

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

ELDERLY HOUSING QUALITY IMPROVEMENT ACT

HON. JOHN J. LaFALCE

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 29, 1999

Mr. LaFALCE. Mr. Speaker, today, I plan to introduce the "Elderly Housing Quality Improvement Act." I am pleased to be joined in this effort by ranking Banking Committee Democrats VENTO, KANJORSKI, and FRANK, as well as many other co-sponsors.

According to HUD's "Worse Case Housing Needs" study, 1.5 million elderly households pay over 50% of their income for rent or live in severely substandard housing. As our nation ages, and as our affordable housing stock continues to shrink, this problem is likely to get worse.

The Elderly Housing Quality Improvement Act addresses this growing crisis through targeted funding increases and legislative changes designed to update and expand our stock of elderly housing, and to improve the quality of life of low-income seniors.

As affordable elderly housing units built in the 1970's and 1980's have aged, project sponsors, many of them non-profits, all too often lack the resources for adequate repair and maintenance. The first goal of the Elderly Housing Quality Improvement Act is to give these sponsors additional tools and resources to properly maintain elderly housing.

Most dramatically, the bill creates a new grant program for capital repairs for federally assisted elderly housing units, to be funded at \$100 million a year. Funds would be awarded on a competitive basis, based on the need for the proposed repairs, the financial need of the applicant, and the impact on the tenants for failure to make such repairs.

The bill also amends existing programs to improve the quality of elderly housing units. It facilitates the refinancing of high interest rate Section 202 elderly housing projects, by guaranteeing that at least half of refinancing savings, plus all excess reserve funds, may be retained for the benefit of the tenants or for the benefit of the project.

The bill contains an innovative approach to accelerate the availability of 1997 Mark-to-Market Section 531 recapture grant funds, to enable affordable housing sponsors to make large capital expenditures. The bill also makes all federally assisted housing projects eligible for such grants. And, the bill increases annual income for non federally insured Section 236 affordable housing projects, by letting them keep "excess income."

The second major goal of the bill is to make assisted living facilities more available and affordable to low income elderly. Assisted living facilities provide meals, health care, and other services to frail senior citizens who need assistance with activities of daily living. Unfortunately, poorer seniors who can't afford assisted living facilities are instead forced to move into nursing homes—with a lower quality of life at a higher cost.

In order to overcome this affordability problem, the bill makes conversion of federally assisted elderly housing to assisted living facilities an eligible activity under the newly created capital grant program. It also authorizes the use of Section 8 vouchers to pay the rental component of any assisted living facility. This would make the 200,000 elderly now receiving vouchers eligible to use them in assisted living facilities.

The legislation also authorizes 15,000 incremental vouchers, on a demonstration basis, for low income seniors for use in assisted living facilities. These vouchers are to be made available to ten state housing finance agencies or local public housing agencies.

Funds may be used so that an elderly tenant in project-based Section 8 project-based housing who needs assistance with activities of daily living may receive a new voucher to move to an assisted living facility. The vouchers may also be used to incentivize construction of assisted living facilities which agree to serve low-income seniors.

This demonstration would give us the opportunity to analyze whether authorizing additional Section 8 vouchers for this purpose might actually reduce government spending, by reducing the level of Medicaid expenditures that would otherwise be expended by the state and federal government in a nursing home setting.

Third, the bill promotes the use of service coordinators, which help elderly and disabled tenants gain access to local community services, thereby promoting independence. This bill doubles funding for grants for service coordinators in federally assisted housing, and lets service coordinators serve other low-income seniors in a local community. It also provides funds for new public housing service coordinator grants, and mandates renewal of all expiring grants, including those grants not renewed in the FY 1998 lottery.

Finally, the bill seeks to expand our stock of affordable housing for the elderly, by increasing Section 202 new construction of elderly housing by \$50 million. It also encourages appropriators to consider demonstration projects which encourage the leveraging of funds from other sources, such as from tax credit deals, and to encourage the development of additional housing which is affordable for moderate income elderly.

Earlier this year, the Chairmen of the Housing Subcommittee and Banking Committee introduced H.R. 202, which deals with the worthy goal of "conversion" of Section 202 elderly housing projects. The Elderly Housing Quality Improvement Act complements H.R. 202, and simply gives elderly housing sponsors additional tools to carry out their mission. It is my hope that Democrats and Republicans can work together in a bi-partisan fashion to adopt the best of all these proposals and enact them into law.

