President Nixon to undermine his political opponents in the closing days of the War in Vietnam; current attempts to undo the results of two Presidential elections will leave deep, lingering wounds on our nation, but, in the long run, will fail in their attempt to make an end run around the will of the people.

Undoing our Constitution will not advance the search for solutions to the great national and international problems facing America: global economic crisis and growing economic inequality, the undoing of decades of struggle for racial equality in America: the resurgence of national strife around the world, the need to address fundamental problems in health care, education, environment and housing, preserving social security and a host of other critical issues.

I urge my colleagues to oppose this insidious attempt to use, or rather misuse, the power of impeachment.

RETIREMENT OF ARKANSAS
STATE REPRESENTATIVE JOHN
MILLER

HON. MARION BERRY

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 9, 1998

Mr. BERRY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize one of Arkansas' dedicated citizens, on the event of his retirement. It is my privilege to recognize the accomplishments and achievements of Representative John Miller, as he is retiring from the Arkansas State House of Representatives.

State Representative John Miller has served the people of Izard County and portions of Independence and Sharp Counties in the Arkansas General Assembly for 36 years and is retiring this year. As former speaker of the House, John ranks third in seniority in the 100-member House of Representatives.

Before becoming a member of the Legislature, John served as county and circuit clerk in Izard County, chairman of the state Developmental Disabilities Planning Council, as a member of the Melbourne Lions Club and of the chambers of commerce in Melbourne, Batesville, Calico Rock and Horseshoe Bend. He also served on the boards of directors for the Calico Rock Medical Center, the Arkansas Easter Seals Society, North Arkansas Human Services Systems, Inc., Lions World Services for the Blind, the White River Planning and Development District, and Advocacy Services, Inc.

In the 1st District of Arkansas, we say "he is a good man." When you get to Izard County, the roads get wider, the people are happier, life is better and the future is brighter because of John Miller. He is a credit to public

service and humanity and the world is better because he is here. I am proud to call him my friend.

CARLOW COLLEGE'S CONTINUING
EDUCATION PROGRAMS

HON. WILLIAM J. COYNE

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 9, 1998

Mr. COYNE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Carlow College for its efforts in making education available to more working adults.

Carlow College, located in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, was founded in September 1929, as a Catholic institution primarily for women.

Education is very important in today's rapidly changing society. For the past twenty years, Carlow College has continued to make education accessible throughout the Pittsburgh region with the Carlow Weekend College program, started in 1978, and the Carlow Accelerated Program, which began in 1988. These programs give students the choice of either evening courses in the Accelerated Program or weekend classes in the Weekend College. Classes are offered during times that are convenient for most working adults, so that they may continue their education without quitting their regular jobs. This enables many working adults to complete a bachelor's degree. Students may also attend courses designed to upgrade their technical and management skills.

These programs today have 1,100 students and 12 majors. Classes are now offered at nine locations, and the College is currently working to take advantage of the Internet by offering courses on-line.

I want to call national attention to these innovative programs at Carlow College. As Congress works to expand the knowledge and skills of the American work force, it should look at some of the ground breaking programs that are already underway at institutions like Carlow. Thank you.

TRIBUTE TO VIRGINIA HAYES

HON. LOIS CAPPS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 9, 1998

Mrs. CAPPS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the memory of Virginia Hayes of Oceano, California. Stricken with Parkinson's disease, Virginia never denied the reality of her diagnosis, living her life with courage and facing her death with dignity; and in so doing truly symbolized the silent struggle of every person afflicted with Parkinson's.

There are at least one million Americans living with Parkinson's, a chronic neurological disorder affecting muscle movement. Its relentless progression systematically robs its victims of every aspect of their lives—a process that dramatically impacts the lives of spouses, families and other loved ones.

While it's commonly accepted that Parkinson's disease is not fatal, no one can tell that to the Hayes family. To the end, Virginia's spirit was strong and brave, but after 23 years of fighting, her otherwise healthy body was ex-

hausted and eventually overcome, her struggle to live defeated by the ravages of Parkinson's.

Just a few months before her death, Virginia took part in the production of an advocacy video designed to educate about Parkinson's disease and promote increased research funding. Titled "The Faces of Parkinson's," the video is a dramatic presentation of Parkinson's effect on individuals and their families. With husband Paul at her side, Virginia allowed us an unflinching look at how Parkinson's devastated her independence and her life. Through her courage, she has left a legacy which serves to inform and inspire us all, and hopefully will in some way lessen the burden on those who share her struggle.

Undoubtedly, this public contribution is but one small piece of the legacy Virginia has left her family and friends—those who stood by her throughout her battle with Parkinson's, as well as other circumstances of life that challenge and reward us all. While Parkinson's disease took her life, it clearly did not define it. The strength it takes to face adversity with resolve and wit is found deep inside. Virginia found and nurtured that place inside herself and understood that love is stronger than death.

I am honored to pay tribute to Virginia Hayes, and to offer our sincerest condolences and best wishes to her husband and her entire family.

CLAY HIGH SCHOOL IN OREGON,
OHIO TO REDEDICATE THE CLAY
MEMORIAL STADIUM

HON. MARCY KAPTUR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 9, 1998

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize the administration, faculty, staff, students and families of Clay High School in Oregon, Ohio. On October 9, 1998, the Clay High School community will rededicate the Clay Memorial Stadium.

In December, 1941, our nation entered the greatest conflict in human history. Young people from all walks of life served in our armed forces. Many soldiers, sailors, airmen and marines came from the Oregon, Ohio, area and served with honor and distinction as we freed the world of Axis terror and fascism. Some of these young people never returned. They gave their lives for freedom with the hope that our nation and their community would always cherish the gifts that America offers.

It was in this spirit that the Oregon, Ohio, community dedicated the Clay Memorial Stadium, in 1948, to the young men and women who gave their lives in defense of liberty. This year marks the 50th Anniversary of the stadium. The Clay High School family and the Oregon community at large are now embarking on a renovation project to make the stadium's World War II memorial the focus of the facility. The community also plans to add memorials to those who served in Korea, Vietnam and the Gulf War. The renovated stadium promises to be a renewed memorial to those who have made the supreme sacrifice and a symbol of youth and hope as we enter the 21st Century.

Mr. Speaker, as the Congressional author of legislation to create a national World War II

Memorial it gives me much pride to represent the citizens of Oregon, Ohio in this great House. They and the nation will never forget the sacrifice of the millions of men and women who gave their lives to freedom in the victory over tyranny that defined world history for the 20th century.

Our community extends warm appreciation to the citizens of Oregon, Ohio as they rededicate the Clay Memorial Stadium.

IN HONOR OF PAT PEACOCK

HON. MARION BERRY

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 9, 1998

Mr. BERRY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Pat Peacock, a lady who means a lot to my family and the community she lives in. Ms. Peacock is from Stuttgart, AR, the "Duck and Rice Capital of the World." It is partly because of Ms. Peacock and her ambassadorial role that Stuttgart and the Grand Prairie are known far and wide as the only place to be, for a least a few days, during duck hunting season. She has worked tirelessly to promote her community and Stuttgart has reaped the rewards of all her hard work.

Ms. Peacock was instilled with a sense of service to others. Her love of the outdoors and appreciation for the need to preserve the precious heritage where she grew up, has defined her lifetime involvement to conservation and wildlife organizations. She has given countless hours to ensure that our children will inherit and appreciate what our generation has been privileged to enjoy. Her many awards include: Arkansas Conservationist of the Year, inducted into the Arkansas Outdoor Hall of Fame, member of the Game and Fish Commission, Outstanding Volunteer of the Year for Arkansas and Women's Champion Duck Caller.

Pat Peacock for many years owned and operated a small business in Stuttgart called Majestic Inc. She began as a salesperson while in high school. From that time, Ms. Peacock helped build the business into one with a fine reputation throughout the state. The competition from chain department stores in nearby cities and discount stores that hurt Main Street were tough on her small business but Pat worked hard and fine tuned her business successfully.

Pat has turned another page now. She has moved on to new challenges and opportunities. I wish her well and want to express my thanks for what she has done for the community of Stuttgart, Arkansas and Arkansas County.

RECOGNIZING THE WORK OF THE
AIR LAND EMERGENCY RE-
SOURCE TEAM

HON. SAM JOHNSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 9, 1998

Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the Congress' attention the work of 17 young men who served the people of Russia from March 3–April 14, 1998,

by remodeling an orphanage in Moscow to improve the living conditions. These young men paid their own way and learned the lessons sacrifice, hard work and commitment to their fellow man. You know the Bible says, "Whatever you did for one of the least of these brothers of mine, you did for me." These young men should be commended for their willingness to serve others: Daniel Falkenstine, Texas; David Franzen, Wisconsin; Peter Franzen, Wisconsin; Rob Gray, Indiana; Nathan Hoggatt Texas; David Kress, Alabama; John Munsell, Ohio; Robert Nicolato, Ohio; John Nix, Michigan; Steve Nix, Michigan; Timothy Petersen, Georgia; Todd Teepell, Louisiana; Joshua Thomas, Oregon; Neil Waters, Texas; Jared Wickam, Illinois; and Amadi Williams, California.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of this Congress, 56 men who gave of themselves to help the people of Omaha, Nebraska in the wake of the snow disaster which hit this city in the late fall of 1997. These men traveled many miles at their own expense to assist the citizens in removing debris and fallen trees. These men are to be commended for their sacrifice, dedication and commitment to those in need: Jonathan Bendickson, British Columbia; Brian Biddle, Ohio; William Bradford, Arizona; Jacory Brady, Colorado; Jesse Brown, Venezuela; Trevor Cangelosi, Louisiana; Jonathan Carlisle, Missouri; Daniel Chapman, Michigan; Patrick Chapman, Michigan; Thomas Chapman, Michigan; James Connelly, California; Stephen Copu, Illinois; Jason Dandurand, Washington; Steve Dankers, Wisconsin; Brendon Dees, Missouri; Richard Dizney, Washington; Daniel Falkenstine, Texas; Stever Farrand, Colorado; Bret Fogel, Ohio; Ronald Fuhrman, Michigan; Robert Gray, Indiana; David Hansen, Oregon; Ben Hardbuck, Texas; David Hens, Nebraska; Daniel Hess, Nebraska; Nathan Hoggatt, Texas; Joshua Horvath, Texas; and Geary Howell, Mississippi.

Joshua Irving, Texas; Aaron Jongsma, Ontario; Nathan Jongsma, Ontario; Caleb Kaspar, Oregon; Justin King, Michigan; Jason Kingston, Texas; Robert Matlack III, Mississippi; Jay Miller, Nebraska; Samuel Mills, Texas; Bill Moore, Texas; Benjamin Moore, Iowa; Marc Moore, Iowa; Nathanael Nazario, Puerto Rico; Robert Nicolato, Ohio; Aaron Pennington, Nebraska; Nathan Pennington, Nebraska; Jason Raymond, Mississippi; Vladimir Robles, Dominican Republic; Eric Rozeboom, Michigan; Jason Ruggles, Michigan; Jeremy Savage, Washington; Jonathan Schultz, Mississippi; Chad Sikora, Michigan; Daniel Storm, Nebraska; John Tanner, Michigan; Todd Teepell, Louisiana; Neil Waters, Texas; and Patrick Walsh, Florida.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to recognize 15 men who gave their time and talent from January 14–March 7, 1998, to assist the citizens of La Luz, Oaxaca, Mexico in cleaning up debris and repairing roads washed out in the wake of a hurricane that thrashed this city in the early months of 1998. The Mayor of San Pedro Tututepec, Oaxaca invited these men to promote hope, good will and charity between the United States and Mexico. They should be commended for their sacrifice and commitment to serve their fellow man in a time of great need: Samuel Dandurand, Washington; Daniel Davis, California; Paul Elliott, Wyoming; Caleb Kaspar, Oregon; Matthew Lindquist, Michigan; Jason Luksa, Texas; Ben Mirecki,

Ontario; Keon Pendergast, California; Matthew Pierce, Mississippi; Isaac Reichardt, Michigan; Greg Rozeboom, Michigan; David Thomas, Texas; Patrick Walsh, Florida; Daniel Weed, New York; and Jesse Young, Arkansas.

Mr. Speaker, I want to commend 147 men who spend nearly a month in the city of Birmingham, Alabama last spring to help clear debris and remove trees uprooted by a tornado. Working under the direction of the Rock Creek County Emergency Management Agency, these men gave their time and talent, from April 10–May 13, 1998, to help those in need. I believe that at a time when so many in our society put themselves first, these men sacrificed for others and in the process learned valuable lessons about hard work and dedication: Jeffrey Achenbach, Tennessee; Samuel Alexander, California; Joseph Amis, Indiana; Chad Anderson, California; Aaron Berg, Ontario; Nathan Beskow, Oregon; Daniel Boyd, Texas; Caleb Boyette, Florida; Jacob Braddy, Arizona; Jacory Brady, Colorado; Ryan Breese, Illinois; Daniel Buhler, California; Jason Butler, Alabama; Rodian Cabeza, New York; Daniel Chiew, Singapore; Aaron Childress, Arkansas; Frederick Cohrs, Washington; Abram Daher, Washington; Jason Dandurand, Washington; Samuel Dandurand, Washington; Daniel Davies, Indiana; Jeremy Davis, New Jersey; Brendon Dees, Missouri; Jonathan De Haan, Kentucky; Brady Dougan, Arkansas; Benjamin Downey, Colorado; Nathan Downey, Colorado; Randolph Doyer, Texas; Reuben Dozeman, Michigan; Olof Ekstrom, Oregon; Jonathan Elam, Indiana; Paul Elliott, Wyoming; Paul Ellis, Mississippi; and Micah Emmons, Montana.

Andrew Farley, California; Gilbert Fernandez, California; David Fishback, Ontario; Scott Forrester, Tennessee; James Frasure, Ohio; Jeremy Fugleberg, North Dakota; Ronald Fuhrman, Michigan; Jhareme Fuller, Michigan; Joel George, Colorado; Elvio Gross, New York; Michael Hadden, Georgia; James Harry, Michigan; Matthew Harry, Michigan; Zechariah Hamilton, Florida; Adam Hawkins, Arizona; Scott Hayes, New York; David Hens, Ohio; William Hicks, California; Mario Huber, Pennsylvania; Jordan Jaeger, Iowa; Jeremy Jansen, Kansas; Andres Johansson, Washington; Joshua Johnson, Washington; Michael Jones, Texas; Aaron Jongsma, Ontario; Nathan Jordan, Louisiana; Kevin Kelleher, Alabama; Clayton Kelleher, Alabama; Michael Kelleher, Alabama; Lindsay Kimbrough, Illinois; Jason Kingston, Texas; Joshua Knaak, Alberta; Richard Knight, Michigan; James Kimball, North Carolina; Luke Kujacznski, Michigan; Jeremy Kuvik, New York; Joshua Lachmann, Indiana; Aaron Larid, Texas; Daniel Lamb, California; Dustin Ledden, New York; Jesse Long, Washington; Lucas Long, Washington; and Brandon Loverde, New York.

James Lovett, Washington; Jason Luksa, Texas; Joshua McDonald, Florida; James Marsh, North Carolina; Paul Matthewson, Washington; Kirk McCutcheon, California; Charles Mead, Arizona; Christopher Millard, New York; Timothy Mirecki, Ontario; Jason Monnin, Florida; Timothy Moye, Georgia; Nathan Nazario, Washington; Barry Newsom, Alabama; Jonathan Newsom, Alabama; Patrick O'Brien, California; Jonah Offermatt, Texas; Jeffrey Ogren, Alabama; Jason Orcutt, Alabama; Stephen Parrish, Tennessee; Sean Pelletier, Virginia; James Penner, Ohio; Jason

Raymond, Mississippi; Daniel Reynolds, Minnesota; Elisha Robinson, Pennsylvania; Joshua Robinson, Arizona; Vladimir Robles, Dominican Republic; Eric Rozeboom, Michigan; Benjamin Ruppert, Oregon; Jonathan Russell, California; Joshua Rutledge, California; Jeremy Sandlin, Alabama; Sean Sangree, Pennsylvania; Daniel Schroeder, Arkansas; Jonathan Schultz, Mississippi; Jonathan Scott, California; Matthew Sellers, Philippines; Brock Shinkle, Kansas; Keith Showalter, Ohio; Paul Southall, Ohio; Scott Stephens, Texas; Kevin Stickler, North Carolina; Benjamin Stixrud, Washington; and Jesse Scroggins, Alabama.

Will Scroggins, Alabama; Christopher Sullivan, Minnesota; Joshua Svenhard, California; Nathanael Swanson, New Brunswick; Justin Swartz, California; John Tanner, Michigan; Ryan Thomas, Alabama; John Thornton, Tennessee; William Tucker, Alabama; David Tucker, Alabama; Jefferson Turner, Georgia; Andrew Van Essen, Ontario; James Volling, Ontario; Jeffrey Wall, California; Daniel Weathers, Washington; Jonathan Wharton, Texas; Shane White, Kentucky; Nathan Williams, Kentucky; David Wilson, Alabama; Samuel Wilson, Alabama; Thomas Wood, Washington; John Worden, California; John Yarger, Colorado; Jesse Young, Arkansas; Joshua Young, California; and Tesley Zehner, Wyoming.

Mr. Speaker, I want to pay recognition to 39 young men who traveled to Nashville, Tennessee to clear fallen trees and debris in the wake of a tornado which hit the city in May, 1998. These men gave their time and talent, from May 14–22, 1998, to provide relief for families and the community. One area hit hard by the tornado included President Andrew Jackson's historical Heritage home. These men made the sacrifice to serve others: Jeff Achenbach, Tennessee; Chad Anderson, California; Jacob Braddy, Arizona; Jacory Brady, Colorado; Daniel Buhler, California; Rodian Cabeza, New York; Aaron Childress, Arkansas; Abram Daher, California; Daniel Davies, Indiana; Jonathan De Haan, Kentucky; Randolph Doyer, Texas; Andrew Farley, California; Joseph Farley, California; Gilbert Fernandez, California; Elvio Gross, New York; Zehariah Hamilton, Florida; Adam Hawkins, Arizona; Joshua Johnson, Washington; Michael Jones, Texas; Nathan Jordan, Louisiana; Lindsay Kimbrough, Illinois; Joshua Knaak, Alberta; Jeremy Kuvik, New York; Aaron Laird, Texas; James Marsh, North Carolina; Paul Mathewson, Washington; Charles Mead, Arizona; Jason Monnin, Florida; Jonah Offtermatt, Texas; Vladimir Robles, Dominican Republic; Eric Rozeboom, Michigan; Daniel Schroeder, Mississippi; Brock Shinkle, Kansas; Paul Southall, California; John Tanner, Michigan; John Thornton, Tennessee; Andrew Van Essen, Swaziland; John Yarger, Colorado; and Tesley Zehner, Wyoming.

THE "YEAR 2000 INFORMATION AND READINESS DISCLOSURE ACT"

HON. HENRY J. HYDE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 9, 1998

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, the Year 2000 Information and Readiness Disclosure Act (S. 2392) is intended to promote the voluntary

sharing of information needed to discover, avoid, or fix problems with year 2000 calculations in our nation's software, computers, and technology products. In all civil litigation including certain antitrust actions, the Act limits the extent to which year 2000 statements can be the basis for liability and it prevents certain evidentiary uses, against the maker, if a subset of such statements. However, the Act ensures that only responsible, good faith information-sharing gets such protection.

In particular, the Act protects good faith sharing of two kinds of year 2000 information: a board category called "year 2000 statements," and a narrower subcategory called "year 2000 readiness disclosures." Year 2000 statements and readiness disclosures can include any year 2000 related subject matter, but year 2000 readiness disclosures must be in writing, be clearly labeled, and concern one's own products or services. Certain already-existing year 2000 statements may be designated as year 2000 readiness disclosures and receive the protections applicable to year 2000 readiness disclosures under the Act. The protections given to year 2000 statements and readiness disclosures protect all those who help in any way to make a year 2000 statement or readiness disclosure, so a broad group of individuals and entities are protected.

The Act encourages the use of the Internet to provide notice of all matters relating to year 2000 processing. In addition, the Act protects against disclosure and use in civil actions year 2000 information voluntarily provided to the government under a "special data gathering request." Finally, the Act creates a temporary exemption to the antitrust laws for sharing of year 2000 information, unless it results in an actual agreement to boycott, allocate markets, or fix prices.

The Act does not create new causes of action or expand any existing causes of action, nor does it create new obligations or duties. The Act does not create any duty to provide notice about a year 2000 processing problem. The intent of this legislation is to promote sharing of year 2000 information. This would be frustrated if any year 2000 statement were the sole basis for any finding of liability on the part of the maker. Furthermore, it is not the intent of this legislation to hold the maker of a year 2000 readiness disclosure liable for the adequacy or sufficiency of its disclosure where such disclosure is not otherwise required by law or contract. The Act also does not affect existing contracts, tariffs, intellectual property rights or consumer protections applicable to solicitations or offers to sell consumer products.

The Act's protections are limited. The Act does not change or address in any way liability for a year 2000 processing failure; does not change or reduce any underlying duty, standard of care or liability for a year 2000 failure; does not apply to certain consumer transactions; does not prevent any underlying facts regarding a failure being demonstrated in court; does not prevent any governmental entity from requiring the disclosure of any information; and does not preclude any claim to the extent it is not based on a year 2000 statement.

The Act prevents the use as evidence against the maker of only a narrow range of year 2000 statements—year 2000 readiness disclosures—to prove the truth of the disclo-

sure. They can, however, be put into evidence to demonstrate matters other than their truth. Further, year 2000 readiness disclosures can be used to in contract litigation as part of the evidence necessary to show anticipatory breach, repudiation, or similar actions, although they should not be the sole evidence supporting liability. A judge can limit (but not totally abrogate) this protection in order to prevent an abusive or bad-faith use of the disclosure contrary to the purposes of the Act.

Year 2000 statements other than year 2000 readiness disclosures can be brought into evidence for any purpose. However, they may not be the basis for any finding of liability against the maker, except where the maker knew the statement was false, made it with intent to deceive, or made it with reckless disregard as to its truth or falsity.

In cases of alleged trade defamation, product disparagement, and the like, year 2000 statements generally can be the basis of liability only if the maker knew the statement was wrong or was reckless about the statement's truth or falsity.

Internet website notice is generally deemed adequate. Important exceptions exist, however, and Internet website notice alone is not deemed adequate in cases of personal injury or serious property damage. In specified circumstances, in order to obtain the benefits of the Act, sellers, manufacturers, or providers of year 2000 remediation products or services must inform their customers about the effects of this Act during the course of solicitations or offers to sell.

For purpose of actions brought under the securities laws, year 2000 statements contained in filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission or Federal banking regulators and disclosures or writings that, when made, accompanied the solicitation of an offer or sale of securities are not covered by the Act.

The following section-by-section analysis illustrates important details of the Act.

Section 1, Short Title. This section entitles the Act the "Year 2000 Information and Readiness Disclosure Act".

Section 2, Findings and Purposes. This section lays out the findings underlying the bill and the board purposes the bill is intended to serve.

Potentially millions of pieces of technology can not recognize certain dates around the year 2000. Because year 2000 processing problems could incapacitate government, commerce, and utilities, correcting the year 2000 problem is a matter of national and global interest.

Prompt, candid, and thorough disclosure and exchange of information about year 2000 readiness would enhance year 2000 readiness. Concern about liability is impeding the sharing of such information. Uniform legal standards regarding year 2000 information are in the national interest.

Enacted under the Commerce Clause power, this Act's purpose is to promote disclosure and exchange of year 2000 information by establishing uniform legal principles.

Section 3, Definitions. This section defines various terms.

The term "antitrust laws" means section (a)(1) of the Clayton Act (15 U.S.C. §12(a)) and section 5 of the Federal Trade Commission Act (15 U.S.C. §45), to the extent that section applies to unfair competition, and similar State law.

The term "consumer" means an individual who acquires a consumer product for purposes other than resale.

The term "consumer product" means any personal property or service that is normally used for personal, family, or household purposes.

The term "covered action"—used to define the types of litigation subject to the Act—is intentionally broad. It means a civil action of any kind arising under Federal or State law, except one brought by a Federal, State, or other government entity, agency, or authority acting in its regulatory, supervisory, or enforcement capacity. In other words, "covered action" does not include regulatory, enforcement, and criminal actions brought by government entities.

The term "maker" means each person or entity, including a State or subdivision thereof, that issues or publishes any year 2000 statement. It also means each such person or entity that prepares, develops, issues, approves, or publishes any year 2000 statement. The term is defined very broadly to ensure that all entities, public or private, may benefit from the Act, including all those who help to make a year 2000 statement or readiness disclosure by reviewing, advising on, or commenting on it. Fairness requires that anyone who assists in the formulation of the year 2000 statement should receive the same protection given to the entity that actually issues or publishes the statement.

The term "republishing" means any repetition, in whole or in part, of a year 2000 statement originally made by another.

The term "year 2000 Internet website" means an Internet website or other similar electronically accessible service, clearly designated as an area where year 2000 statements are posted or otherwise made accessible to the public. Elsewhere, the Act specifically recognizes use of the Internet and similar means of communication for purposes of providing notice. This is intended to encourage companies, government, and the public to use all current technologies such as the Internet to address year 2000 processing problems by sharing and widely disseminating year 2000 information in as timely and cost-effective manner as possible.

The term "year 2000 processing" means processing, transmitting, or receiving of date data from, into, and between the 20th and 21st centuries, and leap year calculations. The "year 2000 problem" or "millennium bug" is not simply a software problem and is not strictly related only to January 1, 2000. Year 2000 processing includes a wide variety of date-related data processing functions in microchips, software, "firmware," and other products.

The term "year 2000 readiness disclosure" means any written year 2000 statement (a term defined elsewhere) clearly identified on its face as a year 2000 readiness disclosure, inscribed in a tangible medium or stored and retrievable in perceivable form, and issued or published by or with the approval of a person or entity with respect to year 2000 processing of that person or entity or of products or services offered by that entity. The "year 2000 readiness disclosure" is a narrower, more highly protected subset of year 2000 statements. Year 2000 readiness disclosures can include the same year 2000-related subject matter as year 2000 statements. The difference is that year 2000 readiness disclosures must be (a) clearly identified as such, (b) in writing, and (c) about the maker's own products or services.

The term "year 2000 remediation product or service" means a program or service designed by one person or entity to detect or correct year 2000 processing problems in the product or service of a different person or entity. A "year 2000 remediation product or service" is not one that is designed or used to detect or correct year 2000 processing problems in its provider's own products or

services. Under this definition, the producer of a software program does not provide a year 2000 remediation product or service if it attempts to fix the product or service it provided, if it provides an upgrade or "patch" for the product or service it provided, or if it sells a product that essentially replaces an existing product or service (regardless of who manufactured or provided that product or service). In contrast, a person or entity that sells products or services for the purpose of detecting or correcting year 2000 processing problems in others' products (including programming in microchips, software, and "firmware"), does offer year 2000 remediation products or services within the meaning of this definition.

The term "year 2000 statement" means any communication or other conveyance of information assessing year 2000 processing capabilities, concerning plans to verify year 2000 processing capabilities, concerning testing of year 2000 processing by products, or services utilizing products, or relating to year 2000 processing. A year 2000 statement may contain a very broad array of information potentially useful to anyone seeking to discover, avoid, or correct a year 2000 processing problem. Year 2000 statements may be in any format, oral or written, and address year 2000 processing or readiness in any way.

In actions under the securities laws (as that term is defined in federal law), the term "year 2000 statement" excludes statements in documents filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission or with federal banking regulators, as well as statements or writings made contemporaneously with and accompanying an offer to engage in a securities transaction. The latter part of this exclusion is intended to apply to year 2000 statements that are incorporated in an express solicitation—for example, year 2000 statements made by a broker as part of a "sales pitch" designed to induce the purchase of shares.

Section 4. Protection for Year 2000 Statements. This section and section 5 establish certain protections relating to year 2000 statements and readiness disclosures. The two sections are intended and designed to stimulate voluntary, good faith information-sharing with the public, among companies, and with the government. They limit certain uses in litigation of year 2000 statements and readiness disclosures. However, such limitations are themselves restricted in order to promote—though they cannot guarantee—only the sharing of useful and valid information.

Section 4(a). Evidence Exclusion. No year 2000 readiness disclosure shall be admissible against the maker to prove the accuracy or truth of any year 2000 statement in such readiness disclosure, except that a year 2000 readiness disclosure may be admissible in a claim for anticipatory breach, repudiation, or a similar claim against the maker. A court may limit application of this subsection if the year 2000 disclosure amounted to bad faith or fraud or was well beyond what is reasonable to achieve the purposes of the Act.

Under this subsection, the narrow category of year 2000 readiness disclosures is given greater protection than year 2000 statements. Year 2000 readiness disclosures may not be admitted into evidence against the maker to prove the truth or accuracy of any matter asserted in them. This is meant to provide protection for disclosure of all information, including accurate and helpful information about the nature and scope of year 2000 problems, solutions, and readiness.

Subsection 4(a) does not create any new cause of action, expand or reduce any existing cause of action, or otherwise create any new right or obligation. Neither does this subsection change or reduce any liability for

a year 2000 failure, restrict alternative means of obtaining information, or prevent any fact underlying a claim related to failed year 2000 processing from being demonstrated in court through evidence other than year 2000 readiness disclosures. This section does not prevent the maker of the year 2000 statement within a year 2000 readiness disclosure from using its own year 2000 readiness disclosure in litigation for any purpose.

For example, in a breach of warranty action against a manufacturer based on damages arising from a failed computer system, a year 2000 readiness disclosure issued by the manufacturer that contained a statement that the system had year 2000 processing problems could not be introduced against the manufacturer to prove that the system had year 2000 processing problems. Where a year 2000 readiness disclosure included a statement that the system had no year 2000 processing problems, that statement could be admitted (along with evidence that the maker knew it was false) to show that the maker intended to mislead. In both cases, any information provided by the manufacturer outside of the year 2000 readiness disclosure or obtained in discovery during the litigation would be admissible to prove the existence of year 2000 processing problems.

