

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

### INTRODUCTION OF THE TECHNOLOGY EDUCATION CAPITAL INVESTMENT ACT OF 1999

**HON. DARLENE HOOLEY**

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, February 11, 1999*

Ms. HOOLEY of Oregon. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to officially introduce an important piece of legislation, The Technology Education Capital Investment Act of 1999. In the 105th Congress, The Technology Education Capital Investment Act of 1997, H.R. 2994, which I introduced, received a great deal of support from colleagues. I hope that my fellow Members will be as supportive of this important piece of legislation in the 106th Congress.

I am introducing this bill because I am more concerned than ever about the shortage of well-trained high-tech workers in our workforce today. The Information Technology Association of America released a report in March that documents the shortage of information technology workers across the nation. The report concluded that there are about 190,000 unfilled information-technology (computer and software development) jobs in the United States. Similar shortfalls have emerged in other technology industries as well.

As one of the fastest growing export sectors in the economy, the continued expansion of the high-tech industries is critical to the strength of our nation's financial well being. However, if we do not address the significant shortages of qualified technology workers, including engineers, the growth of this sector will inevitably slow.

Responding to this serious problem, I have drafted legislation that would stimulate technology education and increase the output of engineers and technology workers from United States Colleges and Universities. My bill would increase the authorized spending on some existing programs, provide funding to encourage more students to seek a math and science education, and extend a tax break for companies to help pay for expenses related to the continued education of employees.

Specifically, the legislation creates a scholarship for students, entering math, science, and engineering degree programs. The bill establishes a one-time, start-up grant for university programs that offer "hands-on" internships with high-technology firms to higher-education students, giving priority to those programs that are primarily industry-financed. It also permanently extends the "Section 127" tax exemption for employer-provided educational assistance, and applies the exemption to graduate-level coursework.

Furthermore, this bill increases federal support for National Science Foundation informal science programs that encourage math and science education at the K-12 levels and it augments community-college based programs that promote improvement in technician education, placing emphasis on programs for worker retraining programs. Finally, this legis-

lation establishes a Congressional commission to examine the workforce shortages in technology industries.

I have listened to many people in Oregon and around the country who are adversely affected by the shortage of qualified high-tech workers. I have worked hard to develop this legislation and I believe that, if passed, it could improve our national workforce and products help as we move forward into the 21st century. I hope my colleagues will join with me today in supporting the Technology Education Capital Investment Act of 1999.

### TRIBUTE TO BERNARD KAZON

**HON. THOMAS H. ALLEN**

OF MAINE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, February 11, 1999*

Mr. ALLEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to extend my congratulations to Bernard Kazon of Portland, Maine, on the occasion of his 75th birthday on February 27th, and to share with my colleagues Mr. Kazon's recent generosity to the people of Maine.

"Bernie" Kazon and his wife Shirley have resided in Portland, Maine, for the last 33 years, where they raised their two children, Paula and Peter. Mr. Kazon is Executive Vice President of Eastland Shoe Corporation headquartered in Freeport, Maine. Eastland's shoe manufacturing facility has been an important component of the local economy, employing more than 300 people.

While Bernie and Shirley have long been involved in local community affairs, I want to take the opportunity today to share with my colleagues Bernie's long-time interest in history and politics. About ten years ago, he began to collect political biographies, election pamphlets, letters and other materials that reflect the history of political campaigns in the United States dating back to the 18th century. The collection, which began when Shirley gave him several old political biographies, has now grown to more than 700 items and offers a unique perspective on the history of American politics.

Last year, Bernie generously acted to share this wonderful collection with a new generation of students of American history. Bernie has made arrangements to donate his collection to the University of Maine, where it will be housed in a new library that is being built in Portland. The collection will provide an invaluable resource to the students at the University who, like him, share a strong intellectual curiosity in the history of our American political system. The Kazons have generously augmented the collection by endowing a fund that will assist in maintaining the collection for the University, as well as provide for an annual prize for scholarly works based on its material.

Among the materials the Kazons have donated was a bound 1791 edition of Thomas Paine's pamphlet *Common Sense*. As Paine himself wrote, "Those who expect to reap the

blessings of freedom must . . . undergo the fatigue of supporting it." We are fortunate in Maine to have men like Bernie Kazon who recognize that they have reaped the blessings of our free society, and are generous in their efforts to support it and the generations who follow them.

Please join me in extending the best wishes of the people of Maine to this generous and thoughtful man, as his family comes together in celebration of his 75th birthday.

### PERSONAL EXPLANATION

**HON. ROBERT E. ANDREWS**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, February 11, 1999*

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 17, I was unavoidably detained and unable to cast my vote. Had I been present, I would have voted "nay."

### A TRIBUTE TO THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

**HON. ROBERT A. BRADY**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, February 11, 1999*

Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The NAACP, more than any other single organization, reflects the history and aspirations of African Americans in twentieth century American society. As it celebrates its 90th anniversary it is important to reflect on its critical importance, not only to African Americans but to the whole of the nation.

Since its founding in 1909 by a multiracial group of progressive thinkers, the NAACP has waged a continuous fight against racial discrimination and segregation. Its goals have and continue to be to help create a truly democratic society by integrating African Americans into the mainstream of American life, by eliminating racial injustice and intolerance, and by making equality of opportunity for African Americans a reality.

From the ballot box to the classroom, the dedicated workers, organizers, and leaders who forged this vital organization and maintain its status as a champion of social justice, fought long and hard to ensure that the voices of African Americans would be heard. The legacy of pioneers such as W.E.B. DuBois, Thurgood Marshall and Roy Wilkins and the hundreds of people, including past Philadelphia leaders such as: City Councilman Cecil B. Moore; Pennsylvania State Representative Alphonso Deal and Thornbill Cosby, who worked tirelessly cannot and must not be forgotten.

Born in response to racial violence, the NAACP's first major campaign was to have

• 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.

anti-lynching laws enacted. As the organization grew it investigated mob brutality, staged protests against mass murders, segregation and discrimination and testified before congressional committees on the vicious tactics used to bar African Americans from the ballot box. In the courtroom, pulpit, and lecture hall, the men and women who represent the NAACP have been in the forefront of the fight for justice. In spite of lynchings, church burnings, legal setbacks, congressional filibuster and presidential indifference, the NAACP would not be deterred from its mission.

As Chairman Julian Bond has stated, the NAACP "has made progress throughout this century. No more do signs read 'white' and 'colored'. The voter's booths and the schoolhouse door now swing open for everyone, no longer closed to those whose skin is 'dark'".

As we prepare to step into the new millennium, the new NAACP will also step boldly into the 21st century to face the formidable challenges that are ahead. Under the national leadership of Chairman Bond and President/CEO Kweisi Mfume, and the local leadership of J.W. Mondesire in the First Congressional District, and armed with a strong network of seasoned members and a growing contingent of young leaders, the organization is united to awaken the conscience of a people, and a nation, with renewed vigor and hope.

MAYODAN, NORTH CAROLINA'S  
CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION

**HON. RICHARD BURR**

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, February 11, 1999*

Mr. BURR of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor and congratulate the town of Mayodan, NC for celebrating its centennial next Tuesday. The town's charter was granted on February 16, 1899 with a population of 225 residents. Mayodan received its name (unique from any town in the world) because of its location near the junction of the Mayo and Dan Rivers in North-central North Carolina in Rockingham County.

The town's history is tied to the growth of the textile industry and the railroad. In order to provide more traffic for the new rail line between Roanoke, VA and my hometown of Winston-Salem, NC, several companies constructed textile mills at different points along the route. One of those mills (Mayo Mills) provided the impetus for the town of Mayodan and was responsible for much of its early growth. It built the houses, provided utilities and health care, and employed the majority of the people. Since these early times, Mayodan has outgrown its complete dependence on the textile industry and now provides its own services and government. Textiles, however, will always be closely linked to the town's history, people, and economic development.

One hundred years later, Mayodan has grown into a town of 2,400 residents. Its recreational, residential, and commercial sectors are alive with activity. With the economic stability provided by the introduction of new textile companies and other industries and the close sense of community that has developed in the town over the past century through the many churches and civic organizations, Mayodan has thrived despite the Great De-

pression, wars, and, most recently, a disastrous tornado.

Mr. Speaker, after one hundred years, Mayodan exemplifies the best attributes of a small town. It has worked hard to develop its economy and community—all while preserving its heritage and culture. It is a friendly place where people still stroll the sidewalks in the evening and greet friends and strangers with a smile. I am proud to have a town like Mayodan in my district, and I wish them success and happiness for the next hundred years.

THE ACADEMY OF  
OSSEOINTEGRATION

**HON. ELIJAH E. CUMMINGS**

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, February 11, 1999*

Mr. CUMMINGS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the Academy of Osseointegration, the world's leading dental implant organization, as they bring together dentists, general practitioners, laboratory technicians, and research scientists in Palm Springs for their 14th Annual Meeting on March 4-6. The Academy of Osseointegration operates exclusively for scientific, charitable and educational purposes to advance the art and science of osseointegration, placing titanium cylinders into the jawbone to support replacement teeth.

As a strong supporter of medical research and my own district's work at Johns Hopkins University, I commend this organization and its members, some of whom reside in my district, for their dedication and commitment to finding new medical breakthroughs.

Osseointegration is beneficial in replacing lost teeth, restoring hearing, enhancing reconstructive and cosmetic surgery, and correcting craniofacial problems. Dental implants are an answer to many problems associated with missing teeth and offer a high-tech alternative to other forms of traditional dentistry such as bridges, removable partials and dentures that are difficult for some patients.

Formed in 1982 by a group of dental clinicians, the Academy of Osseointegration has grown to include more than 4200 professionals in almost 70 countries. Professionals from all specialties have united in a learning experience that provides a refreshing opportunity for an interrelated, interdisciplinary approach to move the field of osseointegrated implants forward.

I commend this organization for its dedication to the highest standards in patient care, research and education as professionals ally themselves with the Academy of Osseointegration in approaching the challenges and advances of dental implantation in the 21st century.

VISION 2020

**HON. JIM DeMINT**

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, February 11, 1999*

Mr. DEMINT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend the founding members of the Vision

2020 Initiative and their efforts to eliminate avoidable blindness around the world. These members include Christian Blind Mission International, Inc., located in my Congressional District in South Carolina, Helen Keller International, the International Agency for the Prevention of Blindness, ORBIS International, Sight-Savers International and the World Health Organization.

On February 18, 1999, these founding members, along with other like-minded organizations, will launch Vision 2020 to eradicate avoidable blindness throughout the world by the year 2020. The Initiative will bring together government leaders, charitable organizations, business leaders and volunteers around the world to form a coalition united in a global fight against preventable blindness. Vision 2020 will focus on controlling disease, developing human resources and producing the infrastructure and technology necessary to eliminate avoidable blindness.

The combined effort of every Vision 2020 organization is essential to this unprecedented endeavor. For this reason, I want to also pay tribute to the supporting members of the Vision 2020 Initiative: Al Noor Foundation, Asian Foundation for the Prevention of Blindness, Foundation Dark & Light, The International Eye Foundation, Lighthouse International, Nadi Al Bassar: North African Center for Sight and Visual Science, Operation Eyesight Universal, Organization Pour La Prevention De La Cecite, Perkins School for the Blind, SEVA Foundation, SIMAVI, World Blind Union and The American Academy of Ophthalmology.

Mr. Speaker, I applaud Vision 2020 and the impact it will have on the lives of millions of blind, visually impaired, and disabled people, and I congratulate the Vision 2020 members for the monumental nature of their charitable work.

NATIONAL PARKS AIR TOUR  
MANAGEMENT ACT OF 1999

**HON. JOHN J. DUNCAN, JR.**

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, February 11, 1999*

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to introduce the National Parks Air Tour Act of 1999.

This bill is identical to provisions which passed the House by a voice vote during the 105th Congress. It was supported by the Friends of the Smokies, United Air Tour Association, Grand Canyon Airlines, National Air Transportation Association, and the National Parks and Conservation Association.

The legislation represents an agreement which strikes a balance between air tour and environmental concerns, native American interests and jurisdictional areas between the Federal Aviation Administration and the National Park Service.

It seeks to promote safety and quiet in national parks by establishing a process for developing air tour flight management in and around our national parks.

It also ensures that the FAA has sole authority to control airspace over the United States and that the National Park Service has the responsibility to manage park resources.

These two agencies would work cooperatively in developing air tour management plans

for air tour operators and both would share the fundamental responsibility to ensure that air tours over national parks and tribal lands are conducted in a safe, efficient and unintrusive manner.

Mr. Speaker, during the 105th Congress, there were a number of hearings on this issue both in the House and the Senate. At that time, it appeared that it would be extremely difficult to be able to reach a consensus on how to handle air tours over our national parks.

However, with resolve and determination differences have been worked out, and we crafted legislation acceptable to all concerned.

This is an outstanding bill which will ensure that ground visitors and the elderly, disabled, and time-constrained travelers may continue to enjoy the scenic beauty of our national parks for future generations to come.

COMMEMORATING THE BIRTHDAY  
OF SUSAN B. ANTHONY

**HON. JO ANN EMERSON**

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, February 11, 1999*

Mrs. EMERSON. Mr. Speaker, February 15 marks the 179th birthday of Susan B. Anthony. We all remember Susan B. Anthony as a pioneer in the long struggle for full equality for women. But what many have forgotten, or have chosen to ignore, is that for her, opposition to abortion was an essential part of the cause of women's rights. Far from being the cornerstone of women's rights—as some mistakenly view abortion today—for Anthony, abortion was a great betrayal of all the first feminists' hoped to achieve for women. Anthony was unequivocal in her condemnation of abortion, referring to it as nothing less than "child murder." And she saved her harshest condemnation for those who would lead a woman to abortion, for she correctly viewed this as the greatest exploitation of women.

So today, Mr. Speaker, I rise to commemorate the birthday of this great American and to reclaim her pro-life legacy as a real and essential component of full equality for women.

CONGRATULATIONS TO THE  
DUNCANVILLE HIGH SCHOOL  
PANTHERS

**HON. MARTIN FROST**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, February 11, 1999*

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate a great school that I am pleased to represent in Congress. I want to recognize the Duncanville High School Panthers of Duncanville, Texas for their state championship in Division 1 (5-A) football. The Panthers defeated Converse-Judson High School of San Antonio by a score of 24 to 21 on December 12, 1998 in the Houston Astrodome. This is Duncanville's first football championship.

As anyone from Texas knows, high school football is not just a game for us—it's a way of life. On Friday nights, life comes to halt in many parts of our state when football fans

pack high school stadiums to watch their local boys play.

High school football teams in Texas are powerhouses not only in the state, but in the entire country. One such powerhouse was Converse-Judson, which was ranked fourth in the nation when they were upset by Duncanville.

Duncanville upset two other favored teams on their route to the championship. It is a tribute to Jaguar Coach Bob Alpert and his squad of dedicated student-athletes that they never backed down in the face of adversity.

I am proud to represent Duncanville High School in Congress and hope this football state championship is the first of many.

TRIBUTE TO AUBURN, MA POLICE  
OFFICERS

**HON. JAMES P. McGOVERN**

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, February 11, 1999*

Mr. McGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to recognize two brave members of the Auburn, MA Police Department. On a late summer day last September, Officer George Campbell and Officer John Kelleher faced a situation that every officer dreads.

Officer Kelleher was on duty when he observed a vehicle which had earlier been reported as being operated by a suspect—likely armed—in a murder case. Officer Kelleher followed this vehicle into a parking lot and requested back-up. Officer Campbell was one of the officers who arrived on the scene to assist. As they approached the vehicle, they observed the driver reaching into the back seat. As the officers arrived at the car, they witnessed the driver with his hands in a shopping bag. Inside that bag was a gun.

Despite repeated warnings to drop the weapon, the driver continued to turn the gun toward the two officers, forcing Officer Campbell to fire one shot, fatally wounding this individual.

Mr. Speaker, no police officer wants to use his weapon. Every officer would prefer to settle disputes without bloodshed. But there are times when the law enforcement officials who protect our communities are forced to act. This was one of those times. Luckily, these two officers were well-trained, well-equipped and well-protected. We should be thankful that the incident ended without further injury to police personnel or innocent bystanders.

In light of their actions, Officer Campbell received the Auburn Police Department Meritorious Service Medal, and officer Kelleher received the Auburn Police Department Exceptional Duty Medal.

On behalf of the citizens of Auburn, I would like to recognize Officer Campbell and Officer Kelleher for their service to our community. I know the rest of this House joins me in that recognition.

INSIGHTFUL COMMENTS AND  
OBSERVATIONS ON DIPLOMACY

**HON. ALCEE L. HASTINGS**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, February 11, 1999*

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to enter the remarks of former Congressman Lee H. Hamilton, at the Conference on Preventive Diplomacy and Preventive Disease on January 15, 1999, into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. As my colleague in Congress I had great respect for Mr. Hamilton, and I continue to hold him in high regard as the director of the Woodrow Wilson Program. I feel Mr. Hamilton has always offered insightful comments and observations on diplomacy, and it is my wish to share his comments with other members of Congress.

PREVENTIVE DIPLOMACY/PREVENTIVE DEFENSE—CONFERENCE ON PREVENTIVE DIPLOMACY AND PREVENTIVE DEFENSE JANUARY 15, 1999

(By Hon. Lee H. Hamilton)

I. INTRODUCTION

It is a high privilege for me to participate in this timely and noteworthy conference on Preventive Diplomacy and Preventive Defense. I am especially delighted to join three highly esteemed statesmen—Warren Christopher, David Hamburg, and Bill Perry—at this conference. If I were to name a Hall of Fame of distinguished public officials, based on my 34 years in elective office, I would name each of them to it. Suffice it to say, they are among the preeminent public officials of our generation.

Most of what I say tonight about preventive diplomacy and preventive defense, I have learned from them.

They have made me believe that there are concrete steps we can take to prevent or contain the spread of conflict.

Similarly, the folks associated with the Carnegie Commission on Preventing Deadly Conflict and the Stanford-Harvard Preventive Defense Project merit our gratitude and our praise for their important contributions to the cause of conflict prevention.

I commend their enterprise in arranging and staging this conference. I can tell you what goes on here will have a profound impact on policy makers and policy over time.

II. THE PROBLEM

I speak to you this evening about a great and worthy mission—how to prevent conflict, both within nation-states, and between them.

This issue is important, perhaps even transcendent. Today, there are more than two dozen deadly conflicts underway around the world. These conflicts have caused over 9.3 million casualties since 1990, and increased the number of refugees from 12 to 25 million.

So conflict prevention is critical. No other issue facing the world today more deserves your attention.

What do you want to do for your children and grandchildren? Many things, of course, but I hope among them will be a legacy of having tried in your own way to bequeath to them a less violent world, a world of concord, not conflict. Our task is to try to develop practical steps and a renewed commitment to preventive diplomacy and preventive defense. What more important task engages our attention than this great mission?

Many of us had hoped that the end of the Cold War would mean a more peaceful international order. We had thought that much of the conflict in the world had its origins in

the rivalry between the United States and the Soviet Union. With the end of that rivalry, we had believed that the prospects for peace were improved, and that countries could be brought closer together. As it turns out, we were too optimistic.

We find ourselves still residents in a dangerous world. Wherever we turn, there are unstable nations, disgruntled groups, and terrorists. Sadly, warfare and strife have not lessened. Human beings, it turns out, have a virtuoso capacity for violence.

We were, in short, unprepared for the fragmented, disorderly world of the post-Cold War era.

What we need now is a new strategy, a strategy similar to the Marshall Plan after World War II, which sought to prevent the conditions that would lead to another war—and it succeeded.

During the Cold War we succeeded again, with policies of deterrence and containment.

But today we live in a new world. It is a world where the United States exercises an influence far beyond anything it has ever had before. It is a world where we are indeed the indispensable nation. But alas, it is also a world that still has far too much conflict and violence.

In such an era, what do we do? How do we lead? How can we keep these good times of peace and unprecedented influence going? What should our world strategy be? As I understand it, that is what this conference is all about.

All of us recognize that deterrence must not be abandoned. After all, the North Koreans and the Iraqis are not going to magically disappear. Bosnia, Haiti, and other conflicts are still too much with us.

But what about the really big challenges—a Russia on the brink of chaos, possibly losing control of its nuclear arsenal? A China that could grow hostile and uncooperative? A planet overrunning with weapons of mass destruction? A world where terrorism may be the number one threat to our national security?

We continue to need deterrence, and military forces able to deter aggressors, and able to win wars quickly and decisively. But we need more. We need a broad strategy, using all the instruments of national power—political, economic, and military—to prevent conflict, to influence the world away from violence as a means of settling conflict, and to deal with a parade of challenges that threaten our survival and cause great disruption, pain and bloodshed.

And so, we think tonight about preventive diplomacy and preventive defense. What do we really mean by these phrases? How practical are they? What capacities and tools do they require? What are the barriers to effective conflict prevention?

Several features of conflict prevention impress me. We know more about it than you might initially think.

#### A. SOURCES OF CONFLICT

First, we know what causes conflict.

The sources of the conflicts that have marred the 1990s are diverse.

Weak, internally divided states, in Yugoslavia, Indonesia, Afghanistan, Colombia, Algeria, Tajikistan, Cambodia, the Sudan. Unfortunately, the list goes on and on.

Religious, political, or ethnic fanaticism and intolerance of every stripe—in the Middle East, Northern Ireland, Bosnia, the Indian subcontinent, and throughout Africa.

Repression of racial, ethnic, or religious groups, in areas as diverse as Guatemala, Kosovo, Kashmir, and East Timor.

Other conflicts have economic causes. Gross disparities in living standards, even economic growth and reform, so often the building blocks of stability, can contribute

to strife. For example, growth has bypassed indigenous populations in many parts of Latin America, and the resulting inequality has contributed to armed revolt in Mexico and Peru.

