

and well-financed candidates, Sharpton won 15% of the total statewide vote, 21% of the New York City vote and 70% of the statewide Black vote. In 1994, Sharpton astounded pundits by running against U.S. Senator DANIEL PATRICK MOYNIHAN, then Chair of the Senate Finance Committee. Though outspent over 10 to 1, Sharpton received 26% of the statewide vote, 33% of the New York City votes, and over 80% of the statewide black vote. In September 1997, Sharpton achieved his greatest political feat. Though outspent 20 to 1, Sharpton came within a fraction of 1% of forcing the first Democratic primary runoff for Mayor of New York City.

Reverend Sharpton is married to noted songstress Kathy Jordan and they have two daughters, Dominique, age 11 and Ashley, age 10.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in paying tribute to a great civil rights leader and political figure, the Reverend Al Sharpton.

KHALISTANI LEADER REC-
COMMENDED FOR NOBEL PEACE
PRIZE

HON. DAN BURTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 20, 1998

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, a resolution was passed at last week's annual convention of the Council of Khalistan that recommends Dr. Gurmit Singh Aulakh for the Nobel Peace Prize. As you know, Dr. Aulakh has served as the Council's President for the past eleven years.

Dr. Aulakh has worked for the freedom of Punjab, Khalistan ever since it declared its independence in 1987 from India. The Council of Khalistan has repeatedly stated its commitment to peaceful, democratic, nonviolent means to achieve this goal. They have consistently and strongly rejected militancy.

For his tireless work to liberate the Sikh homeland—Punjab, Khalistan—and for his persistence in exposing Indian repression of the people of South Asia, I believe Dr. Aulakh would be an excellent candidate for the Nobel Peace Prize. I congratulate the delegates for recommending him, and I proudly add my voice to those suggesting that he receives this distinguished award.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to place the resolution recommending Dr. Aulakh for the Nobel Peace Prize into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

DR. WILLIAM R. HARVEY, PRESIDENT, HAMPTON UNIVERSITY—
IN COMMEMORATION OF THE
20TH ANNIVERSARY OF HIS
PRESIDENCY

HON. ROBERT C. SCOTT

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 20, 1998

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. Speaker, I rise to call attention to the record of excellence and outstanding contributions amassed over the past 20 years by Dr. William R. Harvey as the 12th President of Hampton University.

Dr. Harvey came to Hampton in 1978 following a record of achievement in the adminis-

trations of Tuskegee University, Fisk University and Harvard University. Under his leadership, Hampton University has grown in prominence as well as in physical stature. The student population has more than doubled, increasing from 2,700 to 6,000, and the average student SAT score has increased by 300 points. Forty-five academic programs have been added, including graduate degree programs in Business Administration, Museum Studies, Applied Mathematics and Chemistry, with PhD programs in Physics, Pharmacy, Physical Therapy and Nursing. Eleven buildings have been erected, including the William R. and Norma B. Harvey Library, the L. Douglas Wilder Dormitory, a Convocation Center and a Science and Technology building, and some \$35,000,000, has been spent on the renovation of existing buildings. During the same period, Hampton's endowment has grown from \$29 million to over \$130 million.

Dr. Harvey's visionary zeal has not been limited to the campus of Hampton University. He brought about the development of the Hampton Harbor Project, a residential and commercial development which includes 246 apartments and 60,000 square feet of business space for lease. This project contributes funds for student scholarships, provides jobs for area workers and tax revenues to the City of Hampton. His contributions to the broader Hampton Roads community have been significant, as well. He was Chairman of a record-setting \$6.6 million Virginia Peninsula United Way Campaign. To expand opportunities for at-risk youth on the Peninsula, he established the Job Education Training (JET) corps to provide academic improvement and job skills training to selected at-risk youth, and Project H.O.P.E. (Hampton Opportunity Program for Enhancement), a special admission, scholarship and support program for students who demonstrate the academic ability, but do not have the full credentials, for admission to Hampton.

The business acumen that Dr. Harvey exhibited in his leadership at Hampton was also manifested in the greater business community. He is the owner of the highly successful Pepsi-Cola Bottling Company in Houghton, Michigan, and he serves on the Boards of Directors of First Union National Bank, Newport News Shipbuilding, Inc., and Trigon Blue Cross/Blue Shield of Virginia. He has generously contributed his business skills to the public, serving on national advisory boards under four U.S. Presidents, and currently serves as a member of the Board of the Virginia Museum of Fine Arts.

Dr. Harvey was born in Brewton, Alabama. He is a graduate of Talledega College and earned a doctorate in College Administration from Harvard University. He is married to the former Norma Baker of Martinsville, Virginia; they have three children.

Mr. Speaker, I commend to you the achievements of Hampton University President William R. Harvey and ask that they be made a part of the permanent record of this body.

INTERNATIONAL ANTI-BRIBERY ACT OF 1998

SPEECH OF

HON. EDWARD J. MARKEY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 14, 1998

Mr. MARKEY. Mr. Speaker, S. 2375, the "International Antibribery and Fair Competition Act of 1998" is important legislation for this Congress to approve and for the President to sign. I am an original cosponsor of the House companion to this measure and fully support the bill we are approving today.

International bribery and corruption continue to be problems worldwide and the Administration has done excellent work in gaining consensus among a large number of nations to crack down on these corrupt practices. The Commerce Department has stated that it has learned of significant allegations of bribery by foreign firms since 1994 totalling over \$100 billion. Taking action today to update the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act (FCPA) in concert with action to be taken by our major trading partners, is designed to achieve an international marketplace of greater integrity and fairness.

Most of the provisions of this bill are identical to the provisions which passed the House a few weeks ago. Much time has been spent over the last few days to nail down provisions that are integral to any legislation hoping to pass muster as a comprehensive antibribery and fair competition measure. The legislation we are sending back over to the Senate takes modest steps toward a more equitable marketplace environment for international satellite telecommunications. The simple fact is that INTELSAT and Inmarsat are intergovernmental organizations that compete in the marketplace against private U.S. companies. This is unfair. Everyone recognizes that this must change. Even the U.S. signatory to these organizations—COMSAT—realizes that this situation has to change. No entity in the global marketplace ought to enjoy special privileges when competing against private American companies. American jobs and innovation are at stake.

It is not surprising that intergovernmental organizations will do everything they can to perpetuate their current existence. It is also not surprising that monopolies and dominant providers will do everything they can to squash the competition. That is why it is often incumbent upon policymakers to act to curtail anti-competitive activity.

In the international arena, American companies are trying to gain market access and win markets while intergovernmental organizations are trying everything in their power to slow down American competitors, using intergovernmental privileges and hiding anticompetitive action against American companies behind the cloak of special immunity granted ages ago. This has to end. What this legislation provides is a modest step to level the proverbial playing field. No marketplace participant ought to be immune from the legal parameters of the marketplace, no intergovernmental organization ought to compete against the private sector in delivering service to consumers.

The bill before us contains provisions to address the special advantages of the intergovernmental satellite organizations and to ensure