Subsection 4(a) has two narrow exceptions.

First, year 2000 readiness disclosures may be admissible in actions under anticipatory breach, repudiation, and similar contract claims, however designated. In general, a year 2000 readiness disclosure should not be the sole evidence supporting liability in such actions. A year 2000 readiness disclosure suggesting that products or services have year 2000 processing problems should prompt concerned persons and entities to thoroughly investigate the nature and scope of the problem, and whether and how it affects the maker's ability to perform under a contract. A year 2000 readiness disclosure could, however, be specific enough to leave no question about the maker's inability to perform on a contract.

Second, a judge may limit (but not totally abrogate) this subsection's evidentiary protection in order to prevent a fraudulent, bad faith, abusive, or similar use of the year 2000 readiness disclosure contrary to the purposes of the Act. A judge cannot admit a year 2000 readiness disclosure at will, but only if use of such disclosure goes clearly beyond the purposes served by the Act. For example, a party should not be permitted to simply mark all of its year 2000-related documents as year 2000 readiness disclosures, send them to a business partner, and claim that they are, thereby, not admissible in an action related to a subsequent year 2000 processing failure.

Subsection 4(b). Liability for False, Misleading, and Inaccurate Year 2000 Statements. To the extent an action is based on a false, inaccurate, or misleading year 2000 statement, the maker generally shall not be liable. If it was not a republication, the maker may be liable if the statement was material and if the maker made the year 2000 statement with actual knowledge that it was false, inaccurate, or misleading; with intent to deceive or mislead; or with reckless disregard for its accuracy. The term "reckless disregard" was derived from the public figure defamation standard established by the Supreme Court in *New York Times v. Sullivan*, 376 U.S. 254 (1964). If the year 2000 statement was a republication, the maker may be liable if the year 2000 statement was material and if the maker made the year 2000 statement with actual knowledge that it was false, inaccurate, or misleading; with intent to deceive or mislead; or without notice in such year 2000 statement that the maker has not

verified the contents of the republication, or that the maker is not the source (in which case the source must be identified in the year 2000 statement or the republication). In addition to proving all other elements of the action, each of these elements must be established by clear and convincing evidence.

Subsection 4(b) addresses protections provided to the entire class of year 2000 statements. The intent is to ensure that good-faith, honest attempts to provide important, needed year 2000 information do not become the basis for liability if the information later turns out to have been inaccurate in some way. In an unprecedented, urgent, changing situation such as dealing with the year 2000 problem, the best information available today may be outdated tomorrow through no fault or dereliction of the information's provider. Subsection 4(b) treats statements differently when they contain information obtained from another source, allowing one source to republish information learned from another if the republisher discloses that is doing so and identifies the original source. When the republication is made on an Internet website, notice provided on the republisher's website can be adequate for this purpose where the website contains clearly identified links to websites maintained by the original source.

Subsection 4(c). Liability for Defamation or Similar Claims. In a defamation, trade disparagement, or similar action based on an allegedly false, inaccurate, or misleading year 2000 statement, the maker shall not be liable unless clear and convincing evidence shows that the maker of the year 2000 statement knew it was false or was reckless as to whether it was true or false.

Subsection 4(c) addresses the treatment of year 2000 statements alleged to be untrue in litigation based on defamation, trade disparagement, or a similar claim, however denominated. Here, the Act specifies that year 2000 statements, whether the maker is the source or merely passing along information, may be the basis of liability only if all other existing requirements of the claim are proved, and there is a further showing, by clear and convincing evidence, that the maker made the statement with knowledge of its falsity, or with reckless disregard for the truth. The standard here is modeled on the public figure defamation standard established by the Supreme Court in *New York Times v. Sullivan*, 376 U.S. 254 (1964).

Subsection 4(d). Year 2000 Internet Website. When the adequacy of notice about year 2000 processing is at issue, posting notice in a commercially reasonable manner on a year 2000 website shall be deemed an adequate mechanism for providing notice, unless this mechanism is contrary to prior representations, is inconsistent with a regular course of dealing, or occurs where actual notice is clearly most reasonable. This section does not affect other law, require notice regarding year 2000 processing, preclude or suggest types of notice, or mandate the content or timing of any notice.

Subsection 4(d) is intended to encourage the use of the Internet to provide notice of all matters relating to year 2000 processing problems and solutions. Because technologically sophisticated parties have ready recourse to the Internet, and because posting on a website provides a cost-effective and widely accessible means of dispersing information, this subsection makes it clear that, absent contravening circumstances, website notice is appropriate. Thus, subject to exceptions discussed below, use of an Internet website to provide year 2000 information is deemed adequate notice in any litigation in which the adequacy of notice is at issue.

The exceptions specified in this subsection include: (a) cases where use of website notice

would be contrary to express prior representations regarding the mechanism of notice that were made by the party giving notice; (b) cases where reliance on website notice would be contrary to the regular course of dealing between the parties (This exception would apply where, for example, the party providing notice has in the past engaged in a regular course of communicating with the recipient by mail or telephone. In light of such a regular practice, website notice would not be deemed adequate.); and (c) cases, not involving prior representations regarding notice or a regular course of dealings between the parties, where actual notice is clearly the most commercially reasonable means of providing notice.

This last exception envisions circumstances where the cost of providing actual notice is relatively low, the injury that might be caused by a failure to provide notice is known to be relatively high, the party providing notice knows the identities of the potential recipients, and the party providing notice has a practicable means of providing actual notice. For example, this exception could come into play if a vendor sold expensive or custom manufacturing components to eleven manufacturers, knowing that notice of year 2000 processing problems is essential to operation of their plants. In such circumstances, actual notice would likely be the most commercially reasonable means of providing notice.

In contrast, actual notice would not be commercially reasonable if a producer sold numerous components or copies of software to numerous third parties, who in turn incorporated those products into products that were sold further down the distribution chain, particularly to numerous or unidentified customers. In those circumstances, the original producer could not by reasonable effort discover and provide notice to all of the parties who ultimately came into possession of its product and the producer could not know the existence, nature, or scope of potential injury caused by not providing actual notice. Website notice in this case would be deemed adequate. The use of the word "clearly" in this exception indicates that the presumption should be weighted in favor of finding website notice to be adequate.

Congress recognizes that the Internet and related electronically accessible systems are fast becoming a reliable, standard resource for transmission of information, especially among sophisticated parties. It anticipates that the primary or default means for providing notice of year 2000 processing information, year 2000 readiness disclosures, and other information related to the year 2000 problem will typically be the Internet and similar electronic formats. However, this subsection does not alter Federal or State statutory or regulatory (as distinct from common law) notice requirements, and is not intended to increase the effect of any existing law or duty regarding the method of providing, or the content of notice. Moreover, this provision is not intended to preclude the use of any other means of providing notice.

Subsection 4(e). Limitation on Effect of Year 2000 Statements. A year 2000 statement shall not amend or alter a contract or warranty, unless the parties have agreed otherwise, the year 2000 statement was made in conjunction with formation of the contract or warranty, or the contract or warranty provides for amendment or alteration through such a statement.

Subsection 4(e) addresses limitations on the effect of year 2000 statements (including year 2000 readiness disclosures). Year 2000 statements do not, in general, amend or otherwise alter an existing contract, tariff, or warranty. Exceptions exist where there is a written agreement to so make amendments,

where the year 2000 statement was part of the formation of a contract or warranty, and where the contract, warranty, or tariff specifies that it may be amended by a year 2000 statement. In those cases, other law determines the effect of a year 2000 statement on a contract, tariff, or warranty.

Subsection 4(f). Special Data Gathering. A federal entity may designate a request for voluntary provision of year 2000 information as a "special year 2000 data gathering request." Except with the consent of the provider of information, such information shall not be subject to disclosure under the Freedom of Information Act ("FOIA"), shall not be disclosed to any third party, and may not be used in any civil action (though the same information, acquired separately, may be so used).

Subsection 4(f) is premised on existing government power to request voluntary submission of detailed company-specific information in order to ascertain the year 2000 readiness of an industry or economic sector. The government may request that the information be submitted to a non-governmental entity that agrees to coordinate such data gathering, including providing analyses of that data. The subsection protects any and all information provided to the government or such third party voluntarily acting at the government's request from release to any entity or individual without the consent of the provider.

This immunity is accomplished in three ways: (a) All information provided pursuant to this process is deemed exempt from disclosure under FOIA. (To the extent that such provided data could be said to be held by the government acting through a third party, FOIA would still not require the release of such data without the submitting entity's permission.); (b) Neither the government nor a third-party data gatherer may disclose such data without the permission of the providing entity; and (c) Neither the government nor any third party may use the information, either directly or indirectly, in any civil litigation.

However, to ensure that this protection is not misused, the subsection provides that information can be used by anyone for any purpose if it has been voluntarily made public or if it is obtained by independent legal means. A litigant may utilize any lawful means to obtain information directly from the providing entity, or from any recipient other than the recipient under the special year 2000 data gathering request.

Section 5. Temporary Antitrust Exemption. Consistent with recent year 2000-related Business Action Letters issued by the Department of Justice, this section provides that the antitrust laws shall not apply to conduct or communications solely for the purpose of correcting or avoiding year 2000 processing problems, and only to the extent necessary to achieve such purposes. This broad exemption has certain limitations. First, the exemption protects only conduct occurring between the date of enactment of the Act and July 14, 2001 (inclusive) (as provided in subsection 7(a)). It does not protect conduct occurring thereafter, though the cessation of the statutory exemption need not affect the position taken by the Department of Justice in Business Action Letters. Second, this exemption does not apply to conduct that involves or results in agreements to boycott any person, allocate markets, or fix prices.

Section 6. Exclusions.—
Subsection 6(a). Effect on Information Disclosure. The Act does not affect the authority of any government to require provision or disclosure of any information. This subsection clarifies that the intent of Congress is not to limit the ability of a Federal or State entity,

agency, or authority to act in an enforcement capacity with respect to any Federal or State statute or regulation governing the disclosure or non-disclosure of information.

Subsection 6(b). Contracts and Other Claims. The Act does not alter any right under contract or tariff. In an action brought by a consumer, the Act does not apply to a year 2000 statement made in the course of a solicitation. The Act does not apply to a year 2000 statement about a year 2000 remediation product or service made in a solicitation unless the maker provides notice that the year 2000 statement is subject to the Act and that the Act may reduce the purchaser's legal rights.

Subsection 6(b)(1) reiterates that a basic premise of this Act is to leave any contractual relationships (public or private), and any enforcement of rights under those relationships, unaffected. Where the terms or effect of a contract are in conflict with the provisions of this Act, the contract or agreement will control. Conversely, nothing in the Act affects the enforceability of provisions that limit the liability of contracting parties. Moreover, Congress does not intend that plaintiffs use this provision to evade the protections provided by this Act by restating as contract claims causes of action that actually sound in tort.

One example of the appropriate use of this provision would be where a contract provided one party with the explicit contractual right to receive from another party an accurate year 2000 statement or a year 2000 statement which is the product of the exercise of "reasonable efforts" by the other party. In that situation, subsection 4(b)—which provides a different standard of performance—would not apply. Similarly, where a contract provides for delivery of notice by means other than an Internet website, this Act would not treat notice delivered via an Internet website as adequate. In addition, the evidentiary exclusion of subsection 4(a) would not apply in a situation where a party provides a year 2000 readiness disclosure pursuant to a contractual obligation to provide year 2000 readiness information.

Subsection 6(b)(2)(A) provide that the Act does not apply in actions by consumers against persons or entities that make year 2000 statements directly to them in solicitations (including advertisements) or offers to sell consumer products—in other words, activities that are entirely ancillary to requests for purchases.

Subsection 6(b)(2)(B) provides that sellers, manufacturers, or providers of year 2000 remediation products or services, in soliciting remediation business or offering to furnish their remediation product or service, must provide additional notice to obtain the benefits of the Act. Such notice is specified in the Act and is intended primarily to alert unsophisticated clients of such remediators that, in any litigation, this Act may affect the buyer's ability to use the remediators' statements in court. This provision does not require or imply that every written or oral statement be accompanied by the specified notice. Rather, it is intended to require that once, during the solicitation or offering of service, the remediation provider must provide the specified notice to the prospective purchaser or client, consistent with the procedures set out in Subsection 4(d).

Subsection 6(b)(3) provides that the Act does not preclude a claim to the extent it is not based on a year 2000 statement. For example, if a lawsuit advanced causes of action both for negligent misrepresentation based on the alleged inaccuracy of a year 2000 statement and for product defect (based on a year 2000-related product failure), the first cause of action would likely be precluded by the Act, but the second would not.

Subsection 6(c). Duty or Standard of Care. The Act does not impose any more stringent standard of care on the maker of a year 2000 statement. The Act does not preclude any disclosure additional to a year 2000 statement or disclosure. The Act does not alter the standard or duty of care owed by a fiduciary.

An essential purpose of the Act is to reduce liability concerns about release of year 2000 processing information. Consistent with that purpose, Subsection 6(c)(1) provides that nothing in this Act should be interpreted as imposing liability where none would exist absent the Act. Specifically, it is the intent of Congress that a maker not be liable for the adequacy or sufficiency of a year 2000 readiness disclosure regarding the maker's products or services, where notice of the maker's year 2000 readiness is not otherwise required by law or contract, unless section 4(b) standards are not met.

Also, Subsection 6(c)(3) is intended to clarify that Congress did not intend the Act—except to the limited extent specified in Subsection 4(b), regarding false, misleading or inaccurate year 2000 statements, and in Subsection 4(c), regarding defamatory or disparaging year 2000 statements—to preempt, alter, or affect in any way existing State law regarding any duty or standard of care owed by a fiduciary. For instance, the duty of loyalty owed by a fiduciary is not affected by this Act.

Intellectual Property Rights. The Act does not affect any party's intellectual property rights of any kind whatsoever.

Injunctive Relief. The Act does not preclude injunctive relief. Thus, for instance, while a claim for damages resulting from a false, inaccurate, or misleading year 2000 statement is governed by subsection 4(b), that subsection has no impact on the right of a claimant to receive injunctive relief preventing further communication of false or misleading information contained in a year 2000 statement.

Section 7. Applicability.—

Effective Date. The Act is effective on the date of its enactment. It applies to lawsuits brought after July 14, 1998 that deal with (a) year 2000 statements made between July 14, 1998 and July 14, 2001 (inclusive); (b) year 2000 readiness disclosures made between the date of enactment of the Act and July 14, 2001 (inclusive); and (c) year 2000 statements designated as year 2000 readiness disclosures (as described below).

Previously Made Readiness Disclosure. A year 2000 statement made between January 1, 1996 and the date of enactment of the Act (inclusive) may be designated a year 2000 readiness disclosure if it complied with the requirements of a year 2000 readiness disclosure (other than being designated a "year 2000 readiness disclosure") at the time it was made and if, within 45 days of the enactment of the Act, the maker gives individual notice of the designation to prior recipients or posts such notice on its year 2000 website and gives such notice by the same method the year 2000 statement was previously made. Designation of a year 2000 statement as a year 2000 readiness disclosure shall not have effect against any person or entity who proves by clear and convincing evidence that it would be prejudiced by the designation and who timely objects to the designation.

Section 8. Year 2000 Council Working Groups. The President's year 2000 Conversion Council (see Exec. Order 13,073, 63 Fed. Reg. 6,467 (1998)) may establish working groups who will engage outside organizations to address year 2000 problems. The Council shall maintain public information on the working groups and their members. The Council shall seek balance among the working groups. The Council shall maintain and publish informa-

tion on attendance and participation at meetings. Meetings shall be announced in advance and held publicly, to the extent consistent with the Act's purposes. The Federal Advisory Committee Act shall not apply to working groups.

This section replaces the Federal Advisory Committee Act requirements which otherwise might have been applicable to some of the work of the Council. Though the Act gives the Council no new powers, working groups may be established by the Council to advise it, discuss year 2000 problems in various sectors of the nation's economy, share information, and otherwise promote the purposes of this Act. Congress expects that the Council will disband, rendering this section inoperative, reasonably promptly after the turn of the century.

Section 9. National Information Clearinghouse and Website. In cooperation with other Federal agencies and with the private sector, the General Services Administration ("GSA") shall establish and maintain until July 14, 2002 a national year 2000 website, designed to assist consumers, small businesses, and local governments in obtaining various year 2000 information. GSA shall consult with a variety of federal entities. GSA shall report to Congress 60 days after the enactment of the Act on compliance with this section.

REGARDING A BILL REQUESTING
THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY
TO PREPARE A REPORT ON
THE FINANCIAL STATUS OF THE
COMMONWEALTH OF PUERTO
RICO

HON. PHIL ENGLISH

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 9, 1998

Mr. ENGLISH of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a bill that would require the Secretary of the Treasury to prepare a report on the current Federal program costs, and Federal revenues, attributable to the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and on other matters relating to the taxation of residents of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

Regardless of when or how Congress determines the ultimate political status of Puerto Rico, there are urgent issues of Federal fiscal policy relating to the present commonwealth system in Puerto Rico that will not wait. Congress must address issues of fiscal equity and responsibility for the 3.8 million U.S. citizens of Puerto Rico, without being held hostage to the on-going political status debate.

At current levels of Federal spending in Puerto Rico, now approximately \$10 billion annually, U.S. taxpayer dollars will be used to subsidize the current commonwealth system in Puerto Rico at a cost in excess of \$100 billion over the next ten years. Yet, there are no plans or even proposals that Congress can consider with respect to introduction of Federal income tax and other Federal taxes from which Puerto Rico was temporarily exempted earlier in this century.

Congress never intended to make Puerto Rico a permanent haven from Federal taxation. If the commonwealth system of local government under Federal powers is to continue, even the current spending levels require Congress to consider imposition of some part or all of those Federal taxes that currently are not collected in Puerto Rico.

In simple fairness to the taxpayers of the nation as a whole, continued subsidization of the current commonwealth relationship will require Congress to consider issues of fiscal equity and responsibility for Puerto Rico. Ultimately, subsidization must end one way or the other, and phasing in Federal taxes should lead to a lower overall tax rate for the U.S. citizens of Puerto Rico as full integration into the national economic and fiscal system are achieved and currently very high local taxes are reduced.

For now, the purpose of this measure is simply to ensure that Congress will be prepared to address these issues in an informed manner. We need to begin planning now rather than waiting until the urgent need for a plan arises. This provision will require the Secretary of Treasury to provide Congress with a recommended course of action in the event that introduction of Federal taxes not currently collected by the IRS is determined by Congress to be in the best interests of Puerto Rico and the nation as a whole.

HONORING THE DISTINGUISHED
CAREER OF JAMES "BOOTS"
DONNELLY

HON. BART GORDON

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 9, 1998

Mr. GORDON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate James "Boots" Donnelly on a successful career as head coach of the Middle Tennessee State University football team.

Boots' 22-year career record as a collegiate head coach stands at 151-92-1. He recently announced he will be stepping down at the end of the 1998 season, after a 20 year career as head football coach at MTSU, his alma mater.

Boots' record and awards are impressive: the eighth winningest coach in Division 1-AA history, 1997 Tennessee Sports Hall of Fame inductee, recorded 12 straight winning seasons between 1981 and 1992, four Ohio Valley Conference championships, 10 national top 25 finishes and five Coach of the Year awards. Fourteen of Boots' players have gone on to play in the National Football League.

MTSU has Boots to thank for the opportunity to begin Division 1-A play in 1999.

The hallmark of Boots' success has been his interaction with his players. When recruiting players, he not only assessed their athletic ability, but also their character, integrity and intelligence. Once a recruit joined the Blue Raiders, Boots taught him the importance of team spirit and discipline, traits that would remain with the player throughout his life. He has always had the respect and admiration of his players and assistant coaches.

Boots is a keen judge of character. He knows to stay away from people with "big hats and no cattle" and those who can "find a bone in ice cream."

His teams were always well-prepared and disciplined. When game time came, they "stepped up to the licking block, stayed in the buggy when the horse rared up and never spit on the bit."

Although Boots always desired to win, and usually did, he took losses with his usual good humor. He understood that "sometimes you

get the chicken, and sometimes you get the feathers."

Again, Boots, congratulations on 22 years as a winning collegiate head football coach. Thank you for the contributions you have made to your players, fans and the MTSU community.

CONGRATULATING FAYETTE
COUNTY 4-H AWARD RECIPIENTS

HON. RON PAUL

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 9, 1998

Mr. PAUL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to offer congratulations to several fine young men and women from my district who have distinguished themselves in the Fayette County 4-H. As my colleagues know, 4-H is one of the finest youth-oriented organizations in our nation, developing character in our future leaders.

Fayette County 4-H will be recognizing with special awards the following young people on Saturday night, October 9, and I know my colleagues join me in congratulating them and wishing them the best for the future.

Receiving the Gold Star award are Michelle Cernoch, Ashley Dittert, and Vickie Sanders.

Receiving the Silver Star award are Bradley Klesel and Billie Jo Murphy.

Receiving the "I Dare You" award are Heather Woelfel and Shayne Markwardt.

Receiving the "Outstanding Jr." award are Jenifer Klesel, Melanie Cernoch and Kelly Orsak.

And receiving the "Outstanding Sub Jr." award are Adam Mayer, Jodie Kristynick, and Brandon Otto.

A TRIBUTE TO LUCAS COUNTY
MENTAL HEALTH BOARD

HON. MARCY KAPTUR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 9, 1998

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the Lucas County Mental Health Board in Northwest Ohio. The year 1998 marks the 30th anniversary of the Lucas County Mental Health Board, and the agency is celebrating a commemorative event on September 9, 1998 to recognize the achievement.

The Lucas County Mental Health Board ably and effectively has served thousands of our most vulnerable citizens through three decades which have seen monumental change and a complete overhaul in the treatment of mental basis. Through it all, the Lucas County Mental Health Board has adapted, growing to meet the changing needs of its clients and their families. The agency administers sites throughout the county which handle the unique needs of children with mental illness, people with milder forms of illness, those who are most severely disabled, families, and people needing short term help to get them through the rough spots of their lives. Always, the people of the Lucas County Mental Health Board strive to provide these services remembering the dignity of those they counsel, providing both caring treatment and advocacy.

I am pleased to take this opportunity to salute the men and women, past and present, of the Lucas County Mental Health Board whose careers have been dedicated to lifting the stigma and the suffering of mental illness from so many. Their efforts and their victories large and small are commendable, and are truly making our community and the lives of its residents a better place. For their unsung efforts, we offer a grateful thank you.

IN HONOR OF GREGORY A
STRATTON

HON. ELTON GALLEGLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 9, 1998

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to Greg Stratton, the man who was elected to the Simi Valley City Council in the same election as I, and who succeeded me as Mayor of the city I still call home. Greg's guidance as mayor for the past 12 years has kept Simi Valley a most extraordinary place to live, even as it has matured and endured its share of arrows and hardships.

Greg was elected to the Simi Valley City Council in 1979, but his involvement in the community began long before that. Soon after he moved to Simi Valley, Greg began making a difference through his involvement in the Simi Valley Jaycees and his role in helping to found the Boys & Girls Club of Simi Valley. He served on the City Incorporation Study Committee and chaired a Neighborhood Council.

In 1986, he was elected Mayor of Simi Valley. Under his leadership, Simi Valley has consistently been recognized as one of the safest cities of its size in the country. For the past 18 years, the city has also been recognized for the quality of its Financial Reporting program by the Government Finance Officers Association, a testament to Greg's reputation as a fiscal conservative, or—as some would say—tightwad.

During his tenure as councilman and mayor, Greg was vital in preserving the community's hillsides and controlling residential development through the City's Hillside Performance Standards and City Council-initiated Growth Control Ordinance. Those balanced measures still allowed for residential and business growth in an orderly fashion.

Greg also deserves credit for the construction of several new city facilities, including the City Hall in 1984, the Senior Citizens Center at about the same time, and a Transit Maintenance Facility for the city's bus fleet in 1989/90. A new, 53,000-square-foot, state-of-the-art Police facility opened adjacent to City Hall this month.

Greg was also instrumental in bringing other government services to Simi Valley and centrally locating them at the Civic Center. Among them are construction of a state Department of Motor Vehicles office in 1989 and construction of a County courthouse in 1990.

Also under his direction, the City's Sanitation Treatment Plant was expanded and was recognized by the State of California as "Plant of the Year."

Being Mayor, however, does not mean just providing government facilities. A brand new facility for the Boys & Girls Club opened in 1996 under his guidance. The Community

Methodist Church was restored and transformed in a 300-seat Cultural Arts Center in 1985. Amtrak passenger rail and Metrolink commuter services came to Simi Valley under his reign.

New businesses have come in, providing a needed equilibrium in the community. Potholes have a short lifespan. Smut has been discouraged. Gang activity has decreased.

Greg exhibited true leadership when a trial was thrust upon the community that threatened to unfairly soil its name and again when the Northridge earthquake devastated much of the city. It is a leadership that will be sorely missed.

However, Greg's legacy will live on. In 1995, he launched the Vision 2020 Project, a strategic planning process designed to lead the city's evolution well into the next millennium. It was launched as a community project, ensuring its endurance even as Greg moves on.

Mr. Speaker, Greg is retiring from public office, but I have no doubt he and his lovely wife, Ede, will continue to make their presence known in all aspects of the Simi Valley community. I know my colleagues will join me in wishing him godspeed in any endeavors he wishes to tackle.

SANTA BARBARA COMES TO
WASHINGTON: THE CAPITAL
CONFERENCE

HON. LOIS CAPPS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 9, 1998

Mrs. CAPPS. Mr. Speaker, on September 16, I was proud to welcome 35 community leaders from my home town of Santa Barbara, California to Washington for a Capital Conference. It was an honor to host a distinguished group of educators, business leaders, community activists, and elected officials for a series of discussions with leading Federal policy makers.

The Capital Conference focused on some of the most important issues facing Santa Barbara and our nation, including technology, education, business, and the media. We talked with William Kennard, the Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission about the e-rate, cable rates, and telecommunications issues. We had very fruitful dialogues with Minority Leader RICHARD GEPHARDT and Secretary Richard Riley about education. Monterey Congressman SAM FARR and noted political commentator Eleanor Clift spoke at lunch. At the White House, we discussed a range of issues with several senior aides, including Press Secretary Mike McCurry.

Throughout the day, my neighbors from Santa Barbara had the opportunity to learn first-hand about efforts underway in Washington to deal with critical policy issues. But even more important was the chance for my colleagues in government to hear directly from the grassroots about how Federal initiatives are working or not working.

The day concluded with a reception at the Library of Congress and a lecture by Santa Barbara's own noted poet and philosopher Noah benShea. I was pleased to co-host the evening's events with the Santa Barbara News-Press, the Santa Barbara County Board

of Education, and the McCune Foundation. Noah's talk, entitled "Creating a Caring Society," was enlightening and enjoyable, and I would like to commend some selected passages to my colleagues.

EXCERPTS FROM "CREATING A CARING SOCIETY"

(By Noah benShea)

I am generally of the opinion that most of us don't lack for insight but the character to act on what we know. Character is insight's chariot.

Greatness is not always what you reach but what you reach for. In the Bible it is written that "justice, justice, shall you pursue." It is the pursuit of justice that is noble. It is the reaching out to others that is caring . . . Justice and caring are targets that we are no less for not reaching but much less for not chasing.

To be indifferent to the fate of others is to live outside the passions of love and hate. A society that is indifferent is uncaring. A society that is indifferent is, by definition, neither passionate nor compassionate.

Now is a time for forward looking people to stop and look backward. Look at those who looked beyond themselves. Listen to those who heard higher voices . . . People with power are required to care about those without power. And how people with power treat those without power is the defining profile of a society.

Caring is not a political issue except as our politics fails to make caring an issue. Caring is not a matter of left and right but looking out for those who are on both our left and right. Caring is not a matter of left and right but who is left out and not who is right.

BUD MANSFIELD TESTIMONIAL

HON. BART STUPAK

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 9, 1998

Mr. STUPAK. Mr. Speaker, it is often clear in retrospect that an individual's lifetime of varied jobs and experiences were but preparation for a task that would allow him utilize all the skills and wisdom he had accumulated. There is such a man in my Congressional District, and as Bud Mansfield retires from his post as Executive Director of the Sault Area Chamber of Commerce, I'd like to take this opportunity to reflect on his fine career.

What qualities might we seek in a chamber director? We would look for someone with genuine business experience, someone who has deep roots in the area and involvement in the community, and someone who knows both the upside and downside of business ventures. We would look for someone with the salesperson's skills to sell the community to a developer and sell a developer to the community, and someone with such a work ethic that, as his last day of employment approaches, says that he doesn't plan to really retire, ever.

It's quite clear, Mr. Speaker, that I have been describing Francis "Bud" Mansfield, who has devoted his life to work and to volunteer efforts in the Sault Ste. Marie area on the eastern end of Michigan's Upper peninsula.

Bud earned his stripes in the world of business early, delivering messages for Western Union on his bicycle at the age of 12, as area residents were reminded in a recent article in the Sault Evening News. He earned his stripes, literally, in the Michigan National

Guard. He worked in the men's department of a local department store, started his own cleaning business, joined the sales force of a local General Motors vehicle dealership, and eventually acquired that dealership. Bud, however, soon became one of the economic victims of the closing of Kincheloe Air Force, one of two base closings that has devastated my district and an event that later presented Bud Mansfield, the chamber director, with special challenges.

Let me take a moment to state, for the record, several of almost 50 organizations which Bud Mansfield has helped shape, guide or support in his role as chamber director. A program like Habitat for Humanity would be familiar to you, Mr. Speaker, but there are other programs, such as Artrain and Rails to Trails, that are special Michigan success stories.