THE 75TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FAIRVIEW COMMUNITY CHURCH

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 29, 1999

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, today I rise in honor of the 75th Anniversary of the Fairview Community Church for their outstanding service to the Cleveland area for the past 75 years.

Starting as just a Sunday School, with an enrollment of 129 people, the church grew to accommodate the growing community. On January 27, 1924, the Fairview Christian Union Church was founded with 52 members from 28 families. As the community continued to grow many in the community were unchurched. In addition to expanding to bring more people in to the church the congregation supported Christian missions. Mission giving continues to be an important part of the church's tradition today, over seventy years later.

Membership doubled and in April of 1936, even through hard financial times, the need for a building became apparent. With the support of the Cleveland Baptist Association a new Baptist chapter was formed. On May 2, 1943, even through the financial challenges, the new church building was dedicated.

In its effort to better serve the citizens of Cleveland on October 13, 1968, The Fairview Church merged with the West Shore Baptist Church and became known as the Fairview Community Church. Over the years the church has become an active member in many programs such as FISH, Food For Our Brothers, and the building of Willowood Manor. To help the needy in the area the church is also involved at the Jones Home, St. Paul's Community Church, The City Mission and with the families at Garnett School.

My fellow colleagues join me in honoring The Fairview Community Church for its outstanding commitment to the whole community, and especially the needy in the Cleveland area.

TRIBUTE TO BOY SCOUT TROOP 116

HON. GEORGE RADANOVICH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 29, 1999

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Boy Scout Troop 116 which is celebrating its 50th year of service to Madera, California. Troop 116 has influenced the lives of approximately 700 men and boys in the values of citizenship, leadership by example, caring for the environment, respecting one's fellow man, and respecting the religious values of others.

During the troop's 50 years it has guided 42 of its members through the requirements to attain the ultimate rank of Eagle Scout. About

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

eight percent of Troop 116's youth have attained the Eagle Scout Rank—about four times the national average. Scout training has also enabled two scouts to receive the Life Saving Awards from the National Council for saving a life while greatly risking their own.

Troop 116 has participated in several activities, and encourages volunteerism. It has sent many members to the periodic National jamborees held at various national historical sites. Scouts have initiated and participated in numerous food and clothing drives for the needy, a variety of clean-up and local improvement projects, as well as volunteering and doing a host of maintenance and upgrading projects in state and federal parks.

The Eagle Scouts will recognize their sponsor, The United Methodist Church of Madera, by presenting an Eagle's Nest as a sign of appreciation for the church's sponsorship over the past 50 years.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Boy Scout Troop 116 in their 50th Anniversary for doing its part to positively influence the lives of men and boys in the Central Valley, and contribute to the community. I urge my colleagues to join me in wishing Troop 116 many years of continued success.

MEDICARE MODERNIZATION BILL
NO. 3—RURAL CASE MANAGEMENT ACT OF 1999

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 29, 1999

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to introduce the Rural Case Management Act of 1999, a common sense approach to delivering high-quality, coordinated health care in rural America. This is the third week, and the third bill, in my campaign to modernize and improve Medicare.

Health care needs in rural areas are unique. Whereas many metropolitan areas suffer from an over-supply of providers, often there is only one provider serving a vast number of rural communities. One-size-fits-all solutions do not work for these opposite ends of the health care spectrum.

Yet, Republicans continue to promote managed care as the solution for all problems and people. Most recently, they have asked taxpayers to subsidize private managed care companies in rural counties, despite the widely acknowledged reality that managed care cannot function in rural areas due to the lack of providers. Changes made in 1997 BBA result in outlandish over-payments to private managed care plans that serve rural markets. In some counties, health plans are being paid almost twice as much as it costs traditional fee-for-service Secretary to operate there. Putting more money into an idea that simply cannot work is ridiculous. It's like watering a garden that has no seeds.

The Rural Case Management Act of 1999 would eliminate the waste established in the BBA by making payments directly to rural providers who coordinate care for their patients. This benefit would help coordinate care for the chronically ill, such as diabetes or HIV/AIDS patients, improve notification for preventive services, such as mammograms and flu shots, and provide follow-up care for people who

need it. The choice to participate would be entirely voluntary: no one would be "locked in" to the web of a rural managed care plan that had limited providers and limited budgets.