Competition for control of or access to resources. Scarce supplies of oil and water continue to be a source of contention—and bloodshed—in the Middle East. Population pressures and the accompanying environmental degradation can create a serious strain on limited resources as well. So can refugees. Most of the world's 15 million refugees today are the result of conflict, but massive refugee movements can also spread instability and strife.

Deep-seated historical animosities, as we see in the Balkans, the Middle East, and elsewhere.

Then there is the human element. We must always expect that a Hitler, a Stalin, a Pol Pot, or some other charismatic, inflammatory leader lurks just off stage, eager to take advantage of the social stresses in society in ways that almost guarantee new conflict.

#### B. IMPORTANCE OF CONFLICT PREVENTION TO THE UNITED STATES

Second, we know how important conflict prevention is to the United States. We know that if we succeed at it, we will not have to expend blood and treasure tomorrow. We will pay fewer taxes and risk the lives of our offspring less often.

Whenever or whatever a crisis erupts, the international community looks to the United States, as the world's indispensable nation, for help in resolving it.

You and I resist a U.S. role as the world's policeman. We always want to know: What are the alternatives to sending in the Marines?

But unless a better system of conflict prevention is developed, the burden on the United States in the coming years to respond to instability and conflict will be progressively greater, both financially and militarily.

Americans often ask the question: Why should we care? It is a fair question. We should care because sometimes our vital national interests are at stake, as in the Persian Gulf, because we care about human values and human life (as in Somalia, where we could not tolerate those horrible pictures of starving children); and because waiting will only make the cost go up—in terms of death, the scale of relief efforts, and the damage to international standards.

In other words, Preventive action can save money—and lives. It can also promote American interests—political, diplomatic, security, and economic.

#### C. ROLE OF AMERICAN LEADERSHIP

Third, we know that American leadership is essential to make conflict prevention work.

When we sit on the sidelines, the world is a more dangerous place. No other country can take our place.

Only when the United States acted did the killing stop in Bosnia. U.S. leadership restored political stability in Haiti and economic stability in Mexico. We pushed reform in Russia, and achieved remarkable progress toward peace in the Middle East. U.S. leadership helped broker a permanent extension of the Non-proliferation Treaty, the removal of all nuclear weapons from Ukraine, and a freeze on North Korea's nuclear weapons facilities at Yongbyon.

Leadership is inherent in our power and our values. We have a talent for it. We cannot evade it.

#### WE CAN PREDICT CONFLICT

Fourth, we can even predict conflict.

Where there is no democracy, where there is alienation of major groups in society, gross economic imbalances, exclusion or discrimination of groups or historical grievances, the risks of conflict are very high. Conflicts occur in states which are undergoing major transition, or they spring from strong perceptions of inequity, uneven distribution of the good things in life, disputes over resources, repression, corruption, or a decline in the legitimacy of government.

#### RESPONSIBILITY FOR CONFLICT PREVENTION

Fifth, we know that the primary responsibility for conflict prevention within countries lies with the government and the people of that country.

The next responsibility lies with the international community, with the region assuming greater responsibility, and, when necessary, outside groups.

Sovereignty always figures prominently here. Nations do not take lightly to outside intervention. But even here things are changing. Today the international community believes that with sovereignty comes responsibility. When nations cannot manage conflict, or do not show a respect for international standards and commitments, the international community sometimes steps in—as has been the case in Iraq.

#### PREVENTION OF CONFLICT

Sixth, we even know what must be done to prevent conflict.

##### 1. A CHANGE IN ATTITUDES

First, we must change attitudes.

We must foster the belief that the prevention of conflict is possible. We must not accept the view that violence is inevitable.

Of course, prevention will often fail. We must be realistic. But the knowledge that we will not always succeed in staving off conflict is not an argument for not trying.

There are even reasons for cautious optimism. From time to time the international community has intervened in a timely and decisive fashion either to prevent conflict or to stop it from spreading.

It happened in Bosnia. In Haiti. In Sierra Leone. In the Middle East. Even the UN intervention in Cambodia in the early 1990s, as imperfect as the results have been, almost surely prevented bloodshed and saved lives.

Violence usually results from human decision, not blind fate. Recognizing this reality is a necessary precondition for preventing conflict.

In addition, busy policy makers, even as they are consumed with today's troubles, must learn to take time to look at tomorrow's problems.

A domestic challenge is illustrative. Today we spend one percent of the American health care budget on prevention. And yet the experts are virtually unanimous in their judgment that we could save many lives and much money if we devoted a greater percentage of our total health care costs to prevention. The same is true of conflict prevention.

I do not suggest it is easy to focus on a problem before it becomes a crisis, or to build into the decision making process a set of rewards and inducements that will encourage the harried policy maker to look beyond today's problems.

And so, we need to foster a sense of urgency, a new way of thinking that gives precedence to the prevention, and not simply the management, of conflict, to avoid disaster, rather than dealing with the consequences after it hits.

To do this requires that we get our facts straight, analyze situations objectively, keep an open mind, learn from one another, persist, and respect the importance and the difficulty of the task we have set out for ourselves.

## 2. DIPLOMACY

We know what tools of diplomacy can work to prevent conflict.

In many cases, the traditional tools of diplomacy—dialogue, mediation, political and economic sticks and carrots, diplomatic pressure from the regional and international communities, sanctions—can, if utilized skillfully, prevent or minimize conflict.

*Economic measures*, with both inducements and punishments, can be used to prevent conflict. Sustainable growth and the removal of economic inequities in a country can do amazing things toward the prevention of conflict. The absence of growth is an early warning signal of potential violence. Economic aid has to be directed toward achieving growth, and aid should be conditioned on good governance.

If people's basic needs are met, conflict can usually be prevented.

Economic aid can help correct the underlying causes of conflict and provide incentives and hope for improvement. Sanctions can serve as deterrents to unacceptable action.

The promotion of the *rule of law* can help diffuse tensions within a country and reduce the incidence of conflict.

Countries lacking good governance and equitable legal systems will be susceptible to internal violence. If, on the other hand, a country has effective political, economic, and legal mechanisms, tensions can be addressed before violence erupts.

The political conditions needed to prevent conflict are not mysteries. They amount to good governance—managing diversity, building the infrastructure of democratic institutions, a robust civil society, and the active participation of women (who are increasingly playing the role we should expect from them—peacemakers), business leaders, the media (which can inform and highlight and not distort), and religious leaders, who can often play a positive role of reconciliation.

The aim of all this is to put in place a strong system of values, reinforced by international norms. At the heart of conflict prevention must be a strong system of justice, legal systems available to all, that operate fairly and produce a sense of justice.

*Dispute resolution mechanisms* and the promotion of *confidence-building measures* are other common diplomatic tools that can prevent conflict.

The establishment of confidence building measures in central Europe in the 1970s and 1980s played a key role in convincing the Soviet Union that it could safely call an end to the cold war. CBMs build trust between countries. Openness about military budgets, plans, and policies may be an unusual concept in defense circles, but peace requires transparency and trust.

U.S. training and education programs for foreign military establishments (IMET) bring nations together to learn how military establishments function in a democracy. It is striking to see officers from the former Soviet Union or from Latin American countries learning about the primacy of civilian authority, respect for human rights, the role of law, and the role of a parliament. To watch American military officers teach officers from newly democratic countries about professional military establishments under civilian control is prevention of conflict in action.

It is good American policy to encourage contacts of our military with the militaries of our allies and other nations to help enlarge the community of free market democracies.

Formal treaties and other accords can also help prevent conflicts.

Although it is still very much a work in progress, the Wye River agreement may

usher in a new era of reconciliation in the Middle East.

The U.S. must also lead the way for the worldwide acceptance of the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty, bring into force the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty, the implementation of the Chemical Weapons Convention, and the strengthening of the Biological Weapons Convention and the Missile Technology Control Regime.

We know we can reduce the risks of violence and conflict if we prevent proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, not alone by dismantling Cold War nuclear arsenals, but also by reducing danger through arms control treaties.

Arms control treaties of various sorts—from the SALT and START treaties to the biological and chemical weapons conventions to the limitations on conventional weapons in central Europe—have played a major role in reducing the interstate tensions that foment violence.

Do not overlook the potential to prevent conflict by limitations on the transfer of small arms. After all, most violence is inflicted by small, not large, weapons.

Regional organizations—the Organization of American States, the Organization of African Unity, the ASEAN Regional Forum, and others—can play a part in preventing conflict as well.

These organizations should assume more responsibility for economic development and integration, the promotion of good governance, and the prevention of conflict within their specific regions.

The problems within a particular region should be handled by states within that region, if possible. It is better, for example, if Africans deal with African problems, and Latin Americans with Latin American problems.

Regional organizations should support confidence-building measures to increase military transparency, communication, and cooperation. They should develop the capability to apply pressure, offer assistance, and deploy regional forces to prevent conflict.

Multilateral organizations, such as the United Nations, the International Monetary Fund, and the World Bank, can help prevent conflict.

To help these international institutions be effective in preventing conflict, the international community needs to develop a better system of early warning and response. The genocides of Bosnia, Cambodia, and Rwanda caught us unaware and unprepared. Yet conflict seldom arises without warning. Persons knowledgeable about countries are rarely surprised when long-simmering problems escalate into full-scale conflict.

President Clinton recently announced the creation of a Genocide Early Warning Center. This is an initiative to be cheered and encouraged.

But early warning must be followed by timely action. The international community needs a capability for preventive action. This means the ability to deploy civilian personnel—to mediate problems, to provide emergency economic relief, and to address the long-term issues that give rise to conflict.

The United Nations can play a key role here. But this will require that the nations which make up the UN give a higher priority to conflict prevention. And this is unlikely to occur unless the United States takes the lead.

Most fundamentally, the international community, using these and other multilateral institutions, must address the underlying political and economic causes of conflict.

That means the world community must support political reform and the development of responsive and accountable govern-

ment. Helping to establish and promote institutions of civil society such as political parties, trade unions, independent media, and the rule of law provides important safeguards for protecting human rights, fighting corruption, and fending off political demagoguery.

The United States should work with the international community, especially the international financial institutions, to support long-term development assistance to achieve economic growth and promote economic opportunity and equality. Working through institutions such as the World Bank, the IMF, and the World Trade Organization, the U.S. should support market reform and regional economic integration to bolster growth.

## 3. MILITARY INTERVENTION

Military intervention is another tool in our prevention arsenal.

We know that traditional diplomacy sometimes fails to prevent conflict, and that military intervention, if skillfully employed, can prevent conflict.

There are, of course, many problems in developing the appropriate mechanisms for an international military capability to intervene in areas of potential or actual conflict. Answers to the difficult questions of "when," "how," "who," "how long," and "for what purposes" are often elusive.

So the international community must improve its ability to respond militarily to conflicts once they reach the crisis stage.

There is no inherent contradiction between the prevention of violence and the use of military force. To the contrary, the use of armed personnel has played a constructive role in Haiti, Bosnia, Macedonia, Western Sahara, Cyprus, and elsewhere.

Military intervention can be either: 1) peacekeeping (after violence occurs and an agreement has been reached by the parties), or 2) preventative—as in Macedonia where American troops and others were introduced to prevent the spread of conflict from Bosnia.

A multinational "fire brigade" is a well-tested idea with a demonstrated record of success. Used with discretion, it can be a highly effective tool for the prevention of conflict.

The UN coordinates efforts by governments to train military forces and set aside necessary resources for future peacekeeping missions. The U.S. should support these efforts, so that the international community can act rapidly and effectively if a military response is required.

I have come to the view that the international community needs some means of responding militarily to deteriorating situations in order to prevent conflicts, some kind of multinational, multi-functional rapid reaction standby capability, probably within the U.N. I do not underestimate the difficulties of this task, but I believe we must begin to explore ways and means to achieve that capacity. If we do not, the U.S. will be called on again and again as the power with the most developed intervention capabilities.

Sometimes the threat of the use of force can be an effective deterrent—though it may be a gamble and must be managed with great skill.

## 4. PRIVATE SECTOR

The private sector can also play a key role in conflict prevention.

Just think for a moment about the helpful and talented contributions made toward peace and the prevention of violence by private groups from non-governmental organizations such as the Carter Center, or human rights groups around the world. From our religious and moral leaders. From schools. From the scholarly and intellectual communities. From the media. From the business

community. And from influential non-governmental opinion leaders such as those here this evening.

In recent years, this so-called Track II diplomacy has flourished. These efforts should be further encouraged.

Unless the private sector engages itself in the business of conflict prevention and resolution, the task of moderating strife and violence will become infinitely more difficult.

### III. CONGRESS AND PREVENTIVE DIPLOMACY/ DEFENSE

Let me conclude with a few remarks about the role of the U.S. Congress in matters of preventive diplomacy and preventive defense.

I have been struck by how little of the literature—at least that which I have seen—mentions the American Congress. And yet, if the United States is to take a leading part in international efforts at conflict prevention, then the Congress is going to have to be brought in as a full-fledged partner in this effort.

It seems to me that Congress might usefully take action in three areas:

*First*, Congress must support the infrastructure of preventive action. This means that the Hill must be prepared to provide adequate funding for the State Department and the other agencies that promote American interest overseas. It also requires that Congress be willing to pay for the programs that are most likely to prevent conflict. This means money for economic development, for programs promoting the rule of law, for the creation and nourishment of the political, economic, and legal institution through which tensions can be addressed in ways short of conflict.

*Second*, Congress must overcome its resistance to participation in multinational organizations, both civilian and military. When military force is called for, the presidents and the secretaries of state and defense who seek to persuade Congress to support preventive defense must emphasize the U.S. national interest that dictates such use of our armed forces.

Members of Congress are above all hard-headed pragmatists. Show them how a military intervention serves the national interest and you are much closer to persuading them of the wisdom of such action.

*Third*, and perhaps most fundamentally, Members of Congress are going to have to do better in adapting their mindsets to changed circumstances.

There are Members of Congress today who are unable to utter the word "China" without preceding it with the adjective "communist" or "Red." This inability to move beyond old Cold War views that have more to do with Stalinist Russia than with the China of the late 1990s have frequently led to congressional action that makes conflict with China more rather than less likely.

Unless Members of Congress are prepared to look at old problems from a fresh perspective, the legislative branch is unlikely to be of much assistance in fostering a new ethos of preventive action.

And without congressional participation, the United States will not play the leading role in conflict resolution that its strength and position in the global community demands.

### IV. CONCLUSION

Where does all this leave us?

We know the odds. We cannot eliminate all war and violence, any more than we can eliminate human folly.

We know the United States cannot and should not be responsible for addressing all the ills of the world.

We know that devoting more resources and greater attention to conflict prevention is a

long-term investment that serves the U.S. national interest. Conflict prevention saves lives, saves money, and forestalls the human misery that lead to conflict.

We know that conflict prevention requires the participation of the entire international community. No one leader, no one country, no one institution can carry the load. Conflict prevention responses must be tailored to fit each situation, with a plan, close coordination of the tools of response from among all the actors, internal and external, regional and international, civilian and military, public and private, official and non-official.

The prevention of conflict is a great and worthy challenge.

In our bones we know that it deserves a far higher priority from U.S. policy makers and from international organization, especially the U.N., than it has historically received. The problem is not so much in our lack of knowledge of what to do, but in our political will and commitment to do those things we know can and have prevented conflict.

As I close, let me express my concern that the U.S. leadership needed to strengthen our conflict prevention capabilities is being eroded by budget cuts from the U.S. Congress and a general tendency among the American public to draw back from international responsibilities. It is a situation that demands political leadership of the highest order from the President and the Congress.

Every president, every Cabinet official, every member of Congress should insist that conflict prevention constitute a central component of U.S. diplomatic and defense strategy—and moreover, do a better job of educating the American people about this.

We soon complete the 20th Century. It is a century of wars—the first in which world wars were fought. It is the first century also in which men and women of good will, drawing on the impact of world wars, have wrestled with the idea of conflict prevention and world peace. We have glimpsed that peace is possible because it is necessary. We have not won the day, but we have begun the understanding of what peace and conflict prevention can mean—quite simply it can change the course of history and the life of man more than anything we know or can do.

We may not be able to rid the world of conflict. We *can* make it more livable.

What more important task do you have on your agenda?

Thank you.

### INTRODUCING THE DAVIS-BACON REPEAL ACT

#### HON. RON PAUL

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, February 11, 1999*

Mr. PAUL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce the Davis-Bacon Repeal Act of 1999. The Davis-Bacon Act of 1931 forces contractors on all federally-funded construction projects to pay the "local prevailing wage," defined as "the wage paid to the majority of the laborers or mechanics in the classification on similar projects in the area." In practice, this usually means the wages paid by unionized contractors. For more than sixty years, this congressionally-created monstrosity has penalized taxpayers and the most efficient companies while crushing the dreams of the most willing workers. Mr. Speaker, Congress must act now to repeal this 61-year-old relic of an era during

which people actually believed Congress could legislate prosperity. Americans pay a huge price in lost jobs, lost opportunities and tax-boosting cost overruns on federal construction projects every day Congress allows Davis-Bacon to remain on the books.

Davis-Bacon artificially inflates construction costs through a series of costly work rules and requirements. For instance, under Davis-Bacon, workers who perform a variety of tasks must be paid at the highest applicable skilled journeyman rate. Thus, a general laborer who hammers a nail must now be classified as a "carpenter," and paid as much as three times the company's regular rate. As a result of this, unskilled workers can be employed only if the company can afford to pay the government-determined "prevailing wages" and training can be provided only through a highly regulated apprenticeship program. Some experts have estimated the costs of complying with the paperwork imposed on contractors by Davis-Bacon regulations at nearly \$200 million a year. Of course, this doesn't measure the costs in lost job opportunities because firms could not afford to hire an inexperienced worker.

Most small construction firms cannot afford to operate under Davis-Bacon's rigid job classifications or hire the staff of lawyers and accountants needed to fill out the extensive paperwork required to bid on a federal contract. Therefore, Davis-Bacon prevents small firms from bidding on federal construction projects, which, unfortunately, constitute 20 percent of all construction projects in the United States.

Because most minority-owned construction firms are small companies, Davis-Bacon keeps minority-owned firms from competing for federal construction contracts. The resulting disparities in employment create a demand for affirmative action, another ill-suited and ill-advised big government program.

The racist effects of Davis-Bacon are no mere coincidence. In fact, many original supporters of Davis-Bacon, such as Representative Clayton Allgood, bragged about supporting Davis-Bacon as a means of keeping "cheap colored labor" out of the construction industry.

In addition to opening up new opportunities in the construction industry for smaller construction firms and their employees, repeal of Davis-Bacon would also return common sense and sound budgeting to federal contracting which is now rife with political favoritism and cronyism. An audit conducted earlier this year by the Labor Department's Office of the Inspector General found that inaccurate data were frequently used in Davis-Bacon wage determination. Although the Inspector General's report found no evidence of deliberate fraud, it did uncover material errors in five states' wage determinations, causing wages or fringe benefits for certain crafts to be overstated by as much as \$1.08 per hour!

The most compelling reason to repeal Davis-Bacon is to benefit to the American taxpayer. The Davis-Bacon Act drives up the cost of federal construction costs by as much as 50 percent. In fact, the Congressional Budget Office has reported that repealing Davis-Bacon would save the American taxpayer almost three billion dollars in four years!

Mr. Speaker, it is time to finally end this patently unfair, wildly inefficient and grossly discriminatory system of bidding on federal construction contracts. Repealing the Davis-Bacon

Act will save taxpayers billions of dollars on federal construction costs, return common sense and sound budgeting to federal contracting, and open up opportunities in the construction industry to those independent contractors, and their employees, who currently cannot bid on federal projects because they cannot afford the paperwork requirements imposed by this act. I, therefore, urge all my colleagues to join me in supporting the Davis-Bacon Repeal Act of 1999.

STATEMENT ON K-12 EDUCATION  
EXCELLENCE NOW (KEEN) ACT

**HON. MATT SALMON**

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, February 11, 1999*

Mr. SALMON. Mr. Speaker, I am reintroducing the K through 12 Education Excellence Now (KEEN) Act, which would offer tax credits to families and businesses of up to \$250 annually for qualified K through 12 education expenses or activities. Senator KYL has reintroduced the companion in the Senate, where it has been included in the Coverdell-Lott education reform bill (S. 277).

Over the last 30 years, the Federal Government has steadily increased its monetary commitment to education. Unfortunately, we have not seen a corresponding improvement in the quality of the education our children receive. The results of the Third International Mathematics and Science Study (TIMSS), released last year, revealed that U.S. 12th graders scored next to last in advanced math and dead last in physics. The Department of Education, which promised that the United States would lead the world in math and science by the year 2000, can't even claim bragging rights over war-torn Slovenia. As to reading, which was not measured by TIMSS, 40 percent of fourth graders can't read at the basic level.

The legislation I am introducing addresses the problem of falling education scores by giving families and businesses a tax incentive to provide children with a higher quality education. Specifically, it offers every family or business a tax credit of up to \$250 annually for any K through 12 education expense or activity. This tax credit could be applied to home schooling, public schools (including charter schools), or parochial schools. Allowable expenses would include tuition, books, supplies, tutors, and computer equipment.

Further, the tax credit could be given to a "school-tuition organization" for distribution. To qualify as a school-tuition organization, the organization would have to devote at least 90 percent of its income per year to offering grants and scholarships for parents to use to send their children to the school of their choice. How would this work? A group of businesses in any community could join forces to send sums for which they received tax credits to charitable "school-tuition organizations" which would make scholarships and grants available to low-income parents of children in non-functional schools.

Unlike the big government proposals being peddled by President Clinton and Vice-President GORE, KEEN credits would offer families control over the expenditure of these education dollars, not centralized bureaucrats.