Sault St. Marie has a unique location. It is an important border crossing into Canada and it is the site of the Soo Locks, which link Lake Superior with Lake Huron. These geographical features ensured that Bud would have a role to play with the Joint International Committee, with the Internal coordinating Committee for Joint Relations, and with a Soo Locks operations committee.

Bud also served on the board of local Catholic schools, and as he said in his recent Evening News interview, he weathered the closing of that school system in the late 1970s with great sorrow. He later served on the board of the Sault Area Public Schools.

It's clear that Bud won't stop moving, working and traveling after he leaves the chamber. He and his wife Mary have eight children, all of whom, according to Evening News, have moved back to Michigan. In the interview with Bud, he also stated he has considered doing some writing.

So maybe, Mr. Speaker, a life of varied jobs wasn't just shaping Bud for his chamber work. Maybe the real adventure for this 71-year-old lies just around the corner. I ask my colleagues to join me in wishing the best for Bud Mansfield, a dedicated community servant.

HONORING MONROE TOWNSHIP
HIGH SCHOOL

HON. MICHAEL PAPPAS

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 9, 1998

Mr. PAPPAS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Monroe Township High School, who will host the Twelfth Congressional District's "hi-tech" fair on October 19, 1998.

More than 20 companies, agencies and universities will exhibit their latest technology to high school students from across the district. Among those attending is Princeton Plasma Physics Laboratory, who will demonstrate their medical "arm wrestling" machine; the FBI, who will demonstrate a new DNA profiling program and Rutgers University, who will display their computer-based visualization of feed digestion called the "electric cow." Other attendees include U.S. Army CECOM, the Sarnoff Corporation, NASA, the University of Medicine and Dentistry, Lucent Technologies, Lockheed Martin and Monmouth University.

In the last decade, New Jersey has become home to many technological companies. With the increase in computer usage, our children

have become more technologically advanced than their parents and many other adults. The "hi-technology" fair is a unique opportunity which will greatly benefit not only the students who attend it, but the companies and universities that participate. By creating an early interest in technology, we can encourage our young people to consider scientific and technological fields for future careers and ensure that our state remains a leader in these areas.

I salute Monroe Township High School for hosting this event and for recognizing the importance of a strong technology curriculum. It is my honor to have this great high school within the borders of the twelfth congressional district.

GLOBAL WARMING TREATY

HON. KEN CALVERT

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 9, 1998

Mr. CALVERT. Mr. Speaker, yesterday I submitted a portion of a study performed by the Business Roundtable which details the devastating economic consequences that could occur if the United States ratified the global warming treaty negotiated in Kyoto last December. Today I am submitting the introduction of a similar study performed by the CONSAD Research Corporation, one of the foremost economic research organizations. I would urge all my colleagues to consider this analysis as the debate surrounding the Protocol continues.

Finally, I would encourage all Members to review a report the Department of Energy's own Energy Information Administration released today. The report is just one more warning of the possible disastrous consequences of ratifying the Protocol. The report can be found on the Internet at www.eia.gov.

THE KYOTO PROTOCOL: A FLAWED TREATY PUTS AMERICA AT RISK

SECTORAL AND REGIONAL ECONOMIC IMPACT ANALYSIS

INTRODUCTION

CONSAD Research Corporation, one of the Nation's leading economic forecasting firms, conducted a May 1998 economic analysis of the proposed Kyoto Protocol. Their analysis parallels findings by other leading economic forecasters which detail the negative impact this treaty will have on employment, economic output, and standard of life for working families, senior citizens, and those who live on fixed or low-incomes. The study provides a 50 state breakdown of job losses and economic dislocation due to policies enacted to implement the Kyoto Protocol.

CONSAD Research's key findings are that, implementation of the Kyoto Protocol will mean:

Consumers and businesses will be forced to pay higher energy costs, the resulting increase in energy costs will also drive up prices on all consumer goods;

Approximately 3.1 million fewer American workers will be working in the year 2010 as a direct result of this treaty (assuming high permit fee range);

U.S. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in the year 2012 will decline by the least \$177 billion and perhaps by as much as \$318 billion;

Key strategic industries (aluminum, pulp and paper, chemical, and others) will experience persistent employment losses as well as losing market share for these products in international markets;

Every region of the U.S. will experience increased unemployment due to the treaty, with the greatest losses occurring in California, Arizona, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas;

The highest job losses will be in high-skilled, high-wage employment sectors, with many U.S. workers being forced to take employment in lower-paying jobs in service-related industries rather than facing prolonged periods of unemployment; and

The U.S. standard of living will decrease as working families are forced to reduce consumption of goods and services in every major category—including food, energy, and health care.

POW/MIA RECOGNITION DAY IN LOUISIANA

HON. JOHN COOKSEY

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 9, 1998

Mr. COOKSEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the proclamation of Governor Mike Foster declaring September 18 as "POW/MIA Recognition Day" in Louisiana.

I served in the Air Force during the Vietnam War and I know very well that far too many of our brave soldiers did not return from this war. We owe those who have served and those who gave the ultimate sacrifice an undying debt. While this debt is impossible to repay, we can begin by giving all the families the peace of mind that has been missing along with their loved ones and provide them the fullest possible accounting for those still missing.

Mr. Speaker, I submit the text of the proclamation for printing in the RECORD.

STATE OF LOUISIANA PROCLAMATION

Whereas, 2,086 Americans are still missing and unaccounted for from the Vietnam War, including 26 from the state of Louisiana, and their families, friends and fellow veterans still endure uncertainty concerning their fate; and

Whereas, U.S. Government intelligence and other evidence confirm that Vietnam could unilaterally account for hundreds of missing Americans, including many of the 446 still missing in Laos and the 75 still unaccounted for in Cambodia, by locating and returning identifiable remains and providing archival records to answer other discrepancies; and

Whereas, the President has normalized relations with Vietnam, believing such action would generate increased unilateral accounting for Americans still missing from the Vietnam War, and such increased results have yet been provided by the government of Vietnam; and

Whereas, the state of Louisiana calls on the President to reinvestigate U.S. efforts to press Vietnam for unilateral actions to locate and return to our nation remains that would account for hundreds of America's POW/MIAs and records to help obtain answers on many more.

Now, therefore, I, M.J. "Mike" Foster, Jr., Governor of the state of Louisiana, do hereby proclaim September 18, 1998, as "POW/MIA Recognition Day" in the state of Louisiana, in honor of all American POW/MIAs, in particular the 26 from Louisiana, and encourage all citizens to observe this day with appropriate ceremonies.

LADIES LITERARY CLUB OF SYLVANIA, OHIO TO CELEBRATE ITS CENTENNIAL

HON. MARCY KAPTUR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 9, 1998

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the Ladies Literary Club of Sylvania, Ohio in my district. The club proudly celebrates its centennial this year, with a special event on October 14, 1998. Members past and present will celebrate the 100th year of active study of the fine arts, with a luncheon and historical presentation.

In October of 1898, four women who lived in Sylvania met in the home of Mrs. Walter Cutler, the wife of a Congregational Minister, to begin the study of Oliver Wendell Holmes' "The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table". Regularly since that day, the ladies of Sylvania continued to gather to discuss works of literature. They meet once a month. September through May, with the membership by invitation only remaining at thirty.

The purpose of the club since its inception has been "to read, listen, share, and be aware of the world around us." The ladies of the club live by words from Audobon: "Use the talents you possess; the woods would be silent if no birds sang but those who could sing best." In keeping with the group's first study, a message from an 1884 Address given by Oliver Wendell Holmes carries this motto a step further, and captures the spirit of the Ladies Literary Club of Sylvania, Ohio. Holmes noted, ". . . as life is action and passion, it is required of a man that he should share the passion and action of his time at peril of being judged not to have lived." Through what is certainly lively discussion not only of arts and literature but also the events of the day, the ladies of the club have celebrated and participated in their times, their discussions weaving their way through the fabric of each of their lives in ways both big and small and perhaps even they didn't always realize. Their discussions may have helped shape their actions, and their actions may have helped shaped their times.

It is truly a gift that the Ladies Literary Club of Sylvania, Ohio have continued for 100 years. It is a privilege to be among members of an organization which, in the words of one of its members, "will have touched three centuries". I wish both past and present members of the Ladies Literary Club of Sylvania, Ohio my heartiest congratulations on this momentous achievement, and wish them well as they are poised to begin a new century.

HONORING RICHARD CHAMBERS OF ALMA HIGH SCHOOL—ALMA, MICHIGAN "PRINCIPAL OF THE YEAR"

HON. DAVE CAMP

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 9, 1998

Mr. CAMP. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I rise today to recognize Mr. Richard Chambers as "Principal of the Year," from the great State of Michigan. As the Principal and

Chief Administrator of Alma High School, in Alma, Michigan, Richard has promoted and maintained a solid system of education for eight-hundred students and eighty faculty over the past six years. Prior to his position at Alma High School, Mr. Chambers fulfilled several roles as principal, educator, and business associate for many great institutions throughout Michigan. Certainly, his participation with groups such as the local rotary club, the Michigan Department of Education Review Committee, the North Central Association evaluation team, and the National Association of Secondary School Principals, demonstrate the strong and influential leader Mr. Chambers is within his community. With a successful career beginning in 1964—when he started as a high school teacher and interim principal—Richard has enriched the lives of thousands of students.

Based in a small town of roughly ten-thousand citizens, Alma High School has been selected a Class B, Michigan Exemplary School. Of the eight-hundred students who attend classes at Alma High School, 75 percent are expected to continue their education at some level of a post-secondary institution. This multitude of success is a direct result of Dick's interaction with his students and faculty. Today's society invests incredible merit in school to work programming and the broad curriculum offered at Alma High produces great incentive for post-secondary education.

Much of the success of today's public school system depends on strong leadership from both teachers and the administration. The honor of "Principal of the Year" establishes a sense of security for the community to know such a special person is leading their school. This is the type of leader every school district needs. Alma High School is blessed to have the strength of Richard Chambers as their Principal. I know the parents, students and faculty associated with Alma High School, join me in recognizing Mr. Richard Chambers for his outstanding accomplishment.

THE BAHAI'S IN IRAN

HON. JOSEPH R. PITTS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 9, 1998

Mr. PITTS. Mr. Speaker, I am deeply concerned about recent reports that the government of Iran has executed a member of the Baha'i faith, and imprisoned and condemned others to death solely because of their religious beliefs. In addition, reports suggest that Iranian officials arrested 32 Baha'i teachers in a crackdown against those of the Baha'i faith.

The recent execution of Mr. Ruhollah Rowhani for proselytism is the first execution of a Baha'i in six years and, unfortunately, it was accompanied by the death sentence of other Baha'is. Just last week, two of these sentenced men had their death sentence confirmed. Mr. Sirus Zabih-Moghaddam and Mr. Hedayat Kashefi Najafabadu were arrested in the fall of 1997 for holding meetings for religious "family life." Reports reveal that after no legal representation at secret trials at the beginning of 1998, the two men were sentenced to death. Unfortunately, there are other Baha'is in similar situations.

Mr. Speaker, the government of Iran must be held accountable for violating the fun-

damental human right of religious liberty for the Baha'i and other religious minority believers in Iran. If the leadership of Iran desires to play a role in the international community, they must uphold religious liberty and all fundamental human rights for all people.

I, and other Members of Congress, Senators and the American people will be watching closely to see whether or not the Iranian government protects the rights of its people, or continues to blatantly violate international human rights norms.

IN MEMORY OF THE HONORABLE FRANK PIOMBO

HON. ANNA G. ESHOO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 9, 1998

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today before the House to celebrate the life of a most distinguished citizen and incomparable friend, retired Superior Court Judge Frank Piombo, who passed away peacefully at his home in Redwood City, California, on September 21, 1998. A Memorial Mass was held at Our Lady of Mt. Carmel Catholic Church in Judge Piombo's parish on September 25th.

Born and reared in San Francisco, Frank Piombo was a resident of Redwood City for 51 years, making the Bay Area his lifelong home. For this decision we, the residents of San Mateo County, are very grateful because we shall forever remember the contributions he made both to our community and our country.

To his country, Frank gave years of dedicated and courageous service. During World War II, he served in the 100th U.S. Infantry, earning a Bronze Star and a Purple Heart. After the War, he continued to serve in the Army Reserves, achieving the rank of Colonel.

A distinguished graduate of the California educational system, Judge Piombo did undergraduate work at Stanford and the University of California at Berkeley, graduating from U.C.'s Hastings College of the Law in 1949.

To his community, Frank Piombo devoted himself to a career in public service. He was a Deputy District Attorney for San Mateo County, as well as City Attorney for the City of Millbrae. In 1971, he was appointed a Municipal Court Judge, and later that year Governor Ronald Reagan elevated Frank Piombo to the Superior Court.

His devotion to the community extended beyond his judicial duties. He was active in the Elks, the Eagles, and the Sons of Italy. He was known for contriving some of the best practical jokes on scores of people and these stories are now legendary. His love of card games was a well established fact, and he was known to show up at a moment's notice for a game.

Nothing in the world meant more to Frank Piombo than his family. He was married for 47 years to the love of his life, Lydia, and they were blessed with five children: Lee, Robert, Nancy, Susan and Jan, as well as ten magnificent grandchildren.

Mr. Speaker, Frank Piombo's life was a beautiful combination—his deep pride in his Italian-American heritage, his patriotism rooted in the Constitution and the law, his great faith which gave him guidance and unswerving belief in the beatitudes, and love of the family

which was unparalleled. His gift to me was our friendship and I shall treasure this all my life. I ask that the entire House honor this good and faithful citizen because of how he lived and who he was. Frank Piombo was the best of America.

A 50TH WEDDING ANNIVERSARY TRIBUTE TO IRENE AND AL DALPIAZ

HON. JERRY LEWIS

OF CALIFORNIA

HON. ROBERT W. NEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 9, 1998

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, my colleague Mr. NEY and I would like to bring to your attention today the 50th wedding anniversary of our dear friends, Irene and Al Dalpiaz of Dover, Ohio. Al and Irene will mark the occasion during a special celebration with their children and grand-children next weekend in Medeira Beach, Florida.

Irene Sikora and Albert Dalpiaz were married on October 2, 1948 at St. Mary's Church in Dennison, Ohio. From their first meeting at a dance, Al and Irene knew they shared a special bond. Irene was the oldest of eight daughters and, in the early days of their courtship, usually had a difficult time getting rid of her sisters when Al would come calling. From the beginning, they were a handsome couple. Unfortunately, the wedding photographer forgot about their wedding and only showed up at the end of their ceremony. Ironically, Al and Irene spent their honeymoon in Washington D.C.

Al and Irene's first son, Larry, was born in 1954. Seven years later, the family moved to Dover, Ohio and their favorite (and only) daughter, Elaine, was born. Kevin was born four years later. Al was the co-owner of Tusco Service where he was a genius installing and repairing air conditioning and refrigeration units. In those days, especially, that was a bonus; their home was the first on the street to have central air conditioning. Al left Tusco in the 1970's and worked at Cummins Diesel until his retirement in the late 1980's. After a stint of being a full-time mom, Irene returned to work as a secretary at Dover Public Schools in the late 1970's.

The Dalpiaz family was, and remains, a very tight-knit family. Family summer vacations to the Smokey Mountains, Daytona Beach and Myrtle Beach were very common. Like most Italian families, "la familia Dalpiaz" was tremendously dedicated to those things in their life that meant the most to them—spending time with grandparents, aunts, uncles, and cousins as well as their commitment to work, school, the needy, and the Catholic Church. That commitment is extraordinarily special today as it relates to their grandchildren, Anthony and Gabriel. For many years, Al and Irene have also looked out for those less fortunate and to this day provide the most needy in Tuscarawas County with food and clothing. In short, they have made a special commitment to showering their family and those around them with love.

While Al and Irene are officially retired, one would not know it from watching them. Like

many people half their age, these two are always on the go. In recent years, they have traveled to Hawaii, England, Scotland, Florida, and their favorite destination, Las Vegas. In all of our days, we have rarely seen a Catholic woman like Irene with such a serious affliction for gambling on the nickel slot machines! Al tells his friends that the reason he and Irene enjoy their travel so much is because they are casually spending their kids' inheritance. Al, himself, has a tremendous reputation and has made local headlines for his marvelous garden where he produces garlic, parsley, lettuce, beans, and enough tomatoes to feed the entire state. In fact, Al has shared seeds with us both and his reputation continues to grow. He also enjoys spending time at the local Elks Lodge and VFW Hall in Dover.

Mr. Speaker, we ask that you join us and our colleagues in recognizing the 50th anniversary of these two very special people. Al and Irene Dalpiaz are among the kindest people we know and it is only fitting that the House of Representatives pay tribute to them today.

AUTHORIZING THE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY TO INVESTIGATE WHETHER SUFFICIENT GROUNDS EXIST FOR THE IMPEACHMENT OF WILLIAM JEFFERSON CLINTON, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

SPEECH OF

HON. MAJOR R. OWENS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 8, 1998

Mr. OWENS. Mr. Speaker, on the occasion of the historic vote to launch an impeachment inquiry I have joined with the overwhelming majority of Democrats to vote for an alternative compromise. This action has allowed us to avoid destructive fragmentation and continue our united leadership of the majority of Americans. At the end of this statement I will attach my original position on this matter which remains as my present position. We are dealing with sins, not high crimes and misdemeanors. Government should not invade the jurisdiction of religion and the clergy.

Leadership for a difficult and thorny national situation is the challenge faced by minority Democrats who can do nothing to completely halt the abuses of the Republican majority. Despite the Democratic alternative, an impeachment process that is highly partisan and vicious will go forward. But now the Republicans can never say that they have bi-partisan support. Joining with fellow Democrats I voted for an alternative compromise in order to continue the process of cementing our position with that of the majority of Americans. I wanted to personally just say no; to drop the impeachment inquiry. Reluctantly I left the highest ground; however, the Democratic compromise call for time limits and scope limits on the Judiciary Committee process still represents high ground. On October 8th the record will show that Democrats sacrificed some credibility in order to contribute to a resolution of this damaging political crisis. Every reasonable American citizen should feel comfortable with our position of reconciliation. We could have just said no. But our leadership

guidance message was: "limit the scope and limit the time." The vital business of the country is waiting.

PREVIOUS STATEMENT RELEASED ON
SEPTEMBER 8, 1998

As a member of Congress I am sorry that there is an escalating hysteria that may lead to the religious lynching of a great president. President Clinton has gone further than he should have been asked to go in offering a public statement about his intimate personal life. In view of the fact that absolutely on one has charged that a national security issue is involved in this matter, all further government inquiries should be dropped. The nation has in no way been placed at risk. Certainly nothing took place which touched on bribery, treason, or high crimes and misdemeanors. For those who continue to expand their detailed probe and to pass judgement through the prism of their hypocritical Victorian values, we concede their right to wallow in their "Peyton Place" preoccupations. There is, however, a profound difference between crimes and sins. It is of utmost importance that we acknowledge and support the spirit of our Constitution which discourages the state from investigating private morality and affirms the right of every American, even the President, to separately negotiate his sins with his God.

MARTIN ARMY COMMUNITY HOSPITAL EARNS HONOR

HON. MAC COLLINS

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 9, 1998

Mr. COLLINS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to extend my congratulations to the Martin Army Community Hospital at Fort Benning, Georgia on the announcement of its third "Accreditation with Commendation" by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations, an honor bestowed upon only the finest hospitals in the nation. It is also the only hospital in the U.S. Army Medical Command to receive this acknowledgment for three consecutive tri-annual surveys.

Martin Army Community Hospital (MACH) was named in honor of Major General Joseph I. Martin, MC, a pioneer in field medicine and medical military education and training. The hospital has served the Fort Benning/Columbus communities since 1955 and provides quality care to approximately 9,000 inpatients and 585,000 outpatients. MACH's principal customers are active duty and retired members and their dependents who are eligible beneficiaries for DOD health services.

Receiving "Accreditation with Commendation" is a significant achievement, one that recognizes exemplary performance and commitment to providing quality care. Fort Benning is fortunate to have as incredible a facility as MACH serving its community. I congratulate Martin Army Community Hospital on its continued excellence.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. FRANK RIGGS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 9, 1998

Mr. RIGGS. Mr. Speaker, I was absent from the House of Representatives on Monday, Oc-

tober 5, 1998 and Tuesday, October 6, 1998 and consequently missed several votes. Had I been present, the following is how I would have voted:

Rollcall No. 480: Yea.

Rollcall No. 481: Nay.

Rollcall No. 482: Yea.

Rollcall No. 483: Yea.

Rollcall No. 484: Yea.

THE CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION FOR THE PITTSFORD VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT IN PITTSFORD, NY

HON. LOUISE McINTOSH SLAUGHTER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 9, 1998

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to pay special tribute to the legacy of the Pittsford Volunteer Fire Department in Pittsford, NY. The fire department will celebrate its 100th year of service on November 29, 1998.

The Pittsford Volunteer Fire Department was organized in 1898, after a series of tragic fires. The Village responded by installing a water works and passing a resolution authorizing the formation of a volunteer fire brigade to respond to fires and other emergencies. The fire department, which was established with approximately 50 men, started as two independent hose companies, known as the "Pittsford Village Active Hose Co. No. 1" and "Iroquois Hose Co. No. 2."

Until the first fire hall was built in 1907 on a lot purchased by the Village, the volunteers stored their equipment in a number of village locations including the Methodist Church. Prior to the fire hall, all Department business was conducted in the Cole Building, on the southwest corner of Main Street and Monroe Avenue at the four corners in the Village.

With a proud tradition of voluntarism, the Fire Department has thrived and grown over the years. Using donations and moneys received from the Village, the Fire Department has been able to update its equipment, utilize new methods in fire prevention and control, and most recently establish a new fire hall in 1987. However, the cornerstone of the Department's success has been the dependability and generosity of its volunteers.

I take great pride in knowing that a volunteer fire department of Pittsford's high caliber protects families and businesses in my home district. I send my sincere and heartfelt thanks to the Pittsford Volunteer Fire Department for all its contributions throughout the past century.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that my colleagues pause to join with me and many others in congratulating the Pittsford Volunteer Fire Department of Pittsford, NY on 100 years of service to humanity.

CELEBRATING THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA'S NATIONAL DAY

HON. MAURICE D. HINCHEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 9, 1998

Mr. HINCHEY. Mr. Speaker, on the occasion of the Republic of China's National Day,

I wish to offer my congratulations to her people and her leaders. Taiwan has had a remarkable record of accomplishment in recent years, and deserves recognition as a model for other nations and our thanks for its constructive partnership with our nation.

Taiwan is a model for other nations in two ways especially. First, it is living proof that democracy works. Not only were the current leaders of Taiwan elected in free and fair elections, but they have not flinched from the most difficult moments emerging democracies face: turning over offices to others when their own party loses. They have not only allowed open competition for office, but have promoted open discussion of the full range of issues facing their nation. Despite intense pressures, they have insisted that the people of Taiwan have the right to determine their nation's future.

Second, Taiwan is a model of a stable economy. Just two years ago, it was grouped with other Asian nations with successful economies. Today, it stands virtually alone, while those other nations are in turmoil.

Unfortunately, however, when Taiwan's example and its assistance could be most beneficial to the world community, it continues to be isolated from that community. Restoration of its membership in the United Nations would end that isolation. It would make sense to invite Taiwan to be a full and willing partner in international activities. Now more than ever we especially need its economic resources and expertise in dealing with today's crises, and I am convinced that its Asian neighbors and other developing nations could benefit greatly from its counsel.

I also hope that the leaders of mainland China will have the wisdom to learn from Taiwan's example, and to see that democracy works. We must also let them know that aggression and coercion, whether implicit or explicit, do not work.

I wish also to take this occasion to congratulate President Lee Teng-hui on his accomplishments as the Republic's leader, and his success in steering his country through difficult economic and political waters. As we all know, President Lee is an alumnus of Cornell University in my district in Ithaca, New York. The people of Ithaca were delighted to have him as a guest, and would all be delighted to see him again.

Finally, I would like to thank Stephen Chen for his service as Taiwan's chief representative in Washington. Those of us who have had the honor and pleasure of meeting Mr. Chen and working with him appreciate his service in maintaining and improving the bridge between us and his country.

IN RECOGNITION OF JOHN DORIN,
MAYOR OF THE YEAR

HON. JOSEPH M. McDADE

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 9, 1998

Mr. McDADE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a public servant whose devotion to his community is renowned, Mayor John Dorin of Montoursville, Pennsylvania. Mayor Dorin was unanimously named by the Association of Mayors of the Boroughs of Pennsylvania as the tenth recipient of the Outstanding Mayor Award.

John Dorin has accomplished much in the 16 years he has served as mayor of Montoursville Borough. A leader in the true sense of the word, Mayor Dorin has been able to bring together service organizations, business people and citizens to undertake and complete necessary community projects. He was instrumental in organizing the Montoursville Chamber of Commerce, Montoursville Crime Watch, the DARE program, and Montoursville Senior Citizens Organization.

In 1996, Montoursville suffered through a tragic loss of family, friends and young people in the crash of TWA Flight 800, which carried members of the Montoursville High School French Club and their chaperones on an educational trip to France. As news of the crash reached Montoursville, Mayor Dorin quickly came forward to help the families of the victims. He tirelessly advocated on behalf of the families to get information and services, and helped coordinate the efforts of the community and the school district as Montoursville mourned and coped with the tragedy.

John Dorin has always been ready and willing to help his neighbors, and his long and successful tenure as mayor has been marked by compassion, leadership and efficiency. His selection as Pennsylvania Outstanding Mayor is well-deserved, and is endorsed by the Montoursville Borough Council and the Borough's police chief, school superintendent, and borough secretary.

Mr. Speaker, Mayor John Dorin has touched the lives of many people in Montoursville and in Pennsylvania's 10th Congressional District. I ask that you and our colleagues join me in congratulating John Dorin on being selected as Pennsylvania Outstanding Mayor, and in commending him for his shining example of citizenship and public service.

IN HONOR OF LOUIS ANTHONY
TRANGHESE

HON. RICHARD E. NEAL

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 9, 1998

Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to invite my colleagues to join me in recognizing my friend, Louis Anthony Tranghese, who is retiring after 49 years with the Construction and General Laborers' Local Union No. 999 in Springfield, Massachusetts. A leader in his profession, a devoted family man, a friend to many Louis has served his community with pride and distinction. On Friday, October 16, 1998, a testimonial dinner will be held in his honor. It is a tribute long overdue.

Born and raised in the historic South End of Springfield, Louis Tranghese learned at an early age the importance of organized labor in our society. At age 14, he watched as his father Carlo, Arthur Coia and James Merloni played active roles in a newspaper strike. It was a defining moment, and from that point Louis knew that he wanted to dedicate his life to the concerns of working men and women.

In 1948, the graduated from Technical High School and soon joined Local Union 999. It was the beginning of a remarkable career that would last a half-century. From his humble start as a waterboy to Business Manager, a

position which he held for over twenty years, Louis Tranghese became a leader in an organization he cared deeply about. He was always proud to call himself a laborer.

While Louis was busy with his professional career, he also found time to start a family. In 1956, he married the former Judie Monette, his wife and partner of nearly 40 years. The couple had four daughters: Carla, Gina, Lisa and Trisha who today own and operate the Dance Connection in East Longmeadow, Massachusetts. The Tranghese's are equally proud of their six grandsons and three granddaughters.

Mr. Speaker, I ask all the Members of the United States House of Representatives to join me in offering our sincere gratitude to Louis Tranghese. His service, dedication and commitment to the Local Union No. 999 has been extraordinary. He has been a reflection of what is best about America. As he prepares to retire, let us wish him health, happiness and nothing but the best in the years ahead.

TRIBUTE TO THE HONORABLE
GERALD SOLOMON

SPEECH OF

HON. NORMAN SISISKY

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 6, 1998

Mr. SISISKY. Mr. Speaker, JERRY SOLOMON has been a friend of mine for a long time. We are not friends because we always agree with each other. We don't. Where we do agree is that JERRY SOLOMON has a rock solid commitment to national security.

There have been many times over the last few years when I have gone to him, as the Rules Committee chair, on critical national security issues.

He has stood up for our young men and women in uniform every single time. And I have also had a chance to travel with him overseas.

We have both played a part in the North Atlantic Assembly, the parliamentary arm of NATO.

I have attended North Atlantic assembly meetings for 15 years, and I can assure you JERRY SOLOMON is one of the most highly respected American participants.

And this is coming from members of parliaments throughout Europe. Believe me, one thing I've learned over the years is: our counterparts in Europe have high standards and long memories.

Their respect for JERRY SOLOMON is built on many years of experience in government and diplomacy.

In a world where the most valuable common currency is one's word, one's integrity, and one's honor, JERRY SOLOMON is a very wealthy man.

He has been a pillar of fairness. He has been a staunch advocate of national security. And he will be hard to replace.

My wife and I wish JERRY and his wife the very best as they begin the next stage of their life together.

I am honored to have served with you, and even more honored to have you as a friend.

THE 10TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE
BLACK HEALTH COALITION OF
WISCONSIN

HON. THOMAS M. BARRETT

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 9, 1998

Mr. BARRETT of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, The Black Health Coalition of Wisconsin will celebrate tonight its 10th anniversary and its commitment to improving the health status of African-Americans in the state of Wisconsin.

Since 1988, The Black Health Coalition has dedicated itself to insuring that all people in Wisconsin enjoy equitable and comprehensive health. At its inception, twelve organizations that shared a common commitment bonded together to forge a partnership in health. Their efforts have translated into today's Black Health Coalition which reaches the lives of thousands of people in Wisconsin.

Today's celebration has an appropriate theme: "And Still We Rise." It is appropriate because it speaks to the commitment of the Black Health Coalition of Wisconsin to continue its important work. It is appropriate because it indicates the Black Health Coalition's pride in its work. And it is appropriate because it conveys the message that the Black Health Coalition works on behalf of everyone and excluded no one.