There is no evidence that managed care is better for consumers than fee-for-service Medicare. In fact, for the frail chronically ill, evidence suggests the contrary. If HMOs were established in rural communities, beneficiaries in the area might be forced to join in order to get any service from the few local doctors and the one local hospital. Then, if they needed expensive care at a specialty center, would their local providers be reluctant to refer them to that center for care, when the cost would come out of the small budget of the local, rural HMO?

In light of the Patients Bill of Rights debate and the managed care horror stories I have shared with my colleagues in the past, I wonder if we should be subjecting rural America to monopolistic "managed care" unless much stronger consumer protections and quality measures are in place.

Providers are also having a difficult time with managed care. In a recent Project Hope survey, providers reported very serious problems with HMO reimbursement, clinical review, and paperwork. We should not encourage the growth of a health system with this many problems.

The most valuable thing managed care offers is coordinated follow-up care. This is an administrative function. Providers in areas without managed care can serve this function effectively. We can reap the benefits of managed care without throwing more money at an idea that simply will not work. The bill I am proposing would pay rural providers a special amount to provide the best thing that managed care has to offer: care management.

Some Members believe that bringing managed care into rural areas would bring prescription drug coverage to rural beneficiaries. This is not likely. Managed care needs competition in order to work. But there will never be competition in many rural areas. The problem is that rural areas do not have "extra" providers to compete against one other.

Competition is also what results in extra benefits in Medicare managed care. Health plans vying for greater enrollment entice beneficiaries to their plan by providing extra benefits, such as prescription drug coverage and zero deductibles. Due to the lack of competition, these extra benefits will seldom be offered in rural areas. A recent GAO report noted that prescription drugs were the only extra benefit for which overall beneficiary access increased in 1999. However, access to prescription drugs actually decreased in lower payment (i.e., rural) areas. This decrease occurred despite the 23 percent payment increase in low-payment counties (compared to only 4 percent increase in all other counties). The GAO report proves that more money will not guarantee extra benefits in rural areas. We must find creative alternatives to solve the unique problems of health access in rural America.

Managed care is not a silver bullet solution for delivering health care. In the best of worlds, managed care can offer coordinated health services for enrollees. The same function can be provided by providers who live in rural areas and have an established relationship with their patients. This bill eliminates the middle man by sending payments directly to

providers in rural areas. Instead of spending money to create managed care plans in areas of provider shortages, this bill helps to improve the quality of care by putting the money where it is needed most. I strongly encourage members' support.

IN RECOGNITION OF OCCUPATION
THERAPY MONTH

HON. ELLEN O. TAUSCHER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 29, 1999

Mrs. TAUSCHER. Mr. Speaker, I rise in recognition of Occupation Therapy Month and in recognition of the invaluable services that occupational therapists provide to their patients. Occupational therapists provide people with the support, the rehabilitation, and the medical care that enables them to live full lives and function at the highest possible level, despite disability, illness, injury, or other limitations. Occupational therapists work in nursing homes, support individuals with mental illnesses, assist physically disabled individuals in performing ordinary life activities, and help children in our schools learn at the highest level. Occupational therapy is a necessary component of quality medical care in that it allows individuals who face physical challenges to retain their independence and to perform the daily activities that we all take for granted.

I know from personal experience that this is true. A number of years ago, my father contracted Guillan-Barre Syndrome, a devastating illness which leaves the individual in temporary paralyzed state. We were truly fortunate that we had the highest quality medical care. The doctors saved my father's life. The therapists gave him his life. Their expertise and specialized knowledge allowed him to resume his daily activities and stay independent.

My daughter Katherine is an active, energetic seven-year old who plays soccer and a number of other sports. Seeing her today, you would never guess that as an infant she spent a year of her life in a full body cast because of problems with her hip. Again, we had the most qualified and experienced doctors caring for her, but I believe that it was her therapists who were responsible for assuring that she would remain active and energetic for the rest of her life.

Quality medical care is a composite and I would like to recognize the contribution that occupational therapists make in assuring that our medical system not only cures patients, but allows them to live their lives to the fullest.