Moreover, the bill would provide an "emergency blood transfusion" to improve America's schools immediately. In Arizona, where a limited version of this operates, inner-city schools are already profiting from an infusion of contributions from area businesses. I encourage my colleagues to enact the K-12 tax credit proposal as expeditiously as possible.

TRIBUTE TO MATT LANGLEY BELL  
III

**HON. JOE SCARBOROUGH**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, February 11, 1999*

Mr. SCARBOROUGH. Mr. Speaker, on October 15, 1998, the citizens of Pensacola and the State of Florida lost a man who dedicated his career to the pursuit of excellence in all aspects of life. This gentleman distinguished himself as a community leader, a dedicated philanthropist, and the model of an honest and effective leader. The man that I speak about today is Matt Langley Bell III.

It is natural to remember Matt Langley Bell III for his nearly 22 years of tax collecting, during which he served on the Board of Directors of the Florida Tax Collectors Inc. and the National Association of County Treasurers. I could mention the countless awards he has received for effective leadership, especially the Meritorious Service Award that was presented to him by the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped. Or I could applaud his involvement with the March of Dimes and the United Way where he helped raise funds and increase awareness concerning the plight of handicapped citizens. But I am sure that if Matt was with us today he would say that those accomplishments were simply part of his job.

However, in my opinion Mr. Speaker, Matt went above and beyond the call of duty by dedicating his life to helping others. At a time when our nation calls out for principled leadership from public officials, it is fitting that today we honor a professional who always went the extra mile to represent the under-represented and to promote awareness within the community, the State of Florida, and the nation. During his distinguished career, Matt Bell III came to know and respect our rights of justice and he never forgot how important that right is to the American way of life.

Matt's overall attitude and dedication to public service has been a model in the lives of the public servants that he has trained, supervised, and encouraged. His legacy will be a constant reminder that one person can make an extraordinary difference in the lives of many.

As we remember the life of Matt Langley Bell III, we can take pride in knowing that he has influenced so many people in a positive way. As a fellow elected official and as a friend, I appreciate the importance of dedication and devotion to public office. I can't think of a better way to be reminded of that fact than in honoring the life of the late Matt Langley Bell III.

INCOME EQUITY ACT OF 1999

**HON. MARTIN OLAV SABO**

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, February 11, 1999*

Mr. SABO. Mr. Speaker, the American economy continues to grow at a remarkable rate and to defy the troubles striking many other parts of the world. Yet despite the strength and prosperity of our economy, the income gap between rich and poor in this country is still on the rise. The benefits of the past 20 years of growth are being shared very unevenly—the richest 20% of households now earn as much as everyone else in America put together. It was not always this way. In the years from the end of World War II through the 1970s, economic growth brought with it greater equality. But in the past two decades this progress has been reversed, and our country now has a more unequal economy than we did in the 1940s.

As the income gap grows, working Americans are finding it harder to make ends meet. The dark secret of the 1990s expansion is that almost half of all American families have not seen their incomes return to the same purchasing power as they had before the 1990 recession. With so many people having stagnant incomes and only a few reaping most of the gains from the economy, we risk splitting our society in two.

Although many forces lie behind the growing inequality of income and wealth in America, it is clear that both government and corporate America have roles to play in narrowing the gap. For this reason, I am introducing the Income Equity Act of 1999. This legislation addresses the problem by encouraging corporate responsibility. For too many years, the trend in corporate America has been to pay top executives lavishly, while thinking of other employees as an expense or not thinking of them at all. My legislation will encourage companies to take a closer look at how they compensate their employees at both ends of the income ladder.

The Income Equity Act would place a new limit on our government's practice of subsidizing excessive executive pay through the tax code. My bill would enhance the current \$1,000,000 cap on the tax deduction for executive compensation with a cap set at 25 times the company's lowest full-time salary. For example, if a filing clerk at a firm earns \$18,000, then any amount of executive salary over \$450,000 would no longer be tax deductible as a business expense. This bill will not restrict the freedom of companies to pay their workers and executives as they please. It will send a strong message, however, that in return for tax deductions, the American taxpayer expects companies to compensate their lowest-paid workers fairly.

Economic inequality is a problem that will, if not addressed, tear apart the fabric of our democratic society. Our government has every reason, and every right, to encourage responsible corporate citizenship. The Income Equity Act is not the ultimate answer to the widening gap between the rich and the poor, but it is an important step toward ensuring that all Americans can share in our nation's prosperity.

IN MEMORY OF GEORGE MONROE  
ALLEN

**HON. IKE SKELTON**

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, February 11, 1999*

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, on Wednesday, January 13, 1999, the State of Missouri lost a distinguished citizen. It is with great sadness that I inform the House of the death of George Monroe Allen of Harrisonville, MO.

Mr. Allen worked in the banking industry for 49 years. He served 21 years as president of the Citizens National Bank and then at the Commerce Bank of Harrisonville until his retirement in 1976. After his retirement Mr. Allen was elected State Representative of the 124th District of Missouri and served there until 1986. He also served with the Harrisonville Fire Department for 55 years, including 33 years as fire chief. An Army veteran, Mr. Allen served his country with distinction during World War II, earning the Bronze Star for Valor.

Mr. Allen was an active member of the community. He was a member of the First Baptist Church, member and past commander of both the VFW Post #4409 and the American Legion Post #42, Cass Masonic Lodge #147 A.F.&A.M., past president and member of the Kiwanis Club, Harrisonville Civic Association, and the Harrisonville Area Chamber of Commerce.

I know the Members of the House will join me in extending heartfelt condolences to his wife, Kathleen; his son, Nelson; his daughters, Linda and Trudy; his three grandchildren; and his great-grandson.

HINDU NATIONALISTS CONTINUE  
TO ATTACK CHRISTIANS IN  
"SECULAR" INDIA

**HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, February 11, 1999*

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I was disturbed by recent reports that there has been renewed violence against Christians in India. First a missionary and his two very young sons were burned to death in their jeep, then another nun was raped. Now the bodies of two more Christians have been found in the state of Orissa. Hindu nationalism is on an out-of-control rampage in India!

The Sunday, February 7 issue of the Washington Times reported that the Archbishop of New Delhi, Alan de Lastic, blamed "mercenaries" for these hate crimes. He called on the government to take strong action to stop these things from occurring. These "mercenaries" are associated with organizations like the Vishwa Hindu Parishad (VHP), a militant Hindu organization that comes under the militant, extremist Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh (RSS). The Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP), the party that leads the governing coalition, is also part of the RSS.

Several Christian churches, prayer halls, and religious missions were destroyed in the last couple of months by Hindu extremists affiliated with the VHP. How can the Indian government be expected to take strong action

against the perpetrators of these vicious acts when the perpetrators are part of their own political network?

The violence forced many Christian congregations to cancel New Year's celebrations for fear of offending the Hindu militants, which could lead to further violence. Is this the secularism that India boasts about? Clearly, there is no religious freedom for these Christians in India.

Unfortunately, these are just the latest incidents of violence against Christians in India. Four nuns were raped last year by a Hindu gang. The VHP described the rapists as "patriotic youth" and called the nuns "antinational elements." To be Christian in secular India is to be an antinational element! At least three priests were killed in 1997 and 1998, and in 1997 police opened fire on a Christian festival that was promoting the theme "Jesus is the Answer."

Apparently, the Hindu Nationalists are afraid that the Dalits, or "Untouchables", the aboriginal people of South Asia who are at the bottom of the caste structure, are switching to other religions, primarily Christianity, thus improving their status. This undermines the caste structure which is the foundation of the Hindu social structure.

The Indian government has killed more than 200,000 Christians since 1947 and the Christians of Nagaland, in the eastern part of India, are involved in one of 17 freedom movements within India's borders. But the Christians are not the only ones oppressed for their religion.

India has murdered more than 250,000 Sikhs since 1984 and over 60,000 Muslims in Kashmir since 1988, as well as many thousands of other people. The holiest shrine in the Sikh religion, the Golden Temple in Amritsar, is still under occupation by plainclothes police, some 14 years after India's brutal military attack on the Golden Temple. The previous Jathedar of the Akal Takht, Gurdev Singh Kaunke, was killed in police custody by being torn in half. The police disposed of his body. He had been tortured before the Indian government decided to kill him.

The Babri mosque, the most sacred Muslim shrine in the state of Uttar Pradesh, was destroyed by the Hindu militants who advocate building a Hindu temple on the site. Yet India proudly boasts that it is a religiously tolerant, secular democracy.

This kind of religious oppression does not deserve American support. We should take tough measures to ensure that India learns to respect basic human rights. All U.S. aid to India should be cut off and we should openly declare U.S. support for self-determination for all the peoples of the subcontinent. By these measures we can help bring religious freedom and basic human rights to Christians, Sikhs, Muslims, and everyone else in South Asia.

Mr. Speaker, I submit an article on the archbishop's statement from the February 7 Washington Times into the RECORD.

[From the Washington Times, February 7, 1999]

MERCENARIES BLAMED FOR ATTACKS IN INDIA

NEW DELHI—A prominent Catholic archbishop yesterday blamed "mercenaries" for a spate of attacks on Christians here and blamed the Indian government or tardy action against the perpetrators.

New Delhi Archbishop Alan de Lastic, in a scathing attack on national and state governments, called for justice for the growing

number of Christian victims of murder, rape and battery in India.

A nun was raped Wednesday night in the eastern state of Orissa where Australian missionary Graham Staines and his two young sons were burnt to death in their car by a Hindu mob on January 22.

The rape and the Staines' murders followed a spate of anti-Christian violence in the western state of Gujarat over Christmas.

Radical Hindu groups linked to Prime Minister Atal Behari Vajpayee's ruling BJP party have been blamed for inciting the attacks.

IN HONOR OF THE 25TH WEDDING  
ANNIVERSARY OF JAMES AND  
CLARE CLARK

**HON. CURT WELDON**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, February 11, 1999*

Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to acknowledge the 25th wedding anniversary of my life-long friend, James Clark, and his wife, Clare. Jimmy and Clare Clark were married on February 15, 1974.

Jimmy and I grew up together in Marcus Hook, Pennsylvania, and his wife, Clare, grew up just a few blocks away from my wife, Mary, in Wilmington, Delaware.

Jimmy and Clare have devoted many years of their lives to public service. Jimmy and I served together as members of the Viscose Fire Company in Marcus Hook, Pennsylvania. We fought fires together, and established a bond of friendship and trust that can never be broken. He followed in my footsteps, first as a member of the fire company, and later as chief of the company. He later went on to become Chief of the Borough of Marcus Hook Fire Department.

Clare previously worked for the Wilmington, Delaware Bureau of Police, and served the Viscose Fire Company for many years as a member of the Ladies Auxiliary.

Jimmy currently is employed by Epsilon Products Company in Marcus Hook, Pennsylvania, and Clare is employed by Christiana Care in Wilmington, Delaware.

Jimmy and Clare are terrific people, dedicated to their family and concerned for their neighbors and friends. They are leaders in their community. America needs more people like them.

Mr. Speaker, in this era where we seem to have rediscovered the importance of marriage and family, it is all together fitting and proper for us to honor this couple on the achievement of this significant milestone. I am proud to represent the Clarks in the United States Congress, and I ask you and my colleagues to join with me in congratulating them on the 25th wedding anniversary.

CONGRATULATIONS TO PAMELA  
CRUZ AND MATTHEW COPUS

**HON. HEATHER WILSON**

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, February 11, 1999*

Mrs. WILSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Pamela Cruz and Matthew Copus, who have achieved national recognition for exemplary volunteer service in their

community. Pamela and Matthew have been named New Mexico's top two student volunteers in the 1999 Prudential Spirit of Community Awards program, an annual honor conferred on the most impressive student volunteers in each state, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico.

The program that brought these young role models to our attention—The Prudential Spirit of Community Awards—was created by the Prudential Insurance Company of America in partnership with the National Association of Secondary School Principals in 1995 to impress upon all youth volunteers that their contributions are critically important and highly valued, and to inspire other young people to follow their example. This program is the nation's largest youth recognition effort based solely on community service, with more than 50,000 young people participating.

I applaud Pamela and Matthew for their initiative in seeking to make their community a better place to live, and for the positive impact they have had on the lives of others. They have demonstrated a level of commitment and accomplishment that is truly extraordinary in today's world, and deserve our sincere admiration and respect. Their actions show that young Americans can—and do—play important roles in our communities, and that America's community spirit continues to hold tremendous promise for the future.

I am proud that these two outstanding young people are from the district which I represent, the first district of New Mexico and encourage them to continue to be leaders involved in the improvement of their community.

STATEMENT ON THE  
IMPEACHMENT PROCEEDINGS

**HON. ROBERT A. BRADY**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, February 11, 1999*

Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I don't think I need to say anything about the facts of this case. The thousands of pages from the Independent Council say it all, and anyone who still thinks there's enough in there to convict the President on Purgery or Obstruction of Justice charges should read them again. I can't add anything to the case the White House council presented, so I won't try. I'm not going to talk about Constitutional Law, except to say that I don't see how the President can be removed from office in this case even if the charges could be proven. While President Clinton is guilty of bad behavior and lack of moral judgment in this issue, he didn't put the country in jeopardy. Instead, I'll tell you about the political lynching that's been going on, how we got here, and why we can't seem to get back to the issues of the people of America.

Ever since I can remember, I have regarded the United States House of Congress with a kind of awe. Throughout my political career I've been impressed by the Representatives on both sides of the House and held them in very high regard. That is, until I was elected as a member of the House, walked through its doors for the first time, and became witness to the most hateful and vicious attack on our Democracy that this country has ever seen; the hijacking of the American Govern-

ment. The Conservative Republicans wanted nothing less than the total destruction of their political enemy, the nationally elected President of our United States. Maybe this sounds partisan, but I'm not here to make friends or win any popularity contests with my fellow Congressmen, I'm here to do what my people asked me to do—represent them. I won't pretend that I am not a staunch Democratic supporter of the President. I'll just give you a little history, tell you what I've seen, you be the judge.

It started in 1992, when a Southern, pro-choice, environmentally minded moderate won the Presidency. The Republican minority in Congress were stunned. This Democratic President did not attempt to win their approval by advocating their issues. In fact, he made hard and fast enemies while he picked apart their proposals and vetoed them. They shouldn't have taken it so personally because the reality is, he didn't make friends with the Democrats either! But it was back then that they decided they had to get rid of him.

In 1994, the Republicans succeeded in taking over the Congress with huge amounts of soft money from large corporations, rich special interest groups, and other ultra-conservative organizations. Even with their new Majority in the House, the President continued to win the political fights and continued to gain favor in the hearts and minds of the voters. While the new Majority tried to shut down the government, the President stood for issues of National concern such as education and social security. In effect, even though they had the House, they still lost. Now, they decided, it was time to make a move for the political assassination of their enemy.

With the right wing organization behind them, the House Conservatives tried a variety of tactics, each one unsuccessful. They sought to indict him as a criminal. They proceeded to dredge up and spin allegations of illegal involvement by either President or First Lady, (whitewater, travelgate, filegate, etc. . . .) They knew that with the right amount of pressure and enough fuel, they could get the Attorney General to grant their request for a Special Prosecutor (a Republicans zealot of their choice) to "get him". With the help of the media, (there's no news like bad news involving the President), they succeeded.

Just short of four years and forty million tax dollars later, not a single shred of indictable evidence was uncovered. This is incredible when you consider that EVERY stone had been unturned. This was also a serious problem for the Republican since they spent all that time and money with nothing to show for it and, in spite of the media storm they produced, the President's job approval rating was still climbing! Then BINGO! They got lucky.

In walks that paragon of American virtue that we all know and love, Ms. Linda Tripp, with juicy tales of her illegally taped conversations with the now famous Monica. Although this wasn't exactly the stuff that "High Crimes and Misdemeanors" are made of, it's still all they had, so they had to make it work. The new leader of the effort to destroy the President, the so-called "independent" council, devised a plan to work with the lawyers on the Jones civil case and use the illegally obtained information to set a trap for the President! By now, you know the rest of the story, so I won't get into the details except to say that no other citizen of this country would ever be subject to

such an outrageous and illegal bastardization of the American system of justice. It is only the right wing conspiracy, in justification of their destructive pursuit, who would have you believe this is simply "equal justice under the law".

From almost the minute the case was placed in the hands of the Congress it became clear to me that I was no longer part of a "Representative" body. The American people, the people who voted and sent us here, were left completely out of the process. Their "Representatives" decided to pursue their OWN agenda instead and, with the approval of their counterparts in the Senate, used their majority muscle and pushed it through the House. No debate, no opposing arguments considered, no witnesses needed. Don't be fooled by the political theater you saw on C-Span. That was just a show to have you think we were doing our constitutional duty. In fact, Mr. HYDE even told you at one point that we shouldn't be concerned with the President's "removal from office". He said that's not what impeachment means, and that a vote in favor of the Articles didn't mean that we thought the President should be removed from office. Did you believe that? Well it may be true. They don't have to actually remove him to destroy his presidency, and that IS their primary goal.

To be fair, some of my colleagues on the other side of the aisle were interested in doing the right thing and giving this issue the level of consideration it warranted. You might have heard about this "secret evidence" that was "shown" to those undecided voters that "convinced" them to vote in favor of the Impeachment Articles. I can tell you that there was no evidence, but it certainly was secret. They were presented with threats that they would lose their special committee positions unless they towed the Party line. They obeyed, and two Articles of Impeachment were pushed through the House on a strictly partisan vote in spite of the President's consistently high job approval ratings.

Into the House of the Senate marched the 13 Conservative Managers, with their own special "rule of law" and their own version of "truth and justice", as self proclaimed "Representatives of the People". What people? Certainly not the majority of the American people. They continued to support the President. They don't want him removed from office. They know his character is flawed, and while the scandal is fund to watch on TV, they trust him to do his job because they know he has the best interests in his heart. In spite of the very best efforts to ruin him, the Conservative Republicans have failed.

This brings us to our current dilemma. The Conservatives have a problem. We need to end this and gain back the respect of the American people but how can THEY get out of this gracefully? How can the Conservative Senators save face for their Congressional counterparts? It seems that the Republicans finally have their exit strategy. They will refuse to exit. They will take their chances and keep this going as long as they possibly can with the hope that they will publicly destroy the President and the Democratic party. Even now, knowing that the President will not be removed from office by the required  $\frac{2}{3}$  margin, they will attempt to use their 51% majority to continue beating their dead horse, allowing the House managers to run the show. If this goes on long enough, it doesn't matter if the

final vote is not enough to remove Clinton or not. Before they are finished, they will have gone as far as they can by any means possible (witnesses, furthering the independent investigation into any other areas they can find and lots and lots of press) to publicly destroy and defame Clinton.

We have a problem, because with the 51% that the Senate requires to pass each step of the way short of the removal vote, the same railroading that took place in the Congress will take place in the Senate. My fear is that this can only be stopped by the next election but by then, the ensuing media storm and the Republican spin doctors will have swayed too many innocent American minds. They have clearly demonstrated their power today by forcing a private citizen to be interviewed by the House Managers under threat of imprisonment according to her agreement with the OIC (who is now acting as a 14th House Manager). They will insist on closed door sessions for the debates regarding dismissal and witnesses and muscle the Senate in the very same way they succeeded in the Congress. The bottom line is, the Democrats want an up or down vote now, and the Republicans want to drag this on and keep the government in a state of paralysis so they can continue to humiliate the President.

They worked so hard at making war that they forgot how to make peace. They drew their line in the sand and it can't even be washed away by the tide of public outrage. The longer this goes on, the more ground we all lose, and still the President's approval ratings continue to rise. I say, NOW is the time to get over it and get back to doing our jobs. We have wasted too much time already in not representing the interests of our public. We must make peace among the parties and the branches of our government and get back to work on the PEOPLE'S agenda of education, social security reform, Medicare, the Patient's Bill of Rights, housing, anti-crime, and other issues that are important to the people who put us here to serve them.

CONGRATULATIONS TO  
WAXAHACHIE HIGH SCHOOL AND  
ENNIS HIGH SCHOOL

**HON. MARTIN FROST**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, February 11, 1999*

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Waxahachie High School in Waxahachie, Texas and Ennis High School in Ennis, Texas. Both of these schools were recently recognized by U.S. News & World Report magazine as two of the top 96 high schools in the entire country. I am pleased to represent these excellent schools in Congress.

Waxahachie and Ennis each met the magazine's rigorous criteria for "outstanding" schools. The magazine found that outstanding schools share several characteristics, including a challenging core curriculum, high expectations of the students, highly qualified teachers, effective training for new teachers, strong academic standards and expectations, strong parental involvement and support, teachers and administrators who know their students well, and high levels of student attendance.

Both of these North Texas high schools represent the best in public education. Congratu-

lations to Waxahachie High School Principal John Aune and Ennis High School Principal Linda Pirtle and the faculty, parents, and students of both schools for attaining this tremendous recognition.

I hope the standard of excellence set by Waxahachie and Ennis High Schools will serve as an example to schools across Texas and across the country. These outstanding schools are proof positive that if we hold our students and educators to high standards, they will achieve academic excellence.

A TRIBUTE TO SAN DIEGO POLICE  
CHIEF JERRY SANDERS

**HON. RANDY "DUKE" CUNNINGHAM**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, February 11, 1999*

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the career and record of one of San Diego's finest citizens and my friend, Police Chief Jerry Sanders. On April 15, Chief Sanders will leave the San Diego Police Department to become President and CEO of the United Way of San Diego County.

During his tenure, crime rates in San Diego have fallen to 25 year lows. This tremendous achievement has been made possible only through the hard work, dedication to duty and personal sacrifice of the entire San Diego Police Department.

His community policing program is recognized as a model for American police forces, and for safer communities around the world. He will take with him a remarkable ability to integrate local community volunteers into the police force structure to help combat crime. And it is this trait which will ensure his success in his new role at the United Way.