I congratulate the Black Health coalition on its ten years of remarkable achievements and fantastic efforts on behalf of the people of Wisconsin, and especially the people of my home city of Milwaukee.

DEICE HONORED

HON. PAUL E. KANJORSKI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 9, 1998

Mr. KANJORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise to day to pay tribute to James J. Deice, the 1998 Person of the year of the Italian-American Association of Luzerne County. I am proud to have been asked to participate in the Association's annual Columbus Day Dinner on October 11.

Jim played both football and track as a student at West Pittston High School. He majored in English at the University of Scranton and graduated with a B.A. in Education in 1969. He later obtained his Master's degree from West Chester University, Penn State University and University of Scranton.

After graduating from college, Jim took a teaching job in Royersford, Pennsylvania but in 1972, he returned to Northeastern Pennsylvania to teach English at Pittston Area Senior High School. Jim also coached Pittston Area's track, football and wrestling teams. He coached the wrestling team to its first-ever District Title in 1996-97. For this achievement, he was honored by his fellow coaches as Coach of the Year. He retired from coaching in 1997. That same year, Jim received the Gerard M. Musto Teacher of the Year Award from the National Honor Society at Pittston Area.

In addition to teaching and coaching, Jim has made his commitment to our community clear by his involvement in numerous activities

outside of school. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus, UNICO, and the Serradifalco Society. He is Chairman of the Pittston City Parking Authority and is active with the Pittston Tomato Festival Committee, co-chairing the parade for that yearly event. For five years, Jim chaired the track-and-field events for the Special Olympics of Luzerne County. During the 10 years Jim has been a member of the Italian-American Association, he has served as President and chaired several communities. He is currently the Chairman of the Association's Board of Directors.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to bring the many accomplishments of Jim Deice to the attention of my colleagues. Jim is a community leader and outstanding role model for the youths he helps to shape each day. I applaud the Italian-American Association for their choice of honoree this year and send my best wishes to Jim and his family as he accepts this prestigious honor.

TRIBUTE TO THE HONORABLE
GERALD SOLOMON

SPEECH OF

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 6, 1998

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize my good friend and colleague who has served his constituents and the United States well during his tenure in Congress. He has served this great institution for the last 20 years as a Member of the United States House of Representatives, and a total of 31 years as a public servant.

Congressman SOLOMON and I have worked together on many issues sometimes on opposite sides, but we have remained friends and always strived for bi-partisanship on issues of importance to our constituents and to the people of the United States.

My friend, "Closed-rule" SOLOMON's service on the Rules Committee is exemplary and he will be missed.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring an extraordinary man who has spent his career as a public servant helping others. I will miss him and his wisdom, but I know that he will not be far away. I salute him and his accomplishments. I have enjoyed working with him in the House of Representatives.

A TRIBUTE TO DR. MICHAEL
DOSIK OF JOHN T. MATHER HOSPITAL

HON. MICHAEL P. FORBES

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 9, 1998

Mr. FORBES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in the U.S. House of Representatives to join my voice with the John T. Mather Hospital community as we honor Dr. Michael Dosik for his many years of outstanding service and leadership, including his tenure as the chief of Mather Hospital's Division of Hematology/Oncology since 1981.

On Friday evening, October 23, hundreds of friends, volunteers and staff will gather for

Mather Hospital's 33rd annual "One Enchanted Evening" fundraising dinner. At this year's gala, Dr. Dosik will be honored with the "Theodore Roosevelt Award" for his dedicated volunteer service to Mather Hospital and the community it serves. This year, in recognition of October as National Breast Cancer Awareness Month, the proceeds from Mather Hospital's annual benefit will go to the Fortunato Breast Health Center and Breast Cancer Treatment.

It is fitting that Dr. Dosik should be honored on the same evening that Mather Hospital will raise money for breast cancer treatment. Since receiving his medical degree from Cornell University in 1966, Dr. Dosik has dedicated his professional career to the treatment of malignant diseases. As an oncology-generalist, Dr. Dosik is recognized for his continuing efforts to introduce innovative therapeutic interventions to his patients. He is greatly respected by peers and patients alike for his medical insight and compassionate, humane approach to treating the person, as well as the disease.

That Mather Hospital's October 23, benefit for the Fortunato Breast Health Center and Breast Cancer Treatment is of particular importance to Dr. Dosik, for he serves as the Center's Co-Medical Director and chairs the weekly breast cancer conference. He has also made significant contributions as an active member of the American Cancer Society and Long Island Cancer Council. He resides in Setauket, Long Island with his wife Lyn and their Daughter Diana. He and Lyn also have a 23-year-old daughter, Lia.

So, Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues in the U.S. House of Representatives to join the entire John T. Mather Hospital community as we honor Dr. Michael Dosik, a very deserving recipient of the "Theodore Roosevelt Award" for his dedicated service to the hospital and our entire Long Island community.

THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA'S
NATIONAL DAY

HON. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 9, 1998

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my congratulations to the Republic of China. Tomorrow, October 10, 1998, is Taiwan's National Day. Taiwan is a country fondly known as the "Little Tiger." Rightfully so, Taiwan has a strong economy and is an excellent trading partner for countries like the United States. In fact, Taiwan is our sixth largest trading partner.

In the last few years, Taiwan's economy has grown at a spectacular rate and has become one of the wealthiest nations in the world. Taiwan's wealth can be seen in their strong manufacturing industry and in their citizens' commitment to make Taiwan an effective trading partner. Taiwan has done remarkably well during the Asian financial crisis, and I hope that Taiwan will continue to prosper.

I wish President Lee Teng-hui, Vice President Lien Chan, Foreign Minister Jason Hu and Ambassador Stephen Chen of the Republic of China continued success in leading Taiwan and their citizens.

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

Friday, October 9, 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.

TRIBUTE TO DR. TOM GIUGNI

HON. STEPHEN HORN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 9, 1998

Mr. HORN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Dr. Tom Giugni, who is retiring as Executive Director of the Association of California School Administrators. Dr. Giugni's retirement marks the end of a 40-year career of service in public education.

Public schools are filled with dedicated people whose main objective is to make life better for the students and the communities which they serve. But on occasion, there are those who outshine even the brightest educators. Dr. Giugni is such a person. Teachers, parents, administrators, and the business community have consistently looked to him for ideas, direction, and inspiration in serving students.

Dr. Giugni's distinguished career began humbly in 1956 as a substitute teacher in St. Helena, California. Five years later, he had worked his way up to the level of principal in

the St. Helena Unified School District, and he has never looked back. He has served six different California school districts, including four as Superintendent. I had the pleasure of working with Dr. Giugni when, during his tenure as Superintendent of the Long Beach Unified School District, he served on the Education Advisory Committee of the Graduate School of Education at California State University, Long Beach, where I was president.

He was a dynamic Superintendent. Under his leadership, the Long Beach district became one of the most decentralized in the United States. The central bureaucracy was cut back. Creativity and innovation became the watchwords in the schools. Parent councils were created. Parents played an increasing role. Principals worked to encourage the best ideas and performance from their faculty.

For the first time in California the elementary and secondary schools were closely linked with a major university, California State University, Long Beach. Many post-secondary institutions have their education majors intern in the schools. But the CSULB Long Beach Unified School District was a true partnership in which university students and faculty members as well as student organizations across the university involved themselves with the schools and their students.

Dr. Giugni has further served California through active participation in numerous civic and professional organizations, including as a member of area Chambers of Commerce and Industry Education Councils, an advisor to California colleges and universities, and an advocate of events to fight cancer and drug abuse. His knowledge and expertise have been recognized by several respected educational journals who have published his articles, and he has received countless awards honoring his leadership.

Dr. Giugni committed his career to improving education. His genuine concern for students, his vision, and his ability to rally support for public schools will be greatly missed. All of us who know him wish him well and doubt that he will be inactive in retirement

A TRIBUTE TO DR. HARISH MALHOTRA OF JOHN T. MATHER HOSPITAL

HON. MICHAEL P. FORBES

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 9, 1998

Mr. FORBES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in the House of Representatives to join with the staff and patrons of John T. Mather Hospital as they honor Dr. Harish Malhotra of Shoreham, Long Island, with the "Theodore Roosevelt Award" for his dedicated service to Mather Hospital and the Long Island community.

On Friday evening, October 23, hundreds of friends, volunteers and staff will gather for Mather Hospital's 33rd annual "One Enchanted Evening" fundraising dinner. This year, in recognition of October as National Breast Cancer Awareness Month, the proceeds from Mather Hospital's annual benefit will go to the Fortunato Breast Health Center and Breast Cancer Treatment.

A native of India, where he earned distinction as a "Gold Medal" doctor at the University

of New Delhi for his work in surgery, Dr. Malhotra has achieved great success as a surgeon because he remains an avid student of his craft. A voracious reader, Dr. Malhotra is dedicated to the continual development of his talent for healing the sick and injured. "If you don't read a lot and keep constant," Dr. Malhotra said, "you can't take good care of your patients." Because of his lifelong pursuit of knowledge and inner desire to make the absolute most of his skills, Dr. Malhotra is able to take very good care of his patients.

It was while researching innovative surgical technologies that Dr. Malhotra learned of the bold, new bone marrow and stem cell transplants. Moved by the positive results of these surgical techniques, Dr. Malhotra founded the first Bone Marrow and Peripheral Blood Stem Cell Transplantation Program in Suffolk County, one of the most successful programs of its kind in the United States.

When he's not working with his patients or reading up on the latest surgical techniques, Dr. Malhotra is usually found on the golf course, or spending time with his wife Maureen and six-year-old son Kiran.

So, Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues in the U.S. House of Representatives to join the entire John T. Mather Hospital community as we honor Dr. Harish Malhotra, a very deserving recipient of the "Theodore Roosevelt Award" for his dedicated service to the hospital and our entire Long Island community.

CITIZENS' VOICE CELEBRATES
20TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. PAUL E. KANJORSKI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 9, 1998

Mr. KANJORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the Citizens' Voice newspaper of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, which is celebrating its twentieth anniversary on October 9, 1998. Despite tremendous obstacles, the Citizens' Voice has survived and thrived as a daily newspaper in a competitive market.

In the fall of 1978, 205 employees of the Wilkes-Barre Publishing Company who were on strike decided to create their own paper. That decision led to the publishing of the first edition of the Citizens' Voice. Since then, the paper has grown to a circulation of approximately 38,000. During that time, the Voice has received numerous awards from local and state professional organizations.

The Voice's first "home" was a building scheduled for demolition by the Redevelopment Authority on North Main Street in Wilkes-Barre. In early 1979, the Voice moved to the mezzanine of the Hotel Sterling in the heart of downtown Wilkes-Barre. In June of 1984, the Voice moved to its present headquarters on North Washington Street in Wilkes-Barre.

Mr. Speaker, not too many cities the size of Wilkes-Barre have two daily newspapers anymore, but I think the presence of both papers has led to an improvement in the quality of coverage provided to area residents. I applaud the Citizens' Voice for its twenty years of excellence and wish the paper future success.

CONGRATULATIONS TO POLISH AMERICAN VETERANS' CLUB OF WILBRAHAM, MA ON ITS 50TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. RICHARD E. NEAL

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 9, 1998

Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity today to congratulate the Polish American Veterans' (PAV) Club of Wilbraham, Massachusetts on its 50th anniversary.

The PAV in Wilbraham has for half a century played a vital role in its community. In celebration of this noteworthy occasion, I take this opportunity to express my personal congratulations to each and every member of the Club, and to enter the complete history of the Polish American Veterans' Club of Wilbraham, Massachusetts into today's CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

THE HISTORY

The hostilities of World War II had come to a close and the veterans were returning to their homes where their families were anxiously preparing a warm welcome. The local Organizations and merchants also combined their efforts to extend their greetings through a "Welcome Home Day." The men and women who were being honored at these events formed a new segment in our community, "Veterans of the Armed Forces of the United States." The loose social association these men held in the months following their return coupled with their similarity of interests, ambitions and background inspired the idea for the formation of an organizational of local Veterans.

Uniting any group into a functioning organization required the leadership of a person who is familiar with the aspirations and problems of the group, along with a deep interest in their progress. The Veterans of the Tri-Town area were fortunate in having a man who qualified in every respect as an organizer. His interest in the welfare of this body must have had a great influence on leading them into organization. The man, Father A. Rys, then curate of the Immaculate Conception Parish. His uniting efforts during these important organizational meetings resulted in the formation of a strong "Polish American Veterans Club."

Father called the first meeting on February 23, 1947, where various types of Veterans groups were discussed. A committee, headed by Edward Haluch, was formed to do research into an organization that would function best in this area. The new club was to be founded by the Veterans of Polish extraction from the Indian Orchard, Ludlow and Wilbraham area to encourage social acquaintances among members for the advancement of social, educational and economic welfare of its members. With these ideals in mind, a committee was delegated the task of drawing By-Laws. Thus, the first meeting had set the organizational wheels in motion. During subsequent meetings officers were elected and committees for an efficiently functioning organization were appointed. The first few officers were: President, John Kiebania; First Vice President, Al Sambor; Second Vice President, Mitchell Kowalski; Clerk, Emil Wysik, Financial Secretary, Joseph Popeo; Treasurer, Bernie Smola; Service Officer, Dr. Francis Bacewicz; and Sergeant at Arms, Louis Grondalski.

The name of the club was to be "The Polish American Veterans of Indian Orchard, Ludlow and Wilbraham."

Founded on the principle of social unity and community service, the club prospered in the ensuing years. From its inception, a vigorous athletic program was sponsored, the most successful of all being the baseball team which drew an enthusiastic following. They identified the organization throughout the Western Massachusetts area when they captured the Knights of Columbus Tournament in 1949 and were runner-up for the Western Massachusetts Amateur Baseball Championship in 1950. The basketball team was no less successful, in that they shared the limelight in completing the season as Western Massachusetts Champions in 1952. The bowling league and hockey team kept the members active in the winter months. In addition to the organized league activities an intramural basketball program was initiated and impromptu volleyball games or golf matches filled what spaces remained in the sports calendar. Trophies representing championships in every major sport are held by the club.

In 1949, the Club Members remodels the old dairy building on 4½ Action Street as their temporary home and for ten years it served as an informal meeting place for members. The good management of the small clubhouse plus the aid of the members had placed the organization in a financial position which made the erection of new quarters possible. The purpose of this venture was to house all the club activities and to serve as a meeting place for the entire community.

A building committee was appointed and in January 1959 at a specially called meeting, the plans for the new building were accepted by a vote of the body. The dedication of the "Polish American Veterans Club" was held on January 30, 1960.

The membership broadened its scope in community service. We expanded our sports program to include the youth in the area by sponsoring baseball, girls' softball, hockey, soccer and basketball. We also sponsored a visit of the West Point Glee Club for a performance at the Springfield Auditorium. Many Club Members and their families had the pleasure of meeting the cadets personally by sharing their homes for an evening stay.

The Polish American Veterans were instrumental in the renovation of the Kosciuszko Garden at West Point Military Academy. The Sunshine Village and many charitable organizations receive annual donations. The Ludlow Hospital was given a sizable donation for their fund drive. The cost of a classroom was given to Christ the King Social Center. A new Church Altar was presented to the Immaculate Conception Church. The Fire and Police Departments in the Tri-Town area received life-saving and communication equipment. The area Libraries are given hard cover books periodically. The annual United Polish Clubs Scholarship Dinner-Dance is held in the Veterans Ballroom. Biannual bus trips to the Holyoke Soldiers Home fill buses with Members, the Auxiliary, Polish pierogies, rye bread, horseradish, kielbasa and home baked pastries plus prize winning money for Bingo Games which is shared with the resident patient veterans. The Post also adopted a wing at the Holyoke Soldiers Home for which we funded interior decorations and supplies.

The greatest highlight in the Club history was the founding of the "Polish American Auxiliary." The women organized in 1952 under the same policy and the same aims as the Veterans Club. The "Auxiliary" has been indispensable in providing assistance to the Club. They have been a mainspring in devising fund raising methods. Our major fund raisers are joint ventures of the Veterans and the Auxiliary. The Labor Day Weekend Picnic and the Annual Breakfast-Brunch.

In June 1962, the Wilbraham Post became affiliated with the Polish American Veterans of Massachusetts. Our Post hosted State Conventions in 1964, 1970, 1976 and 1984. The most outstanding was the 1976 Convention and Parade complete with 15 State Posts and their Marching Bands. The march was led by our own "Minute Men" dressed in Revolutionary War Uniforms. This Parade was one of our contributions to the year-long celebrations of the United States 200th Birthday Party. Many of our Club Veterans and Auxiliary Members served as officers in the State Department of the Polish American Veterans of Massachusetts. To this date, 6 Club Veterans have been elected State Commanders and 2 Auxiliary Members were elected State Presidents.

The Town of Wilbraham generously deeded to the Polish American Veterans surplus Pine School land along with a parcel which was taken from the Polish American Veterans by eminent domain for School purposes. This enabled the Club to construct additional paved off-aces parking, an outdoor pavilion and open land for recreational activity.

Socially we continue to celebrate the annual Dinner-Dance; the Joint Installation of Officers; a Spring-Fling; a Steak Barbecue; a Hawaiian Night; the Membership Jamboree and the Children's Party. There are also Bowling and Golf Tournament Banquets. This gives all our members and their friends additional opportunity for continued fellowship in a most friendly atmosphere.

There is a more serious side to this organization. Annually, the Members and the Auxiliary gather in their Parade Dress for a march to church to pray for the souls of the deceased Members and Comrades who perished in battle. The Gold Star Mothers were always revered at the ceremonies.

Services and wreath placing are also conducted at "Our Lady of Peace" monument adjacent to the Immaculate church, at the 1987 dedicated "Polish American Veterans Triangle" and concluding at our quarters "Memorial Monument Green." The Full Military Honors given the deceased are witnessed by the many who gather to join in prayer for their souls.

Many of our Members serve or have served the Community and State in various capacities. As trustees in Hospitals, Church Councils, Community Council, Senior Councils, in elected Political Offices and other service areas. The Polish American Veterans have established outstanding records and are a guiding influence in our community.

CELEBRATION OF THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BUTTS COUNTY COURTHOUSE IN JACKSON, GEORGIA

HON. MAC COLLINS

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 9, 1998

Mr. COLLINS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the 100th Anniversary of the Butts County Courthouse in Jackson, Georgia. The anniversary celebration is being held tomorrow, and I wish to submit the remarks I prepared for the occasion for the Congressional Record.

I want to express my deep appreciation to the citizens of Butts County for inviting me to be a part of the 100th anniversary celebration for our county courthouse. During the long and rich history of our county, this beautiful building has endured the test of time. It has long

out-lived its predecessors which were all destroyed by fire.

And over the past century, it has seen many fine men and women elected by their fellow citizens to honorably serve Butts County. It is good to see so many of those who have served here today for this celebration. I myself had the honor and privilege to have served as Chairman of the County Commission.

It was 22 years ago Julie, my family and I began our public service. But I had public service running through my veins long before I ran for office. As most of you know, I was born here in Jackson at the O.B. Howell Clinic. In fact, I was spanked to life by three-term Commission Chairman O.B. Howell himself. I was raised by a mother who was a Flovilla City Councilwoman and a father who always said he wanted to serve on the County Commission. I was destined to be in politics.

But my career in public service would never have occurred without the support, hard work and endurance of my wife, Julie, and my children. I began that career right here at home as Chairman of the Butts County Commission. I then moved to the Georgia State Senate where I served two terms.

Today, I have the honor of serving as a United States Representative in the peoples' house in our nation's capitol. I would not have been able to persevere unless my family had been at my side through all of those years and all those campaigns. I also owe the people of Butts County a debt of gratitude for the support you have given me. I regret that state politics prevented me from representing you in the United States Congress.

I have been asked, "was it worth the time, the effort and the money?" My answer is always, "Yes."

I have always had a strong desire to give something back to the community, the state and the country that have been so good to me. And, at each step of the way, I have grown a little more.

In many respects, the most challenging and rewarding office I have held is County Commissioner. I was young, energetic and a know-it-all. Serving as a Commissioner taught me the rigors of public service, and it taught me humility. During my first month in office, January of 1977, a winter storm with freezing rain brought the rural roads of our county to a standstill. Many fine citizens volunteered to help the county meet the challenge of getting our roads open and people moving again.

I have laughed and joked that we broke up DUIs in Butts County by bargaining with Probate Judge Gene Blue to sentence all of those convicted of DUI to 30 days on the County Commission. DUI arrests declined dramatically.

The accomplishment for which I am most proud was negotiating the contract to install water lines connecting Jackson with Flovilla and Jenkinsburg.

The saddest experience I had as Commissioner was my defeat for reelection in 1980. I had many goals I still wanted to accomplish for the people of Butts County. My good friend and fellow Commissioner, Mr. Everett Brisco, and I knew we would be defeated. I told him during one of our many rides around the County that "a loss in this election may lead to a major victory in the future."

Time and the people of Butts County were good to me. You elected me to represent you in the Georgia State Senate.

During my four years there, I had the opportunity to participate in shaping the laws on issues of great importance to us all—education, taxes, crime, the economy and many others.

In 1993, I took on a new challenge—United States Representative for Third Congressional District of Georgia. I have found that many of the issues and concerns in which I was involved as a Butts County Commissioner and as a Georgia State Senator are also issues that concern the Congress—only on a national scale. But while we in Congress engage in great debates over our national defense, the direction of our government, the fate of the President and the future of our children, I am always reminded from where I come.

Shortly after my election to Congress in 1992, I received a letter from my childhood friend, Frank Duke. In that letter Frank wrote, "It is a long way from Flovilla, Georgia to Washington, D.C." He also enclosed a photograph of the town of Flovilla. We are now grown and gone our separate ways. But Frank's letter and photograph remind me of the hopes and ambitions we had.

And it reminds me of the values and principles we were taught by our parents, our teachers, and the wonderful people of a small town. I have kept that letter and photograph to remind me of my home and the lessons I learned with Frank and the others so many years ago.

As I conclude, I would like to read to you the quote by the great poet Longfellow which is printed in the dedication of the History of Butts County Georgia. It is worthy of reflection by all those who are elected to serve. It reads: Each one performs his work and then leaves it

Those that come after him estimate
His influence on the age in which he lives.

Thank you and God Bless You.

AUTHORIZING THE COMMITTEE ON
THE JUDICIARY TO INVESTIGATE
WHETHER SUFFICIENT GROUNDS
EXIST FOR THE IMPEACHMENT
OF WILLIAM JEFFERSON CLIN-
TON, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED
STATES

SPEECH OF

HON. JERRY LEWIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 8, 1998

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, the House of Representatives will today make one of the most solemn decisions it can make next to a declaration of war—whether to proceed with a full congressional inquiry into allegations that the President's actions warrant his removal from office. A bipartisan majority of the House, including members of the President's own political party, will support the resolution to hold hearings and further investigate the President's conduct.

The historical significance of today's action does not escape me. This is only the third time in our nation's history that Congress has voted to proceed with an impeachment inquiry. Today, particularly, I feel a burden of responsibility as never before during my years of public service.

Like most Americans, I have weighed very carefully the evidence presented thus far by

the Independent Counsel. From the very beginning, I have wanted to give the President every benefit of the doubt. I have wanted to believe that he was telling the truth. But it is now clear that he has not been truthful with the American people, with the Congress, with his staff, and with his own wife and family.

No man, not even the President, is above the truth or above the law. Each man and woman must be held accountable to the duly established laws of the United States. In this matter before us, it is very important that the legal process, as outlined in our U.S. Constitution, continue to its conclusion. That means that the Congress, and more specifically, the House Judiciary Committee, will now hold hearings to determine if the President's actions warrant his impeachment.

The time this investigation has taken, and the toll it has taken on our country, is a direct result of the President's efforts to deny the truth and delay the process. He could have—and should have—told the truth from the very beginning but instead he chose repeatedly to lie. Anyone who has served in a court proceeding knows the significance of taking an oath to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. A violation of that oath is perjury. It is now evident that the President has lied under oath. To maintain the fundamental integrity of our system of government, he must be held accountable for his actions.

These actions have not taken place in a vacuum. From the Oval Office to the President's Cabinet, the President has had a dramatic effect upon our responsibilities at home and abroad. While it is still too early to predict the outcome of this crisis, one thing has become increasingly clear: by his own evasion of the truth, the President's effectiveness and the standing of the United States throughout the world has been severely diminished.

Meanwhile, the work of this Congress is continuing. While the media is focused primarily on the Judiciary Committee's work, Congress continues to address the enormous challenges facing our country and the world. The United States now faces enormous tests on both the domestic and world stage—terrorist bombings, of our embassies, Saddam Hussein thumbing his nose at UN inspections, North Korea's development of nuclear weapons, and an increasingly fragile peace in Northern Ireland. Closer to home, we are addressing real challenges before us—the future of Social Security, improving education, reducing taxes on American families, and averting a government shutdown.

In closing, President Clinton's careful and calculated legal response has not served him or our country well. This is a sad day in our nation's history. The President and the President alone bear full responsibility for the action Congress is taking today. We must move forward with this process. I encourage our Members to support the Committee's resolution.

TRIBUTE TO HENRY A. SCHMITT

HON. ANNA G. ESHOO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 9, 1998

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Henry A. Schmitt, a widely-known and

respected leader of the transportation industry for over 35 years, on the occasion of his retirement from CNF Transportation Inc. at the end of this year. He began his CNF career with a background as a trucking security analyst, working for several Wall Street financial firms in New York City for more than 15 years.

As Vice President of Corporate Relations, Mr. Schmitt manages CNF's communications with the Wall Street financial investment community. His other responsibilities include CNF's government and corporate relations, including oversight of the company's extensive scholarship and charitable contributions activities.

Mr. Schmitt joined CNF from Wall Street in 1978 as Assistant Vice President of Investor Relations. He later became Assistant Vice President and Director of Corporate Relations, and was subsequently named Assistant Vice President and Director of Corporate and Financial Relations. Mr. Schmitt was elected a Vice President in 1988. He is a member of the company's Executive Administrative Committee and Chairman of the CNF Transportation Inc. Political Action Committee.

Throughout his career, Mr. Schmitt has been active in a number of industry and professional associations. In addition to participating on many special industry task forces and committees, he served on the Executive Committee and was a member of the Policy and Finance Committee of the American Trucking Associations. The Western Highway Institute elected him as President in 1994 and Chairman in 1995. He also served as both President and Chairman of the Cargo Airline Association (when it was the Air Freight Association).

Mr. Schmitt has long been an active member and rose to become chairman of the Public Affairs Council of the Conference Board. He is a past director of the U.S. National Investor Relations Institute, and the founder/chairman of the NIRI's Silicon Valley Chapter as well as an active member of both the New York and San Francisco Securities Analyst Societies, affiliates of the Financial Analysts Federation.

A past member of the Advisory Board of the California Institute, he also served as CNF's deputy to both the California Business Roundtable and the U.S. Chamber of Commerce from 1985–1996, and was a member of the California Chamber of Commerce Public Affairs Council. When on Wall Street, he served as chairman of the Motor Carrier Analysts Group, the association of senior security analysts with responsibility for trucking industry securities.

The Citizens Scholarship Foundation of America elected him to serve on its National Advisory Board of Trustees for the period 1995–2001. In 1996, he was appointed a trustee of the Charles Armstrong School, an elementary school in Belmont, California that educates children with problems of dyslexia. He assumed the additional post of school treasurer in 1998. A native of Rochester, New York, Mr. Schmitt attended Lehigh University in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, earning a bachelor's degree in finance in 1963.

I'm very proud to have the Schmitt family as constituents. I'm grateful for the countless con-

tributions Mr. Schmitt has made throughout his career. Few have contributed as much to their industry and by doing so California's 14th Congressional District has been enhanced as well.

I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring this exceptional individual who has given so much to his industry, his community, and his country. We wish Henry Schmitt and his wife a happy, healthy and rewarding retirement.

A TRIBUTE TO MR. VINCENT BOVE
OF JOHN T. MATHER HOSPITAL

HON. MICHAEL P. FORBES

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 9, 1998

Mr. FORBES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in the House of Representatives to join with the John T. Mather Hospital community as they pay special honor to Vincent Bove of Belle Terre, Long Island, for his 25 years of outstanding leadership in the Hospital's Board of Directors.

On Friday evening, October 23, hundreds of friends, volunteers and staff will gather for the hospital's 33rd annual "One Enchanted Evening" fundraising gala. This year, in recognition of October as National Breast Cancer Awareness Month, the proceeds from the annual benefit will go to the Fortunato Breast Health Center and Breast Cancer Treatment. At the gala, Vinny Bove will receive the inaugural "Mather Special Recognition Award" for his tireless efforts to create the hospital's Ambulatory & Inpatient Surgical Pavilion.

As the owner of Laurel Hill Nurseries, Vinny Bove brought an entrepreneurial spirit and energy to Mather Hospital 25 years ago when he joined the Board of Directors. He has focused that energy on expanding Mather's medical services while nurturing its financial health. As the Chairman of the Hospital's Board of Directors, Vinny Bove was instrumental in the successful campaign to raise funds for hospital expansions in 1973 and 1983, as well as separate efforts to finance a new Emergency Room and the Ambulatory & Inpatient Surgical Pavilion.

His efforts to make Mather Hospital the best it can be would make its namesake proud. As Vincent Bove has said, if John T. Mather were to visit his hospital today, "we could show how we've cared for this hospital, and how it's grown over the years. We've really done it right."

Vincent Bove's efforts to grow John T. Mather Hospital into one of Long Island's leading health care providers seem almost Herculean to his friends and admirers. But for him, it was truly a labor of love. Mather grew on me over the years, Vinny has said, "It plays a very important part of my life because it's so important to the community, and I'm a very community-minded person." Vincent Bove's love and selfless dedication to the community is also evident in this public service as the Mayor of the Village of Belle Terre.

So, Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues in the U.S. House of Representatives to join the entire John T. Mather Hospital community in

honoring Vincent Bove, a very deserving recipient of the inaugural "Mather Special Recognition Award" for his 25 years of service to the hospital.

TRIBUTE TO THE HONORABLE
GERALD SOLOMON

SPEECH OF

HON. MICHAEL R. McNULTY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 6, 1998

Mr. McNULTY. Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague from Massachusetts for yielding me this time.

Mr. Speaker, when I get up in the morning, the first two things I do are to thank God for my life and thank veterans for my way of life. Because if it had not been for the sacrifices of the men and women who wore the uniform of the United States military through the years, I would not have the privilege—as a citizen of the United States—of going around bragging about how we live in the freest and most open democracy on the face of the earth. Freedom is not free. We have paid a tremendous price for it.

I shall always be grateful to those who, like my brother Bill, made the supreme sacrifice. And to people like that man right there, JERRY SOLOMON, who served with distinction in the United States military and then came back to our home region in upstate New York, because a successful businessman, and—more importantly in my eyes—entered a career in public service. From his local government roles to his national leadership role today, he has rendered such outstanding service to us all.

I have been in the United States Congress for half of JERRY SOLOMON's tenure. And what a privilege it has been, JERRY, over these past 10 years, to serve with you, as a team. Together we have accomplished a great deal for the Capital Region of the State of New York, but I will not go into those items right now.

One day on the House steps, I think I was in my first or second term, we were having pictures taken with our respective constituents. JERRY grabbed me and asked the photographer to take a picture of the two of us. He later inscribed that photo and sent it over to my office and it is on my office wall today—and it will stay there. It says, "Mike—thanks for being part of the one-two-punch for the Capital District." Let me acknowledge, there was never any doubt about who was number 1 and who was number 2.

But I want to say to my friend, JERRY, what a great honor it has been to be number 2 on that team with you. And today I want to look you in the eye and say thank you for your service to our country, for the tremendous service you gave to your constituents throughout your long and distinguished career, and most importantly, to thank you for what you gave to me. You have been a true and loyal friend. And while you are leaving here—and I regret that deeply—the one thing I take comfort in knowing is that our wonderful friendship will continue.

TRIBUTE TO THE HONORABLE
GERALD SOLOMON

SPEECH OF

HON. F. JAMES SENSENBRENNER, Jr.

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 6, 1998

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to GERALD SOLOMON, the distinguished gentleman from New York, as he prepares to retire after 20 years of service to the country and his constituents, the last four years as Chairman of the House Rules Committee.

JERRY SOLOMON and I came to Congress together in 1978. In his ten terms representing New York's 22nd District in the House, his colleagues and his constituents have come to know him as a positive force for common sense legislation. JERRY's legacy is one of military preparedness, fiscal responsibility, strong foreign policy and government accountability.

As a former United States Marine, JERRY brought a unique knowledge of the necessities of military readiness to his legislative agenda. In the 1980's, he worked to strengthen our armed services, joining other exemplary leaders such as Ronald Reagan in helping to ensure a peaceful end to the Cold War and the United States' position of strength in the post-Cold War world. His work with the North Atlantic Assembly and his mastery of NATO issues proved an invaluable asset to the House as we considered foreign affairs and national security issues.

But JERRY SOLOMON's importance to the House does not stop there. His colleagues know him as a Member who recognized the patriotism and dignity of this country's veterans and fought tirelessly to see that the government provided them the rights and benefits they so richly deserve.

JERRY SOLOMON also devoted significant energy to securing accountability in our government, taking a principal role in creating the line item veto legislation passed by Congress in 1996. And it is important legislation like this that passes through JERRY's hands each day. As Chairman of the Rules Committee, he continues to dedicate himself to providing for the smooth movement of the many and varied pieces of legislation that come before the House in each session.

His shoes will undoubtedly be hard to fill. I join my colleagues in wishing a JERRY a fond farewell and a successful retirement. We aspire to continue his level of leadership and commitment.

AUTHORIZING THE COMMITTEE ON
THE JUDICIARY TO INVESTIGATE
WHETHER SUFFICIENT GROUNDS
EXIST FOR THE IMPEACHMENT
OF WILLIAM JEFFERSON CLIN-
TON, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED
STATES

SPEECH OF

HON. BRIAN P. BILBRAY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 7, 1998

Mr. BILBRAY. Mr. Speaker, this is a highly emotional and complex matter. In the bright

light of historical significance, we must remember that this solemn result will become the standard applied to future presidents, Democrat or Republican. The issue is larger than William Jefferson Clinton.

I want to emphasize that contrary to what the media coverage may imply, Congress is not obsessed with this matter. The full House has spent a total of only 4 hours debating this issue. During the same week in which this vote was taken, the House and Senate approved House bill 8, my bill to crack down on commuter vehicles from Mexico which do not meet California vehicle emission standards. The President is expected to sign the bill into law. The House is also considering my legislation to hold Mexico accountable on its agreements to fix sewage infrastructure in Tijuana. Only Judiciary Committee members are concentrating on the impeachment inquiry. The rest of us are working on important budgetary, education, health care, environmental and Social Security issues.

As you may know, I have always avoided unnecessary partisanship, and have refrained from criticizing the President's every move during his tenure. He is our elected President and I am obligated by the Constitution to work with him on behalf of my district. It is in the best interest of our nation for Congress to remain focused on the important matter of governing our country, while allowing the members of the House Judiciary Committee the opportunity to perform their duty of reviewing the high volume of documents provided by the Independent Counsel. As I said, Congress has been working effectively on a host of other issues.

However, today the full House of Representatives was required to devote its time to considering the resolution from the Judiciary Committee requesting authority to proceed with an *impeachment inquiry*. *This was not a vote to impeach President Clinton*. Even a majority of the Democrats on the Judiciary Committee wanted to proceed with an impeachment inquiry. The difference between the Republican and Democrat inquiry proposals was in its length and scope. It is interesting to note that even "The Washington Post" and "The New York Times," two newspapers whose editorial positions are historically left of center, supported the Republican position on the length and scope of the inquiry.

By a vote of 258 to 176 the House decided to proceed with an inquiry. I voted with the majority. Again, most of the Democrats voting against the resolution were not opposed to proceeding with an impeachment *inquiry*. They simply had legitimate concerns on its length and scope. They were requesting that the inquiry be finished by Thanksgiving of this year. Under the resolution that was approved (House Resolution 581) the inquiry will terminate at the end of this year.

Though the President and others in public life deserve some semblance of privacy, like most Americans I am very disappointed in the President's decision to have a relationship with a subordinate employee in the White House. This type of behavior is unacceptable in any workplace including in a hallway near the Oval Office. His lack of judgment was appalling for a man of his age and position.

However, the ultimate question before us is not one of sexual conduct. It is whether perjury and obstruction of justice were committed in the magnitude to require impeachment. I

am still reviewing the alleged impeachable offenses outlined in the report and by the Judiciary Committee counsels. I am determined to sort out the facts. This is why I supported the resolution to proceed with an *inquiry*. Second only to a declaration of war, voting on bills of impeachment is Congress' most serious duty. Without a process to determine the facts there would be no reasonable way to reach a decision on such a vote.

I, personally, hope that the evidence is not substantial enough to require a constitutionally mandated vote on impeachment. But, it would be irresponsible of me to develop a final position on impeachment until after the Judiciary Committee has completed the impeachment inquiry and all the evidence and rebuttals are on the table. The Independent Counsel has only submitted a preliminary report to Congress because he believes that there was enough evidence in the Lewinsky matter to demonstrate perjury, witness tampering, and obstruction of justice as grounds for impeachment. Congress expects a full report on all of the other allegations, including Whitewater, Filegate, Travelgate, to be submitted by the Independent Counsel in the coming months.

Despite unfortunate initial "jockeying" by both sides, I have faith and confidence in my House colleagues, both Republican and Democrat, to ultimately perform this constitutional duty in a fair and bipartisan manner. An issue as grave as possible impeachment of the President must not—in appearance or fact—be driven by partisan considerations. We have embarked on a very solemn process and it is necessary for the House to remain dignified by not allowing these proceedings to be taken to a personal or political level. It is imperative that the laws of our land be strictly followed because next to sending our men and women to war, this is our most difficult responsibility.

Like other parents, I have had a difficult time explaining this issue to my children. Ultimately, I used it as an object lesson: No matter how embarrassing the truth may be, honesty is always the best policy. The President could have spared the country, his family and himself much pain had he told the complete truth. Lying about an affair should be a private matter between a husband and wife. Unfortunately, the President was under oath in a judicial process. Now the Congress and country is forced to proceed under a constitutional mandate. Congress must remain cognizant of the fact that the result will be a standard to which Presidents from now on will be held.

Many letters and e-mails to my office have reflected a lack of understanding of the process. I would like to reiterate that IF, AFTER completion of the impeachment inquiry, the House votes in favor of impeachment, it does not mean the President is automatically removed from office. The process would then move to the Senate where he would be tried, with the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court presiding over the proceedings. It would take a conviction supported by two-thirds (66 out of 100) of the Senate to remove the President from office. Under the Constitution, there is no authority given for the House and Senate to "censure" the President.

I will do everything in my power to ensure that this matter does not overwhelm the important legislative issues before Congress.

TRIBUTE TO JOHN D'AMELIO

HON. RANDY "DUKE" CUNNINGHAM

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 9, 1998

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to speak in honor of John D'Amelio, the president of the California School Boards Association of 1998 of his continuous efforts on behalf of children and education throughout his community and throughout the state of California.

John D'Amelio, a retired teacher, has been a board member of the Escondido Union High School District in San Diego County for eight years. In 1996 he was appointed by Governor Pete Wilson to serve on the Commission for the Establishment of Academic Content and Performance Standards. D'Amelio has been an active contributor to CSBA, and has served as a member of the association's Delegate Assembly since 1990 and as a regional director since 1992. In addition he has served on a number of CSBA committees, including the Legislative Network, Education Legal Alliance Committee, Nominating Committee, Annual Conference Committee and Assessment Task Force.

Throughout his many years of serving the community as a teacher and board member, D'Amelio also found time to volunteer outside of these roles. He founded a community organization for at-risk minorities, served as a director on a preschool board, and became a classroom "grandpa".

Mr. Speaker, I wish to publicly thank John D'Amelio for his dedication to the youth of California. He is one who understands the value of education and has had the generosity to sacrifice much of his life to such a noble cause.

A TRIBUTE TO DR. CHRISTOPHER BEATTY OF JOHN T. MATHER HOSPITAL

HON. MICHAEL P. FORBES

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 9, 1998

Mr. FORBES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in the House of Representatives to join my voice with the John T. Mather Hospital community as they honor Dr. Christopher Beatty of East Setauket, Long Island, for his many years of outstanding service and leadership, including his tenure as the chief of General Surgery at Mather Hospital.

On Friday evening, October 23, hundreds of friends, volunteers and staff will gather for Mather Hospital's 33rd annual "One Enchanted Evening" fundraising dinner. At this year's gala, Dr. Beatty will be honored with the "Theodore Roosevelt Award" for his dedicated volunteer service to Mather Hospital and the community it serves. This year, in recognition of October as National Breast Cancer Awareness Month, the proceeds from Mather Hospital's annual benefit will go to the Fortunato Breast Health Center and Breast Cancer Treatment.

For Dr. Beatty, winning Mather Hospital's "Theodore Roosevelt Award" has become somewhat of a family affair. His father also

won the award in 1965 for his own many years of service as a member of the Hospital's Board of Trustees. Dr. Beatty received his medical degree from Georgetown University and completed his internship at Roosevelt Hospital in New York. Following a five-year surgical residency, Dr. Beatty served his country as a Major in the U.S. Army Medical Corps for two years in Stuttgart, West Germany.

A truly gifted surgeon, Dr. Beatty relishes his chosen field because of the genuine satisfaction he derives from being able to use his talents to cure a sick patient. "Surgery is the only branch of medicine where you can actually put your hands on the disease, take it out and see the good results in a relatively short period of time," Dr. Beatty has said.

The only thing more important than surgery in Dr. Beatty's life is his family, his wife, Lindsay and their daughters Shannon, Allison and Devon. When not in surgery or spending time with his family, Dr. Beatty tends to his many rose bushes and is an avid tennis player and runner.

So, Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues in the U.S. House of Representatives to join the entire John T. Mather Hospital community as we honor Dr. Christopher Beatty, a very deserving recipient of the "Theodore Roosevelt Award" for his dedicated service to the hospital and our entire Long Island community.

MARY MCAFEE WINS MILKEN AWARD

HON. HEATHER WILSON

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 9, 1998

Mrs. WILSON. Mr. Speaker, during a time when the kids of this nation search for role models, Mary McAfee has become one to her students. Zuni Elementary School principal Mary McAfee was recently awarded \$25,000 from the Milken Family Foundation. The Milken award is given to only 160 educators nationwide who display excellence in education.

During her six years as Zuni Elementary's principal, Mary has improved curriculum, focusing on the enhancement of her school's technology, and for adapted learning to "real world" situations. Teachers at Zuni think she is an exceptional and caring principal, and one of New Mexico's best.

Mary McAfee is a role model for us all. She has put in countless hours and effort to improve our future by improving the schools our children attend. Mary was nominated by her co-workers to recognize the hard work she has done to improve our children's education. And, she is just one of the great educators in New Mexico.

Thanks to the Milken Foundation for recognizing one of New Mexico's best, and thanks to Ms. McAfee for her dedication to her students and teachers.

TRIBUTE TO FRANK 'HYLO' BROWN

HON. HAROLD ROGERS

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 9, 1998

Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Speaker, on the evening of Tuesday, October 13, the people of Johnson County, Kentucky, are coming together to pay tribute to Frank "Hylo" Brown, an old-time bluegrass singer and songwriter from River, Kentucky, in Johnson County, who has inspired bluegrass and country music lovers for decades.

A talented inspiring musician, young Frank Brown was born in River in 1922. He earned the nickname of "Hylo" because of his incredible vocal range, but it was his compassion and insight as a human being and a musician that have earned him the respect and admiration of those who know him and his music.

Despite being a success on the bluegrass music circuit, he has always remembered where he came from—a small town called River, a one-room school house, and a coal miner's heritage. Even today, fans still come by the old home place where Hylo currently lives to see his collection of memorabilia from over 50 years of writing and performing.

Hylo once said, "I never set the world on fire, but I made a living." To the people who know him, he did a lot more than that. That is why the people of Paintsville and Johnson County are paying tribute to Hylo, commending him for over 50 years of bringing music into our homes and our hearts; being a Legendary Bluegrass Balladeer; the loyalty he has shown to Johnson County and the people of eastern Kentucky; and the kindness and consideration he has shown his fellow performers.

Hylo Brown has not only earned the right to have his name forever placed alongside the U.S. 23 Country Music Highway, in eastern Kentucky, but he has earned our respect and admiration—not just because of the joy of his music has brought us over the years, but because of the good, decent man he has been to all those he has known throughout his life. I commend Hylo Brown, and I commend the people of Paintsville and Johnson County for recognizing his accomplishments.

HONORING PARAMOUNT UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT FOR THEIR PEACEBUILDERS PROGRAM

HON. STEPHEN HORN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 9, 1998

Mr. HORN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to call attention to an excellent program at work among students in the Paramount Unified School District in my Congressional District. It is called PeaceBuilders, and its mission is simple: to focus on the positive. It has been proven, both through academic studies and through the individual experiences of PeaceBuilders' participants, that a focus on positive social relations rather than negative, dangerous, or risky behaviors results in increased school attendance, improved academic performance, and decreased violent acts.

The program centers on four basic principles: praise people; give up put-downs; notice hurts and right wrongs; and, seek wise people. When PeaceBuilders praise people, they notice and express sincere appreciation when someone demonstrates acts of kindness or caring, giving attention to positive rather than negative actions. By giving up put-downs, program participants recognize and avoid what has become a mainstay of negative interaction in our culture. They also learn non-violent ways to respond when they are put-down. PeaceBuilders who notice hurts and right wrongs learn ways to make amends when they have caused another person pain, or merely to help another person in need. Finally, when they seek wise people as friends, mentors, and role models, PeaceBuilders surround themselves with the tools they need for continued success and an even brighter and more positive future.

Mr. Speaker, with so much attention today given to the negative, I want to shine the spotlight on the positive. I applaud the Paramount Unified School District not only for adopting this program, but for fully embracing it. Paramount was declared the "Outstanding PeaceBuilders District of the World for 1997-1998" by Heartsprings, Inc., the home of PeaceBuilders. The proclamation states that they "have been instrumental in the design of a K through 8 model which will henceforth be known as the 'Paramount Model.' May you continue to be a Model for the World to follow." Congratulations to paramount on this great accomplishment, and may you spread your positive message to all of our nation's schools.

AUTHORIZING THE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY TO INVESTIGATE WHETHER SUFFICIENT GROUNDS EXIST FOR THE IMPEACHMENT OF WILLIAM JEFFERSON CLINTON, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

SPEECH OF

HON. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 8, 1998

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in opposition of the Republican impeachment inquiry. The way the House proceeds on an impeachment inquiry is very serious and must be considered in a deliberative manner. Unfortunately, the proposal before us does not create a focused inquiry with realistic time limits on the length and scope. Instead of offering a proposal that is sound and has reasonable standards on what impeachable offenses are, the Republican leadership is rejecting a focused inquiry and is forcing us to vote on a proposal that is endless and causes damage to a fair and just process.

Mr. Speaker, the question at hand is not whether or not to proceed with a formal impeachment inquiry. The question is how do we proceed? We considering such an important matter, will we place such a vote in the hands of election year politics or do we place this vote and process in the hands of fairness, the tenets of our Constitution and good judgment?

Mr. Speaker, it is my hope that my colleagues base their vote on the latter. We have a chance to send this proposal back to the judiciary committee and instruct them to develop a plan that is focused and fair.

However, the lines seem to be drawn and the Republican leadership has convinced their members to vote along party lines. The last chance for a pragmatic approach is lost.

Therefore, I encourage my colleagues of both parties to join together and defeat the Republican proposal. In the face of fairness, the Republican majority's effort will move forward with an open-ended process designed not to follow the path of truth, but to simply embarrass the President one month before the congressional elections. All of us in Congress should be committed to searching for the truth, not political points. But if we choose to forego the search for truth, we do so with a blatant disregard for principles of fairness and justice.

Mr. Speaker, if we move with a process based on those ideas, then as a lawmaking body, we can get back to the important issues that have evaded us this session. In the waning days of the legislative session, we still have a chance to save Social Security, pass a real patients' bill of rights, improve the quality of education and protect our environment. I plan to fight and oppose this arbitrary measure, and support a fair process. That process will put an end to this investigation in a timely fashion and gets the House of Representatives back on track to work on the issues that truly matter to this great nation.

A TRIBUTE TO MR. ALAN BECK OF JOHN T. MATHER HOSPITAL

HON. MICHAEL P. FORBES

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 9, 1998

Mr. FORBES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in the House of Representatives to join with the John T. Mather Hospital community as they honor Alan Beck of Port Jefferson, Long Island, for his many years of outstanding service and leadership to the hospital, including his efforts to create the Mather Leadership Council.

On Friday evening, October 23, hundreds of friends, volunteers and staff will gather for Mather Hospital's 33rd annual "One Enchanted Evening" fundraising dinner. At this year's gala, Alan Beck will be honored with the "Theodore Roosevelt Award" for his dedicated volunteer service to Mather Hospital and the community. In recognition of October as National Breast Cancer Awareness Month, proceeds from Mather's annual benefit will go to the Fortunato Breast Health Center and Breast Cancer Treatment.

A successful media entrepreneur, Alan Beck has owned radio stations in Baltimore, Minneapolis, Cincinnati and on Long Island. A graduate of the University of Maryland, Alan worked in radio in Baltimore and New York through 1980. It was the following year when he founded American Media, Inc. and bought Long Island radio station WALK, which he soon turned into the country's most successful suburban radio station. Alan worked to grow his company, adding radio stations in markets nationwide before selling the business to Chancellor Broadcasting.

Though Alan has sold his radio operations, he still manages American Media, a media

consulting firm. As the chairman of the Mather Leadership Council since 1977, the year he created the body, Alan has worked tirelessly to support the mission of Mather Hospital. Drawing upon his skills and talents as a successful businessman, Alan has led fundraising for the Adolescent Psychiatric Recreation Area Project, the Prostate Cancer Awareness program and the Hospital's Capital campaign. Under his command, the Mather Leadership Council has grown to 70 members, each dedicated to making Mather Hospital the best it can be.

So, Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues in the U.S. House of Representatives to join the entire John T. Mather Hospital community as we honor Alan Beck, a very deserving recipient of the "Theodore Roosevelt Award" for his dedicated service to the hospital and our entire Long Island community.

TRIBUTE TO REID CHAPEL AME CHURCH OF SUMTER, SOUTH CAROLINA

HON. JAMES E. CLYBURN

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 9, 1998

Mr. CLYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the Reid Chapel African Methodist Episcopal Church of Sumter, South Carolina. The Reid Chapel A.M.E. Church was organized as a Mission in the spring of 1952. The original founders of the church were: Rosa Bell Guess, Carlos Guess, Julia Banding, Evons Banding, Hester Jenkins, David Jenkins, Robin Cabbagestalk, Herbert Isaac Sr., Alice Gaines and Willie Gaines.

After meeting every Sunday for approximately two years, Mr. and Mrs. Guess approached the Presiding Elder of the Sumter District, the late Rev. Marcellus F. Robinson and then pastor of Mt. Pisgah A.M.E. Church in Sumter, former Bishop of the Seventh Episcopal District the Rt. Rev. Frederick Calhoun James, who took their wishes to purchase property for a church to the late Bishop Frank Madison Reid, Sr. Bishop Reid agreed and shortly thereafter purchased the land and had a ground breaking ceremony. Within a year, the church was built and the dedicatory service was held in October 1955.

The first stewards were Rosa Guess, Julia Banding and Robina Cabbagestalk and Hester Jenkins. The first trustees were Carlos Guess, Evons Banding, David Jenkins and Gus Allen. The first superintendent of the Sunday School was Gus Allen. The first church sextons were the Guess and Blanding children. Rosa Guess served as the church secretary. Thelma Guess and James Linton were the musicians and Choir directors. The first Sunday School teachers were Marguerite Guess, LeAnn Jenkins, and Annie Lee Green. The first pastor to be assigned to the church was the late Rev. Ben L. Burroughs of Kingstree, S.C.

During the first revival services held at the church, nineteen youths came to Christ. Vacation Bible School was held during the summer. The first teachers were Marjorie Robinson, E. Mitz Pringle, Ruth Robinson, Deloris Ham and a few others. Softball and basketball games were sponsored by Reid Chapel, and sewing classes were conducted by Rosa Guess and the late Hallie B. Hampton.

All Sunday School books and the other materials were donated by Mt. Pisgah A.M.E. Church. The piano, which is still being used, was given to the church by the late Elder Robinson. Mt. Pisgah A.M.E. Church family under the leadership of Rev. F.C. James donated the first set of pews and hymnals. During the 1970's, the church's attendance declined to less than five, and it became impossible to maintain a full time pastor. The church doors were closed. In the 1980s, Reid Chapel's doors were reopened. And in 1987, the Annual Conference connected Reid Chapel and St. Michael to form a circuit under the pastorate of Rev. Vermell Humes. After Hurricane Hugo in 1989, the mission closed again.

At the 1991 Annual Conference, Bishop F.C. James appointed Rev. Eliza E. Black to pastor the closed mission. This new "Venture of Faith" began on September 19, 1991. The doors of Reid Chapel opened at 8:30 AM. Arriving with the new pastor was her faithful and supporting spouse Theodore, her youngest daughter Antonia Black, two of her grandsons Michael and Renard Black, and a niece Amanda Johnson. By ten o'clock, twenty odd adults and children had come to welcome the new pastor and to share the first morning service ever in the 39 year old history of the mission. When the invitation to membership was extended, Reid Chapel received its first member, Willie M. Martin.

In the Spring of 1994, Reid Chapel purchased a house adjacent to the church's property. Isaac Wims, a member of the community and supporter of Reid Chapel, completely renovated the two bedroom home as a special gift to the church. This property became Reid Chapel's Resource Center. Ground was broken for the Educational Building. It took the congregation only two years to complete the 2560 square foot edifice.

The worship service was moved from the small original block sanctuary to the multipurpose room to the new Educational Building in November, 1995. Church records reveal that there were times that more than 100 worshippers packed into the pews of that little chapel. Many conversions, baptisms, weddings and funerals are logged in the church files. It took less than one conference year to complete the work on the sanctuary.

Officially, Pastor Black was the contractor on record and provided the administrative functions. Her son Randolph Black, a Trustee of the church, a highly skilled brick mason and contractor, directed the work. He also laid many of the blocks himself. The building committee consisted of the faithful Stewards (Henry Murray, Rebecca Hall, Kenneth Black, Rosa Guess, and Marguerite Jones) and Trustees (Randolph Black, Debra Bradley, Almata Murray, Margie Bradley, Christopher Hall, Rachael Madison, Elizabeth Mack, Besena Bradley and Collette Bradley). It was Randolph Black who received the vision and the plan to build the sanctuary furniture. Matthew Jones and Billy Olden assisted in executing the vision. These men literally built the chancellor rail, communion table, offering table and the flower stands. Margie Bradley assisted Billy Olden in finishing the furniture. Most of the wood was donated by Debra Bradley. The decorative work was donated by Williams Furniture Company, Inc. Henry Murray continued to be the dutiful steward and helper.

While the community has called this church Reid Chapel, the founding fathers legally iden-

tified the church as "The Walnut Hill Community AME Church" which remained the official name of the church until December 1997. At that time, proper documents were drawn up and presented to the Rev. Robert L. McCants, Presiding Elder of the Sumter District and the Rt. Rev. John Hurst Adams, the Presiding Bishop of the Seventh Episcopal district of the African AME Church to legally claim the known name, and the "legal" name Walnut Hill Community AME Church was officially removed from all documents.

Today the Reid Chapel African Methodist Episcopal Church stands ready to serve all of the citizens of the Walnut Hill Community, and the City and County of Sumter. I appreciate my colleagues joining me in honoring this great church and its outstanding leaders.

REGARDING: REPUBLIC OF
CHINA'S NATIONAL DAY

HON. SOLOMON P. ORTIZ

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 9, 1998

Mr. ORTIZ. Mr. Speaker, in recent years, the Republic of China on Taiwan has emerged as a major economic power in the world. Recent world economic events offer a special lesson in the power of democracies in global economic affairs.

Their economic success is directly attributable to freely elected democratic leadership. These leaders understand that a strong economy is necessary for political reform. The fact that Taiwan has survived the latest Asian financial crisis relatively unscathed is the lesson in the power of democracy.

From its one-party past, the Republic of China has grown into a more sophisticated democracy with a number of political parties. The Republic of China strongly supports individual freedom, human rights, and a dialogue with any other country in the world.

Mr. Speaker, let us show our admiration of our friends in the Republic of China by congratulating them on their 87th National Day, October 10, 1998.

At a time when it is even more apparent that the world's economies are interconnected, the United States can find an oasis of strong economic fundamentals in the Republic of China.

TRIBUTE TO DR. MARY P. SMITH,
AN ARDENT LEMONADE MAKER

HON. DONALD M. PAYNE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 9, 1998

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, if we are lucky we have come in contact with a person who instinctively makes lemonade out of the lemons of life. There is such a woman in my district who is being honored on Thursday, October 8. She is Dr. Mary Smith. Thirty years ago Dr. Smith saw a need for day care programs in Newark, New Jersey. She used her vision, commitment and steadfastness to establish Babyland Nursery, Inc. Babyland Nursery, Inc., now known as Babyland Family Services, Inc. has evolved into a model for urban day care throughout the nation.

In 1968, Dr. Smith started with 26 children in a seven-room basement apartment in central city Newark to establish one of the first day care programs in the United States and the first non-profit interracial day care center in New Jersey to provide day care for children from 2½ months to five years old. If we go back to 1968, we will remember it was a time that women while moving into the workforce had very limited resources for child care. This sometimes meant that these families had to depend on public assistance for survival rather than become self-sufficient. Today, we see the benefit of providing safe, clean, and educatable day care services. The lack of day care was a lemon to Dr. Smith. She took her knowledge, skills and foresight to make some lemonade that has quenched the thirst of day care need for countless families and children.

Babyland Family Services, Inc. has evolved to comprise 11 different facilities offering 20 separate programs that benefit over 1,500 children, women and families each year. It has a staff of over 200, volunteer support of almost 700 and a reputation that extends to the international arena.

Mr. Speaker, I am sure my colleagues will want to join me in thanking Dr. Mary Smith and Babyland as they are recognized for their hard work and dedication to the health, well-being and education of children from urban areas. I would also like to encourage all citizens to become interested in helping the future, our children, thus ensuring a brighter future for them and the generations to come.

CELEBRATION OF THE COMPLETION OF THE KIDS' CREATED KINGDOM PROJECT

HON. RON KLINK

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 9, 1998

Mr. KLINK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the efforts of the organizers and the volunteers of the Kids' Created Kingdom project. In only five days the volunteers built a 15,000 square foot, state-of-the-art playground complex for the children of Ellwood City. Six hundred people gathered to celebrate their achievements with a picnic and dedication the evening it was finished.

I would like to pay special recognition to some of the key individuals in this project. The Project General Coordinators were Tim Post and Earla Marshall. The Core Committee consisted of Harold Marshall, Cindy Falotico, Joe Carofino, Jeff Berendt, Steve Oliver, Ellwood "Woody" Hazen, Rick and Sharon McClintick, Terri and Larry Crespo, Tom Yoho, Mary Post, Nan Beachem, Beverly Todd, Kim Rangel, Carole Houghton, Julie D'Amico, Cathy Basler, Rosina Betz, Sharon Razani, Wesley Calve, Peggy Figurel, and Robin Lucas. The Construction Site Captains were Bo Rossi, Ernie Mallary, Jerry Maine, Jerry Hulick, Sam and Beth Kasper, Allen Polochak, "Skip" Volpe, Dave Buana, Joe Hawrylak, Jim Palagalao.