THE COURAGE OF ONE'S
CONVICTIONS

HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 29, 1999

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I want to call my colleagues' attention to the incisive commentary on the moral and religious dimensions of the horrific tragedy in Littleton, Colorado by Charles W. Colson, who many believe is one of the greatest Christian leaders in the world.

The senseless killings at the Columbine High School are a direct challenge to human decency and powerfully underscore the consequences that can occur when the value of human life is eroded by our society and culture.

Below is the full text of Mr. Colson's analysis of the killings, with a special emphasis on the heroism and courage of Cassie Bernall, who was gunned down, point blank, for merely professing her faith in God publicly.

[BreakPoint Commentary, Apr. 26, 1999]

LITTLETON'S MARTYRS

(By Charles W. Colson)

It was a test all of us would hope to pass, but none of us really wants to take. A masked gunman points his weapon at a Christian and asks, "Do you believe in God?" She knows that if she says "yes," she'll pay with her life. But unfaithfulness to her Lord is unthinkable.

So, with what would be her last words, she calmly answers "yes, I believe in God."

What makes this story remarkable is that the gunman was no communist thug, nor was the martyr a Chinese pastor. As you may have guessed, the event I'm describing took place last Tuesday in Littleton, Colorado.

As the Washington Post reported, the two students who shot 13 people, Eric Harris and Dylan Klebold, did not choose their victims at random—they were acting out of a kaleidoscope of ugly prejudices.

Media coverage has centered on the killers' hostility toward racial minorities and athletes, but there was another group the pair hated every bit as much, if not more: Christians. And, there were plenty of them to hate at Columbine High School. According to some accounts eight Christians—four Evangelicals and four Catholics—were killed.

Among them was Cassie Bernall. And it was Cassie who made the dramatic decision I've just described—fitting for a person whose favorite movie was "Braveheart," in which the hero dies a martyr's death.

Cassie was a 17-year-old junior with long blond hair, hair she wanted to cut off and have made into wigs for cancer patients who had lost their hair through chemotherapy. She was active in her youth group at Westpool's Community Church and was known for carrying a Bible to school.

Cassie was in the school library reading her Bible when the two young killers burst in. According to witnesses, one of the killers pointed his gun at Cassie and asked, "do you believe in God?" Cassie paused and then answered, "Yes, I believe in God." "Why?" the gunman asked. Cassie did not have a chance to respond; the gunman had already shot her dead.

As her classmate Mickie Cain told Larry King on CNN, "She completely stood up for God. When the killers asked her if there was anyone who had faith in Christ, she spoke up and they shot her for it."

Cassie's martyrdom was even more remarkable when you consider that just a few years ago she had dabbled in the occult, including witchcraft. She had embraced the same darkness and nihilism that drove her killers to such despicable acts. But two years ago, Cassie dedicated her life to Christ, and turned her life around. Her friend, Craig Moon, called her a "light for Christ."

Well, this "light for Christ" became a rare American martyr of the 20th Century. According to the Boston Globe, on the night of her death, Cassie's brother Chris found a poem Cassie had written just two days prior to her death. It read:

Now I have given up on everything else
I have found it to be the only way
To really know Christ and to experience

The mighty power that brought Him back to life again, and to find Out what it means to suffer and to Die with him. So, whatever it takes I will be one who lives in the fresh Newness of life of those who are Alive from the dead.

The best way all of us can honor Cassie's memory is to embrace that same courageous commitment to our faith. For example, we should stand up to our kids when they want to play violent video games. We should be willing to stand up to community ridicule when we oppose access to Internet pornography at the local library.

For the families of these young martyrs, I can only offer deep personal sympathy and the hope that they might take strength from the words Jesus spoke to the woman who honored Him by pouring ointment on His head. "Wherever this gospel is preached in the whole world, what she has done will be told in memory of her" (Matthew 26:13).

"Well done, good and faithful servant. Now enter into the joy of your Lord" (Matthew 25:23).

CLEVELAND CATHOLIC BLIND COMMUNITY'S 50TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 29, 1999

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the Cleveland Catholic Blind Community for 50 years of providing support to the city's blind residents.