I submit for the record an article from the January 13, 1999, San Diego Union Tribune which further describes Chief Sanders' outstanding achievements.

While Chief Sanders will be sorely missed at our Police Department, all citizens of San Diego should take comfort that he will continue to use his remarkable talents to better our community.

I want to thank Chief Sanders for his service to our fine city, and wish the best of success in meeting his new opportunity to continue serving our community through the United Way.

[From the San Diego Union Tribune, Jan. 13, 1999]

SAN DIEGO POLICE CHIEF WILL BE STEPPING  
DOWN

HE'LL BECOME LEADER OF UNITED WAY HERE

(By Kelly Thornton)

It was a nagging voice inside Jerry Sanders, telling him he had lost too much time with his young daughters to 75-hour work weeks and phone calls in the middle of the night.

Sanders, San Diego's beloved and nationally renowned police chief for almost six years, announced his retirement yesterday to stunned colleagues during an emotional meeting at police headquarters.

The 48-year-old chief, who joined the department 26 years ago and at 42 became the department's youngest top cop, said he will step down April 15 to become president and chief executive officer of United Way of San Diego County.

"It was by far the most difficult decision of my life, bar none," said a teary-eyed Sanders at a news conference at United Way headquarters. The ever-affable chief, not usually one for formality, prepared remarks and distributed a videotaped message to his troops to avoid an emotional outburst.

"I got a little choked up and it was hard to read," Sanders said. "I think a lot of people are in shock. There was a stunned silence after I told them."

Sanders said his decision was not related to health problems, although he has struggled with digestive ailments and gout.

"I look forward to spending time with my wife and daughters," Sanders said, looking at photos of Jamie, 12, and Lisa, 15, when they were young. "I haven't seen a lot in between."

Sanders' decision was a well-kept secret. He called mayor Susan Golding, City Manager Michael Uberuaga and District Attorney Paul Pfingst early yesterday to inform them. He confided only in his wife and four friends.

Everybody else was in the dark.

Capt. Adolfo Gonzales, who attended Sanders' morning meeting, said it took a moment for the words to sink in. "I was stunned. When he asked if there were any questions, you could hear a pin drop in the room. . . . We as captains didn't have a clue."

Mayor Golding praised Sanders for bringing the community and police officers closer together. "He's done an unqualifiedly superb job as police chief and I will miss him. . . . He is genuinely loved within the community and by members of the police force, and that's rare accomplishment," Golding said.

Sanders will not be able to collect retirement until he turns 50 on July 14, 2000. At that time, he will be eligible to receive 65 percent of his annual \$128,004 salary—less than if he had remained with the department until age 50, said Lawrence Griffom, city retirement director.

As head of the United Way, Sanders will receive \$165,000 a year.

Sanders was recruited by other police departments before he was approached by United Way in October. He interviewed for the job in December and was officially offered the position yesterday. The chance to continue working with the community outside of law enforcement was "an opportunity I couldn't pass up," he said.

City Manager Uberuaga was already preparing yesterday to select a recruiting firm to conduct a national search for Sanders' replacement, though he and Golding said members of the department are encouraged to apply. The city manager will make a recommendation to the City Council, which must confirm the selection.

Among the most likely contenders for the job of overseeing 2,058 sworn officers and more than 1,000 civilians and reserve officers are assistant chiefs George Saldamando and Rulette Armstead, who competed with Sanders for the post in 1993, and David Bejarano, considered by many in the department to be a front-runner.

Bejarano coordinated security for the 1996 Republican National Convention, the 1998 Super Bowl and the recent World Series.

Whoever is chosen will have big shoes to fill.

Under Sanders' tenure, crime rates fell to their lowest levels in 25 years, mirroring a nationwide trend. The ranks of volunteers swelled to unprecedented levels. The entire beat system was restructured so that areas are patrolled as 21 communities, rather than 68 arbitrarily drawn sections.

But Sanders' legacy will be his work as a pioneer of community-oriented policing, the philosophy that pairs residents with officers and other city agencies, such as code enforcers, to fight crime.

Because Sanders implemented this strategy so successfully, the department has received millions of dollars in grants and has become an international model.

"Sanders has a national reputation as one of the most progressive, innovative and compassionate leaders in the country," said Chuck Wexler, executive director of the Police Executive Research Forum, a non-profit Washington think tank. Sanders serves as treasurer and board member.

The chief has been popular among officers and community members since taking the helm in 1993, even in the face of a few unpopular decisions.

Sanders, a gregarious leader with an easy smile, once sued the department for declining to promote him 13 times. He began his law enforcement career at 22 in 1973, fulfilling his life's dream to follow in his father's footsteps.

He was promoted through the ranks and served as SWAT commander during the San Ysidro massacre at McDonald's in 1984, when James Huberty methodically executed 21 people.

After his appointment as chief in May 1993, his first speed bump was contending with allegations of institutional racism, but the problem subsided after Sanders met with black leaders. He eventually required all members of the department to attend diversity training.

Perhaps his most unpopular decision was forbidding officers to moonlight as security guards. The Police Officers Association took him to court, and the group won.

Still, his popularity remained constant. The chief endeared himself by occasionally riding with patrol officers, showing up whenever an officer was wounded, addressing his officers by first name, and even trading a coveted indoor parking spot for an outdoor space so he could interact with the ranks.

And Sanders was beloved for reaching out to the community, often attending meetings, serving on boards and even playing Santa Claus for needy children.

Sanders often revealed his soft side, appearing tearful when announcing the recent suicides of two officers or the arrests of two others for on-duty burglaries.

As news of his impending departure spread through the department and across the nation, regret over the loss of a chief known as one of the country's most avant-garde law enforcers was the prevailing reaction.

"What Tony Gwynn means to the Padres is what Jerry Sanders means to law enforcement," said District Attorney Paul Pflugst. "He is the same professional, day in and day out, and he has a great attitude, day in and day out. And if they're not in the lineup, there's a big hole to fill."

Even Councilman George Stevens, who sometimes criticized the department for its interaction with African-Americans, raved about Sanders.

"He put the Police Department out with the people and managed to implement programs that banned alcohol in parks and a 10 p.m. curfew without a lot of reaction from our young people of harassment or illegal search complaints. Not one lawsuit. He got the credit for that," Stevens said.

Sheriff Bill Kolender joined the chorus.

"I believe he is a leader not only within this county and this state, but within the nation when it comes to community involvement, problem-solving and compassion," said Kolender, who served as San Diego policy chief for 15 years.

Sanders said it will be hard for him to leave law enforcement. But his energy was waning and he wanted to move on before burnout set in.

"It's going to be very weird to go to work without a badge and gun," he said. "I think

what I feel is a tremendous sense of sadness to leave something I've been doing since I was 22 years old."

#### TRIBUTE TO A LADY LYDA

### HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, February 11, 1999*

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, Mrs. Lyda Lee Williams Saunders Whyte or *Lady Lyda*, the title bestowed on her by the pastors of the Brooklyn's Bridge Street A.M.E. Church, is a valiant community and church leader.

*Lady Lyda* the oldest child of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Williams was born on February 8, 1909, in Emborden VA. Early on her parents instilled in her the importance of obtaining an education. At the age of 10, she and her sister would walk for miles through woods just to attend school. When she was 13, she taught religious education at Mount Sinai Baptist Church and years later she earned her degree from Virginia State College, currently known as Virginia State University.

In 1932 Lady Lee married the late Harry Arthalia Saunders and shortly thereafter they became members of Bridge Street A.M.E. Church. They were blessed to have two daughters, Delores and Walean. In 1973, after the death of her husband, she married Mr. Raymond Edward Whyte and immediately inherited 2 stepdaughters and 15 grandchildren. She now has a total of 21 grandchildren and 3 great-grandchildren.

In her capacity as a church and community leader *Lady Lyda* has served in various capacities: Twenty-four years as the secretary of the Official Board and Church Conference; secretary for the Senior Citizens Club, Lay Leadership, Church Anniversary Commission, and the Virginia Club of Membership and Evangelism. She also extended her reach into politics by running for State Assembly in New York State and has found time to travel extensively in the United States and abroad including; the Holy Land, England, Hawaii, Jamaica, and Canada.

*Lady Lyda* is very proud of her family and their accomplishments. Her mother was a teaching specialist and her father was a hard worker and good provider. Her brothers and sisters are all educated and involved in church activities. *Lady Lyda's* daughter serves as an assistant administrator at Cabrini Hospital in New York.

#### HONORING THE LIFE OF LEON "PAPPY" SELPH

### HON. GENE GREEN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, February 11, 1999*

Mr. GREEN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I ask all of my colleagues in Congress to join me in paying tribute to an outstanding individual, Leon "Pappy" Selph. Pappy passed away earlier this month after leading a long and distinguished musical career.

Pappy, one of Western swing's first generation, carved out a unique, important niche in country music while maintaining close ties with

his hometown of Houston, Texas. In 1933 Pappy formed the Blue Ridge Playboys in a cooperative effort with other local musicians. By the band's second recording session in June 1937, Pappy's innovative fiddle playing had emerged as the driving force of the band. Soon they recorded such smash hits as "It Makes No Difference Now."

In 1940, Pappy was signed by Columbia's Vocalion-Okeh subsidiary and built a tight, inventive lineup of new musicians. Their acclaimed 1940 session truly showcased Pappy's talent in such swinging instrumentals as "Texas Take-Off" and "Polecat Stomp." The band's 1941 recording showcased Pappy's innovative fiddling as he truly came into his own.

The band was stalled in 1942 by World War II when Pappy entered the Navy. He bravely served his country during the war and returned home to work for the Houston Fire Department. Despite this break, Pappy never stopped playing, and when he returned to Houston he continued to play and teach music throughout the community.

With Pappy's passing, we have truly lost a legend of first generation Western swing. Pappy had a profound musical influence on his peers, and his Blue Ridge Players served as a training ground for such important musicians as Floyd Tillman, Moon Mullican, and Ted Daffan. His music will remain a legacy for years to come. Pappy's kind soul and innovative music will be sorely missed.

Mr. Speaker, once again, please join me in paying tribute to the life of Leon "Pappy" Selph. Those of us who were fortunate enough to have known him are truly blessed.

#### TRIBUTE TO MORRIS B. SCHNAPPER

### HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, February 11, 1999*

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in paying tribute to the memory of noted publisher and free press advocate Morris B. Schnapper. Mr. Schnapper, who passed away last week at the age of 86, was a distinguished editor and author, a man devoted to providing the American people with more information about their government and its policies. The Public Affairs Press, founded by Schnapper, published more than 1,000 books and 500 pamphlets during his years at its helm. However, his most meaningful legacy rests in his unflinching commitment to providing information to the public, frequently in the face of intense resistance from government officials.

In the 1950's, decades before the cloak of secrecy was lifted from many government actions, Schnapper passionately fought to allow the unrestricted publishing of speeches by government officials. In arguing that these addresses merited wide distribution to a larger audience he used a wealth of methods, from the courts to the newspapers. He affirmed his cause with a determination that originated out of his rise from a New York orphanage to one of Washington's most respected men of letters. Morris Schnapper's commitment to the First Amendment and his recognition of its inherent protections deserve the appreciation

and gratitude of all Members of Congress and of all Americans.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to include in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the Washington Post's obituary of Mr. Schnapper, published on February 7, 1999.

I ask my colleagues to join me in offering our condolences to Morris Schnapper's family and friends.

[From the Washington Post, Feb. 7, 1999]

BOOK PUBLISHER MORRIS SCHNAPPER DIES AT AGE 86

(BY LOUIE ESTRADA)

Morris B. Schnapper, 86, a longtime Washington book publisher and a tenacious challenger of high-level government officials' practice of copyrighting their public speeches, died of renal failure Feb. 5 at the Carriage Hill Nursing Home in Silver Spring.

He closed his publishing firm, Public Affairs Press, in the mid-1980s but continued until recent years to write articles on government copyright policies. It was a subject he first addressed in the late 1950s, when he sought to publish a series of speeches written and delivered by Navy Vice Admiral Hyman G. Rickover, who had played a major role in the development of the atomic submarine.

Rickover denied permission for Mr. Schnapper to publish two of his speeches, saying that the texts were copyrighted and that he had made printing arrangements with another publisher. Mr. Schnapper filed suit in Federal District Court, arguing that the speeches were an official act and therefore public property. He lost the court case but pressed ahead anyway, once placing an advertisement in *The Washington Post* attacking government copyright claims as an infringement of constitutional guarantees of free speech and a free press.

Before beginning his campaign against government-copyrighted publications, which earned him a reputation in some circles as a gadfly, Mr. Schnapper had been known primarily as a publisher of books and pamphlets on government affairs and social issues such as race relations.

From a one-room office in a dilapidated town house near Capitol Hill, Mr. Schnapper operated his firm with a small staff that often included university professors who served as editors. He began forming the foundation of his business during his lunch hours and at night while working as a press spokesman for the U.S. Housing Authority in the 1930s.

Born in New York City, he grew up in an orphanage there and later worked as a copy boy for the *New York World* and the *New York Journal-American*.

Over the years, Public Affairs Press published more than 1,000 books and 500 pamphlets, including its biggest seller, an autobiography of Indian leader Mohandas K. Gandhi. With the help of his wife, Blanche, who died in 1974, he published his first book, "Rival Unionism," by his friend Walter Gallenson.

Public Affairs Press printed works by sociologist Vannevar Bush, journalist Dorothy Thompson, financier Bernard Baruch and historian Arnold Toynbee. Mr. Schnapper was the author of several books, including "Constraint by Copyright," which he published in 1960, and "American Labor: A Bicentennial History," published in 1975.

Survivors include his companion, Esther Potash of Silver Spring; two children, Eric Schnapper of Bellevue and Amy Schnapper of Ashland, Ore.; and a grandson.

## INTRODUCTION OF THE U.S.-CNMI HUMAN DIGNITY ACT

### HON. GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 11, 1999

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, today forty seven of our colleagues join Mr. SPRATT and myself in introducing the Insular Fair Wage and Human Rights Act of 1999 which will permit the U.S. territory of the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (U.S./CNMI) to be treated more like a state under certain provisions of law.

Along with the privilege of flying the American flag, the CNMI has the responsibility to live within the mores of the United States; and the United States has the responsibility to assist the territory with its growth in becoming a strong member of the American family. The taxpayers of America have supplied the U.S./CNMI with tens of millions of dollars in assistance over the years. The U.S./CNMI has failed to live up to its pledge to create a responsible government and a just society.

The U.S./CNMI has morphed into an offshore sweatshop, wrapping itself in the American flag to circumvent quota restrictions and escape payment of hundreds of millions of dollars in duties on imported garments. The Congress cannot continue to irresponsibly ignore the worsening crisis or the exploitation of tens of thousands of foreign workers on American soil.

The local U.S./CNMI government was granted temporary control over immigration and minimum wage in the 1970s. The U.S./CNMI has exploited this temporary authority to import tens of thousands of low-paid, contracted, destitute, workers from Asian nations to staff garment factories and virtually all other private sector jobs. The contract workers now substantially outnumber the number of local U.S. residents.

These foreign workers pay between \$3,000—\$7,000 to recruiters in their homelands for promised jobs. They are led to believe they are coming to work at good jobs in "America" only to arrive in the U.S./CNMI to find the jobs are not what they believed and in many cases that the jobs never even existed. Over 90 percent of all private sector jobs are held by foreign contract workers.

The bill I introduce today will crack down on the enormous, mostly foreign-owned garment industry that employ thousands of foreign workers to sew foreign fabric into garments bearing the "Made in USA" label which is then shipped to the U.S. mainland quota and duty free. There is nothing about the U.S./CNMI garments that is made in America yet this year well over \$1 billion worth of garments will flood the U.S. market, depriving the U.S. Treasury of \$300 million and unfairly competing with stateside garment factories that pay the U.S. minimum wage to workers who work in safe factories under the protections of all U.S. labor and immigration laws.

Numerous reports by journalists and the media, human rights workers, Federal agencies, religious organizations, and the administrations of Presidents Reagan, Bush and Clinton have documented widespread human rights abuses suffered by indentured workers in the U.S./CNMI. After traveling to the U.S./CNMI last year and meeting with local govern-

ment representatives, federal officials, private business owners, and foreign workers, I issued my own report, Beneath the American Flag, which details systematic exploitation that would be tolerated no where else in this country. That report can be found on the Resource Committee Democrats' web page at [www.House.Gov/Resources/105Cong/Democrat/Democrat.htm](http://www.House.Gov/Resources/105Cong/Democrat/Democrat.htm).

And yet, despite this mountain of evidence, repeated requests to Chairman YOUNG of the Resources Committee, and over 80 cosponsors, we have been unable to secure even a hearing on my reform legislation, let alone a markup.

No Member of Congress would permit this situation to exist in his or her congressional district for one day. Yet we stand by, year after year, report after report, expose after expose, as the problems persist in the U.S./CNMI.

The legislation I have introduced today will extend Federal immigration and minimum wage laws to the U.S./CNMI as well as require that the integrity and intent of the "Made in USA" label and duty and quota waivers be reinstated. Additionally, this bill will permit U.S. Customs agents the authority to inspect cargo and persons entering the U.S./CNMI for suspected illegal activity.

I am hopeful that the delegation led by Congressman YOUNG, which leaves for the U.S./CNMI and other Pacific destinations tomorrow, will meet with those who have experienced these deplorable conditions and that, upon the Chairman's return, he will finally agree to conduct impartial hearings on my legislation. We owe it to the taxpayers of the United States, to the textile workers of this country who are enduring unfair competition, and to the garment workers and other foreign workers in Saipan who are being forced to experience a distasteful and unrepresentative side of America.

## RECOGNIZING THE ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION FOUNDATION

### HON. THOMAS E. PETRI

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 11, 1999

Mr. PETRI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the Environmental Research and Education Foundation. This Foundation is dedicated to helping society plan environmental solutions for the future. It was created by visionary leaders in the waste services and equipment industry who recognized the critical importance—now and for future generations—of properly managing our wastes, creating sustainable recycling markets, conserving resources and protecting the environment. Our nation has the best waste-management infrastructure that it has ever had, with widespread access to recycling and highly engineered disposal facilities. Nevertheless, the sheer volume of our garbage dictates the need for first-rate research into new and better ways to manage wastes. The Foundation serves this need. It has raised millions of dollars thanks to the generosity of its leaders and other contributors. I expect the fruits of the Foundation's research to have substantial impact on the policies and practices that we evolve over time.

TRIBUTE TO GARY KADOW

**HON. JACK QUINN**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, February 11, 1999*

Mr. QUINN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Mr. Gary Kadow, President of Local 3367 of the American Federation of Government Employees, on the occasion of his retirement.

In 1987, Gary Kadow began his career with the Department of Housing and Urban Development in the Buffalo office as temporary Single-Family Loan Specialist in the Housing Division, and joined the union at that time. He eventually gained a permanent position as a Project Manager, and then Senior Project Manager in the Multi-Family section.

Gary's advocacy on behalf of the working men and women of our community is truly legendary. In recognition of that effort, Gary was elected President of Local 3367 in 1989. He was successfully re-elected every year since, and served nine years, to 1999. His tenure, the longest of any president in Local 3367's history, is one of tremendous accomplishment. On behalf of his membership, Gary Kadow brought in a viable dental plan, set up an effective leadership team including stewards in all the divisions, developed an active Albany Office unit, and organized an operating local Labor-management Participation Council. As a result of that leadership, membership tripled during his presidency.

In addition to his outstanding performance as a local president, Gary was elected a Regional Vice President of the National Council of HUD locals #222, serving in the New York-New Jersey region.

In 1993, The Honorable Henry Cisneros, Secretary of the Department of Housing and Urban Development, selected Gary to serve as a member of his NPR Task Force for the reinvention of HUD. During that year here in our Nation's Capital, Gary became the union contact with the Secretary, bringing his unique labor perspective, advocacy, and dedicated commitment to working men and women to the national forefront. He appeared before Congressional committees, participated in the national Labor-Management Partnership Council, and played a vital role in negotiating labor-management agreements.

In addition to the many awards and citations he has been honored with throughout his career, he was chosen as a founding member of the HUD Training Academy Board of Directors. Further, Gary was elected by the National Council of HUD Locals to Executive Vice President in 1995 and again in 1997.

Mr. Speaker, today I would like to join with the Kadow family, the Department of Housing and Urban Development, the American Federation of Government Employees, the National Council of HUD Locals, Local 3367, the AFL-CIO, and the countless working men and women of our entire Western New York community in tribute to Mr. Gary Kadow.

With retirement come many new opportunities. May Gary meet each new opportunity with the same enthusiasm and vigor in which he demonstrated throughout his brilliant career, and many those opportunities be as fruitful as those in his past.

Thank you, Gary, for your advocacy, tireless effort and personal commitment to our community, and for your friendship.

IN MEMORY OF ELVIS J. STAHR,  
JR.**HON. IKE SKELTON**

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, February 11, 1999*

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, it has come to my attention that Elvis J. Stahr, Jr., governor emeritus of the Sigma Chi Foundation, scholar, war veteran, attorney, and public servant, passed away on November 11 after a battle with cancer. He was 82.

Stahr earned 4 years of straight A's as an undergraduate at the University of Kentucky (UK), was named a Rhodes Scholar, then studied at Oxford University for three years. He returned to the United States briefly before serving in the U.S. Army infantry in North Africa, India, and China during World War II. After serving in the Army, he practiced law for eight years and served as Grand Praetor for the Eastern province.

After serving as dean of the UK law school and university provost, Stahr was appointed as special assistant to the Secretary of the Army during the Korean war, and in 1956-57, he was executive director of President Eisenhower's committee on education beyond high school.

Stahr became vice chancellor of the University of Pittsburgh in early 1957, and in August 1958 he was named president of West Virginia University. In 1961, President Kennedy appointed him Secretary of the Army, a post in which he served until the summer of 1962 when he resigned to become the 12th president of Indiana University.