These individuals along with many volunteers worked hard to not only construct the playground but to raise the necessary funds. The project planning began in September 1997. They were able to raise the 85,000 dollars needed in only seven months. Again I would like to commend them on their efforts to

improve the community of Ellwood City for its children.

TRIBUTE TO JIM RUPP

HON. GLENN POSHARD

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 9, 1998

Mr. POSHARD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to my constituent and dear friend, Mr. "Jolly" Jim Rupp of Decatur, Illinois who has recently passed. He was a devoted public official and my condolences and best wishes go to his family and all who will miss him.

Some of my Illinois colleagues may remember Jim as Decatur's mayor from 1966 to 1976 and state senator until 1986. But anybody who knew Jim, knew him as "Jolly Jim." He was always happy, rarely ever down in spirit. His smile would warm you up on the coldest of mornings, and his personality was genuine. Jim got along with anybody and everybody. This was his best quality not only as a politician, but as a person. He was cut from a different type of political cloth. Jim realized that politics relied on personal qualities, and paying attention to the grass roots. He would make visits just about everywhere he represented to arouse interest in issues, and gain support from constituents. In fact, he was once quoted that he loved making these visits so much, that he could rarely ever complete a personal house chore. Nevertheless, he took the concept of politician to mean personable, and in touch with his constituents, which is a quality public officials still need to follow.

Jim grew up in New Jersey, and served in World War II and the Korean War proudly for this nation. He married Florence Reineke in 1944, who unfortunately passed away last December. He moved to Decatur in the 1950's and became partner and later sole owner of Creighton-Jackson Insurance Agency. Jim was then elected mayor several years later in 1966. He also offered much of his time outside of public office in the Decatur community. Jim was a member of the Rotary International, VFW Post 99, Decatur Shriners Club and the American Legion Post 105. Moreover, Jim was a devout Christian and a charter member of Woodland Chapel Presbyterian Church. He is survived by his sons James and Jeffrey and their families.

Mr. Speaker, please join me in recognizing Mr. Jim Rupp, whose dedication to his community has had a profound impact on those who knew him, including myself. It has been an honor to represent him in the United States Congress. I will miss "Jolly Jim" immensely. His style was so unique and he was so humble. Many of our national and local leaders need to follow in his footsteps to succeed in politics and in life as he did.

A TRIBUTE TO FRANK PALLONE

HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 9, 1998

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, earlier today at a meeting of the Congressional Caucus of India and Indian Americans a number of our

colleagues honored me by electing me Co-Chairman of the Caucus. In doing so, I am being asked to fill a pair of big shoes by succeeding the Caucus's founder and first Co-Chairman, FRANK PALLONE.

Mr. Speaker, the Caucus on India and Indian Americans was founded more than five years ago by FRANK. His district has a large and vibrant Indian American community, and FRANK decided their voice needed to be heard in the Congress. What began as a handful of Members five years ago has been transformed into a thriving Caucus of more than one hundred Members, making the Caucus one of the largest ethnic Caucuses in the Congress.

Mr. Speaker, much of this success and growth is a tribute to FRANK PALLONE's leadership and energy. During his term as Co-Chairman, he has worked tirelessly in the House to improve relations between India, the world's largest democracy, and the United States, the world's oldest democracy. The Caucus has been a forum for important discussions between the Caucus Members and senior politicians, diplomats and industrialists from India. Outside Washington, FRANK also has been very active, traveling to cities around the United States where he has met with hundreds of Indian American community leaders.

Mr. Speaker, as the Caucus of India and Indian Americans enters its sixth year, I know my colleagues join me in congratulating FRANK on a job well done. I am certain the other Members of the Caucus agree with me that we are looking forward to his continued strong participation as a senior Member of the Caucus and to his strong support of the interests of the Indian American Community.

RESOLUTION REASSERTING U.S. OPPOSITION TO THE UNILATERAL DECLARATION OF A PALESTINIAN STATE

HON. MATT SALMON

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 9, 1998

Mr. SALMON. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to introduce with Representative JIM SAXTON and Majority Whip TOM DELAY a resolution calling on President Clinton to publicly and unequivocally state that the United States will actively oppose a unilaterally declared Palestinian state and that any such action would have severe negative consequences for Palestinian relations with the United States. Though the United States has traditionally oppose a unilaterally declared Palestinian state, recent statements by the Administration have been ambiguous, and contradictory to its previous policy. This shift in the attitude by the U.S. government has been followed by recent announcements by the Palestinian Authority of their intention to declare a Palestinian state unilaterally. Such a declaration would be a violation of the Oslo Accords. It would also pose a threat to Israel, and it would have a destabilizing effect on the entire Middle East. Therefore, it is urgent that the U.S. reaffirms its opposition to a unilateral declaration of a Palestinian state.

For decades U.S. policy has been to oppose steadfastly the creation of an independent Palestinian state irrespective of how it is declared. The Administration's evolving policy on Palestinian statehood is skillfully explored

in Robert Satloff's piece "New Nuances" that appeared in the July 13th New Republic. The author points to four sets of comments by Administration officials that have called into doubt the longstanding U.S. policy. (1) On May 7th, First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton advocated the establishment of a Palestinian state. (2) On May 18th, Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern Affairs Martin Indyk refused to express firm U.S. opposition to the unilateral declaration of an independent Palestinian state, but rather restated traditional U.S. policy as a preference. (3) Also on May 18th, Vice President AL GORE made similar comments. (4) And finally, at a May 28th White House briefing, spokesman Michael McCurry refused to rule out the possibility that the United States would refuse to recognize a unilaterally declared Palestinian state. Mr. Satloff summarized the comments as follows: "The United States strongly prefers a negotiated outcome of final status issues between Israel and the Palestinians and will work to achieve that goal. However, if the two sides do not reach agreement by May 1999 and the Palestinians issue a unilateral declaration of statehood over Israeli objections, the U.S. may or may not recognize that state."

Since these statements by the U.S. government, Palestinian Authority Chairman Yasser Arafat, his cabinet and the Palestinian legislature have repeatedly threatened to unilaterally proclaim the establishment of a Palestinian state when the Oslo Accords expire on May 4, 1999. In mid-July, Chairman Arafat stated that "there is a transition period of 5 years and after 5 years we have the right to declare an independent Palestinian state." Even more recently, on September 24th, Chairman Arafat's cabinet threatened to unilaterally declare a Palestinian state that would encompass a portion of Jerusalem: "At the end of the interim period, it (the Palestinian government) shall declare the establishment of a Palestinian state on all Palestinian land occupied since 1967, with Jerusalem as the eternal capital of the Palestinian state." (The Columbian, Mark Lavie, Associated Press, September 25, 1998.) Chairman Arafat continued his push for statehood on September 28th in a speech before the United Nations, calling upon world leaders to support an independent Palestinian state:

I would like to call upon all of you from this place—the source of international legitimacy and peacemaking, the guardian of freedom, security and stability, and the source for the achievement of justice and prosperity for humankind—to stand by our people, especially as the five-year transitional period provided for in the Palestinian-Israeli agreements will end on the 4th of May, 1999 and our people demand of us to shoulder our responsibilities, and they await the establishment of their independent state.

A unilateral declaration of statehood would be a renouncement of the Oslo Accords and could ignite hostilities. The Oslo Accords make no provision for the creation of a Palestinian state and, in fact, prohibit the Palestinian Authority from taking any actions that would affect the sovereignty of the Israeli-administered territories. Earlier this week Assistant Secretary of State Indyk said that a declaration of statehood "becomes a recipe for an almost immediate confrontation . . ." (Hillel Kuttler, Jerusalem Post, October 4, 1998). The threat of designating Jerusalem as the capital

of a unilaterally declared Palestinian state is particularly offensive. It is also an affront to official U.S. policy. The Jerusalem Embassy Act of 1995 codified that "Jerusalem should be recognized as the capital of the State of Israel."

In light of Chairman Arafat's repeated threats to unilaterally declare a Palestinian state, and due to the lack of clarity in the Administration's position on this issue, it is important that Congress urge the President to state explicitly that a unilateral declaration of Palestinian statehood is in contravention to longstanding U.S. policy and is a violation of the Oslo Accords, and the United States will oppose and refuse to recognize such as action.

REGARDING THE "TELECOMMUNICATIONS COMPETITION AND CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT OF 1998" (H.R. 3888)

HON. MICHAEL P. FORBES

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 9, 1998

Mr. FORBES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of the "Telecommunications Competition and Consumer Protection Act of 1998" (H.R. 3888).

Enactment of the "Telecommunications Competition and Consumer Protection Act of 1998" is critical to end the problem of "slamming," that effects more than 20,000 consumers a year, according to the General Accounting Office. This legislation imposes a set of requirements that, when implemented by the industry, will eliminate the financial incentive for any carrier to make illegal changes in a consumer's selection of his or her telecommunications carrier.

Equally important are changes that I pressed for and that were made to the bill when it was marked up by the full Commerce Committee. This legislation avoids imposing burdens that will be as extensive or intrusive as some traditional rules and regulations placed on the telecommunications industry, while taking away the financial incentive for a carrier to engage in "slamming."

The "Telecommunications Competition and Consumer Protection Act of 1998" takes the approach of encouraging telecommunications providers to abide by a code of contact that includes a self-policing mechanism. While this type of code is a common practice in many industries, it has yet to be adopted by telecommunications providers in the context of protecting consumers from "slamming." H.R. 3888 encourages the industry, under the direction of the Federal Communications Commission, to put in place the requirements of such a code. Under the code approach, the Commission shall engage in limited and minimal regulatory oversight; it will serve as a backstop, ensuring the proper code provisions are in place and, where appropriate, punishing those who willfully violate the code. By agreeing to adhere to the code, carriers can avoid more burdensome regulation and the significant civil penalties that can be imposed against companies that fail to follow the code and "slam" unsuspecting consumers.

This bill strikes the proper balance and I believe it will stop the unacceptable practice of "slamming." I urge my colleagues to support it.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE SERVICE OF ROBERT E. CHASE

HON. JANE HARMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 9, 1998

Ms. HARMAN. Mr. Speaker, I want to join the family and friends of Robert E. (Bob) Chase and commend him on his retirement at the end of this month as Assistant City Administrative Officer for the City of Los Angeles.

Bob, is retiring after 41 years of distinguished service during which he served the citizens of Los Angeles and four mayors—Norris Poulson, Sam Yorty, Tom Bradley and Richard Riordan. Soon after he first joined the city in 1957, Bob rapidly rose in the city administrative office, being named to the position of assistant city administrative officer and executive officer in 1971 in recognition of his management skills. These same skills earned him recognition within the Metropolitan Chapter of the American Society for Public Administration, which elected him president in 1975.

Bob's record tenure as Executive Officer of the city administrative office has been a source of stability and reassurance to the city's residents. Indeed, the office has been at the center of all of the major events and changes which have shaped the city of Los Angeles. Most importantly, the administrative office enjoys a nationally-recognized reputation overseeing the fiscal affairs of the nation's second largest city—due, undoubtedly, to Bob's talents and those of the fine staff he assembled.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud that Bob Chase is a constituent. He is an example of the high quality of public servants who serve the city and one of many who devote considerable time and effort to build a strong and stable community.

I know Bob is looking forward to spending more time with his wife, Sallie, and their family. From time to time, I understand he will also hone his already formidable skills at golf. In all these future ventures, I wish him the very best and, again, join in thanking him for his service to the residents of the City of Los Angeles.

CELEBRATING BURBANK MIDDLE SCHOOL'S 50TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. GENE GREEN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 9, 1998

Mr. GREEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to congratulate and pay tribute to Burbank Middle School on their 50th Anniversary. This wonderful school has been serving the community of Houston, Texas faithfully for 50 years, and is well deserving of recognition and praise.

Burbank Middle School is truly a model school that has a distinguished student body and staff.

Burbank was dedicated on September 20, 1949, with 1,700 students, parents, teachers, and school administrators in attendance.

The building's original cost was \$2,250,000. This was a large investment in those days and demonstrates the commitment that the residents had for quality education.

The dedication of the cornerstone was performed by past school board president Ewing

Warlein. During the ceremony, he said: "This great structure is dedicated to education in the finest sense of the word and is not only a monument to education, but a monument to the American way of life, to free enterprise and our constitutional form of government. This building is dedicated not only to the education of the children in this district but also to the boys and girls of generations yet unborn."

Education is the key to our children's future and the key to our country's continued success. The teachers and staff at Burbank Middle School also believe this and have worked hard to ensure that all their students have an opportunity for quality education.

The twenty-first century will bring new challenges for our young people, and we have an obligation to educate them to deal with these challenges. With the leadership of the parents, teachers, and staff of Burbank Middle School, we can accomplish anything.

For years, families have known this school as a living monument in the community, making it a good place to study and learn. I am certain that the strength of this community would not be what it is today without the commitment of this school. I am honored to congratulate the members of the Burbank Middle School for making it a source of community pride for the past 50 years.

HURRICANE RELIEF FOR PUERTO RICO RESIDENTS

HON. STEVE R. ROTHMAN

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 9, 1998

Mr. ROTHMAN. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to extend my deepest sympathies and offer my support to those on the island of Puerto Rico who have suffered losses due to the damage caused by Hurricane Georges. I would also like to clear up some confusion regarding the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), the Federal agency currently working to alleviate the pain and suffering caused by the hurricane.

I recently learned that erroneous reports regarding the funding of FEMA have been circulating in Puerto Rico. Some in the Commonwealth have stated to the press that funding for the FEMA program is obtained from local taxes and user fees within Puerto Rico and thus, the inhabitants of Puerto Rico are being forced to fully fund the FEMA relief efforts on their own. These reports are completely untrue.

On the contrary, the funds for FEMA come from the U.S. Treasury general fund and are appropriated by the Appropriations Committees in the House of Representatives and the Senate. The general fund is supported by the collection of federal taxes and federal user fees from citizens of the mainland of the United States. Thus the burden of FEMA relief efforts is not being incurred solely by citizens of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

I urge all of my colleagues in the United States Congress to join me in continuing efforts to aid our fellow American citizens in

Puerto Rico in their time of need. We need to continue to seek disaster relief funding for FEMA before Congress adjourns.

HONORING CLIFFORD R. HOPE

HON. JERRY MORAN

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 9, 1998

Mr. MORAN of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce legislation naming the post office in Garden City, Kansas after former Congressman Clifford R. Hope.

Mr. Hope represented the 7th Congressional district in Kansas from 1927 to 1957. During those 30 years, Mr. Hope rose in prominence in the House and eventually became the Chairman of the House Committee on Agriculture. In fact, he was the last Republican of the Agriculture Committee prior to the Republican party gaining control of the House in 1994.

During Mr. Hope's political career, he rose first in the Kansas House of Representatives becoming the Speaker of the Kansas House. Following his election to Congress, Mr. Hope became the Chairman of the House Agriculture Committee and was deeply involved in establishing many of the agricultural programs still in existence today. In addition to his work on behalf of agriculture, Mr. Hope was a strong advocate for defense programs and was heavily involved in the military programs essential to the war efforts of World War II.

Mr. Speaker, as a fellow Kansan it is with pride that I associate myself with Mr. Hope and I am honored to introduce this legislation.

A TRIBUTE IN MEMORY OF BENNY WATERS

HON. GREGORY W. MEEKS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 9, 1998

Mr. MEEKS of New York. Mr. Speaker, it is with a great sense of loss that I pay tribute to Mr. Benny Waters, a jazz legend and the oldest touring jazz musician, who died on August 11.

Benjamin Arthur Waters was born the youngest of seven children to Edward and Francis Waters on January 23, 1902 in Brighton, Maryland. Mr. Waters started his musical education at age 5 with organ lessons, and he soon moved to reed instruments. While in high school, still in the pre-jazz era, he played syn-copated music with Charlie Miller's band. In his late teenage years he attended the Boston Conservatory of Music, where he studied theory and arranging and gave private clarinet lessons. Among his pupils was Harry Carney, who went on to play baritone saxophone with Duke Ellington.

In 1952, a turning point came in Waters' life when he was asked to join Jimmy Archey's Band for a European tour. The saxophonist decided to stay on in Paris and remained there making it his home while touring festivals and giving concerts in Europe for the next 42 years. Last year, the French government presented Waters with its distinguished "Chevalier Legion d'Honneur."

Failing eyes and the need for cataract surgery brought the saxophonist home and unfortunately resulted in losing his eyesight. Waters' never-failing buoyancy and upbeat spirit brought him to the attention of the "Statesmen of Jazz" Tour, and he was invited to become a founding member. Through his performance, he achieved new stature at home in America. Waters, along with his fellow "Statesmen," contributed his time to Arbors Records for the "Statesmen" CD, and its sales are donated to perpetuate the nationwide and international tours. His most recent recording was "Birdland Birthday—Live at 95."

In blindness, he persevered, averaging 100 dates a year until this year, making a second-floor apartment in Hollis, Queens—a suburban town in my district—his home base. Jazz historians indicate that Benny was one of only six survivors of jazz recording artists of the late 1920s who were still active, along with Claude "Fiddler" Williams, Benny Carter, Lionel Hampton, Spiegel Willcox and Rosy McHargue.

Benny will be missed by his family, friends, colleagues, fans and communities across the world.

AUTHORIZING THE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY TO INVESTIGATE WHETHER SUFFICIENT GROUNDS EXIST FOR THE IMPEACHMENT OF WILLIAM JEFFERSON CLINTON, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

SPEECH OF

HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 8, 1998

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to voice my strong objections over the Republican resolution ordering an impeachment inquiry against President Clinton. This has become a one-sided, all-out and disgraceful witch hunt into the private life of the President, and I strongly disagree with its objectives and methods.

Although I believe that the President's behavior with Ms. Lewinsky was indefensible and disgraceful, and I certainly do not condone it, it is in no way an impeachable offense. Given the existing evidence, I believe that there is no basis for impeachment of the President. Lying about an extramarital affair, regardless of to whom, does not rise to the level of an impeachable offense, as defined by the Constitution: " * * * the President shall be removed from Office on Impeachment for, and Conviction of, Treason, Bribery, or other high Crimes and Misdemeanors." While the President's behavior was offensive, I believe that it does not fit this definition. I sincerely doubt that the farmers of the Constitution had Kenneth Starr's report—which focused on private sexual behavior—in mind when drafting the impeachment clause.

It is time for us to put this issue behind us and move onto matters that are vital to our nation. Our country has many challenges to confront, and it is imperative that Congress give its attention to the very important issues that affect the daily lives of all Americans—such as improving our education system, protecting Medicare and Social Security, and strengthen-

ing the world economy. Over the course of the 105th Congress, we have witnessed an abuse of power.

And it is this Congress that is guilty of the abuse. You see, Mr. Speaker, we abuse the power we have when children go to bed hungry, and we do little or nothing about it.

We abuse our power when Social Security is in trouble and we sit idly by;

We abuse our power when we don't address the problems of the environment, such as polluted waterways and dirty air;

We abuse our power when our health care system is ill, and we don't cure it;

We abuse our power when we allow the tobacco companies to poison our children without regard;

We abuse our power when our campaign financing system needs reform and we ignore it;

We abuse our power when our students are lagging behind those of other nations and we don't address the issue properly;

I think it has become painfully obvious that the Republican leadership wants to simply ignore the priorities that remain important to the general public, while insisting on following through with a purely partisan and never-ending investigation into the private life of our President. This is something that I simply cannot be a party to and that I strongly oppose.

PATRICIA ROBERTS-HARRIS

HON. GLENN POSHARD

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 9, 1998

Mr. POSHARD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize one of Illinois' most prominent government officials and a dear constituent of Mattoon, Illinois, Mrs. Patricia Roberts-Harris. It is an honor to acknowledge one of the 19th congressional districts own as Mrs. Fran Phillips-Calhoun and the Patricia Roberts-Harris Commemorative Campaign celebrate and organize their energy on a U.S. postal stamp and a biographical book on Pat Harris.

As many of my colleagues may remember, Pat was a distinguished official in both the United States government and the arena of international diplomacy. But before she became the first black female U.S. cabinet member and the first black female ambassador, she was one of Illinois' favorite daughters. A native of Mattoon, she was proud of Illinois and wanted to do more for the United States and the African-American community. Pat was the only daughter born to Bert Fitzgerald and Hildren Brodie Roberts of Mattoon. During her early childhood, Pat's family owned a farm and she attended the local elementary and middle school in Mattoon. By high school age, her family moved to Chicago, where she finished at Englewood High School. Pat later attended Howard University in 1942 and graduated within three years, summa cum laude. She wanted to return back to Illinois and get involved in the Chicago community as an activist at the Young Women's Christian Association (YWCA).

However, it was in Washington where Pat became so well known in the first of numerous prestigious positions. In 1949, she worked for Delta Sigma Theta Sorority as executive director and with Howard University as dean of students and professor of law. She even had

enough time to fit George Washington law school into the picture, where she graduated first in the graduating class of 1960. Within five years, Pat was appointed by President Lyndon Johnson as the first black female ambassador to Luxembourg. She also later became the first black female U.S. Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare under President Jimmy Carter.

Pat had a tremendous professional career, as well as a style unlike anyone else in public office. She had a unique way of organizing and formulating policy strategies effectively. Pat's expectations were high, but she took every turn and situation in life head on. This was evident as professor, ambassador, public official and particularly when she served as co-chair for President Kennedy's National Women's Committee for Civil Rights in 1963. She not only played an essential leadership role in this position, she garnered support for the enactment of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. In 1985, Pat passed away. She bequeathed part of her will to a public affairs program named in her honor at her alma mater of Howard University. Pat wanted to make sure that future generations would have the same opportunities as she, and continue to pursue her goals through government internships. This demonstrates just how dedicated Pat Harris was to the African-American community and spreading the influence of public service to other.

Mr. Speaker, it is an honor to recognize Pat Harris as the commemorative campaign continues organizing her postal stamp, and as Mr. Calhoun completes writing her childhood biography on this great public official. I wish the organization, and Mrs. Calhoun, my very best wishes and future success as they finish highlighting the many accomplishments of Pat Harris.

TRIBUTE TO MRS. MINAL KUMAR

HON. PATSY T. MINK

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 9, 1998

Mrs. MINK of Hawaii. Mr. Speaker, I take this opportunity to give thanks for the life of Minal Kumar, an extraordinarily dedicated and effective advocate for the health of women and children in the State of Hawaii. As the only public health nutritionist on the island of Kauai, Mrs. Kumar, in the span of only six years, managed to triple the number of clients served by the State Department of Health's Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) programs and for the first time extended WIC programs to the island of Niihau.

Minal Kumar's special mission was to encourage women to breast-feed their infants because of the significant health benefits breast-fed babies enjoy and because of the special bond that breast-feeding promotes between mother and child. Mrs. Kumar is remembered with great fondness by the people of Kauai for her commitment to the health of women and children and for her personal contribution to relief efforts after Hurricane Iniki devastated the island.

It has been almost a year since Minal Kumar's passing, but she has not been forgotten by her many friends and admirers on Kauai. A garden at the Kauai office of the Hawaii Department of Health was dedicated this

past summer and a memorial fund benefiting Hawaii Mothers' Milk has been established in her name. I send my heartfelt aloha to Minal's loving family—her husband Dr. Krishna Kumar, daughter Roshni, and son Akash—and I ask all of my colleagues to join me in honoring the memory and special contributions of Minal Kumar.

THE HOUSEPARENT PROTECTION ACT

HON. JOSEPH R. PITTS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 9, 1998

Mr. PITTS. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to provide an exemption from Department of Labor (DOL) wage and hour regulations to employees of private, non-profit institutions who serve as houseparents.

Houseparents are men and women who work and live in certain institutions and care for and supervise residents of the institution. Usually in compensation for their services, houseparents receive a fixed annual salary, food, lodging, and transportation.

Mr. Speaker, there are several wonderful homes in my district that use the houseparent model. They are: a home for teenage mothers with small children, a home for pregnant young women, a home for disabled adults, as well as several homes for troubled and abused children. These homes have been very effective in caring and ministering to these needy individuals. Because of the care and support of their houseparents, most of these individuals are able to leave the group home and become productive members of society.

Mr. Speaker, the Department of Labor's recent interpretation of the Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA) as it applies to houseparents has resulted in lawsuits and large legal fees for a small non-profit group home in my district, and several other homes across the nation. Houseparents serve a much different purpose than other caretakers of institutions. Houseparents volunteer to permanently reside at the group home in which they work. Caring for the individuals in their home is more of a calling to them than an occupation.

The DOL, however, has decided that these houseparents should be paid minimum wage and overtime pay for the time they are at the home. This means that many houseparents would need to be paid 24 hours a day, even for the time they are sleeping, or not directly caring for the residents of the home. This ridiculous interpretation by the DOL has driven up the cost of operating these homes to the point that many of them can no longer provide services and have been shut down. Other homes are being forced to use a type of employment model whereby "teams" of houseparents would be required to work in eight-hour shifts to care for the residents. Not only does this shift model also drive up costs, but also destroys the family-like arrangement of the home.

Mr. Speaker, houseparents serve a very important role in these institutions. They create a family atmosphere for individuals who do not have parents or whose parents are unable to care for them. Individuals who work in these homes do so out of a selfless calling, and provide structure and care for a vulnerable group

of people in our country. My bill will end the Department of Labor's policy of stopping houseparents from caring for people who need their loving support.

HONORING AURORA METALS ON ITS 100TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. J. DENNIS HASTERT

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 9, 1998

Mr. HASTERT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the management and workforce of a firm in my District which is celebrating its one hundredth year of operation.

On October 18, 1899, the Aurora Metal Company was formed to reclaim metallic lead for the manufacture of hardware and decorative items. In the ensuing years, the company grew and prospered, pioneering the new technology of vacuum casting.

In World War II, the Aurora Metal Company, along with industries across this nation, put its skill and determination to helping our Nation win the war, and received the prestigious Army-Navy E Award for outstanding production of war materials. In fact, the Aurora Metal Company was the smallest firm west of the Alleghenies to receive the honor.

Today the company, now known as Aurora Metals Division LLC, located in Montgomery, IL, employs 160 people and maintains a state-of-the-art foundry, machine shop and tool and die manufacturing facility. And the talent, hard work and diversity of its workforce has contributed greatly to its success. The firm's dedication and commitment to providing high quality products at a fair price represent the ideals that have made our nation great, and are, in no small part, what have enabled Aurora Metals to grow and prosper.

Mr. Speaker, I urge you and my colleagues to join me in honoring the workers and management of Aurora Metals on reaching this centennial milestone and wish them continued success for the future.

TRIBUTE TO ROBERT P. GAJDYS

HON. BENJAMIN L. CARDIN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 9, 1998

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Robert P. Gajdys, who is retiring after 8 years as executive director of the Community Assistance Network, Inc., Baltimore County's non-profit community action agency. The Community Assistance Network (CAN) operates over three dozen programs that serve the diversified needs of more than 50,000 low-income families.

An outspoken advocate for the poor and disadvantaged, Bob Gajdys turned CAN from an agency with a \$100,000 deficit to one with \$250,000 surplus. Because of his leadership and exceptional abilities, CAN has built and strengthened regional partnerships, worked to develop statewide anti-poverty strategies, and received national recognition for program excellence.

Before his tenure at CAN, Bob spent 32 years working for the Federal Government. He has served as Director of Personnel at NOAA,

Director of Administration at the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, and Deputy Director of the Office of Program Development and Accountability at the Department of Labor.

A Native American of the Mohawk tribe, Bob also served as Deputy Director of Indian and Territorial Affairs at the Department of the Interior. He was designated by President Jimmy Carter in July, 1979 as a charter member of the Senior Executive Service.

I invite my colleagues to join me in honoring Robert P. Gajdys for his dedication and commitment to the poor and disadvantaged. Although he is retiring as Executive Director of CAN, we know that he will continue to be a voice for those who cannot speak out for themselves.

HONORING TWO EAGLE SCOUTS

HON. BOB ETHERIDGE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 9, 1998

Mr. ETHERIDGE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor two young men in my district who have earned the distinguished rank of Eagle Scout, Mr. Joshua Westly Robinson and Mr. Loren Christopher Robinson. These twin brothers from Coats, North Carolina exemplify leadership and community service, serving as a bright hope for the future of America.

Joshua Westly Robinson began his Scouting career as a member of Cub Scout Pack 779 in 1989. As a Cub Scout, Joshua earned the God and Me and God and Family Religious Awards, his WEBELOS Badge, and nineteen Activity Badges. In January of 1993, he earned his Arrow of Light Cub Scout Badge and bridged over to Boy Scout Troop 779. He has served as a Troop Guide, Patrol Leader, and Senior Patrol Leader as a member of Troop 779. To date, he has earned a total of 56 Merit Badges. Joshua is currently a Brotherhood Member in the Order of the Arrow, and Honor Camper's Organization.

Joshua embodies the idea of a student athlete, earning many academic awards while participating in four team sports at Erwin Triton High School. Currently, Joshua is a junior at the North Carolina School of Science and Mathematics. He earned his Eagle Scout Award on December 12, 1997 and is currently eligible to wear a Gold Palm.

Loren Christopher Robinson also began his Scouting career as a member of Cub Scout Pack 779 in 1989. He earned both the God and Me and God and Family Religious Awards, and nineteen Activity Badges on his way to becoming a WEBELOS Scout in 1992. He became a Boy Scout in 1993 after achieving the Arrow of Light Award. As a member of Troop 779, Loren has served as Patrol Leader and as Assistant Senior Patrol Leader. To date, Loren has earned 50 Merit Badges and is currently a Brotherhood Member of the Order of the Arrow.

Loren is currently a Junior at Erwin Triton High School where he excels in the sport of swimming. He has won many state and local awards, including representing the state of North Carolina in national competition. Loren earned his Eagle Scout Award on August 17, 1998.