The Catholic Blind Community, an organization for blind and partially sighted Catholics, was founded in 1949 by Mr. and Mrs. Glenn Hoffman. Because Mr. Hoffman himself was blind and his wife was partially sighted, they clearly understood the needs and challenges faced by the visually impaired. According to Mr. Green, the first president of the Catholic Blind Community, the group represented an effort "to bring blind people into the Church and bring the Church closer to the blind." This mission was achieved with help from members of the St. Vincent de Paul society.

By the mid-1970s, the organization had grown significantly in size and began meeting regularly at the St. Augustine Parish. The Catholic Blind Community soon joined in partnership with the parish and began working with the hunger center, the Deaf Community, and support groups established at the parish for those suffering from mental disabilities and illnesses. The blind quickly became integral members in the parish by singing in the choir, serving as lectors and Eucharistic ministers, serving on the parish council and planning parish activities.

In 1994 the Catholic Blind Community organized the Catholic Blind Association, a voluntary association that is Catholic in character but welcomes members of all faiths. This additional group was organized to provide greater service to the Blind Community. The Blind Community now boasts a membership of 225 blind individuals.

I would like to take this opportunity to commend Mr. Jim Green, the organization's first president who served for nine years and is honored by the group for his 50 years of volunteerism and leadership by voting him president in this anniversary year.

Through its dedicated efforts, the group has worked to improve the quality of life for the blind. On behalf of all those whose lives have been affected by the group, I offer my congratulations to the Cleveland Catholic Blind Community for 50 years of service.

TRIBUTE TO EDWARD BOELE

HON. GEORGE RADANOVICH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 29, 1999

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to Ed Boele for his dedicated loyalty to Electric Motor Shop for 53 years. Mr. Boele started working at the Electric Motor Shop on New Year's Day in 1946, and has been employed ever since.

Ed Boele is as enthusiastic today as he was on his first day back in 1946. Electric Motor Shop has been in Fresno since 1913. The need for electric motors flourished in Fresno and the San Joaquin Valley due to the agriculture. Ed Boele hasn't quite figured out what to call himself, he isn't an electrical technician, but he serves a vital purpose at the shop. Customer service is a large part of Boele's daily routine. He also purchases many of the electrical motors for the shop.

When Ed started, he didn't know a nut from a bolt, his knowledge of electrical motors comes from years of working at the shop, and he says he's not done learning. Ed never considered quitting his work at the shop and told Frank that he would give him a years notice when he was ready to retire. In January 1998, at the age of 68, Ed finally gave Frank his years notice.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Ed Boele on his retirement from Electric Motor Shop. Mr. Boele has been a dedicated employee from the first day he started. I urge my colleagues to join me in wishing Ed Boele happiness in his retirement.

CELEBRATING A LIFETIME OF ACHIEVEMENTS

HON. JAMES A. BARCIA

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 29, 1999

Mr. BARCIA. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure today to honor a dedicated father of four wonderful children and three grandchildren, a loyal and supportive friend, an outstanding humanitarian and a fiercely focused hardworking self-made entrepreneur, respected by all of his peers, Paul Mark Monea.

Paul was born in the beautiful countryside of Ohio to George and Sylvia Monea, immigrants from Romania and Switzerland, respectively. George Monea missed his date with destiny by being two days late for the ill-fated Titanic on which he was scheduled to travel. Paul's parents always taught and instilled the virtues of honesty, integrity and family values. Although some individuals and trusted professional advisors over the years have taken incredible unfair advantage of Paul and his family, he has always stood by his upbringing motto, "right will always ultimately win out."

Today I join Paul's children, Andrew, Michele, Brooke and Blake, his three grandchildren, Alex, Sean, and Brandon, his family

friends and confidants Daniel, Sharie, Richard, Walter and Nora Bohlmann together with a host of supporters over the years to salute Paul Monea's triumph over incalculable odds. Paul's family and true friends have always stood by him over the years; a tribute to his honesty and integrity in working with his fellow colleagues. Paul proudly notes that his favorite pastime is spending time with his children and grandchildren.