In 1968, the Audubon Society named Stahr its president, a position he maintained until 1979. After stepping down from the Audubon presidency, he served on several boards and committees, including those for the Acacia Mutual Life Insurance Company, the Chase Manhattan Bank, the Committee on the Constitutional System, and the Washington Conservation Round Table, of which he also served as chairman. He also continued to practice law in Washington, DC.

Stahr is survived by his wife of 52 years, Dorothy Howland Berkfield Stahr, three children and two grandchildren.

Mr. Speaker, Elvis J. Stahr, Jr's, contributions to his family, his country, and his fraternity make him a role model for young civic leaders. I am certain that the Members of the House will join me in honoring this fine American.

A TRIBUTE TO WILLIAM "BILL"  
GORTON CREEL**HON. GEORGE RADANOVICH**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, February 11, 1999*

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, it is with great privilege to rise today to honor an outstanding American, Bill Creel. Bill is a civic leader and pipeliner, who is beloved by his family, friends, and state. He is a man whose devotion to family, friends, church and business of Bartlesville, Oklahoma is legendary. Bill is turning 70 years old on February 19th.

Born in Bartlesville in 1929, Bill has devoted his life to bettering the town he so loves. His

untiring work and generosity have earned him countless awards and recognition throughout his city and state.

Bill was a pioneer in oil exploration and pipelining. His career took him from Bartlesville to oil fiends throughout the world including North America, Europe, the Middle East, and Australia. After 29 years of service, Bill retired in 1979 as President of H.C. Price Company International.

Rather than enjoying a much-deserved retirement, Creel began his second career, turning his business and managerial skills toward helping his hometown of Bartlesville. Bill distinguished himself while serving as the President of the Bartlesville Area Chamber of Commerce by providing the necessary leadership to recruit new industries, develop tourism, and pass new sales tax legislation to fund economic development. His efforts on behalf of the Chamber of Commerce, the Girl Scouts, the Public Library, the Oklahoma Mozart Festival, Junior Achievement, the Rotary Club, Jane Phillips Hospital, Woolaroc, and St. Johns Catholic Church as well as several historical sites throughout the area earned him statewide recognition through a dedicated "Bill Creel Day" in the state of Oklahoma. In addition, Bill was awarded the Governor's Art Award, Outstanding Citizen Award, membership in the Piepliner's Hall of Fame, Girl Scouts Green Angel, Boy Scout's Eagle Award, Civitan International Citizen of the Year Award, Junior Achievement Leadership Award, Centennial Award and Historian of the Year.

Bill Creel is a great man, husband, father, friend and proud American. He deserves special recognition for the many contributions he has made to the advancement of civic improvement through the arts and education, commercial and economic development, and for accomplishing his lifelong goal of making the world a better place.

EXTENDING THE PRODUCTION TAX  
CREDIT FOR HIGH TECHNOLOGY  
WIND POWER**HON. WILLIAM M. THOMAS**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, February 11, 1999*

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, today I am reintroducing legislation to extend the placed in service date for the Production Tax Credit (PTC) for wind power for an additional 5 years. The present credit will expire on June 30, 1999. Wind equipment installed after that date will not qualify for the credit unless we act to extend the PTC now.

My bill will allow new high technology wind turbines installed during an additional five years to qualify for the 1.5 cent per kilowatt-hour PTC created under the bi-partisan Energy Policy Act of 1992.

The wind power industry's potential in the United States is enormous. Wind generating costs have fallen 80% over the past decade and further efficiencies are achievable. States like the Dakotas, Iowa, Maine, Minnesota, Texas and Colorado offer enormous generating potential. Americans are developing new wind technologies that will give us a competitive edge as this market expands.

In addition, wind offers one technology we can promote to achieve reductions in climate-

changing emissions. The America Wind Energy Association has estimated that under an extension of the PTC, working in conjunction with a set of policies aimed at further reducing costs, wind energy can achieve 30,000 megawatts of generating capacity in our country by 2010. Doing so would reduce CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by up to 100 million metric tons, contributing 18% of the reduction that the electric industry must achieve to reduce emissions back to 1990 emissions levels while producing new jobs. That is a goal we can support.

MADE IN AMERICA INFORMATION  
ACT

**HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, February 11, 1999*

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to establish a toll-free phone number consumers can call to get information on products made in America. Similar legislation I authored was approved unanimously by the House in the 103d, 104th and 105th Congresses. Unfortunately, in each of the last three Congresses, the other body did not act on the bill.

My bill, the "Made in America Information Act," directs the Federal Trade Commission (FTC) to contract out the program to a private company. The toll-free number will provide consumers with information on products made in this country. The bill uses the same definition for an American-made product that the FTC uses in determining uses of "Made in the USA" labels. Only those products with a sale price of \$250 or more would be included in the program. The bill would subject any companies providing false information to federal penalties. One of the key components of my bill is that the program would be self-financed through the imposition of a modest annual registration fee on participating companies.

The bill will not require the FTC to hire more people or create a new unit. The only expense to the commission would be to prepare language for the Federal Register and to prepare bid documents.

Let me reemphasize that the program will be contracted out and run by a private company. Companies would participate in the program on a voluntary basis. The program would not promote or favor one product over another. It would simply provide American consumers with information on what products are made in America.

When making a big purchase, most Americans want to "Buy American." This program will help them make an informed and patriotic decision. Best of all, it won't cost taxpayers a dime. I urge my colleagues to cosponsor the "Made in America Information Act."

JOHN DILLON WAS THE FACE OF  
LAW ENFORCEMENT IN CENTRAL  
NEW YORK

**HON. JAMES T. WALSH**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, February 11, 1999*

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me today in paying tribute to

a man whose passing has left my community, and our nation, with one less hero. Former Onondaga County Sheriff John Dillon died January 14, 1999 and Central New Yorkers will grieve the loss for a long time to come.

The quintessential "Irish cop", John Dillon was known far and wide as a man of great humor, deep compassion and innate fairness. It should also be said that he was tough. Throughout his four-decade career, he was the epitome of the public safety provider. In fact, to many he was the face of law enforcement in Central New York.

John Dillon was a personal friend, so I know his attributes well, among them natural leadership. He was greatly respected by the men and women in uniform.

A devout Catholic and loving family man, John Dillon was fiercely proud of his Irish ancestry. When the Irish Ambassador at the time, Dermot Gallagher, visited Syracuse in 1997, it was John Dillon who regaled the Ambassador with the history of the West End of Syracuse, the home to many immigrant families.

With great pride and his characteristic dry wit, John Dillon recalled the layout of the neighborhood and, using nicknames for the colorful characters of his youth, told a touching story of an entire generation of Irish immigrant families.

He told of the Stonethrowers, the young men who defied city officials by repeatedly breaking the red light over the green on the traffic light at the main intersection of Tipperary Hill on the West End.

Never would the English red sit atop the Irish green, he told Ambassador Gallagher with fervor. And today, he pointed out, the green sits atop the red in one traffic light in America, Tipperary Hill in Syracuse, the birthplace of John Dillon.

The man we came to respect and so deeply admire served 25 years with the Syracuse Police Department before retiring as the First Deputy Police Chief. He was elected Onondaga County Sheriff later that year and held that post until retirement in 1994.

I want to add my sincere condolences to John's wonderful wife Ginny and their children. And I ask my colleagues to join me in this moment of recognition for a public official who served his community well.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

**HON. ROBERT A. WEYGAND**

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, February 11, 1999*

Mr. WEYGAND. Mr. Speaker, on Tuesday, February 9, 1999, I was speaking at Columbia University in New York and was not present for rollcall votes 12, 13, and 14. Had I been present, I would have voted "yes" on rollcall vote 12, "yes" on rollcall vote 13, and "yes" on rollcall vote 14.

TRIBUTE TO DR. MICHAEL PLADUS

**HON. CURT WELDON**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, February 11, 1999*

Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a man whose ac-

complishments in the field of public education are limitless. Dr. Michael Pladus, principal of Interboro High School since only 1994, recently received the 1999 National Principal of the Year Award in the shortest time ever recognized by its sponsors, MetLife and the National Association of Secondary School Principals. Richard Riley, U.S. Secretary of Education, presented Dr. Pladus with the award on January 28, 1999 at the Renaissance Mayflower Hotel in Washington, DC. Dr. Pladus received this honor in recognition of his exceptional role in improving the school's student activities, standardized testing scores, and overall climate of academia.

Before going to Interboro High School four years ago, Dr. Pladus, holding a Masters Degree from both Temple University and the University of Scranton and a doctorate from Columbia University, served as a Middle School Principal in the Upper Merion School District. Since assuming his position at Interboro, he has worked vigorously to install innovative programs which will help our students. Besides establishing closer relations between parents, teachers, students, and administration at Interboro, Dr. Pladus re-designed the academic curriculum and up-graded the math advanced placement program. Moreover, he has implemented a co-teaching pilot program for special education students and developed a proactive strategy to deal with the needs of "at risk" teens. Through his commitment and success, Dr. Pladus helped the school earn "blue ribbon" status from the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

In a nation toiling to upgrade educational standards, people like Dr. Pladus yield hope. As a former school teacher, I know well the difficult challenges facing today's educators, and commend those who overcome them. With the innovating ideas and continual resolution of people like Dr. Pladus, our nation and its children will become much closer to the educational system they deserve.

FAMILY FRIENDLY TAX RELIEF  
ACT OF 1999

**HON. FRANK R. WOLF**

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, February 11, 1999*

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Family Friendly Tax Relief Act of 1999. This legislation will increase the child tax credit for children under age 5 to \$1,000. I believe this is an important step toward easing the tax burden for American families with young children.

Child development experts agree that a child's interest in learning, sense of security, behavior, and curiosity about the world are deeply rooted in the child care that he or she receives between the ages of 0-5. When children get off to a good start in life and have high-quality child care (either at home or in a child care program), they have the best opportunity to flourish and they have all the necessary tools to start school. Children who are cared for well from birth have a distinct advantage over those who are in low-quality, overcrowded, or under-staffed child care programs or those who come from homes where money is scarce and parents are forced to choose between spending time with their children or putting food on the table.

Increasing the tax credit by \$500 for children under age 5 will help all parents in providing care for their children. Frequently, parents of young children lack the income and seniority in their careers that parents of older children enjoy, and they often cannot afford high-quality child care. In addition, child care is more expensive for young children than it is for older children and parents of young children are sometimes hit with a double whammy: more expensive child care and less income to contribute toward the care of their children. Unfortunately, many, if not most, working parents have to choose between financial security and spending time with their children during the important development years of age 0–5.

Single parent families and families with a stay-at-home parent also face financial dilemmas and can experience much hardship associated with the fact that they are dependent on one source of income. If the employed parent loses his or her job or has a reduction in salary, the family's financial security can be wiped out in a matter of days. There are also many communities in the United States where cost-of-living is so high that it can be nearly impossible to survive on only one income. Some single parents have to work two jobs just to make ends meet.

In addition, parents who choose to sacrifice income in order to stay home with their children sometimes have to make other sacrifices based on finances that affect their children's living environment, physical well-being, or sense of security. More and more parents are facing time constraints and financial constraints that make it impossible for them to choose the type of child care that they would prefer if given all the options.

Be providing an increase in the child tax credit for young children, parents will have the opportunity to keep more of their hard-earned incomes for family needs. Having as little as 500 extra dollars a year per young child may make a significant difference. Parents who work outside the home may use the extra income to enroll their child in a child care program that is better matched to their child's needs. Some working parents may have the ability to reduce their work hours so that they can spend more time with their children. Single parent families or families who choose to get by on one income will also have more income to help make ends meet.

While President Clinton has proposed an increase in the child care tax credit for children under age 1 (by \$250 depending on income), I believe that more needs to be done to help parents of young children. My legislation goes beyond President Clinton's proposal and will help all parents who are struggling with raising their children in an increasingly complex, threatening, and busy world. Helping our nation's youngest children is the key to ensuring the future of our country.

H.R. —

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

**SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

This Act may be cited as the "Family Friendly Tax Relief Act of 1999".

**SEC. 2. \$1,000 CHILD TAX CREDIT FOR CHILDREN UNDER AGE 5.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 24 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (relating to child tax credit) is amended by redesignating sub-

sections (e) and (f) as subsections (g) and (h), respectively, and by inserting after subsection (e) the following new subsection:

"(f) \$1,000 CREDIT FOR QUALIFYING CHILDREN UNDER AGE 5.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—Subsection (a) shall be applied by substituting '\$1,000' for '\$500' with respect to any qualifying child who has not attained the age of 5 as of the close of the calendar year in which the taxable year of the taxpayer begins.

"(2) COORDINATION WITH DEPENDENT CARE CREDIT.—This subsection shall apply to a taxpayer for a taxable year only if the taxpayer elects not to have section 21 apply for such year."

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Subparagraph (1) of section 6213(g)(2) of such Code is amended by striking "section 24(e)" and inserting "section 24(f)".

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to taxable years beginning after December 31, 1998.

**SEC. 3. CHILD TAX CREDIT ALLOWED IN DETERMINING ALTERNATIVE MINIMUM TAX LIABILITY.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subsection (a) of section 26 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by inserting "(other than the credit allowed by section 24)" after "credits allowed by this subpart".

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 24 of such Code is amended by inserting after subsection (f) (as added by section 2) the following new subsection:

"(g) LIMITATION BASED ON AMOUNT OF TAX.—The aggregate credit allowed by this section for the taxable year shall not exceed the sum of—

"(1) the taxpayer's regular tax liability for the taxable year reduced by the sum of the credits allowed by sections 21, 22, 23, 25, and 25A, plus

"(2) the tax imposed by section 55 for such taxable year."

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to taxable years beginning after December 31, 1998.

**COMPENSATION FOR PRIVATE PROPERTY OWNERS—NOT GOVERNMENT!**

**HON. DON YOUNG**

OF ALASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, February 11, 1999*

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to ask this Congress to restore to our citizens their basic constitutional rights under the 5th Amendment of our United States Constitution and to ask Congress to insure that the rural areas of our country are treated fairly. On Wednesday, February 3, 1999 I chaired a hearing of the Committee on Resources on the impacts of the Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minnesota airport expansion on one of our premier national wildlife refuges, the Minnesota Valley National Wildlife Refuge.

This refuge is home to a broad range of wildlife species which deserve every bit as much protection as do the species that live in other national refuges, including in Alaska refuges such as the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge and the Izembek National Wildlife Refuge. Species living in this refuge include threatened bald eagles, 35 mammal species, 23 reptile and amphibian species, and 97 species of birds including Tundra Swans migrating all the way from Alaska.

The new runway expansion will cause so much noise and disturbance to visitors that

most of the facilities under the path of the runway will have to be relocated. In fact, the refuge will be so impacted by the noise, that the FAA has agreed to pay the Fish and Wildlife Service over \$20 million to compensate them for the "taking" of their property by virtue of the noise and the impact on visitors to the refuge.

Yet, even with this level of disturbance, the Fish and Wildlife Service and the FAA found that the wildlife would not be disturbed so much that the airport expansion should be stopped. They also found no impact on the threatened bald eagle and no need for the protections of the Endangered Species Act in this case. They found that the wildlife in the refuge would adjust to the noise. They found that there is little scientific evidence that wildlife will be seriously harmed by over 5,000 takeoffs and landings per month at less than 2,000 feet above these important migratory bird breeding, feeding and resting areas. In fact, over 2,000 flights will be at less than 500 feet above ground level.

I am not surprised that the Fish and Wildlife Service found that wildlife habituates to human noise and disturbance. Most of us know that wildlife adjusts to human presence and in some cases actually thrive. The abundant deer, bird, and fox populations in the highly developed northeastern United States can adjust to that.

Certainly, I would agree that our airports must be safe and that human life and safety come first. However, how many times have the Members of this Congress been told by the Clinton Administration that important safety projects cannot go forward because it might and I stress, might, impact wildlife? This excuse has been used many times in Alaska to oppose vital public safety and health projects without any scientific justification.

I know that wildlife and humans can coexist. In the coastal plain of Alaska, oil production and caribou have coexisted and the caribou population has increased. I have a picture in my office that illustrates that point beautifully. It shows a large herd of caribou peacefully resting and grazing in the shadow of a large oil drilling rig on Alaska's north slope.

Yet some Members of Congress, including some who have agreed to allow this airport expansion in Minnesota, have introduced legislation that would preclude most human activities in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge by designating that area as a permanent wilderness. I guess they believe that wildlife in Alaska can't adjust to human activities, but wildlife in Minnesota can.

In addition, the airport commission, by taxing passengers flying through Minneapolis, will pay over \$20 million in compensation for the lost use of the refuge lands.

The 5th Amendment of the Constitution protects private property when it must be used by the public. The Clinton Administration has consistently threatened to veto good bills that have been introduced which would have reduced the burden on private property owners when they attempt to seek compensation for their lost property from the U.S. government.

The Clinton Administration and the Clinton Justice Department have made the process so expensive, so time consuming, so lengthy and so difficult that only the wealthiest landowners have any hope of obtaining the compensation guaranteed by the 5th Amendment. Yet, the Fish and Wildlife Service demanded, and received compensation for the impacts on the

refuge without having to file a lawsuit or even threatening a lawsuit.

I want to make it clear that I support our refuges. I sponsored the National Wildlife Refuge System Improvement Act in 1997, which is now the law of the land. I want refuges to be places where wildlife can thrive and I want them accessible to the public. I support adequate funding so that our refuges can be open to the public. I agree that refuges and wildlife should not be used to stop needed projects and development in nearby communities.

But let's do away with the double standard—one for the rural west and another for the rest of the country. Let's also insure that private property owners get the same fair treatment that the Fish and Wildlife Service got with respect to the Minneapolis-St. Paul airport. Let's enforce the 5th Amendment and compensate private property owners when the government must use their land for public purposes. What's good for the government is even better for the people.

#### INTRODUCTION OF THE FAIRNESS IN IRS DEBT PAYMENT ACT OF 1999

### HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, February 11, 1999*

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, we have all heard Internal Revenue Service horror stories. Recently, the Washington Post began a series on harrowing encounters between the IRS and the average citizen. You do not have to be a Member of Congress to know that the average American deeply fears an IRS audit. This fear is not because of widespread tax fraud. The average American understands that tax revenue is the gasoline in the engine of our society. They do not balk from paying their fair share of taxes, but they fear that innocent mistakes or misunderstandings of complex laws will result in a large bill from the government. They know that it is not unusual for the penalty and interest payments to be two to three times higher than the actual tax owed. They know that it is not unusual for the agency to compound interest in such a way that the actual interest rate paid by the consumer is 40 percent. And they know that once they start paying they may never stop.

Current IRS reforms have centered on administrative structure instead of agency practices. Taxpayers are more concerned about IRS tax assessment practices than its organizational structure. Inequitable or coercive collection practices not only diminish respect for the government but cause hardship in individual lives. This legislation will bring much needed fairness to IRS collection practices and prevent the unjustifiable financial ruin of so many working American families. After discussing this measure with several of my colleagues, I am truly optimistic about the opportunity for expediting this legislation through the legislative process.

Mr. Speaker, today I am pleased to introduce the Fairness in IRS Debt Payment Act of 1999, which will require the Internal Revenue Service to compound interest annually (instead of daily); apply payments equally, and cap penalty accumulation. Additionally, the bill will prohibit the IRS from re-auditing an ac-

count or unilaterally suspending a payment plan. Finally, the bill will require the agency to issue written guidelines on penalty abatement and provide the taxpayer with a written explanation for refusal of a penalty abatement request.

#### PERSONAL EXPLANATION

### HON. JULIA CARSON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, February 11, 1999*

Ms. CARSON. Mr. Speaker, due to official business in my district, I was unavoidably absent on Tuesday, February 9, 1999, and Wednesday, February 10, 1999, and as a result, missed rollcall votes 12–18. Had I been present, I would have voted “yes” on rollcall vote 12, “yes” on rollcall vote 13, “yes” on rollcall vote 14, “yes” on rollcall vote 15, “yes” on rollcall vote 16, “no” on rollcall vote 17, and “yes” on rollcall vote 18.

#### TRIBUTE TO REVEREND FATHER ARMANDO BALADO

### HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, February 11, 1999*

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to pay tribute today to an outstanding citizen and great man of God, the Reverend Father Armando Balado who will celebrate his golden 50th anniversary in the order of priesthood on March 24.

Born in Havana, Cuba, Fr. Balado entered seminary at the young age of eighteen and was ordained by Cardinal Manuel Arteaga Bantancourt and performed pastoral responsibilities in a number of Cuban towns for the next 12 years. Fr. Balado was one of thousands of Cubans tormented and persecuted by Fidel Castro and his imposed communist regime. By 1961, he and 100 Brothers of the Order of La Salle became some of the thousands of religious leaders who were forcibly driven to leave Cuba due to their faith.

The U.S. granted Fr. Balado the opportunity of continuing his holy calling to the order of priesthood as he performed duties in Catholic churches of Los Angeles, Puerto Rico and Miami. Fr. Balado soon pastored a variety of churches throughout the state of Florida and assisted in the building of a parochial school in Miami. He remains in Miami as the appointed Pastor of St. Raymond of Penyafort where he has served for 11 years and where he is loved and respected by parishioners and the South Florida community.

#### TRIBUTE TO “GRANNY D”

### HON. GEORGE E. BROWN, JR.

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, February 11, 1999*

Mr. BROWN of California. Mr. Speaker, last month, I had the distinct pleasure of meeting in my congressional district with Doris Had-dock, known nationally now as Granny D, and

a former Member of this body and current Secretary of State in West Virginia, Ken Hechler.

Granny D, an 89-year-old youngster from New Hampshire, began a cross-country journey in Los Angeles in January. She is walking across America to bring attention to the need for meaningful campaign finance reform. On January 12, 1999, she visited me in my district office in Colton, California.