As a former Scout leader myself and a recipient of the Silver Beaver Award, I know the

difference that Scouting can make in young lives. I congratulate Joshua Westly Robinson and Loren Christopher Robinson on their momentous achievements. I wish them both all the best in their future endeavors.

ART OF THE GOLD RUSH—A FASCINATING AND IMAGINATIVE EXHIBITION AT THE NATIONAL MUSEUM OF AMERICAN ART

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 9, 1998

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call the attention of my distinguished colleagues in the House to an outstanding exhibition entitled "Art of the Gold Rush," which will be on display at the Smithsonian Institution's National Museum of American Art from October 30, 1998 until March 7, 1999. I am pleased that the Smithsonian has chosen to celebrate the 150th anniversary of this defining moment in the history of Northern California and in the development of the American West in such an appropriate manner.

On January 24, 1848—nine days before California was formally ceded to the United States by Mexico—an obscure laborer and European immigrant named James W. Marshall discovered a few nuggets of gold in the South Fork of the American River at Sutter's Mill. He presented his find to his employer, Captain John A. Sutter, who joined Marshall in a fruitless attempt to keep news of the treasure secret.

Slowly, but with unabashed excitement inspired by the hope of a quick fortune, reports of the discovery leaked throughout the Bay Area. Proclaimed the Californian newspaper on May 29: "The whole country from San Francisco to Los Angeles, and from the sea shore to the base of the Sierra Nevadas, resounds with the sordid cry of GOLD, GOLD, GOLD!"

Before long, the gold euphoria spread across the entire country and around the world. Declared President James K. Polk in a message to Congress on December 5: "The accounts of abundance of gold are of such an extraordinary character as would scarcely command belief were they not corroborated by the authentic reports of officers in the public service." The following year, tens of thousands of adventurers and dreamers descended upon San Francisco, hoping for a "lucky strike" and a lifetime of wealth. In the process, the City by the Bay swelled from a sleepy outpost of 800 non-Native American individuals in 1848 to a major city of over 100,000 by the end of the following year. The first public schools, representative governmental bodies, and cultural institutions in the State of California evolved from this unplanned invasion of explorers, immigrants, and deserting seamen.

"Art of the Gold Rush" highlights the social and cultural transformation wrought by these extraordinary changes. Taking place just a few years after the invention of the daguerreotype (photograph), the Gold Rush was the first major event in history to be photographed. The "Art of The Gold Rush" captures this historical coincidence skillfully, as emotions such as ambition, disappointment, hope, and confu-

sion can be observed in the 150 rare images featured in the exhibition. Each of the subjects of these pictures presents a unique and evocative perspective of this turbulent time, from the mourning mother and child wearing blank expressions of loneliness and fear to the macho miner whose tough exterior hides his pain as both a failed miner and a sufferer of cholera, "500 miles away from my wife and not a person about me who would do any thing without pay."

Mr. Speaker, these photographs, along with the sixty-five significant paintings, watercolors, and drawings that also make up this beautiful exhibition, represent the true, lasting gold of the 49ers. The outstanding and talented curators of "Art of the Gold Rush," Drew Heath Johnson and Marcia Eymann, deserve the gratitude of all who love the history of our great land and all who appreciate and cherish the city of San Francisco.

I urge my colleagues to see Art of the Gold Rush at the National Museum of American Art where it will be on display from October 30, 1998, to March 7, 1999, and in celebrating the 150th anniversary of Northern California's Gold Rush.

IN HONOR OF THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF ST. ELIAS POST 1618 OF THE CATHOLIC WAR VETERANS

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 9, 1998

Mrs. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to St. Elias Post 1618 of the Catholic War Veterans on the occasion of their 50th anniversary.

The date October 7, 1948 is very significant for members of St. Elias Church and the Catholic War Veterans community. On this date, St. Elias Post 1618 was installed as a Catholic War Veterans Post under the leadership of George Kudlak as Commander and Rev. Demetrius Yackanich as Chaplain. Stephen J. Zipay was a member of the initial Officers Roster and Charter Membership.

Throughout the years, veterans of World War I and World War II were joined by veterans of the Korean and Vietnam conflicts to create a unified veterans organization in Greenpoint, Brooklyn. These veterans combined their Catholic heritage and patriotism as veterans of the United States Armed Forces.

With the establishment of a headquarters building, many visitors joined in annual events sponsored by the St. Elias Post 1618. Special guests included sports figure Stan Musial and Bishop Fulton Sheen. St. Elias Post sponsors annual parades throughout the streets of Greenpoint.

On November 15, 1998, St. Elias Post 1618 will celebrate the 50th anniversary of their post and of the installment of their officers. Stephen J. Zipay will maintain the exclusive honor of having been installed for the 50th time. He has maintained every position in St. Elias Post 1618 throughout his tenure, including an entire decade as post commander.

Mr. Speaker, I am honored to bring to your attention this important anniversary in the history of St. Elias Post 1618 of the Catholic War Veterans. I am proud to have such a dedicated veterans organization in my district.

CELEBRATING THE 87TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA ON TAIWAN

HON. MATT SALMON

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 9, 1998

Mr. SALMON. Mr. Speaker, I extend my best wishes and greetings to the Republic of China on Taiwan on the 87th anniversary of the founding of their nation.

Under President Lee Teng-hui and Vice President Lien Chan's leadership, the Republic of China continues its excellent record of economic growth and its historic democratization. Since I lived in Taiwan in the 1970's, we have seen a different Republic of China emerge. It is now a major trading nation, and its GNP is one of the world's largest. Its growth in per capita income has improved the lives of the 21 million hardworking men and women of Taiwan. Furthermore, the rapid democratization and constitutional reforms on Taiwan in recent years have made Taiwan a model for many nations.

I also applaud President Lee for resuming bilateral discussions between Taiwan and the Chinese mainland.

Happy Birthday to Taiwan.

HONORING RONALD L. MACE FOR PUBLIC SERVICE FOR AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES

HON. BOB ETHERIDGE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 9, 1998

Mr. ETHERIDGE Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor the life of Ronald L. Mace, a North Carolinian who worked to make the world a more accessible place for persons with disabilities. Mr. Mace was an architect who envisioned environments that were accessible and comfortable for everyone. He was a pioneer in the fight for the rights of millions of disabled Americans and by removing architectural barriers.

Mr. Mace cannot be recognized enough for his contributions. His innovative ideas about incorporating accessible design into the North Carolina building code eventually became the backbone of many State and Federal accessibility laws, including the Americans With Disabilities Act. Mr. Mace coined the term "universal design" for his concept.

Mr. Mace was a mentor to thousands of persons with disabilities, himself disabled by polio at the age of 9. By his example and through his work, Mr. Mace instilled confidence and purpose and encouraged many to be proud members of the disability community and to contribute to the cause of disability rights. Life, to Mr. Mace, was to be lived with dignity and integrity. He believed that we should celebrate our differences and tear down the artificial barriers that place unnecessary constraints on our interactions with one another.

When Ronald L. Mace passed away on June 29, 1998, North Carolina and the Nation lost a great citizen. As Americans, we owe him a debt of gratitude because disabled and non-disabled alike benefit from his life's work. It is our responsibility to continue to work to-

ward making his vision of a world of accessible and comfortable environments a reality for everyone.

Dr. Carol Grant Potter, a colleague, friend, and protege of Mr. Mace who continues to be inspired by him, offered the following eloquent tribute to Mr. Mace in the Raleigh News and Observer. Dr. Potter, herself remarkable and born with phocomelia (shortening of the extremities), has contributed immeasurably to efforts to remove architectural barriers. She holds a doctoral degree in rehabilitation from Southern Illinois University, has served on the Governor's Study Commission on Architectural Barriers, was appointed by President Carter to serve on the national Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board, and is currently a planner with the North Carolina Council on Developmental Disabilities.

I encourage my colleagues to read Dr. Potter's moving tribute.

N.S.'S GIFT TO BARRIER-FREE LIVING

(By Carol Grant Potter)

Raleigh.—For once, the 5-year-old was tall enough to do whatever she wanted to do. She didn't have to stand on tiptoe or be lifted up to the "adult" height, as was usually the case. Some day she will know that the man who played a major role in making that happen was the man she was gazing at in the casket, set on a low-bred stand a foot off the floor.

As the child touched the man's shirt lightly, her mother directed her attention to the side of the casket.

"See his wheelchair, honey. That's how he got around. It's motorized and it can go fast!"

Ronald L. Mace, the Raleigh architect and disability rights leader who died June 29, dreamed of environments that are accessible and comfortable for everyone, regardless of age or ability. He coined the term "universal design" for the concept.

All of us at Ron's funeral could reach his body and share equally in the grief of his death and celebration of his life. We gathered as a community, people who use wheelchairs, guide dogs, interpreters and other means of accommodation, along with just as many folks who have no disabilities.

People came from everywhere to share memories filled with humor, tears, gratitude, respect and love for a man who touched so many lives.

I first met Ron when he consulted with Governor's Study Commission on Architectural Barriers in 1972. We on the commission gained tremendously from his innovative ideas about incorporating accessible design into the North Carolina building code. Who could have known then that his designs would shape the landscape of the entire country? Eventually they became the backbone of many state and federal accessibility laws, including the Americans with Disabilities Act.

Personally, Ron taught me a lot about living—really living—with a disability. He encouraged me, by example, to be a proud member of the disability community to contribute my individual strengths, whatever they may be, to the cause of disability rights.

Ron reached out to thousands of people with disabilities, instilling confidence and purpose by sharing his knowledge and expertise with everyone. Being a mentor was second nature to him, although he probably never realized he was "mentoring." He had a way of promoting others rather than himself, a quality that made him a leader in the truest sense of the word.

Ron's life was not about heroism or inspiration. It was about having the courage to be

true to your beliefs and experiences, living with integrity, dignity and respect for everyone, and celebrating differences among us without the constraints of unnecessary, artificial barriers. His life challenges us to continue building community among people with disabilities and our families, and use our collective strength for the common good.

As Ron did, we who are older must share our disability experience, both the struggles and victories, with the next generation who will be tomorrow's disabilities rights leaders. Finally, Ron would expect us to keep the Americans with Disabilities Act strong and meaningful in North Carolina and our nation so that everyone benefits—disabled and non-disabled alike.

At Ron's funeral, parked on the street was a long line of modified, accessible vans, some with wheelchair lifts extended, bringing the community together once again. Like the 5-year-old girl, I also gazed at the man in the casket and felt deeply the blessing of his life. I didn't have to stand on tiptoe or be lifted up to tell him goodbye. That day, the little girl and I could do what we wanted to do.

REMARKS OF UN DEPUTY SECRETARY GENERAL LOUISE FRÉCHETTE AT RECEPTION MARKING 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 9, 1998

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, this year marks the 50th anniversary of the signature of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which was proclaimed on December 10, 1948, after its adoption by the General Assembly of the United Nations without a dissenting vote.

Mr. Speaker, the Universal Declaration sets forth fundamental human rights for women and men everywhere, and it is "a common standard of achievement for all peoples and all nations." It has become the most widely accepted international statement of fundamental human rights. It is frequently referred to in resolutions and covenants adopted by international organizations, in multilateral and bilateral treaties, and in laws and decrees of many nations.

Earlier this year, this House adopted H. Con. Res. 185, a resolution which I introduced with the support of our colleagues JOHN EDWARD PORTER of Illinois, the co-chairman of the Congressional Human Rights Caucus, and CHRISTOPHER SMITH of New Jersey, the Chairman of the Subcommittee on International Operations and Human Rights of the House Committee on International Relations. That resolution notes the important 50th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights this year and recommitments the United States to the principles expressed in the Universal Declaration.

Mr. Speaker, earlier this week, the distinguished Deputy Secretary General of the United Nations, Louise Fréchette, represented the United Nations and spoke at a reception here on Capitol Hill in honor of the 50th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The reception was given by the United Nations in cooperation with the Congressional Human Rights Caucus. On that occasion, Mr. Speaker, Mme. Fréchette delivered an excellent statement.

Louise Fréchette has had a distinguished diplomatic career in her native country of Canada. Prior to her appointment as Deputy Secretary General of the United Nations, Mme. Fréchette served as the Deputy Defense Minister of Canada and played a particularly important role in Canada's participation in a number of United Nations peacekeeping operations.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that Mme. Fréchette's speech be included in the RECORD, and I urge my colleagues to give it careful and thoughtful attention.

DEPUTY SECRETARY-GENERAL STRESSES UNITED NATIONS DUTY TO TRANSLATE INTO PRACTICE ORGANIZATION'S COMMITMENT TO HUMAN RIGHTS

I would like, at the outset, to extend the appreciation of all of us in the United Nations system for the commendable work of the Human Rights Caucus in focusing the attention of Congress on human rights and violations of those rights around the world.

In this fiftieth anniversary year of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, that focus has never been more important. The world is changing: modern technology, communications and open borders have led to a movement and exchange of ideas on a scale never seen before. Those nations which fail to uphold basic principles of acceptable behavior can no longer hide behind their borders.

For the United Nations, that makes all the more compelling our duty to translate into practice our commitment to human rights. For decades, the primary focus in human rights was on establishing international norms and standards. That work was largely successful.

In the 1990s, the emphasis has shifted to implementation. Human rights monitors are often attached to peacekeeping operations. We run advisory services to strengthen the judiciary. Special rapporteurs are investigating torture, child labor and child prostitution, religious intolerance and violence against women. I am pleased to report that we now have more staff working on human rights in the field than at Headquarters.

And, of course, the United Nations provides global leadership on human rights in the person of Mary Robinson, who, as High Commissioner for Human Rights, has raised the profile of the issue around the world.

Hand in hand with human rights come issues of democratization and good governance. Increasingly across the world, it has become an established norm that military coups by self-appointed juntas against democratically-elected governments are simply not acceptable. The United Nations is receiving more requests for electoral assistance than ever before. In the past five years, we had no fewer than 80 such requests. The United Nations helps teams of international observers assess the legitimacy of an electoral process and its outcome. We guide, monitor and sometimes run elections in various countries.

The Declaration of Human Rights is not a legally binding document. Yet, it has been a fundamental source of inspiration for national and international efforts to protect and promote human rights and freedoms.

The main principles of the Declaration have inspired the constitutions of many countries which have become independent since it was written. Conceived as a "common standard of achievement for all peoples and all nations" the Declaration has become a yardstick by which to measure the respect for, and compliance with, international human rights standards.

The first article of the Declaration is quite simple. Let me quote it to you "All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood."

Nobody personified that spirit of brotherhood better than Raoul Wallenberg. That fact was acknowledged here in Washington 17 years ago yesterday, when Wallenberg became the third foreigner to be given honorary citizenship of this country—thanks to legislation written by you, Congressman [TOM] LANTOS.

Wallenberg's life and achievements highlighted the vital difference an individual can make amidst conflict and suffering. His intervention gave hope to victims, encouraged them to fight and resist, to hang on and bear witness.

Remembering his life should be an inspiration for others to act; for future generations to act; for all of us to act.

Congressman LANTOS, I know that you owe much to Raoul Wallenberg. But I also know we owe much to you, to your indefatigable work in the cause of human rights and in keeping his legacy alive. You, like him, provide an example to us all.

And the work of the Congressional Human Rights Caucus provides an invaluable example of what can be achieved when we join forces to achieve common goals. Such partnerships strengthen immeasurably the work of governments and the United Nations.

For although the United Nations is an association of sovereign States, the rights it exists to uphold and defend belong to people.

It follows that people everywhere have a responsibility to speak up for those rights, whenever they see them threatened, wherever they know them to be violated. For your work in that regard, I thank you all.

INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION

HON. LUIS V. GUTIERREZ

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 9, 1998

Mr. GUTIERREZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce legislation that will restore the dream of homeownership to middle-and low-income families.

Mr. Speaker, the sight is all too familiar in urban and rural America: boarded-up homes, abandoned lots, blighted communities. These sights demonstrate that the dream of homeownership is fleeting for some and that these dreams can become nightmares when financial hardship occurs. But what often goes unspoken in discussing this issue is the fact that some of these abandoned properties were purchased under federal mortgage programs intended to help middle-and low-income Americans. This leads us to ask: what improvement can we make to federal mortgage assistance programs so that people can keep their homes and live the American dream?

This is the goal of my legislation, the Homeowners Emergency Mortgage Assistance Act. This bill makes needed changes in the way the Federal Housing Administration (FHA) administers its mortgage guarantee program and will keep the dream of homeownership alive for people facing temporary financial difficulties. Under the bill, property owners who fail to pay their mortgage for two months, due to no

fault of their own, would not be subject to immediate foreclosure. Often, homeowners cannot honor their mortgage payments because of factors beyond their control. For example, the FHA does not require inspections on homes it guarantees. After a home is purchased, serious structural dilapidation may be uncovered. In such cases, the home may be falling apart and the homeowner will not be able to both repair the damage and pay their mortgage. The home becomes unlivable and is foreclosed. This further blights the neighboring area and ends the homeowners's dream.

To resolve this unfortunate situation, my bill would provide temporary mortgage assistance to homeowners in needed for a period no longer than 36 months. The assistance would have to be payed back to the FHA and would not be offered if FHA officials deem that the homeowner would be able to honor their mortgage obligations and pay back the emergency assistance after this time period.

Saving people's homes in this manner is a win-win proposition for the government, for the homeowners, the lenders and for the adjacent communities. As you know, the FHA guarantees 100 percent of mortgage loans provided by private lenders to middle- and low-income families under the National Housing Act. Yes, 100 percent. When a home is foreclosed, the FHA has to pay the lender the entire cost of the mortgage. As you can imagine, this is tremendously costly. It can also be avoided in many cases.

In such cases, temporary assistance can make all the difference for homeowners, allowing homeowners to pay for repairs and honor their mortgages. The FHA saves money because the temporary assistance they provide is far less costly than paying the full cost of the mortgage. In addition, the temporary assistance must be payed back thus recouping additional taxpayers' dollars. The lenders are equally satisfied because they are receiving their monthly assessments. And the community is preserved from blight that would otherwise reduce property values throughout the area. The Homeowners Emergency Mortgage Assistance Act is a solution that restores the dream of homeownership for everyone concerned.

The program has also been "battle-tested." My legislation is based on a very successful program in Pennsylvania. More than 24,000 Pennsylvania families faced with possible foreclosure have received help from the state's Homeowners Emergency Mortgage Assistance Program (HEMAP). Pennsylvania's Republican Governor Tom Ridge and Democratic leaders throughout the state have hailed the program as a cost-efficient means to prevent homelessness. In Pennsylvania, 90 percent of assistance payments have been payed back and only eight percent of HEMAP loans have resulted in foreclosure. This record of success should be duplicated at the federal level.

Saving homes, money and neighborhoods is what government programs should work to achieve. The Homeowners Emergency Mortgage Assistance Act will accomplish these vital goals. I urge my colleagues to co-sponsor this legislation and work with me to maintain the dream of homeownership for middle-and low-income Americans.

AUTHORIZING THE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY TO INVESTIGATE WHETHER SUFFICIENT GROUNDS EXIST FOR THE IMPEACHMENT OF WILLIAM JEFFERSON CLINTON, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

SPEECH OF

HON. VITO FOSSELLA

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 8, 1998

Mr. FOSSELLA. Mr. Speaker, it is with a heavy heart that I rise today to support this resolution. I say this not as a Republican, not as a New Yorker, but as a person who loves this great country and all it represents.

Earlier today, the gentleman from New York, Mr. NADLER, stated in essence: "This matter will be the most divisive issue this nation has faced since Vietnam. While I do not question the gentleman from New York's belief that he believes this to be true, I do take exception to the comparison and respectfully disagree. Here is why—during the Vietnam War, as has been the case with every war or military conflict since our Nation's birth, men and women were sent overseas with a willingness to die for freedom, liberty and to defend the rule of law. In the case before us, the President of the United States has been charged with violating the rule of law that so many Americans have died for and are still willing to die for at a moment's notice all over the globe. The same rule of law that we must ensure applies equally to every single American, including the President of the United States.

This matter goes to the very heart and soul of what America is all about. This matter will determine whether we defend the Constitution, or destroy it. I hope and pray that each distinguished Member of this body places America first and that each Member sees through the clouds of rhetoric to uphold the rule of law.

It is the rule of law that unifies this country. It is the rule of law that allows each American the opportunity to enjoy and to pursue what our Founding Fathers and every generation of Americans since have always hoped for—that each American be entitled to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. If we, indeed, cherish the notions of personal freedom and individual liberty granted to every single American, then we will seek to vindicate the rule of law and proceed with this matter with all deliberate speed and an unbreakable bond with each other toward fairness, equity and justice for each party involved, including the President of the United States.

Mr. Speaker, too many Americans have died to defend these principles we hold so sacred. Too many generations of Americans have given so much to wish reluctantly that this matter just disappear. Just as important, Mr. Speaker, with the Almighty blessing, generations of Americans yet unborn will look back to this day and claim this to be one of America's finest hours, not as a sideshow that some are trying to depict this as.

Each Member of this body still must maintain an obligation and responsibility to be bound to our oath of office. The same oath of office voluntarily taken by the President of the United States. Accordingly, Mr. Speaker, I support this resolution.

THE GOOD FRIDAY TRADE AND INVESTMENT ACT

HON. JIM McDERMOTT

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 9, 1998

Mr. McDERMOTT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce legislation that targets a trade and investment initiative toward Northern Ireland and the border counties of the Irish Republic. My view is that using existing trade and investment tools to stimulate economic hope and opportunity in the Irish region is the best chance we have for ensuring the Good Friday Peace Agreement is fully implemented.

Over the past few months, my thoughts, hopes, and concerns have fixed upon the Irish region. From the peaks of the Good Friday Peace Agreement and election of the first local government in Northern Ireland in over twenty five years, to the valleys of Drumcree, the arson deaths of three young brothers in Ballymoney, and the horrors of the Omagh bomb, my hopes for that troubled land have twisted and turned with events seemingly beyond our ability to impact or entirely understand.

Northern Ireland needs our nation's support and assistance at one of its most critical stages along the path to lasting peace and consensual self government. On the very edge of undertaking their governmental duties and offices as set forth in the Good Friday Peace Agreement, the political leaders face one final fence—the decommissioning issue—that stands between them and the promise of a democratic and prosperous government for both communities. Time is short and a clear sign of support from Congress could help lift the parties over the last hurdle.

As you know, Irish free trade legislation has been slowed by resistance from the European Union, which considers a free trade agreement between the U.S. and Northern Ireland and the Border counties as a threat to their customs union. As member states of the EU, both Ireland and Britain have viewed free trade legislation with some trepidation.

Faced with continued resistance to the Irish free trade legislation, I concluded that a fresh attempt to fashion legislation that could address European reticence while quickly delivering meaningful trade and investment assistance to Northern Ireland was in order.

I have developed legislation that targets existing trade and investment tools such as the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) to assist Northern Ireland's exporters to grow their economy and job base. The legislation also ensures that the Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC) generates private sector focus and interest in Northern Ireland and the Border area and makes sure that women entrepreneurs have meaningful access to that funding. I have additionally utilized the International Fund for Ireland as a channel to increase funding for projects that will create rapid job growth in the private sector. Finally, I have targeted five projects for funding and support that will provide both immediate and mid-term job generating growth.

While there are few days left before adjournment, I am determined to advance this new bill as far as the legislative schedule and the leadership will allow. I ask for your help, assistance, and cosponsorship. A clear, seri-

ous and solid signal of support to the parties in Northern Ireland is crucial for their continued forward progress. For your information, I have attached an executive summary of the bill and some recent news items which illustrate the need for a reinvigorated effort on our part.

GOOD FRIDAY TRADE AND INVESTMENT ACT

(1) Statement of policy/findings:

a. Economic growth and stabilization of Northern Ireland (NI) and Irish Republic Border Counties (IR) are key to full implementation of the Good Friday Peace Agreement.

b. The Omagh bombing is a clear example of a small town that desperately needs immediate relief and assistance for reconstruction. The pace and scale of aid and investment in Omagh and other towns recently bombed—Banbridge, Markethill, and Newtownhamilton—could determine whether the Agreement holds.

c. The International Community, including the European Union and the World Trade Organization (WTO), has a strong record of responding to historic political and economic circumstances. It has fought for and approved WTO waivers, such as transitional measures to take account of German Unification and the Treaty of Lome, that allow necessary international flexibility and cooperation to enhance trade and investment and stabilize economically deprived and politically revitalized regions.

d. The U.S. can continue its crucial role in the peace process by creating and promoting economic growth through trade and investment in the region's severely economically deprived areas. In addition to promoting trade and investment in NI and IR, the U.S. should consider grant assistance to aid communities suffering terrorist attacks.

e. Fair employment practices in Northern Ireland are an essential element for an expanding full employment economy. Congress notes with approval the constant efforts undertaken by the Northern Ireland Fair Employment Commission and Employment Tribunal to achieve this end. Congress is also aware that the Good Friday Peace Agreement established an Anti-discrimination Committee to augment the work done by the Committee and Tribunal. Congress believes their continuing efforts constitute persuasive evidence that economic justice principles contained herein are being effectively safeguarded, secured and promoted for all communities. (Assistance in legislation is contingent on MacBride principles as agreed to in H.R. 1757 conference report).

f. The strengthening of a police force acceptable to both communities in Northern Ireland is essential for the formation and success of a peaceful and prosperous civil society. The Congress notes the Independent Commission on Policing is to report on the policing problems in Northern Ireland. The President, taking into consideration the recommendations of the Commission, shall report to Congress on a bi-annual basis how the United States can assist in the establishment of an acceptable policing force in Northern Ireland with the highest level of professionalism.

(2) OPIC directive: OPIC shall establish \$300 million in equity funds for infrastructure and business development in NI and IR. Funds should emphasize investment in severely economically deprived counties in NI and IR as well as emphasize the role of women.

a. Women into Business Fund: No less than 20% of the equity fund should be dedicated to encourage investment by women entrepreneurs and should be targeted to ventures headed or owned by women.

b. New Technology Fund: No less than \$10 million shall be dedicated to investment in projects emanating from new technologies.

(3) Increased funding for the international fund for Ireland (IFI) by \$30 million this year and that U.S. contribution to IFI shall not fall below \$40 million/year through 2003. The President shall ensure that enhanced contribution is used for projects in severely economically deprived areas.

a. 50% of annual U.S. contribution should go to projects that are most likely to produce jobs and economic expansion. The projects funded shall be selected by the Directors of the IFI in consultation with members of the Economic Development Committee of Northern Ireland Assembly, and members of the Cross Border Economic Committee from the Republic of Ireland. The President also shall report to Congress a list of suggested projects. For FY '99 the following projects shall be given first consideration.

i. \$8 million in financing for Omagh Memorial and other Science Parks. The UK plans to set aside \$16 million to support the creation of Science Parks in Northern Ireland to bring to the marketplace the fruits of the scientific research undertaken in Northern Ireland's two universities. The IFI should consider leveraging this investment by allocating funds to establish 5 science parks in Belfast, Coleraine, Magee College, Armagh, and Omagh—each of which are located near existing research centers and campuses. It is the hope that these parks could attract additional private sector businesses and generate between 20 and 30 viable businesses over a 5-year period.

ii. \$5 million in co-financing to the \$8 million Innovation Fund established by the UK to provide support for technology-transfer start-ups with commercial potential.

iii. \$250,000 over 2 years toward the strengthening of existing ties between Hand-made in America and the Northern Ireland craft sectors. Enhancing the existing partnership would go a long way toward boosting the contribution of craft industry to employment and economic growth and deepen cultural, heritage, artistic, and commercial relations between the U.S. and Northern Ireland.

iv. \$250,000 for executive development. One of the key weaknesses in the Northern Ireland economy is the relatively low level of skills and competency at the middle management level in both the public and private sector. Closing the skills gap must include continuous executive development. An executive development program for up to 50 executives drawn from local government and private sector can be developed to meet these training needs. A 20-week program of workshops, peer learning, peer assessment and internships could be implemented between a university such as the Ulster Business School and a U.S. Business school. Local government and business could be encouraged to co-finance the project with the IFI.

v. \$13 million for Springvale Project to tackle twin problems of urban economic regeneration and the growth of further and higher education. Springvale would be a university campus in a very deprived area of West Belfast, the scene of much of the terrorist violence and community strife over the past 30 years. Springvale project would be supported by the Central Government, the University of Ulster and Belfast Institute of Further and Higher Education. IFI support would represent a significant vote of confidence for this important initiative.

(4) Department of Commerce initiatives for NI and IR shall emphasize the awareness of U.S. business opportunities and the creation of joint ventures in the region. DOC shall consolidate its current activities and focus

on promoting awareness of regional business opportunities, encouraging joint ventures, and emphasizing the development of women-owned businesses.

(5) Generalized system of preferences amended to allow NI & IR Border Counties to qualify as a "beneficiary developing country" through 2008 or 10 years after receipt of WTO waiver. (Requirements of eligibility—transshipment protections—based on 1985 U.S.-Gaza free trade agreement that includes Qualified Industrial Zones, territories of Egypt and Jordan.)

Implementation of provision contingent on USTR receiving waiver from WTO. USTR must work with EU, UK, and IR to seek waiver from WTO and it must be sought within one year of enactment of this legislation. USTR must report on an annual basis to Congress on the progress of their waiver attempt and the status of US-IR-NI trade relations. USTR report must also include recommendations on how to effectively expand US-NI-IR trade.

(6) Definitions of eligible countries and fair employment principles (MacBride principles of H.R. 1757 conference report).

[From USA Today, May 5, 1998]

JOB, INVESTMENT KEY TO PEACE IN
NORTHERN IRELAND
(By David J. Lynch)

DERRY, NORTHERN IRELAND—One in every seven jobs in this city is with a U.S. company, the legacy of a friendly financial invasion the past decade. Now, further such investment is critical. If the economy doesn't produce more jobs, last month's historic peace deal could be stillborn.