Granny D is spritely and passionately opinionated on the issue of campaign finance reform. So spritely and so passionate, in fact, that she will walk 3,055 miles this year through 210 cities and towns from Pasadena to Washington, DC. I hope that many of my colleagues will have the pleasure of meeting her and listening to her message as she walks through their congressional districts.

Public interest in and support for her cause is swelling. As we stood outside my office in Colton, passersby recognized Granny D and rushed forward to speak with her. In the homes where she stays on her trek, enthusiastic neighbors and community groups gather to hear her message.

Granny D's effort is non-partisan and inclusive. She wants more ordinary citizens to become aware of campaign financing and remedies for soft money intrusions into electoral politics. She supports the Shays-Meehan bill, which I co-sponsored.

I ask my colleagues to join me today in saluting this remarkable woman and in agreeing to at last seriously take up the issue of campaign finance reform in this Congress.

#### COMMEMORATING THE HONORABLE ROBERT K. PUGLIA

### HON. JOHN T. DOOLITTLE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, February 11, 1999*

Mr. DOOLITTLE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an outstanding public servant, Justice Robert K. Puglia. Robert K. Puglia, Presiding Justice of the Court of Appeal in the Third Appellate District of California, has brought credit and distinction to himself through his illustrious record of public service, and it is appropriate at this time to commemorate the valuable leadership and dedicated service he has provided to his community and the people of the State of California.

Robert Puglia was born in 1929 in Westerville, OH. He completed his undergraduate work at Ohio State University in 1952. After serving 3 years in the U.S. Army as an infantryman, Bob Puglia enrolled in law school at the University of California at Berkeley and earned his law degree in 1958.

Bob became a member of the California State Bar in 1959, upon passing the bar exam, and began working as a Deputy Attorney General for the State of California. Later that same year he became Deputy District for the County of Sacramento. While serving in the Sacramento District Attorney's office until 1969, including over 5 years as Chief Deputy, Bob found time to teach law at McGeorge School of Law and government at California State University.

Bob then joined the private law firm of McDonough, Holland & Allen in Sacramento until Governor Ronald Reagan tapped him in

1971 to be judge of the Superior Court, Sacramento County. In 1971, Governor Reagan appointed Justice Puglia to the California Court of Appeal in the Third Appellate District. Later that same year, he was elevated from Associate Justice to Presiding Justice. He has served there ever since.

In recognition of his skills as attorney and judge, and for his service to his community, state, and to the legal profession, Justice Robert Puglia has received honorary doctorates in law from Lincoln Law School and the McGeorge School of Law. Justice Puglia was also active in numerous state and local bar activities, including service on several committees on the California Judges Association as well as serving as its president, and as a member of the California Judicial Council. In 1984 he was President of the American Bar Association.

Outside of his long and distinguished career, Robert Puglia is husband to Ingrid, and father to four children, Susan, Peter, David, and Thomas.

I take great pleasure in commending the Honorable Robert Puglia for his outstanding record of judicial leadership, his long and distinguished record of public service, and his outstanding display of civic leadership. He is indeed a man worth emulating and one who exemplifies the standards those in his chosen profession seek to uphold.

#### TRIBUTE TO RUBY "ALICE" FINN

##### HON. DUNCAN HUNTER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, February 11, 1999*

Mr. HUNTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the outstanding life of a friend from my district, Mrs. Ruby "Alice" Finn of Campo, California. Alice recently passed away and I would like to take a moment to commend the dedication she had for her family and country.

Alice married John W. Finn in 1933 while he was serving in the U.S. Navy. They were stationed all over the country and world, including San Diego, Alaska, Hawaii, Panama, Japan and China. On December 7, 1941, John was a Chief Aviation Ordnanceman at Kaneohe Bay on the windward side of Oahu, when the Japanese military attacked on their way to Pearl Harbor. During this attack, John was seriously wounded but refused medical treatment and would not leave his position until ordered to do so, earning him the prestigious Congressional Medal of Honor. With Alice by his side, John was given this honor by Admiral Chester Nimitz aboard the *U.S.S. Enterprise*, making her the first woman ever allowed aboard a "U.S. Man of War" during a wartime situation and in a war zone. Alice stayed with John during the remainder of his tour of duty in Hawaii working as a military mail-censor.

Alice and John came to the beautiful backcountry of San Diego in 1958. On their ranch, they raised one son and took the time to help those in need by serving as foster parents to several of the local Native-American Indian children who were alone. When Alice passed away this last December, she was laid to rest in this area amongst the surroundings she helped make beautiful and near the people she loved.

Mr. Speaker, in a time where indifference is often chosen over concern, Alice exemplified

the meaning of caring for those around you. Whether it be standing beside her husband during time of war or reaching out to those in need, Alice was a person who put others before herself. Thank you Alice for giving us an example of the type of person we all should strive to be.

#### PERSONAL EXPLANATION

##### HON. VITO FOSSELLA

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, February 11, 1999*

Mr. FOSSELLA. Mr. Speaker, during rollcall No. 18, I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would've voted "aye" on S. Con. Res. 7.

#### FREEDOMS IN PERU

##### HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, February 11, 1999*

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I introduced this resolution in the 105th Congress to express concern over interference with freedom of the press and the independence of judicial and electoral institutions in Peru. I am reintroducing this resolution today because my concerns have not been allayed.

I have been one of Peru's strongest supporters in Congress. Under President Alberto Fujimori's presidency, Peru has also become a good partner in the war against drugs. Now that coca prices in Peru have dropped to historically low levels, there is a real chance to help farmers grow legitimate crops. I have been pleased to encourage our European allies to join us in seizing this opportunity to promote meaningful alternative development in Peru.

Nonetheless, I am concerned that the independence of Peru's legislative, judicial and electoral branches is being increasingly compromised. We must, of course, continue to fully engage Peru in our important bilateral relationship, particularly in our shared fight against drugs and terrorism. However, despite these very positive aspects in our relationship, the United States should not be expected to turn a blind eye to interference with freedom of the press and the independence of judicial and electoral institutions in Peru.

The continuing actions taken by the government of Peru against Baruch Ivcher, the Israeli-born owner of television station Channel 2, have become emblematic of government interference with freedom of expression in Peru. It is chilling that these acts of blatant intimidation were precipitated by Channel 2's exposes of abuses—including alleged torture and murder—by Peru's intelligence service.

Recently, President Fujimori overruled his military-run Interior Ministry and publicly supported a decision to issue a new Peruvian passport to Mr. Ivcher. While the Peruvian government says this is a positive step, Mr. Ivcher and members of his immediate family are still being subjected to arbitrary criminal prosecutions. It is time for President Fujimori to exercise the decisive leadership that is his hallmark and properly resolve this very troubling case.

This resolution resolves that the erosion of the independence of judicial and electoral branches of Peru's government and the intimidation of journalists in Peru are matters for concern by the United States. It would be very unfortunate if these trends were to undermine Peru's hard won stability and progress.

This resolution also calls for an independent investigation and report on threats to press freedom and judicial independence in Peru by the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights of the Organization of American States. I believe that it is most appropriate for the Inter-American community to look into these matters.

I am pleased that the distinguished ranking Democratic member of our Committee, the gentleman from Connecticut, SAM GEJDENSON, has joined me in co-sponsoring this resolution.

I am including for insertion at this point in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a recent opinion column by Mr. Baruch Ivcher published on February 4 in the New York Times and an editorial by The Washington Post published on the same day.

[From the New York Times, Feb. 4, 1999]

PERU'S ENDANGERED DISSIDENTS

(By Baruch Ivcher)

On July 13, 1997, the Government of Peru took my Peruvian citizenship away. Now it is asking Interpol to arrest me, my wife and my daughter. What was my crime? Believing in freedom of the press.

When Channel 2 in Lima, of which I was the majority shareholder, broadcast reports on the use of torture by the intelligence service, military involvement in drug trafficking and—this was the piece de resistance—the million-dollar income of the head of the intelligence service, the Government of President Alberto Fujimori apparently decided the station had to be silenced and I had to be punished.

I was a foreign-born Jew, and that seemed to be all the ammunition they needed. I was accused of treason and of selling Israeli arms to Ecuador when it was having border clashes with Peru. Within days, the Government "discovered" that my naturalization 13 years before had been a "fraud." It took my nationality, and with it all my rights in Channel 2 (now a reliable supporter of the regime).

I fled the country and have been sentenced to 12 years in prison in absentia. Peru has issued Interpol warrants for my arrest and—as if that weren't enough—the arrest of my wife and daughter, and the Government is now prosecuting my defense lawyers. The Government is deaf to appeals from Peru's Cardinal and groups like the Inter-American Human Rights Commission.

Why won't President Fujimori listen? Why has the persecution against me and others instead gotten worse?

It is possible that the military and the intelligence service have so much control now that Mr. Fujimori is hamstrung. But it is also true that Mr. Fujimori wants to be elected to an unconstitutional third term next year. When Peru's Constitutional Tribunal ruled in May 1997 that he could not run again, he had the judges who voted against him removed. To win that third term, Mr. Fujimori seems determined to blast away any obstacle.

One method is Government-orchestrated campaigns of harassment and intimidation, like the current one against Angel Paez, an investigative reporter. Jose Arrieta, who was head of Channel 2's investigative unit, suffered the same abuses and has been granted asylum in the United States. Vicious smears

and even death threats are common weapons against such journalists.

A key tool Mr. Fujimori uses against his opponents is the intelligence service, which was built up to combat terrorism. Wire-tapping of the President's critics is a specialty. Then there is the use of politically inspired prosecutions, like the trumped-up tax case against Delia Revoredo. She was dean of the Lima Bar Association and a member of the Constitutional Tribunal; her troubles began when she cast her vote there against a third term for Mr. Fujimori. She and her husband lived in exile for a year, until an arrest order against them was dropped. Bogus charges were about to be filed against Mr. Arrieta as well, and have been made in my case and others.

To get away with these types of things, the Government needs to control the entire judicial system. Today two-thirds of Peru's judges have only temporary status, meaning that they hold their positions at the pleasure of the Government and cannot act independently. In addition, the National Magistrates' Council, an autonomous body established in the Constitution to appoint and dismiss judges and prosecutors, has been largely gutted.

Mr. Fujimori is eliminating the checks and balances that make democracy possible. This is a disastrous course, for him and for Peru. Without the rule of law and freedom of expression, democracy in Peru will wither, foreign investors will be scared away, and instability will be guaranteed. True friends of Peru like the United States should be driving that message home to Mr. Fujimori during his visit to Washington this week.

[From the Washington Post, Feb. 4, 1999]

#### MORE THAN A BORDER TREATY

The presidents of Peru and Ecuador are in town to celebrate the signing of a border treaty that is a lot more than a border treaty. It enables them to ask Americans not just to recognize their diplomacy but also to invest in their growth and stability. The two countries need development as well as friendship. Settling what has been called the oldest and most contentious conflict in South America lets the peacemakers advertise themselves as serious modernizers. The new agreement was designed precisely as an instrument of modernization for both of them.

Border disputes come from more than the lapses of surveyors. This one came from historical and emotional roots deep enough to touch basic sources of identity as well as interest on both sides. The tenacity of nationalistic feelings made it risky but essential for Ecuador's president, Jamil Mahuad, and Peru's Alberto Fujimori to grasp the nettle. This is how an agreement came to be negotiated that marks a border and provides Ecuador a patch of Amazonian land to honor its soldier dead. The agreement also provides a plan to develop and integrate the two economies, especially in the impoverished border region. Initial funding is what the presidents seek in Washington.

For all their psycho-diplomatic exertions, Peru and Ecuador needed help from their friends, Argentina, Brazil, Chile and the United States. The four arbitrated the final settlement that the two had bound themselves to accept. Ecuador and Peru deserve congratulations. Mr. Fujimori could build on the spirit of the occasion by moving all the way to undo his manipulation of the powers of the state against television proprietor Baruch Ivcher, in a case with international resonance. The dispute on that "border" needs to be resolved, too.

#### 1999 CONGRESSIONAL OBSERVANCE OF AFRICAN AMERICAN HISTORY MONTH—FRANCE EXPRESSES GRATITUDE TO UNITED STATES VETERANS OF WORLD WAR I

SPEECH OF

#### HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, February 10, 1999*

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, as we celebrate African American History Month, I would like to take this opportunity to offer a particular tribute to two great African American World War I Veterans, who are residents of Harlem. Both served on active duty in France.

Although 80 years later, Mr. Herbert W. Young, now 112 years old, and Mr. Robert Thomas, now 103 years old, will receive the French Legion of Honor Medal on February 22, 1999, during a special ceremony in their honor. The ceremony will be held at the French Consulate in New York. Both men plan to attend. Mr. Young is recognized as the oldest living veteran.

Mr. Young served in the United States Army, Company E, 807th Pioneer Infantry from August 1, 1918 through July 11, 1919, and attained the rank of Corporal. Mr. Thomas served in the United States Army, Company A, 815th Pioneer Infantry from July 11, 1917, through August 7, 1919, and attained the rank of Private.

The French government will mark the upcoming 80th anniversary of the Armistice of World War 1 by conferring the Legion of Honor on Americans, in particular, and other allied veterans of the Great War. The Legion of Honor is France's highest decoration, and is being awarded to veterans who took part in the 1914–1918 war on French soil.

The United States entered World War 1 "to make the world safe for democracy." Although African Americans were denied democratic rights in the United States, they supported the war effort in surprising numbers. W.E.B. Du Bois, editor of *The Crisis*, called on African Americans to "close ranks" despite segregation, hoping that military participation would earn African American civil rights after the war. Upon demobilization, African Americans returned to their homes to face continued segregation, discrimination and racial violence.

All Americans owe a special debt of gratitude to these two men. Despite segregation, discrimination, and bitter disappointment, they defended American's freedom and democracy with their very lives. We salute them, we honor them, we thank them for the unselfish and extraordinary sacrifices, and contributions they made to the country and the world.

#### INTRODUCTION OF THE MEDICARE SUBSTITUTE ADULT DAY CARE SERVICES ACT

#### HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, February 11, 1999*

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to rise with a number of my colleagues to introduce The Medicare Substitute Adult Day Care Services Act. This bill would improve home

health rehabilitation options for Medicare beneficiaries and simultaneously assist family caregivers with the very real difficulties in caring for a homebound family member.

As Congress turns needed attention to modernizing the Medicare program, this bill is an important step in that direction. It would update the Medicare home health benefit by allowing beneficiaries the option of choosing an adult day care setting for the provision of home health benefits rather than confining the provision of those benefits solely to the home.

More specifically, the Medicare Substitute Adult Day Care Services Act would incorporate the adult day care setting into the current Medicare home health benefit. It would do so by allowing beneficiaries to substitute some, or all, of their Medicare home health services in the home for care in an adult day care center (ADC).

To achieve cost-savings, the ADC would be paid a flat rate of 95 percent of the rate that would have been paid for the service had it been delivered in the patient's home. The ADC would be required, with that one payment, to provide a full day care to the patient. That care would include the home health benefit AND transportation, meals and supervised activities.

Above the 95 percent reimbursement limitation there are additional inherent cost savings in the ADC setting. In the home care arena, a skilled nurse, a physical therapist, or any home health provider must travel from home to home providing services to one patient per site. There are significant transportation costs and time costs associated with that method of care. In an ADC, the patients are brought to the providers so that a provider can see a larger number of patients in a shorter period of time. That means that payments per patient for skilled therapies can be reduced in the ADC setting compared to the home health setting.

As an added budget neutrality measure, the bill includes a provision that would allow the Secretary of Health and Human Services to change the percentage of the payment rate for ADC services if growth in those services were to be greater than current projections under the traditional home health program.

This bill is not an expansion of the home health benefit. It would not make any new people eligible for the Medicare home health benefit. Nor would it expand the definition of what qualifies for reimbursement by Medicare for home health services.

In order to qualify for the ADC option, a patient would still need to qualify for Medicare home health benefits just like they do today. They would need to be homebound and they would need to have a certification from a doctor for skilled therapy in the home.

All the bill would do is recognize that ADC's can provide the same services, at lower costs, and include the benefits of social interaction, activities, meals, and a therapeutic environment in which trained professionals can treat, monitor and support Medicare beneficiaries who would otherwise be at home without professional help. All of these things aid the rehabilitation process of patients.

The bill includes important quality and anti-fraud protections. In order to participate in the Medicare home care program, adult day care centers would be required to meet the same standards that are required of home health agencies. The only exception to this rule is

that the ADC's would not be required to be "primarily" involved in the provision skilled nursing services and therapy services. They would have to provide those services, but because ADC's provide services to an array of patients, skilled nursing services and therapy services may not always be their primary activity. Otherwise, all the home health requirements would apply to ADC's.

Here is an example of how the system would work if this bill were law. A patient is prescribed home care by his or her doctor. At that time the patient and his or her family decide how to arrange for the services. They could choose to receive all services through the home, or could choose to substitute some adult day care services. So, if the patient had 3 physical therapy visits and 2 home health aide visits, they could decide to take the home health aide visits at home, but substitute 3 days of ADC services for the physical therapy visits. On those days, the patient would be picked up from home, taken to the ADC, receive the physical therapy, and receive the additional benefits of the ADC setting (group therapy, meals, socialization, and transportation). All of these services would be incorporated into the payment rate of 95 percent of the home setting rate for the physical therapy service. It is a savings for Medicare and an improved benefit to the patient—a winning solution for everyone.

Adult day care centers (ADC's) are proving to be effective, and often preferable, alternatives to complete confinement in the home. States are taking advantage of their services for Medicaid patients today. Homebound people can utilize these centers because they provide door-to-door services for their patients. ADC's send special vehicles and trained personnel to a patient's home and will go so far as to get the patient out of bed and transport them to the ADC site in specially equipped vehicles. Without this transportation component, homebound patients would not be able to utilize such a service.

For certain patients, the ADC setting is far preferable to traditional home health care. The ADC can provide skilled therapy like the home health provider, but also provide therapeutic activities and meals for the patients. These centers provide a social setting within a therapeutic environment to serve patients with a variety of needs. Thus, patients have the opportunity to interact with a broad array of people and to participate in organized group activities that promote better physical and mental health. Rehabilitation can be enhanced in such a setting.

Again, it is important to note that ADC care provides an added benefit to the caregivers for frail seniors or disabled individuals. When a Medicare beneficiary receives home health services in the home, these providers are not in the home all day. They provide the service they are paid for and then leave. Many frail seniors cannot be left alone for long periods of time and this restriction prevents their caregivers from being able to maintain employment outside of the home. If the senior were receiving ADC services, they would receive supervised care for the whole day and the primary caregiver would be able to maintain a job and/or be able to leave the home for longer periods of time.

This is a small step forward for rehabilitation therapy for seniors and disabled individuals. Eligibility for the home health benefit is not

changed so it is not an expansion of the benefit. Patients would greatly benefit from the option of an adult daycare setting for the provision of home health services. I look forward to working with my colleagues to enact this incremental, important Medicare improvement.

MR. AMIGO 1998

### HON. SOLOMON P. ORTIZ

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, February 11, 1999*

Mr. ORTIZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend the 1998 "Mr. Amigo," Jorge Ortiz de Pinedo, chosen recently by the Mr. Amigo Association of Brownsville, Texas, and Matamoros, Tamaulipas, in Mexico. Each year the Mr. Amigo Association honors a Mexican citizen with the title of "Mr. Amigo," and that person acts as a goodwill ambassador between our two countries.

Brownsville and Matamoros hold an annual Charro Days Festival, a pre-Lenten festival, much like Marti Gras in New Orleans. Charro Days festivities will last for several days; this year they will be February 25–28. There will be parades and appearances by Ortiz, who, incidentally, is not related to me, and who is an international actor, producer and director. Charro Days is an opportunity to enjoy the unique border culture of the Rio Grande Valley area.

During Charro Days, South Texas celebrate the food, music, dances and traditions of both the United States and Mexico. The U.S.-Mexican border has a unique, blended history of cowboys, bandits, farmers, fishermen, oil riggers, soldiers, scientists, entrepreneurs, and teachers.

The border has its own language and customs. On both sides of the border, there is a deep sense of history, much of which the border has seen from the front row. We have seen war and peace, we have known prosperity and bad times. Charro Days is a time for all of us to reflect on our rich history, to remember our past and to celebrate our future.

Ortiz, the 1998 Mr. Amigo, is widely known in Mexican-Latin American entertainment circles. He has performed in 75 theater productions, 23 feature films, 24 soap operas, nine comedies, and a host of other theater events and productions. He has directed hundreds of productions for Televisa and produced over 35 theater events.

The Mr. Amigo Award was conceived in 1964 as an annual tribute to an outstanding Mexican citizen. Each year, the Mr. Amigo selection highlights a man or woman who has made a lasting contribution to international solidarity and goodwill.

I urge my colleagues to join me in commending Jorge Ortiz de Pinedo, the 1998 Mr. Amigo, as well as the cities of Brownsville and Matamoros, for their dedication to international goodwill between the United States and Mexico.

TRIBUTE TO ST. FRANCES DE SALES SCHOOL

### HON. BRAD SHERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, February 11, 1999*

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the St. Francis de Sales School in celebration of its 50th anniversary. In recognition of this occasion, the students, staff, teachers, parents, alumni, administration and clergy members are deserving of the heartiest congratulations and highest commendations.

Since its founding in 1948 by the Archdiocese of Los Angeles, St. Francis de Sales has established a proud tradition of encouraging students to study and live the Catholic tradition of proclaiming gospel values, community involvement, and of giving service to those in need.

The students of St. Francis de Sales should be commended for their contributions to the poor and less fortunate, by organizing regular food and donation drives benefitting needy organizations in the area.

It is because of the awareness and dedication of responsible citizens in our country, exemplified by the students of St. Francis de Sales School, that today's true role models can become more well known.

I take great pleasure in recognizing St. Frances de Sales School upon the occasion of its 50th anniversary, and I commend the students, staff, teachers, parents, administrators, and clergy members for the outstanding contribution they have made to the community over the years.

Please join me, on this monumental day, in saluting the very important contribution to excellence made by St. Frances de Sales School.

HOME TO STAY

### HON. MICHAEL BILIRAKIS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, February 11, 1999*

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to share a poem with my colleagues that was written by one of my constituents, Stanley Karczeuski. Stanley wrote this poem while he was serving aboard the SS *John Ainsworth* during World War II.

HOME TO STAY

I won't rejoice or boast or brag,

On that eventful day,

I'll just thank God I'm still alive,

And going home to stay.

I've counted days and months and years,

Since I have been away,

But now my counting days are done,

I'm going home to stay.

They wanted us to do a job,

Which was all work, no play,

And now the job is done, and I

Am going home to stay.

There'll be parades for heroes all,

And services to pray,

For both those men returning home,

And those who had to stay.

It's these thoughts while homeward bound,

Upon my mind do prey,

While those who fought and died remain,

I'm going home to stay.

So let us all in silence kneel,  
And to our God we pray,  
For lasting peace to those who fell,  
While we go home to stay.

TAX TREATMENT OF TAX-EXEMPT  
BONDS UNDER ELECTRICITY DE-  
REGULATION

HON. J.D. HAYWORTH

OF ARIZONA

HON. ROBERT T. MATSUI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 11, 1999

Mr. HAYWORTH. Mr. Speaker, today my colleague Mr. MATSUI and I are introducing the Bond Fairness and Protection Act of 1999, a bipartisan compromise approach to addressing the tax consequences of electricity deregulation for tax-exempt bonds issued by municipally- or state-owned ("publicly-owned") utilities for the generation, transmission and distribution of electricity.

Despite the lack of federal legislation in the 105th Congress in this area, 18 states have already gone forward and begun to deregulate electricity at the state and local level. The era of competition has already started both for publicly-owned and investor-owned utilities operating in these states. Our home states of Arizona and California have taken significant steps down the road to deregulation. In Arizona, Salt River Project, a Phoenix-based municipal utility, has already opened up its territory to competition. While deregulation faced a setback last month, the Arizona Corporation Commission continues to work on a deregulation plan for all Arizona utilities that will benefit all ratepayers. In California, a statewide deregulation plan is already in operation.

Publicly-owned utilities have operated until now under a strict regime of federal tax rules governing their ability to issue tax-exempt bonds. These rules were enacted in an era that did not contemplate electricity deregulation. These so-called "private use" rules limit the amount of power that publicly-owned utilities may sell to private entities through facilities financed with tax-exempt bonds. For years, the private use rules were cumbersome but manageable. As states deregulate, however, the private use rules are threatening many communities that are served by public power with significant financial penalties as they adjust to the changing marketplace. In effect, the rules are forcing publicly-owned utilities to face the prospect of violating the private use rules, or walling off their customers from competition, and in either case raising rates to consumers—the precise opposite of what deregulation is supposed to achieve. The consumer can only lose when this happens.

The legislation that we are introducing today would protect all consumers by grandfathering outstanding tax-exempt bonds, but only if the issuing municipal or state utility elects to terminate permanently its ability to issue tax-exempt debt to build new generating facilities. Such an election would not affect transmission and distribution facilities, which generally would still be regulated under most deregulation schemes. Publicly-owned utilities that do not make this irrevocable election would continue to operate under a clarified version of existing law, thus remaining subject to the private use rules.

This legislation attempts to balance and be fair to the interests of all stakeholders in electricity deregulation while keeping the interests of the consumer paramount. It strikes a compromise between publicly-owned utilities and investor-owned utilities by providing an option for publicly-owned utilities to address the problem of how to comply with private use restrictions in a deregulated world, an option that involves significant trade-offs for the publicly-owned utilities that seek to utilize it. For investor-owned utilities, requiring publicly-owned utilities to forego the ability to issue tax-exempt debt for new generation facilities should mitigate any potential or perceived competitive advantage in the new deregulated world. At the same time, it honors promises made to bondholders under contract and existing tax law, thereby avoiding the inequitable consequence of applying old rules to the new deregulated world of electricity.

In addition, for those concerned about the environment, it provides incentives to deliver electricity efficiently and encourages the retrofitting of aging facilities. Most importantly, for consumers, it allows competition to thrive while protecting local choice and local control.

We point out to our colleagues that identical legislation, S. 386, has been introduced in the other body by Senators GORTON, KERREY, JEFFORDS, HOLLINGS, THURMOND, HARKIN, MURRAY, SMITH of Oregon, JOHNSON, WYDEN, LEAHY and HAGEL.

Mr. Speaker, we plan to work with all interested parties, and most importantly American consumers, to ensure that we end up with the fairest, most reasonable solution to this complex problem. We want electricity deregulation to be a good deal for everyone involved, especially the American consumer, who certainly deserves the lower electric bills that a competitive marketplace is supposed to provide. We believe this legislation addresses all of these concerns and promotes fair competition in the electricity industry. We urge our colleagues to join us in cosponsoring this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I submit the text of the bill to be printed in the RECORD.

H.R.—

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

**SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

This Act may be cited as the "Bond Fairness and Protection Act of 1999".

**SEC. 2. TAX-EXEMPT BOND FINANCING OF CERTAIN ELECTRIC FACILITIES.**

(a) PERMITTED OPEN ACCESS TRANSACTIONS NOT A PRIVATE BUSINESS USE.—Section 141(b)(6) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (defining private business use) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(C) PERMITTED OPEN ACCESS TRANSACTIONS NOT A PRIVATE BUSINESS USE.—

"(i) IN GENERAL.—For purposes of this subsection, the term 'private business use' shall not include a permitted open access transaction.

"(ii) PERMITTED OPEN ACCESS TRANSACTION DEFINED.—For purposes of clause (i), the term 'permitted open access transaction' means any of the following transactions or activities with respect to an electric output facility (as defined in subsection (f)(4)(A)) owned by a governmental unit:

"(I) Providing open access transmission services and ancillary services that meet the reciprocity requirements of Federal Energy Regulatory Commission Order No. 888, or

that are ordered by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, or that are provided in accordance with a transmission tariff of an independent system operator approved by such Commission, or that are consistent with State-administered laws, rules, or orders providing for open transmission access.

"(II) Participation in an independent system operator agreement (which may include transferring control of transmission facilities to an independent system operator), in a regional transmission group, or in a power exchange agreement approved by such Commission.

"(III) Delivery on an open access basis of electric energy sold by other entities to end-users served by such governmental unit's distribution facilities.

"(IV) If open access service is provided under subclause (I) or (III), the sale of electric output of electric output facilities on terms other than those available to the general public if such sale is to an on-system purchaser or is an existing off-system sale.

"(V) Such other transactions or activities as may be provided in regulations prescribed by the Secretary.

"(iii) DEFINITIONS; SPECIAL RULES.—For purposes of this subparagraph—

"(I) ON-SYSTEM PURCHASER.—The term 'on-system purchaser' means a person who purchases electric energy from a governmental unit and whose electric facilities or equipment are directly connected with transmission or distribution facilities that are owned by such governmental unit.

"(II) OFF-SYSTEM PURCHASER.—The term 'off-system purchaser' means a purchaser of electric energy from a governmental unit other than an on-system purchaser.

"(III) EXISTING OFF-SYSTEM SALE.—The term 'existing off-system sale' means a sale of electric energy to a person that was an off-system purchaser of electric energy in the base year, but not in excess of the kilowatt hours purchased by such person in such year.

"(IV) BASE YEAR.—The term 'base year' means 1998 (or, at the election of such unit, 1996 or 1997).

"(V) JOINT ACTION AGENCIES.—A member of a joint action agency that is entitled to make a sale described in clause (ii)(IV) in a year may transfer that entitlement to the joint action agency in accordance with rules of the Secretary.

"(VI) GOVERNMENT-OWNED FACILITY.—An electric output facility (as defined in subsection (f)(4)(A)) shall be treated as owned by a governmental unit if it is owned or leased by such governmental unit or if such governmental unit has capacity rights therein acquired before July 9, 1996, for the purposes of serving one or more customers to which such governmental unit had a service obligation on such date under State law or a requirements contract."

"(b) ELECTION TO TERMINATE TAX-EXEMPT FINANCING.—Section 141 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (relating to private activity bond; qualified bond) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(f) ELECTION TO TERMINATE TAX-EXEMPT BOND FINANCING FOR CERTAIN ELECTRIC OUTPUT FACILITIES.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—An issuer may make an irrevocable election under this paragraph to terminate certain tax-exempt financing for electric output facilities. If the issuer makes such election, then—

"(A) except as provided in paragraph (2), no bond the interest on which is exempt from tax under section 103 may be issued on or after the date of such election with respect to an electric output facility; and

"(B) notwithstanding paragraph (1) or (2) of subsection (a) or paragraph (5) of subsection (b), with respect to an electric output facility no bond that was issued before

the date of enactment of this subsection, the interest on which was exempt from tax on such date, shall be treated as a private activity bond, for so long as such facility continues to be owned by a governmental unit.

“(2) EXCEPTIONS.—An election under paragraph (1) does not apply to—

“(A) any qualified bond (as defined in subsection (e)),

“(B) any eligible refunding bond,

“(C) any bond issued to finance a qualifying T&D facility, or

“(D) any bond issued to finance equipment necessary to meet Federal or State environmental requirements applicable to, or repair of, electric output facilities in service on the date of enactment of this subsection. Repairs or equipment may not increase by more than a de minimis degree the capacity of the facility beyond its original design.

“(3) FORM AND EFFECT OF ELECTIONS.—An election under paragraph (1) shall be made in such a manner as the Secretary prescribes and shall be binding on any successor in interest to the electing issuer.

“(4) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this subsection—

“(A) ELECTRIC OUTPUT FACILITY.—The term ‘electric output facility’ means an output facility that is an electric generation, transmission, or distribution facility.

“(B) ELIGIBLE REFUNDING BOND.—The term ‘eligible refunding bond’ means State or local bonds issued after an election described in paragraph (1) that directly or indirectly refund State or local bonds issued before such election, if the weighted average maturity of the refunding bonds do not exceed the remaining weighted average maturity of the bonds issued before the election.

“(C) QUALIFIED T&D FACILITY.—The term ‘qualifying T&D facility’ means—

“(i) transmission facilities over which services described in subsection (b)(6)(C)(ii)(I) are provided, or

“(ii) distribution facilities over which services described in subsection (b)(6)(C)(ii)(III) are provided.”.

(C) EFFECTIVE DATE, APPLICABILITY, AND TRANSITION RULES.—

(1) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section take effect on the date of enactment of this Act, except that a governmental unit may elect to apply section 141(b)(6)(C) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as added by subsection (a), with respect to permitted open access transactions on or after July 9, 1996.

(2) APPLICABILITY.—References in this Act to sections of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 shall be deemed to include references to comparable sections of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954.

(3) TRANSITION RULES.—

(A) PRIVATE BUSINESS USE.—Any activity that was not a private business use prior to the effective date of the amendment made by subsection (a) shall not be deemed to be a private business use by reason of the enactment of such amendment.

(B) ELECTION.—An issuer making the election under section 141(f) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as added by subsection (b), shall not be liable under any contract in effect on the date of enactment of this Act for any claim arising from having made the election.

COMMENDING SAUL BENNETT ON THE PUBLICATION OF “NEW FIELDS AND OTHER STONES/ON A CHILD’S DEATH”

### HON. MAURICE D. HINCHEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, February 11, 1999*

Mr. HINCHEY. Mr. Speaker, on August 31, 1998, the United States Senate adopted Senate Resolution 193 of the 2nd Session of the 105th Congress, as follows:

“Whereas approximately 79,000 infants, children and young adults die each year in the United States;

“Whereas the death of a child is one of the greatest tragedies suffered by a family; and

“Whereas support and understanding are critical to the healing process of a bereaved family; Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) designates December 13, 1998 as “National Children’s Memorial Day,” and

(2) requests that the President issue a proclamation designating December 13, 1998 as “National Children’s Memorial Day” and calls on the people of the United States to observe the day with appropriate ceremonies and activities in remembrance of infants, children, teenagers and young adults who have died.

Against the backdrop of this Resolution, I would like to commend a constituent of mine, Mr. Saul Bennett, on the publication of his book “New Fields and Other Stones/On a Child’s Death.” Mr. Bennett is himself a bereaved parent whose daughter Sara Bennett, died suddenly at the age of 24 from a brain aneurysm on July 14, 1994.

“New Fields and Other Stones” is comprised of 50 poems that eloquently and chronologically address life for an American family following the loss of a child. The book already has prompted memorable favorable reviews and laudatory comments by leading bereavement counselors and therapists. In addition, numerous newspaper articles and broadcasters have commented on the book’s importance and power. Moreover, on reading these articles, parents who have also lost a child, have contacted the author to express their camaraderie and gratitude.

Mr. Speaker, losing a loved one is certainly one of the most traumatic experiences many of us will face in our lives. The void left behind is often too large to fill and it is usually quite difficult to soothe the pain that we had been afflicted with. Saul Bennett has not only worked diligently to heal his own wounds, he has reached out to help others who have faced such tragedy. I would like to commend Mr. Bennett for his personal strength and compassion and I applaud his efforts to help others deal with a loss of their loved ones.

### 54TH ANNIVERSARY OF FLAG RAISING ON IWO JIMA

### HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, February 11, 1999*

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to bring to the attention of our distinguished colleagues that February 23rd will be the 54th anniversary of the raising

of our American flag on Iwo Jima. It has often been said that the photograph of the flag raising on Mt. Suribachi is the most widely duplicated and famous photograph ever taken. This may or may not be true, but I do not think anyone can deny it is to this day one of the most inspirational.

It was 54 years ago this month that 70,000 American soldiers stormed the tiny Pacific island of Iwo Jima in an effort to secure a safe place for the emergency landing of American bombers en route to strategic targets in Japan. A small island in the Pacific Ocean, Iwo Jima was a vital strategic point for both the Americans and Japanese due to its location for these bombings.

I am among the Americans who participated in our war effort in the Pacific theater. I fully recall how those of us who flew bombing missions over Japan were grateful, thanks to our courageous Armed Forces, that Iwo Jima had come into our control, although with great sorrow for the tremendous sacrifice that is conquest entailed. Iwo Jima allowed us a reasonable emergency landing base to refuel and to repair our aircraft damages incurred during our missions over Japan.

It is appropriate that all Americans should join in honoring the 6,000 American lives that were sacrificed in that famous battle that helped our nation to achieve victory in the Pacific theater. The photo of the 5 Marines and 1 sailor struggling to raise the stars and stripes over Iwo Jima while battling against the brutal Pacific winds has become an enduring image to all Americans of those who gave their lives so that others may live free during that long and horrible war.

Perched high atop Mount Suribachi, our nation’s flag served as an instant memorial to the dead and wounded of our great nation reminding us of the expensive price we paid for that victory.

Mr. Speaker, in closing, I invite all of our colleagues to join in remembrance of that historic day and in extending our deepest condolences and gratitude to the families of the fallen soldiers of the battle of Iwo Jima.

### ARIZONA STATEHOOD AND ENABLING ACT AMENDMENTS OF 1999

### HON. BOB STUMP

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, February 11, 1999*

Mr. STUMP. Mr. Speaker, Sunday, February 14, 1999, marks the eighty-seventh anniversary of statehood for my home state of Arizona. On behalf of my colleagues in the Arizona House delegation, I am pleased to introduce the following piece of legislation to mark this historic event.

Mr. Speaker, the proposed bill amends the 1910 act of Congress that granted the State of Arizona’s entry into the Union. The bill makes two minor changes to the Arizona Enabling Act relating to the administration of state trust funds. This bill is supported by the Governor of Arizona, our State Treasurer, the Arizona State Legislature and most importantly the citizens of Arizona through their approval of this change through the ballot process.

Mr. Speaker, on November 3, 1998, Arizona voters passed Proposition 102 to amend the Arizona Enabling Act. The Enabling Act required the State of Arizona to establish a permanent fund for collecting the proceeds from

the sale of trust land and the land's mineral and other natural products. The principal of the fund is not expendable, but rather invested in interest-bearing securities. The interest is used to support the financial needs of the beneficiaries. With this change in the Arizona Enabling act, the State of Arizona will be provided with the opportunity to maximize these funds. In essence, this amendment to the Arizona Enabling Act will allow the State Treasurer to preserve the real value of the fund by reinvesting an amount equal to the rate of inflation, thereby providing higher payments to beneficiaries over time. This would improve management in the State and assist in the generation of more revenues for the beneficiaries by gaining authorization to invest part of the fund in stocks and to invest some earnings to offset inflation.

Mr. Speaker, this legislation will also make a change to the Arizona Enabling Act to allow the state to expend monies from the Miners' Hospital Endowment Fund to benefit the Arizona Pioneers' Home. Inadequate funds exist in the Miners' Hospital Endowment Fund to build and operate a separate hospital for disabled miners. Since 1929, disabled miners have been cared for at the Arizona Pioneers' Home, but current law prohibits the commingling of funds associated with state trust lands. This legislation would allow the Arizona Pioneers' Home to expend monies from the Miners' Hospital Endowment Fund to continue care for miners who meet the statutory admission requirements.

#### DISTILLED SPIRITS TAX PAYMENT SIMPLIFICATION ACT OF 1999

### HON. MAC COLLINS

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, February 11, 1999*

Mr. COLLINS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce the Distilled Spirits Tax Payment Simplification Act of 1999, also known as "All-in-bond" legislation.

This legislation streamlines the way in which the Federal Government collects the Federal excise tax on distilled spirits. Specifically, the legislation would extend the current system of collection now applicable for imported products to domestic products, thereby reducing unnecessary cash-flow costs for U.S. wholesalers of distilled spirits, most of which are family or closely held businesses. In addition, the Federal tax collection process would be simplified by providing that only one Federal agency collect the tax, not two as is currently the case.

Today, wholesalers purchase foreign bottled distilled spirits "in-bond" (tax free), paying the Federal excise tax directly after sale to a retailer. In contrast, when the wholesaler buys domestically bottled spirits (nearly 86 percent of total inventory) the price includes the Federal excise tax, prepaid by the distiller. Carrying costs are increased by 40 percent for U.S. goods. Freeing up working capital for reinvestment will generate more jobs and more tax revenues.

#### PROCLAMATION

### HON. SHEILA JACKSON-LEE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, February 11, 1999*

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I submit the following proclamation.

Whereas, the emergence of African-American youth, especially in Houston, Texas, who choose the aerospace industries as careers continues to be of high priority; and

Whereas, in an effort to inspire, enhance and embrace information concerning African-Americans in space—NASA, Marshall, Johnson & Torrey/Television, the Boeing Company and PBS/KUHT-TV Houston Public Television have contributed to a television broadcast to educate Houston youth; and

Whereas, the focus of "Journey: The Black Astronaut" is to document and celebrate extraordinary African-American astronauts, both men and women, and their tremendous achievements in the United States Space Program; and,

Whereas, it is appropriate to recognize that Maj. Robert Lawrence, Jr., from Chicago, who was killed in the crash of a F-105 fighter during a training exercise on December 8, 1967, six months after he was named to the Air Force's manned orbiting laboratory program, is duly recognized as the first African-American astronaut and is etched into history on the Space Mirror at the Kennedy Space Center.

Now, therefore, I, Congresswoman Sheila Jackson-Lee, hereby honor the African-American men and women of the United States Space Program and proclaim that Wednesday, February 17, 1999 as Black Astronaut Day, in Houston, Texas and call upon all residents of this great city to join me in supporting the aerospace aims, goals, and dreams of African-American youth all over the United States.

#### IMF FUNDING

### HON. JOHN P. MURTHA

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, February 11, 1999*

Mr. MURTHA. Mr. Speaker, I recently received the following statement by the Korea-U.S. Business Councils from U.S. Council members Dave Roderick and Tom Usher. It's encouraging and shows the difference IMF funds can make in the international economic community. I'm pleased to include the statement in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

#### KOREA-U.S./U.S.-KOREA BUSINESS COUNCILS JOINT STATEMENT, JANUARY 19, 1999

The Korea-U.S. Business Council and the U.S.-Korea Business Council, representing business leaders from their respective countries, had their Twelfth Annual Joint Steering Committee Meeting in Hawaii, January 17-19, 1999.

The U.S. Council Members have a general feeling that the Korean government, under the strong leadership of President Kim Dae-Jung, has adopted a rational and constructive policy to overcome the financial crisis. Only a year after South Korea had to ask for assistance from the International Monetary Fund:

Interest rates have fallen to single digits after reaching almost 30% during the height of the crisis because of improved liquidity.

Korea's stock market index continues to dramatically rise as a result of active pur-

chasers from domestic and foreign investors; and,

Stabilization to the exchange rate has been achieved.

As a result of the combined vigorous efforts by the Korean government, with the continuing support of the U.S. and the IMF, and the private sector in pursuing financial reform, corporate restructuring and improved corporate governance, the South Korean economy is now beginning to show some signs of recovery.

Korea's foreign exchange reserves have surpassed the \$48 billion mark for the first time in the nation's history.

Korea's five largest "chaebols" have agreed to drastically reduce the number of subsidiaries and their debt-to-equity ratios and also complete "Big Deals" that will greatly help to enhance the competitiveness of Korean industries.

Recently, the sovereign rating of won-denominated Korean government bonds has been upgraded and further upgrades are expected in the future.

The Korean government has begun to pay back loans to the IMF instead of exercising the option to roll-over the loans.

Despite the good news, both Councils are greatly concerned about the dramatic increase in unemployment figures in Korea and how this could negatively affect social stability. Existing "safety net" programs should be expanded to ensure continued support for more painful reforms.