"There's a direct correlation between unemployment and violence," says former U.S. senator George Mitchell, who chaired the Northern Ireland peace talks.

Despite 30 years of sectarian conflict, Northern Ireland's economy in the 1990s has grown jobs faster than any other part of the United Kingdom. But early hopes for a peace boom likely are unfounded. Instead, job growth threatens to stall—just when it is most needed to bolster political stability. An overvalued currency is pinching exporters. Budget cuts promise pink slips in government offices, where a stunning one-third of all workers are employed. And the European Union is expected to trim subsidies to farmers, still reeling from the mad cow disease export ban.

BOOSTING TRADE WITH USA

So, Northern Ireland officials are accelerating efforts to promote trade and investment with the USA.

U.S. companies already are prominent fixtures here. DuPont has produced synthetic materials at a giant plant outside this city since 1960. Seventy miles southeast in Belfast, Ford Motor employees 650 workers making water pumps and other car parts.

The past four years, U.S. employers accounted for more than 53% of foreign investment in Northern Ireland. The USA is a key part of the province's economic strategy—and nowhere more so than in Derry.

In July, local officials expect to welcome a 60-member Silicon Valley delegation, including executives from Hewlett-Packard and Informix, headed by San Jose, Calif., Mayor Susan Hammer. And this fall, about a half-dozen would-be entrepreneurs from Derry and San Jose will switch cities for six months to two years, says Barney Toal, a development officer with Derry Investment Initiative, a public-private partnership.

The U.S. participants will get access to the local university's supply of well-educated though inexperienced, computer whizzes. Those headed to the USA are hoping Silicon

Valley's Midas touch rubs off. "There is a risk they'll develop the business and stay over there," Toal says. "At the same time, we're hoping some Americans stay here."

If they do, they will be living in a city founded in 546, which more than a millennium later gave birth to the Catholic civil rights movement. Early protest marches in the late 1960s drew the world's attention to British rule. When British paratroopers shot 13 demonstrators to death in January 1972, the bloody course of the next two-and-a-half decades was fixed.

A major issue in those early marches was economic discrimination against the city's Catholic majority. But the spreading violence brought the economy to a standstill for everyone. At one point in the summer of 1973, only 20 of the city's 150 shops were undamaged by terrorist bombs. Maeve Gallagher, a teen-ager at the height of the conflict known simply as "The Troubles," worked in her father's plastics store. "It was blown up several times. We were actually down there helping clean up the broken glass," she says.

Today, Gallagher, 33, an accountant, and her engineer husband work here for Seagate Technology, the U.S. disk-drive maker. The Gallaghers are among the beneficiaries of a flood of foreign cash.

FROM SHIPYARDS TO SEAGATE

For much of its 77-year existence, the province was a heavy manufacturing arm of the British economy. But recent years have seen changes that would be familiar to residents of the "Rust Belt" states of the midwestern USA. Belfast's Harland & Wolff shipyard once was famed as the builder of the SS Titanic. Today, the yard's idle elbow-shaped cranes bear mute witness to the region's de-industrialization.

An early coup in the ongoing economic overhaul was Seagate's 1994 opening of a disk-drive component plant. The company, which had been wooed by Ireland and Scotland as well, settled on the North largely because of the ready supply of educated workers, says Ken Allen, 38, a Seagate vice president. Salaries for similar workers in Ireland have been bid up because of Dublin's success in attracting high-tech companies.

Meanwhile, concerns over possible workforce instability amid Northern Ireland's periodic turmoil were easily assuaged. "The hard fact is that when somebody gets a job, they're going to damn well hang onto it," says Town Clerk John Keanie. "They're not going to put it at risk."

Last year, Northern Ireland's output grew 3.1% while unemployment fell to 7.9%, well below 1990's 12%. If peace takes hold, the province could see a tourist bonanza. Up to 20,000 new jobs would result if tourism rose to the 7% of gross domestic product that it constitutes in Ireland, Coopers & Lybrand says. Meanwhile, the North's jobless rate is still higher than in the rest of the United Kingdom, and its growth rate pales compared with that of its southern neighbor, the best-in-Europe "Celtic Tiger" economy.

TRAILING ITS NEIGHBORS

The North suffers because of the high value of the British pound, which has cut exporters' profits and thus depressed hiring. And too many workers—193,000 of a total workforce of about 600,000—draw government paychecks. The economy must grow by about 2% just to absorb likely public sector cuts, says Coopers & Lybrand.

Prolonged joblessness is an especially malignant problem. Almost half of the 60,000 unemployed have been without work for more than one year. Until early last year, Eddie McIntyre was among them. Then, thanks to a last-minute cancellation, he got into a coveted computer training program. Early last year, when a job operating production machines opened up at Seagate's local

factory, he was chosen. "It's changed everything for me," says McIntyre, 45, who was born and raised in the Catholic ghetto here known as the Bogside.

Derry's efforts to cultivate U.S. economic links began about a decade ago. On frequent trips to the USA, Derry's John Hume, an architect of the peace agreement as leader of the Social Democratic Labor Party, tapped an extensive network of Irish-American political contacts, including Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass. Hume pitched Northern Ireland to companies looking for a European foothold. "There had been a substantial amount of support for violence coming from America," Hume says. "I told them the real help they could give us was economic."

In those days, when car bombs and bullets appeared to fill Northern Ireland's streets, the province was a tough sell.

Declan O'Hare, who ran the investment promotion office in New York in the late 1980s, says, "You'd have doors slammed in your face. You'd say you were from Northern Ireland and people didn't want to see you."

Now, with U.S. investment last year of \$620 million, vs. about \$50 million 10 years ago, the Derry men get a different reception. In March, Hume spoke to more than 500 U.S. executives on a tour of Boston, New York and Washington—several times the number he attracted during previous visits.

And for those who still think Northern Ireland is synonymous with random violence? Says Allen: "I feel a lot safer in Derry than in Minneapolis or Chicago or many other American cities."

[From the Irish Times, Sept. 9, 1998]

POVERTY IN REPUBLIC IS SECOND IN UN REPORT

(By Paul Cullen)

The Republic has the highest concentration of poverty among Western countries outside the U.S., according to a United Nations report published today.

In spite of growing wealth and improving social services, the Human Development Report 1998 reveals wide disparities in the distribution of wealth within the State.

Irish women are worse off economically than in any other industrialised country. They are also less likely to hold positions of influence in business or politics. Functional illiteracy here is higher than in the 16 other industrialised states covered by the survey, and Irish long-term unemployment ranks second-highest.

The report, from the UN Development Programme, echoes the annual report of the Combat Poverty Agency published earlier this week. This said that up to one-third of the population is at risk of poverty, while 9 to 15 percent live in persistent poverty.

Most of the data in the UN report comes from 1995, before the Celtic Tiger phenomenon took effect. Some indicators, such as unemployment, have improved since then, while others have remained static.

The Human Poverty Index (HPI) ranks Ireland 16th out of the 17 countries, with 15.2 percent of the population in poverty. Only the U.S., with 16.5 percent in poverty, is worse. The UK comes 15th and top of the list is Sweden, with a rating of 6.8 percent.

The HPI was included in the report for the first time this year to expose internal disparities in wealth within the richer countries.

In the main measure of quality of life contained in the report, the Human Development Index, the State comes 17th out of 175

countries. This is the same as last year, and marks the end of a period of steady improvement in the rankings.

Since it was first compiled in 1990, HDI has become a widely accepted measure of quality of life. It is based not only on income levels but also on life expectancy and education levels.

For the fifth year in a row, Canada tops this index. Canadians rank first in overall health, general level of education and the degree to which an average person enjoys a decent standard of living. France and Norway follow in second and third places.

African countries occupy the bottom 15 places in the index. Sierra Leone comes last, but other politically unstable countries such as Rwanda are not listed this year because of the difficulties in gathering information.

The report says consumption, if properly regulated and directed, offers a route out of poverty for the world's poor. "For the more than one billion people living at or near the margin, increased consumption is essential. For those at the top, it has become a way of life," says the UNDP administrator, Mr. Gus Speth.

Mr. Speth says massive increases in consumption often place at risk those who benefit least in the first place. Thus, global warming caused by increases in carbon dioxide emissions primarily threaten the poor of low-lying developing countries such as Egypt and Bangladesh.

While consumption increases have proved "the life-blood of human advances", spending is misdirected. Europe spends £8 billion a year on ice-cream, when £6 billion would provide water and sanitation for all. Almost £12 billion is spent annually on pet food in Europe and the U.S., when £9 billion would provide basic health and nutrition for the poor.

According to the report, the wealth of the world's 225 richest people is equal to the annual income of half the world's population. The richest three people are wealthier than the poorest 48 countries.

[From the Financial Times, Sept. 22, 1998]

RURAL AREAS COMPLAIN OF PITIFUL NEGLECT—TOWNS SUCH AS BALLINA IN COUNTY MAYO TYPIFY THE REGION'S POOR RELATION STATUS

(By Kieran Cooke)

The town of Ballina lies on the western edge of Ireland, surrounded by the bleak but hauntingly beautiful landscape of County Mayo. The Moy, one of Europe's finest salmon rivers, flows by churches and old warehouse buildings. The Atlantic wind whips down streets lined with fishing tackle shops and pubs.

Mention of the Celtic tiger brings a wry smile to the face of Terry McCole, a Ballina college principal and former head of the local urban district council. "People round here say Ireland's economic tiger must have run out of steam on its journey to the west from Dublin. The politicians and planners have largely ignored this part of the country. Dublin and the east have been grabbing the bulk of investment and benefits of economic growth—we're left to fight over the crumbs."

Mr. McCole's views are echoed all along Ireland's Atlantic seaboard—from County Donegal in the northwest to County Clare in the southwest. Ireland, say the government's critics, is fast becoming a two-nation state. On the eastern side of the country are the increasingly wealthy areas around Dublin and Cork, sucking up inward investments and EU

funding. On the other are the disadvantaged border, midland and western counties, bereft of investment and facing serious population declines.

Ballina, County Mayo's biggest town with a population of 8,000, has an unemployment rate of 25 per cent—over twice the national average. In the early 1970s Asahi, the Japanese group, opened a synthetic fibres plant near the town with the promise of 1,100 jobs. At its peak, employment reached 500—the plant was forced to close down last year due to worldwide overcapacity for its product.

"The government does not have any proper regional policy," says Mr. McCole. "The whole system is designed for the cities. The one place in the west that is really thriving is Galway, which has attracted millions in investment and is now the fastest growing city in Europe. But we have had to fight very hard to achieve some progress."

Ballina's efforts have met with some success. A £10m hotel and apartment complex is being built in central Ballina. The tourism industry is flourishing. More than 150,000 attended a recent festival there—attractions included an animal olympics, with heavy betting on the duck and pig races.

A number of small industries, including a seed potato enterprise, have been established. A computer company is creating 100 jobs. Coca Cola recently announced a multi-million pound investment in a research facility in the town which will employ 150 people. And there are plans to set up a small university institution, specializing in theological studies.

"There's no doubt there is a confidence that was absent five years ago," says Terry Reilly, editor of the local Western People newspaper. "But in comparison with what's going on in the east of the country, development in this area is still slow. The great worry is when the economic downturn comes—as it inevitably will—what will happen here? The west has always been the last area to receive the benefits of economic growth and the first to be hit by a decline."

Many schools, hospitals and police stations in the area have been forced to close. The road and rail network is in dire need of updating. Graduates are forced to migrate to the east in search of jobs—the result is a declining skills pool in the west and problems of overcrowding and rapidly increasing house prices in the east, primarily in Dublin. More than a third of Ireland's population now lives in the Dublin area.

Next year Brussels is due to review Ireland's Objective One status, under which the country has received millions of pounds of EU development funding. Mr. Reilly and many others say the government won those funds due to the underdeveloped state of the west of the country—but then proceeded to spend the bulk of the Brussels money in the east.

Due to the rapid growth of its economy, Ireland is almost certain to lose its Objective One status. However, many in the west are determined to fight for its retention in their region.

"So far we've had lots of government reports and initiatives but no real action," says Mr. McCole. "What's encouraging is that local people are now getting on with developing the area, with or without government help. Perhaps we'll breed our own Celtic tiger."

AUTHORIZING THE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY TO INVESTIGATE WHETHER SUFFICIENT GROUNDS EXIST FOR THE IMPEACHMENT OF WILLIAM JEFFERSON CLINTON, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

SPEECH OF

HON. JOHN CONYERS, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 8, 1998

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, I am inserting into the RECORD two insightful and useful editorials from *The Nation* magazine. The first one, titled "Clinton, Starr and the Constitution" points out that "this inquiry has been driven by politics from the start." The *Nation*, which has been a strident critic of Bill Clinton almost from the beginning of his Presidency, states that "Kenneth Starr's impeachment report represents an assault not merely on Bill Clinton but, more significant, on the presidency, the Constitution and our democracy."

It also rightly points out that "What the conservatives could not stop by election they have thwarted by investigation. This Congress saw no important legislation passed on tobacco and children, education, childcare, minimum wage or campaign finance reform."

The second editorial points out that the tactics of this investigation have amounted to "sexual McCarthyism." In drawing a powerful historical analogy, the *Nation* points suggest that "the Enemy Other is sexual rather than political deviance." Just like during the 1950's, there have been secret grand jury leaks, wiretapping has been used to entrap witnesses and the legal process is being used to punish or defame people for activities that may be "politically and culturally anathema," but not necessarily crimes. Hence the need for the public to hear all the salacious details contained in the Ken Starr report.

I bring these fine editorials to the attention of my colleagues and the public.

[From *The Nation*, Oct. 5, 1998]

CLINTON, STARR AND THE CONSTITUTION

Kenneth Starr's impeachment report represents an assault not merely on Bill Clinton but, more significant, on the presidency, the Constitution and our democracy. It is crucial to the future of all three that it be repudiated before its damage becomes irreversible.

We have no great affection for the President, who has systematically betrayed almost everyone and everything for which he professed to stand during his six years in office. But those failings should not obscure the great danger posed by the possibility of Starr and his minions forcing Bill Clinton out of office. Whatever the degree of the President's responsibility for bringing this calamitous situation on his own head—and that responsibility is considerable—the nation cannot allow itself to be decapitated by what is, at its core, a politically motivated witch hunt.

Clinton's actions ought not to be the subject of an impeachment inquiry. Starr went after possibly more serious allegations against the President related to Whitewater, Filegate and Travelgate, but despite a nearly crazed obsession with nailing his prey, he apparently came up empty-handed. He has therefore been forced to base an impeachment case entirely on Clinton's adulterous affair and attempts to cover it up.

A principled man, comfortable with himself and the Constitution, should be able to argue that no citizen may be compelled to testify about intimate details of his sex life unless there is a showing of transcendent public need. Clinton could have invoked provisions of the First, Fourth and Fifth amendments to create a zone of privacy, a so-called intimacy privilege. But instead, Clinton appears to have lied—more than once. Let the lawyers argue whether this technically qualifies as perjury. Clinton would be wise to quit quibbling and rely on the good sense of the American people to see that Congress addresses this transgression (which does not compare with Clinton's more serious failures in addressing the nation's problems of growing corporate power and inequality) with a punishment that fits the crime. One of the most striking aspects of this surreal situation has been the consistency of the public's insistence that what happened between Monica Lewinsky and Bill Clinton is their own business, and that of their families. The punditocracy's obsession with the salacious details of Oval Office sex has been matched by its hypocrisy in playing morality police to an audience that does not care what the pundits think.

The Constitution says that Congress shall impeach only for "treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors." The President's lawyers are on firm ground when they assert, "The impeachment clause was designed to protect our country against a President who was using his official powers against the nation, against the American people, against our society. It was never designed to allow a political body to force a President from office for a very personal mistake."

This inquiry has been driven by politics from the start. Kenneth Starr is a partisan conservative Republican who has been the spearhead of an unprincipled, well-funded attack on the Administration almost from the moment it took office. Lest we forget: Starr, former chief of staff to Reagan Attorney General William French Smith, was chosen for his current job in 1994 by a three-judge panel that itself was selected by Chief Justice William Rehnquist, who would preside over the Senate in the event of an impeachment trial. Starr considered writing an amicus brief to advance Paula Jones's case against the President. Starr continued, as a million-dollar-a-year lawyer, to represent the tobacco industry while investigating Clinton and planned to accept a Richard Mellon Scaife-funded deanship at Pepperdine University until a national uproar forced him to give it up. And Starr's office is under investigation for the unprofessional and possibly illegal manner in which it leaked information designed to damage the President.

Whether it achieves its goal of inspiring Clinton's impeachment, Starr's investigation has succeeded beyond its originators' wildest dreams. It has crippled the Administration and the Democratic Party. What the conservatives could not stop by election they have thwarted by investigation. This Congress saw no important legislation passed on tobacco and children, education, childcare, minimum wage or campaign finance reform. Not much planning for the future appears to be under way in the White House, as Democrats run for cover in hopes of surviving what could be major Republican gains come November.

More significant, however, is the damage that Starr and his team have done to time-honored constitutional prerogatives and common decency. President Clinton's right to privacy has been shredded. Starr has used his unlimited powers to threaten White House staff and to intimidate Lewinsky and her family. He has eviscerated the right of

attorney-client privilege for public officials, and he has abused the grand jury system. And the hymn-singing, Bible-quoting Starr has produced the best-read piece of Puritan pornography in human history. In his zeal to remove the President, he has transformed the American political process into an exercise in voyeurism.

Rather than needlessly drag the country through the degrading process of impeachment hearings based on Starr's document, the House Judiciary Committee might consider conducting a debate that assumes the truth of all the allegations in the Starr report. The question for the committee would then become: Are these charges serious enough to rise to the level of being "high crimes and misdemeanors"? If not, in what would essentially be the granting of a motion to dismiss, the committee could decide not to present the House with articles of impeachment. The process could stop right there. It would then remain only for Congress to decide whether to drop the matter or to censure the President, in a form to be determined. The President, for his part, could do his party and the country a favor by admitting he lied and making clear that he would accept such a censure. A censure resolution, if it comes to that, should be narrowly focused on the nation's top law-enforcement official lying under oath in his Paula Jones deposition. It should not give credence to Starr's unproven claims of grand jury perjury and obstruction of justice.

Going forward, Congress should insure, by way of changes in statutes governing the independent counsel's office, that no person will ever again be vested with the uncontrolled power that Kenneth Starr has so effectively misused. Inquisitions, sexual or otherwise, are "inappropriate" in a constitutional democracy.

STARRISM

Everyone from Alan Dershowitz to a front-page classified advertiser in the *New York Times* has sounded the alarm about "sexual McCarthyism" in connection with Kenneth Starr, his report and all the rest.

The word "McCarthyism," as many have pointed out [see Navasky, "Dialectical McCarthyism(s)," July 20] is a misnomer since it describes a phenomenon that began before the junior senator from Wisconsin arrived on the scene and persisted after he was retired from it. And each time this umbrella term for the excesses of the anti-Communist crusade is recycled as a metaphor for the latest political mugging, it loses something of its original power and precision as a description of a social pathology.

Moreover, in the case of Starr & Co. the metaphor seems inexact because McCarthy was notorious for the sloppiness of his methods, the manipulation of numbers (first there were 205, then fifty-seven, then eighty-one card-carrying Communists in the State Department) and, as often as not, getting the wrong guy. Whereas the sexual allegations against Clinton appear to be well documented, and Starr seems obsessively precise and meticulous (although the closer one looks at his report the less confidence one has in its integrity).

Is "sexual McCarthyism" a misleading metaphor for what is happening? Not really. Though there are obvious differences, there are at least three significant similarities between then and now. It's important to identify what they are before too many reputations get shredded, too many democratic values violated, too many dangerous precedents established, too much privacy invaded.

First and foremost, there is the attempt to demonize a political target as the Enemy Other. Historians like the late Frank Donner have demonstrated how the great Red hunt

of the fifties exploited the nativist impulse, which identifies the foreign with the radical and the immoral.

In the days of the domestic cold war it meant Hoover, McCarthy, Nixon, HUAC, et al.—cheered on by such as the Rev. Billy Graham and the American Legion—arguing that to be a Communist (or fellow traveler) was to be a “dirty Red,” an agent of an international conspiracy, a spy. The reason Arthur Miller’s play *The Crucible*, about the Salem witch trials of the 1600s, spoke so eloquently to the 1950s was that just as there were no witches in Salem, there was no internal Red menace in the United States of the fifties—no Enemy Other that justified the hysteria that resulted in the wholesale invasion of the rights and liberties of citizens.

Today we have independent counsel Kenneth Starr, Representatives Henry Hyde and Newt Gingrich, with Chief Justice William Rehnquist waiting in the wings to preside over impeachment proceedings in the Senate—cheered on by such as the Christian Coalition and William Bennett—arguing in effect that to have (dirty) sex in the Oval Office means one should be thrown out of office. The Enemy Other is sexual rather than political deviance, the target of opportunity is the President rather than the CP. Arthur Miller’s image of a witch hunt fueled by repressed sexuality leading to a form of cultural hysteria survives from the fifties to link the two episodes.

Second, the Red hunters of the fifties succeeded in deploying the legal process to punish people for activities that may have been politically and culturally anathema, but in and of themselves were not crimes. During the fifties, that meant summoning accused members of the Communist Party (a legal organization) before official tribunals and asking them questions the investigators knew would be difficult or impossible for them to answer, thereby forcing them to choose among silence (which landed the Hollywood Ten in prison for contempt of Congress), blacklisting (which was visited on anyone who invoked the Fifth) or betrayal (former comrades who answered the \$64 question—“Are you now or have you ever been . . .?”—were next asked to name the names of others).

Today Starr uses Clinton’s unwillingness to testify about the intimate details of his (perfectly legal) sex life, and his inability—for reasons of *Realpolitik*—to invoke his Fifth Amendment right not to incriminate himself, to try to trap him into the crimes of perjury, obstruction of justice and the abuse of power. When is the last time a “target” was forced to answer questions, especially intimate ones, before a grand jury?

Third, in the fifties, under the rubric of national security, the FBI and other investigative agencies routinely violated the privacy and civil liberties of alleged subversives via legally dubious wiretapping, bugging, the use of informers and intrusive interrogations. Today, Linda Tripp, acting in tandem with the independent counsel and perhaps lawyers for Paula Jones, tries to induce Monica Lewinsky to say things that can be used to entrap the President in contradictory testimony. This may or may not qualify as perjury or grounds for impeachment but is calculated to cause personal and political embarrassment and shame.

The parade of analogies marches on. There were secret grand jury leaks then; now the special prosecutor, in league with the Republican majority, arranges for the entire grand jury transcript to be circulated on the World Wide Web. The press then was complicit with the McCarthyites in the sense that it passively reported irresponsible charges on the front page and didn’t get around to publish-

ing corrections until days later, usually on page 47. These days the conglomerated and highly technologized media are anything but passive. They are leading the posse, attempting to whip up a political hysteria that thus far the public seems disinclined to indulge. We are lucky in that, for it would be a disastrous precedent—far beyond what McCarthy wrought—to drive a President out of office as a result of a public hubbub over his private conduct.

My own study of the McCarthy era led me to conclude that the purpose of the Congressional and other investigations of those years was not to write legislation or to develop new information (HUAC, for example, already had obtained from undercover agents all the names it was insisting witnesses recite in public). Rather, the hearings and trials and investigations of those years were for the most part degradation ceremonies. One shudders at the prospect of Congressional hearings or a Senate trial that recycles the pornographic materials Starr claims it was necessary to assemble. In the long run history has decided that it was not HUAC’s or McCarthy’s targets that were degraded. It was the country itself. Let us not let it happen again.—VICTOR NAVASKY.

TRIBUTE TO THE UKRAINIAN CULTURAL CENTER IN WARREN, MICHIGAN

HON. SANDER M. LEVIN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 9, 1998

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor the Ukrainian Cultural Center, Warren, Michigan, as they celebrate 20 years as the heart of the Ukrainian community in Michigan. The Center will commemorate this occasion with a banquet and cultural celebration on October 18, 1998.

The Ukrainian Cultural Center is home to more than forty arts, civic, cultural, educational, social, sports and youth organizations. Included in these are the member organizations of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of American branch for Southeastern Michigan.

In addition to lending financial support in grants and aid to community organizations and individuals, the Center’s beautiful conference halls, classrooms, gym and social club host a variety of programs and special events throughout the year. The Ukrainian Cultural Center is not only a showpiece in the community but serves as a key site for instruction on Ukrainian literature, history, language, arts and leisure activities.

The Ukrainian Cultural Center houses the Ukrainian Museum, which collects and displays historical artifacts and religious relics. The Ukrainian Library makes available to all many Ukrainian language books and periodicals. Additionally, the Center publishes print, audio and video material relevant to Ukraine American community.

The Ukrainian Cultural Center is key to assuring the strength of the Ukrainian ethnic identity and to all teach fellow Americans about the rich Ukrainian Culture. The Center also serves as an important forum to ring to others the history of Ukraine’s successful struggle for independence.

The Center is integral part of not only the Ukrainian community, but all of metropolitan

Detroit and Michigan. It remains as one of the best examples of the many colorful ethnic backgrounds that weave such a wonderfully diverse community profile.

The Ukrainian Cultural Center has hosted many distinguished guests in the past 20 years, including two sitting U.S. Presidents and the first President of Independent Ukraine.

I have had the distinct pleasure to attend a wide variety of functions at the Ukrainian Cultural Center. Some have been meetings with leaders of Ukraine; others have been social or cultural events; and still others have been for exchanges of ideas with a wide range of leaders and other members of the Ukrainian-American community which thrives in the 12th Congressional District.

On so many of these occasions, I have seen the particularly effective endeavors of Borys Potapenko, the Center’s Director of Operations, Bhodan Fedorak, President of the Center’s Board of Directors, and other officers who all devote so much of their time to the Center’s unique position in the Ukrainian-American and the broader community.

So, I ask my colleagues to join me as we extend our sincere congratulations to the Ukrainian Cultural Center for their 20 wonderful years, and our hopes for continued success in the future.

IN HONOR OF GEORGIA AND DIMITRIOS KALOIDIS

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 9, 1998

Mrs. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Georgia Dimitrios Kaloidis. Mr. and Mrs. Kaloidis will be honored by Hellenic Public Radio-COSMOS FM at the Phidippides Award Dinner for their passionate advocacy of Hellenism on Friday, October 9.

Dimitrios Elias Kaloidis and Georgia Christou Kaloidis (nee Manolakos) were born in Laconia, Greece. They graduated from high school in Athens. Dimitrios emigrated to the United States in 1955, followed by Georgia in 1963. Once in the U.S. Dimitrios became involved in the restaurant business and Georgia studied computers and business administration. They married in 1974.

Together they founded a chain of restaurants and initiated major real estate ventures. Currently, the Kaloidises are developing the Terrace on the Park in Flushing Meadow, Queens, and one of the largest multiplex cinemas in the country.

Georgia and Dimitrios Kaloidis’ charitable endeavors are wide and varied. Most notably, the Kaloidises have made a strong investment in our youth, most specifically in their education through multimillion dollar gifts to primary schools, cultural and educational centers and scholarship trusts.

His Eminence, Archbishop Spyridon, has charged Dimitrios to head the committee for the unification of the four Greek parochial schools in Brooklyn.

The Hellenic Public Radio COSMOS FM Phidippides Award is presented to persons in recognition of their efforts in the advocacy of Hellenism.

Recipients of this prestigious award have worked to sustain vitality of Hellenism.

Dimitrios and Georgia Kaloids, who have no children of their own, have more than exemplified the characteristics of the Phidippides Award. Their involvement in education plays a substantial role in the growth of future generations of the Hellenic community.

Mr. Speaker, I am honored to bring to your attention the important charitable work Georgia and Dimitrios Kaloidis have done for the Hellenic community. I am proud to have such citizens in my district.

TRIBUTE TO DR. ELIZABETH
KARLIN

HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 9, 1998

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, Dr. Elizabeth Karlin, a physician and humanitarian, who possessed uncompromising compassion and belief in humane medical treatment for women, died of a brain tumor on July 27, 1998. She was 54 years old. Elizabeth Karlin

was a mother of two children, an impresario of folk music, a general practitioner of medicine in rural Tanzania, an internist specializing in endocrinology, an abortion provider, and a national leader in the movement to provide access to abortion as part of a full range of health services for women and families.

Dr. Karlin served as Director of the Women's Medical Center in Madison, Wisconsin. She was a founding member of the Board of Directors of Physicians for Reproductive Choice and Health and a Clinical Assistant Professor in the Department of Internal Medicine at University Hospitals in Madison. She received her BA from Antioch College and graduated with honors from the University of Wisconsin Medical School. The American Medical Women's Association awarded her its Reproductive Health Award in 1993 and its highest honor, the Elizabeth Blackwell Award in 1996.

Because of her outspoken belief in providing the best possible care for women faced with unintended pregnancies, Elizabeth Karlin was targeted by extremists, who stalked her in her neighborhood and staged protests in front of her home. In a New York Times article in

1995, Dr. Karlin explained why she had chosen such a courageous, but difficult path when she said: "I don't do abortions because it's a filthy job and somebody has to do it. I do them because it is the most challenging medicine I can think of. I provide women with nurturing, preventive care to counteract a violent religious and political environment. I hope to do it well enough to prevent repeat abortions . . . My job is to stop the next abortion. To do this we expect our patients to leave us empowered, more informed, healthier, and, yes, happier than when they came in."

Dr. Karlin testified before the Congressional Women's Caucus in October 1997, urging the importance of American women's access to contraception and new contraceptive research. Following the hearing, the Congressional Women's Caucus, pressed for the full range of contraceptive coverage for federal employees in their benefit plans.

A role model for many and an apologist to no one, Dr. Karlin set a high standard for doctors who strive to provide women with the best medical care possible under the worst of circumstances.