Another area of concern for both Councils is the highly unpredictable relationship with North Korea. After being fully updated on the current situation, both sides agreed that stability between the North and the South must be ensured and that a strong united front must be maintained to serve as a deterrent against North Korea.

The Korean Council would like to acknowledge the important role played by the U.S. government and American companies in helping South Korea during the financial crisis. Based on the U.S.'s experience in dealing with their own economic difficulties during the late 1980s, the Korean Council asks the U.S. to offer continued advice and assistance.

This will be a difficult year because many agreements will have to be reached concerning trade issues affecting the U.S. and South Korea. Both Councils would like to offer their support and contributions to ensure that the completion of this process is beneficial and amicable to both nations.

Both Councils noted the progress being made by the two governments toward concluding a Bi-lateral Investment Treaty (BIT) and give their strong endorsement for its rapid implementation. A U.S.-ROK "BIT" can make a significant contribution to the business relationship and help in restoring Korea's economy.

The U.S. side urges that efforts continue to liberalize the economy, further encourage foreign direct investment, increase transparency in financial statements, improve corporate governance, and maintain commitments to open, fair and non-discriminatory trade rules.

Although many positive things have been accomplished in a very short period of time, both Councils are cognizant of the fact that there is still much work left to be done. Accordingly, both councils would like to offer their full support for these efforts and urge all parties to remain diligent to provide the setting for eventual recovery and continued prosperity.

## INTRODUCTION OF THE MEDICARE HOME HEALTH CASE MANAGER ACT

**HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, February 11, 1999*

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce the Medicare Home Health Case Manager Act of 1999. The Medicare home health benefit has received much attention in recent years. The reason for that attention has been the dramatic growth of home health services over the past decade.

The Balanced Budget Act of 1997 (BBA) made a number of changes to the home health benefit to help stem that growth. However, much more needs to be done.

The Medicare Home Health Case Manager Act is a double winner. It would simultaneously reduce Medicare spending on home health while improving the quality of the benefit. It does this by introducing a new component to the benefit: an independent case manager.

Today, home health care is prescribed by a patient's physician, but then the actual plan of care is executed by the home health agency treating the patient. This creates incentives that have nothing to do with quality or appropriateness of care. Under the cost-based reimbursement system that existed before passage of BBA, the incentive to home health agencies was to over-utilize services for patients because that is how the agency made more money. In the BBA's prospective payment system (PPS) of the future, the incentive will be the opposite and there are real concerns about potential under-utilization of services.

The Medicare Home Health Case Manager Act would ensure that home health care decisions for long-stay patients were being made by an independent case manager who in no way financially benefited by the length or type of home care provided to a patient. They would be paid by a Medicare fee-schedule that would in no way be influenced by the amount or type of care they recommend. The legislation would also provide the Health Care Financing Administration (HCFA) with the flexibility to investigate the effectiveness of reimbursing home health case managers on a competitively bid basis in certain regions where that would prove appropriate.

The creation of a home health case manager for long-stay patients is endorsed by the Medicare Payment Advisory Commission (MEDPAC), a Commission appointed by Congress to provide expert advice on Medicare and Medicaid policy. In their March 1998 report to Congress they recommended that such a case manager be adopted for the home health benefit.

Their report states: "Such an assessment would help to minimize the provision of services of marginal clinical value, while ensuring that patients receive appropriate care. Requiring case management of long-term home health users could improve outcomes for individuals with long-term home health needs and at the same time slow the growth of Medicare home health expenditures." (Emphasis added).

There is also a new Massachusetts Medical Society study in which two-thirds of the physicians who participated in the study stated that "on occasion, they thought their patients didn't have enough home health coverage," even as 90% of them said that they routinely prescribe home health. They also expressed concern about "the difficulty of getting information about the condition of patients receiving home care," noting that some information does not reach the doctors until "it's well out of date." A home health case manager would remedy those concerns.

In addition, there are real-life examples of case management systems saving money and improving care. For example, Maryland's Medicaid program has a high cost user initiative which in FY 96 saved the state \$3.30 for each \$1 spent—a savings of 230%. The Health Insurance Association of America also commissioned a study of its member plans and found that rehabilitation/case management programs return an investment of \$30 for every \$1 spent.

History has shown us that simply throwing more money into home health is not the answer for assuring that patients receive appropriate care. Let's use this opportunity to make a real, tangible improvement in the quality of care obtained by Medicare patients and simultaneously save Medicare spending by reducing inappropriate visits. I look forward to working with my colleagues for passage of this important legislation.

## PAYING TRIBUTE TO HENRY KLEIN FOR HIS MANY YEARS OF COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

**HON. MAURICE D. HINCHEY**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, February 11, 1999*

Mr. HINCHEY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to pay tribute today to a constituent of mine and a dear friend, Henry Klein. I have known Henry for nearly thirty years and relied heavily on his wisdom and guidance throughout my many years in public service.

I am sometimes called upon to pay homage to one of our great national heroes on the day set aside for their remembrance, and it is always a pleasure to retrace their accomplishments, the obstacles they had to overcome, and the dedication they gave to their chosen areas of endeavor. These public heroes, whether they be in the area of military or civic affairs, or the arts or sciences, are a proud part of our democratic heritage.

But what about those unsung heroes, those citizens we meet in our own communities who are also worthy of special recognition for their dedication to the preservation of our democratic heritage? In all the years that I have known him, Henry Klein has been the exemplar of what a public citizen should be—fair and open-minded, and fearless whenever confronted with injustice or the ugliness of mob violence.

Born in Brooklyn, he graduated from City College in New York, earned his masters degree at Columbia University, and then became a member of the armed forces in World War

II, serving first as an educational instructor, helping recruits to better understand the demographic principles for which the free world was fighting, and later serving as a sergeant for three years in the European theater. After his return he did not abandon his interest in teaching the social and economic goals which were needed to ensure America's future.

When he moved upstate to the Town of Rochester in the early seventies, he became active with the Concerned Consumers, an organization promoting social and economic issues affecting Ulster County communities.

No one who knows Henry Klein would ever think of him as a member of a political party. He was an uncommon citizen, seeking rational and just solutions. He did not court controversy but neither did he shirk his responsibility to respond when he encountered it. At town meetings, at public forums, in letters-to-the-editor, and on call-in talks shows, when sometimes wild and exaggerated charges were being hurled back and forth between partisan groups and there was much heat but little illumination, it was Henry who would eventually provide the voice of reason and the enlightenment that was needed.

Mr. Speaker, I feel a deep debt of gratitude to Henry Klein for the role he has played in raising the level discourse on public policy issues through the logic and common sense of his arguments and his unwavering loyalty to high democratic ideals. Without public citizens like Henry, a healthy democratic society could not long survive.

## THE SOCIAL SECURITY BENEFIT RESTORATION ACT

**HON. MAX SANDLIN**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, February 11, 1999*

Mr. SANDLIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce legislation addressing a serious issue for retired teachers and government employees across America. These public servants, after a lifetime of educating our youth and working for the taxpayers of America, find that their reward is a significant reduction in their Social Security benefits. It is time to end this penalty and give these retirees the benefits they are due.

Retirees drawing a benefit from a private pension fund do not have their Social Security benefits reduced. Why should we do this to civil servants? We should be encouraging able and intelligent people to teach our children and work for the government, not discouraging them by slashing their retirement benefits. We must bring equity to the Social Security benefits of private sector and public sector retirees.

This legislation, the Social Security Benefit Restoration Act, will bring this equity to retirement benefits. This bill will simply eliminate the public sector benefit penalty enacted in 1983 and allow all civil servants to draw full Social Security benefits.

I urge my colleagues to join me in cosponsoring this legislation. For every retired government employee and retired teacher in your district experiencing reduced Social Security benefits, I urge your support for this bill.

MANDATES INFORMATION ACT OF  
1999

SPEECH OF

**HON. NANCY PELOSI**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, February 10, 1999*

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 350) to improve congressional deliberation on proposed Federal private sector mandates, and for other purposes.

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Chairman, the Waxman amendment to H.R. 350 would provide equal protection under the law.

If we can protect the private sector, surely we can take the same step to protect the public welfare.

H.R. 350 is dejavu all over again—it is the same tired “Contract with America” attempt to lessen the burden of federal mandates on private business. It would provide a procedural advantage to legislation where costs of more than \$100 million might be imposed by Congress on the private sector. Under this procedure, a point of order could be raised on any bill the Congressional Budget Office (CBO) determines would cost the private sector more than \$100 million a year. The point of order could trigger a 20-minute debate and vote on the cost of the legislation.

Who saves and who pays under this plan?

Protection of public health and safety and the environment would seem the logical answer and, yet, H.R. 350 defies logic. Remember, in this Congress the financial interests of business outweigh protection of the public good.

As an example: what if legislation on environmental compliance for a business cost \$100 million or more? The legislation would be subject to a point of order and debate. But, if it were defeated, the public would suffer, in effect repealing federal environmental protection.

Why would we give this type of advantage to business at the expense of the public? Why would Congress put the interests of business over protection of the public good?

The American Lung Association states, “This legislation will create new procedural hurdles on legislation designed to safeguard public health and the environment.” The Association cites as examples legislation to regulate tobacco or clean air that might be defeated as a result of this procedural protection.

The Waxman amendment would provide equal footing to legislation that might weaken or repeal mandates on the private sector which protect the public’s health and safety, or the environment. It would open the debate and require a vote to provide the balance needed to afford protection of the public interest, along with the protection of business interests. The Waxman amendment would require the CBO to identify whether or not a bill contains any such provisions that might threaten existing environmental law and protection of the public. A point of order could be raised, providing an opportunity for debate and a vote where members would be held accountable for their position.

Over the past four years, we have experienced repeated attempts to attach anti-environment “riders” to critical legislation. There

has been a concerted plan by the Majority to weaken or repeal the environmental progress of the past two decades. In most cases, debate has been closed and votes have not resulted on these individual measures which have threatened our forests, drinking water and clean air. The Waxman amendment would provide the same procedural obstacle to anti-environmental legislation as proposed to protect business under H.R. 350. It would give Congress an opportunity to open the debate on issues with health and environmental consequences.

H.R. 350 asks us to think twice about imposing a burden on the private sector and think not once about the consequences for the rest of society.

Think again—support the Waxman amendment—vote “yes” to protect the public health and our environment.

IN HONOR OF LITHUANIA’S  
INDEPENDENCE DAY

**HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, February 11, 1999*

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, as Co-chair of the Baltic Caucus I am particularly honored to commemorate the 81st anniversary of the restoration of Lithuania’s independence together with the 746th anniversary of the establishment of the Lithuanian kingdom.

Lithuania is rich in history. This country has continually been occupied by regimes which exploited its natural resources and its people. However, the seed of democracy continued to grow within the Lithuanian people. In 1990, after four decades of suppression, Lithuania finally achieved freedom and re-established the independent Lithuanian state.

This hard-fought victory for independence and democracy stands as a testament to the courage, endurance and strength of the Lithuanian people. I am honored today as we commemorate not only the original declaration of Lithuanian independence, but the ongoing sacrifices which these people endured to secure their freedom. The Lithuanian struggle stands as a symbol of the need to fight repression and unjust domination throughout the world.

I commend the people of Lithuania for their vigilance through the many difficult years. There is much cause to celebrate in Lithuanian communities everywhere. Lithuanian Independence Day in Cleveland will be celebrated with a ceremony and arts programs at our Lady of Perpetual Help Church.

I urge my colleagues to join me in commemorating the 81st anniversary of Lithuanian Independence.

MISCELLANEOUS TRADE AND  
TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS ACT  
OF 1999

SPEECH OF

**HON. MICHAEL N. CASTLE**

OF DELAWARE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, February 9, 1999*

Mr. CASTLE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to support H.R. 435, the “Miscellaneous Trade

and Technical Corrections Act of 1999”. This bill is one of the most closely scrutinized pieces of legislation that ever comes to the House floor. Numerous agencies review its provisions to make sure they duty suspensions it contains do not prejudice any domestic producers of a good. This pre-legislative scrutiny is the main reason similar omnibus trade bills pass the Congress and are signed by the President without controversy.

This legislation is intended to reduce consumers’ cost of important products. These include cancer-fighting drugs and organic substances that can substitute for other chemicals which are more harmful to the environment. I am the sponsor of several of the duty suspension provisions in this bill, including Resmethrin, used in an environmentally sensitive home and garden pesticide that controls flying and crawling insects. In addition, I sponsored a duty suspension for Diclofop-methyl, a herbicide for wheat and barley. Unlike many other herbicides, Diclofop-methyl does not need to be tilled into the soil, which promotes soil conservation.

Thidiazuron is another useful chemical included in this legislation. It is a defoliant that causes green bolls to drop to the ground enabling cotton pickers to harvest clean whit cotton with a green stain that reduces the value of the crop. It also shed immature bolls which are often the host sites for boll weevil infestation, a major threat to cotton production. Again, it is environmentally superior to other cotton defoliants because it requires less active ingredient than other chemicals to provide the same result. AgrEvo, the Delaware company that manufactures the defoliant, packages it in a water soluble bag in order to reduce exposure of the chemical to the skin of farmers and farm workers who apply it.

Also included in a duty suspension for Deltamethrin, an environmentally safer pesticide used to kill fire ants, fleas, roaches, and ticks. Without these duty suspensions, not only would products cost more, but foreign producers of the product who do not have to pay tariffs on their ingredients would have an advantage over American producers. That means hundreds of fewer jobs for Delawareans and thousands of other U.S. citizens.

In order to make cancer-fighting drugs more affordable, promote a cleaner environment, and protect American jobs, I encourage every Member to support this bill and move it quickly to the Oval office for President Clinton’s signature.

RECOGNIZING DALY JOSEPH  
“CAT” DOUCET

**HON. CHRISTOPHER JOHN**

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, February 11, 1999*

Mr. JOHN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the late Sheriff Daly Joseph Doucet, affectionately known to those in Louisiana as the “Cat,” who was recently inducted into the Louisiana Political Hall of Fame.

First elected Sheriff of St. Landry Parish in 1936, Cat Doucet quickly earned admiration and respect as the top law enforcement officer in the area. He would go on to serve 20 years in this office—the longest in the rich history of this parish. On January 30, 1999, he was recognized for this service with his induction into

the Louisiana Political Hall of Fame. A letter from the selection committee would go on to explain this high honor to Mr. Doucet's family in the following manner: "The statewide selection committee bases its selection on the impact that an individual has had on the politics of Louisiana; a distinction for which your Father certainly qualifies for."

Mr. Speaker, in a state where colorful and savvy politicians are probably the highest density per square mile than any where in the land, Cat Doucet will indeed be remembered as a legend. He will long be remembered for his gifted political skills and remarkable zest for campaigning. One story that I would like to briefly share with you I believe illustrates this legendary talent.

Upon one of his re-election bids, Sheriff Doucet came up with the clever idea to place a P.A. speaker on a crop duster and paid a pilot to fly the crop duster around the various farms of St. Landry Parish the weekend before the election. The pilot, yelling "Vote for Cat Doucet for Sheriff," hit almost every farmer that clear day. The following weekend a massive turnout was reported for the election and a young reporter was anxious to know why so many citizens turned out to support the legendary Sheriff. The reporter quickly grabbed a farmer exiting the voting booth and asked him point blank, "Sir, could you explain what appears to be a massive turn out for Sheriff Doucet?" The farmer replied to the reporter: "Well sir, all I can tell you is this. I was working in the sugar cane fields last weekend and all of a sudden I saw the clouds open up and voice from the sky say 'vote for Cat Doucet for Sheriff' and I said to myself, anybody that can get God to come down and campaign for you, has got to be good!" While Cat went on to win this race, he would sometimes lose others. However, his gracious demeanor did not leave him even on these rare occasions. Upon losing one of these elections in 1940, Cat was quoted in the newspapers as stating: "Before the election I was a friend of the newly elected sheriff and I am sure he knows that I'll always be his friend. I hold no malice towards anyone." I share these stories with my colleagues today as they help to describe this extraordinary figure who meant so much to so many in our state.

Most important, Mr. Speaker, his love for public service so often manifested itself through his common acts of human kindness. Whether it was buying needed medicines for the impoverished, chauffeuring the critically ill to charity hospitals, or paying the funeral expenses for the poor, he stood ready to help his fellow man in times of crisis. His recent induction into the Louisiana Political Hall of Fame along with four other deserving public servants: Former Lt. Gov. James Fitzmorris, the late Commissioner of Elections Douglas Fowler Sr., the political pollster Ed Renwick, and Iris Kelso, veteran reporter for the Times-Picayune, stands as a true testament to his dedicated career he loved so dearly. It is a fitting tribute that his inscription eternally reads "for outstanding accomplishments and service to the citizens of the state of Louisiana."

Mr. Speaker, with his death in 1975, Cat Doucet's storied past lives on far beyond the famous bayous of our state. His acts of goodness and great sacrifices have inspired many in St. Landry Parish to serve in the public body. His legacy will now forever survive in their hearts and in the hearts of those who knew him best.

REV. FRANKLIN A. DORMAN'S  
"TWENTY FAMILIES OF COLOR",  
PRESERVING THE LEGACY OF  
AFRICAN-AMERICANS WHO  
FOUGHT IN THE CIVIL WAR

**HON. BARBARA LEE**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, February 11, 1999*

Ms. LEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay special appreciation to an individual who has made a significant contribution to the civil rights movement. Through the recent publication of his book entitled, "Twenty Families of Color", Rev. Franklin A. Dorman continues to ensure that the legacy of all of those African-Americans who generously gave of their time, energy and spirit by serving in the Civil War is acknowledged and preserved in perpetuity.

During his 22-year ministry with the United Church of Christ, the Rev. Franklin A. Dorman, now retired, was greatly concerned with the struggle for civil rights. He participated in hundreds of marches, vigils and non-violent demonstrations, some of which led to his imprisonment. Dorman has had a longtime interest in history and genealogy. In 1994, after retiring, he published a two-volume book about his family's history. Among other things, he discovered that 36 members of his family fought in the Civil War.

After seeing the movie, "Glory", starring Denzel Washington and Morgan Freeman, about a regiment of black soldiers who also fought in the Civil War, "Something clicked in me," Dorman recalled. "I said, 'Who are these guys?' They didn't just come from nowhere—they had parents and grandparents, wives, children and grandchildren."

That interest, according to the September 1998 issue of "United Church News", led Dorman to write *Twenty Families of Color* in Massachusetts, published in 1998 by the New England Historic Genealogical Society in Cambridge, MA. Dorman hopes the book will help establish for the record the important roles African-Americans have played in American society during the last 250 years.

*Twenty Families of Color* traces the ancestors and more than 1,000 descendants of a group of African-American Civil War soldiers and sailors who fought in the Massachusetts 54th and 55th Colored Infantries, the 5th Cavalry, and the Union Navy. The descendants live throughout the United States. Several live in the Oakland, CA area and will attend an event in Oakland on Saturday, February 13, 1999 during which Dorman will speak about his work and his experiences.

The engagement, "Finding Your Roots: African American Family History Research", will take place from 3-5 p.m., at the Interfaith Center of the Oakland Mormon Temple on Temple Hill in Oakland. Dorman will explain how he did the research for his book and how others can research and write their own family histories.

Temple Hill houses a Family History Center, which provides access to the largest genealogical records library in the world. During the program, C. Malcolm Warner, president of the Oakland Mormon Mission, will invite residents of the Oakland area, including African-American residents, to become acquainted with the Center in order to research their family histories. Warner traced his own roots back to Canada, where during the 18th Century, his family provided a stop on the "Underground

Railroad" for African Americans who escaped from slavery and made their way to safety across the international border.

"Rarely do compiled genealogies make interesting reading," wrote Henry B. Hoff in the *New England Historical and Genealogical Register*. *Twenty Families of Color*, however, "is an exception. . . . Many descendants [of the black Civil War soldiers and sailors] have taken an active role in bettering their communities."

As we enter the 21st Century, African-Americans are still struggling to gain equal opportunity in American life. Yet the individuals portrayed in his book "are not movie stars, presidents or generals. They are the kind of people who made history in a most concrete sense—they built this country, farmed it, gave [it] birth. I call them "real people."

I am proud that many of the subjects of this history live in and around the City of Oakland and the 9th Congressional District of California. On behalf of the citizens of Oakland and my district, I welcome Reverend Dorman to the district and commend him for the significant work he has done.

MANDATES INFORMATION ACT OF  
1999

SPEECH OF

**HON. TOM DELAY**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, February 10, 1999*

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill H.R. 350) to improve congressional deliberation on proposed Federal private sector mandates, and for other purposes:

Mr. DELAY. Mr. Chairman, I rise today to voice my support for the Mandates Information Act. We are a government by, for and of the people. This legislation simply informs the America people of the costs of their government.

There are many ways the federal government spends the hard-earned money of American families. The most notorious of course is direct taxation. But just as burdensome are unfunded mandates pushed on businesses and state and local governments—and right now there is no consistent accounting for how much these cost.

Unlike most bills that create and then hide expenses, this one simply satisfies the right to know what the government is forcing others to spend. This bill exposes all the hidden taxes of government. It is purely informational. There is no language in the bill that affects environmental laws, or health and safety standards. In short, it says to each and every Member of Congress: think before you spend.

It has become somewhat unfashionable for congressmen to be spend-crazy. But rather than changing their ways, many simply vote to dump the cost on others. This bill makes congressmen think twice about voting for hidden government costs because it will chronicle those costs.

Everyone likes to say that less control should be wielded by Washington and more work should be done on the private and local level. Even Bill Clinton claimed the era of big government is over. Now we need to do something about it. We need to get the federal government off the backs of businesses and state and local governments. I urge my colleagues to pass the Mandates Information Act without amendment.