Charitable and community support in a silent behind the scenes fashion has always been Paul's style. As a young businessman, Paul mustered the support of his fellow Hobby Industry Association members to contribute on a per mile basis for his walk-a-thon dedication to the Muscular Dystrophy of America. Paul walked 28 straight days, over 400 miles from Louisville, Ohio to King of Prussia, Pennsylvania and raised well over \$25,000, all without any desire for personal publicity. This year marks the 25th Anniversary of that noteworthy event where Paul in his true reserved fashion is silently supporting Walk-A-Thon and other charitable events in his mid-west area. Paul has formed the Paul Monea Family Charitable Foundation, to benefit programs targeted to assisting our youth in a better quality of life and the elderly to live in dignity. Paul's challenge to the young people of America is: "Focus on the future with honesty, integrity, and a spirit of innovation in your hearts."

Paul Monea is widely recognized as the World's leading trendsetter in state of the art, multi-level marketing and infomercial programs. *TaeBo*, starring Billy Blanks, was the mastermind infomercial creation of Paul who in his typical humble style gives credit for this phenomenal success story to everyone except himself. Incidentally, Johnny Unser, driving his father's "retired" number 92 will drive the "Tae-Bo" race car at this year's Indy 500 in honor of America's National Fitness month. Prior to *TaeBo*, Paul originated the 2 for 1 Dine out Programs, "The Stimulator," pain relief product promotions, "My Little Angel," children's programs, and the "Super Salsa" machine for gourmets. Monea Publishing company is also the distributor of works done by artist Sharie Hatchett Bohlmann, who created the art commemorating the 1987 White House Easter Egg Roll. Always vigilant to offer to the world products which make life safer, cleaner, healthier and less troublesome, Paul is currently producing a "Stop Smoking" program that has proven results.

Paul has never been a political person and those around Paul Monea are frequently reminded by him that his work is never about making money. On the contrary, it is always about providing a better way of life for others. This inward desire to provide innovative products because, "It's the right thing to do," puts Paul Monea in a class by himself.

Mr. Speaker, I invite you and our colleagues to join me in recognizing one of America's business leaders and legends, Paul Mark Monea. We salute him on his special day and thank him for the countless millions of people around the World whose lives he has made better because of his dedication to mankind.

NATIONAL CEMETERY FOR VETERANS IN MIAMI, FLORIDA AREA

HON. CORRINE BROWN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 29, 1999

Ms. BROWN of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing legislation requiring the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to establish a national cemetery in the Miami, Florida, metropolitan area to serve the needs of veterans and their families, and to report to Congress on a schedule for that establishment and an estimate of associated costs.

I am distressed that the Department of Veterans Affairs continues to ignore the long-identified national veterans' cemetery needs of southern Florida. In both 1987 and 1994, the Miami area was designated by congressional mandated reports as one of the top geographic areas in the United States in which need for burial space for veterans is greatest. Yet, as late as August 1998, VA's strategic planning through the year 2010 indicated nothing more than a willingness to continue evaluating the needs of nearly 800,000 veterans in the Miami/Ft. Lauderdale primary and secondary service area. Mr. Speaker, that is over 54 percent of the estimated State veteran population and 3.3 percent of the total U.S. veteran population. By VA's estimate, there will be nearly 25,000 veteran deaths in the greater Miami area in FY 2000, and by the year 2010, the annual veteran death rate in southern Florida will be nearly 26,000.

Although VA statistics show that demand for cemetery space will increase sharply in the near future—with burials increasing 42 percent from 1995 to 2010—the Administration's FY 2000 budget for VA failed to include a request for the funding required to initiate a single new national cemetery.

Mr. Speaker, the time for evaluating the needs of southern Florida is long past and the time for action is rapidly slipping away. National veterans' cemeteries are not built in a day. It takes at least five-to-seven years to plan and build one. For those who served this country with pride and dignity, VA has an obligation to provide an opportunity to be buried in a national cemetery near their home—an opportunity not now available to those who live in southern Florida.

It has been the intent of Congress since the establishment of the National Cemetery System in 1862 that the Federal Government purchase "cemetery grounds" to be used as national cemeteries "for soldiers who shall have died in the service of the country." Today, of the 115 national cemeteries administered by VA, only 57 are open to all interment, 36 can accommodate cremated remains and family members of those already interred, and 22 are closed to new interments. In southern Florida there is not a veterans cemetery of any description.

I urge Members to support my legislation so that the Memorial Days of the 21st century can be observed by the families and friends of veterans in southern Florida at a nearby, appropriate national resting place of honor for an American hero.

THE MEDICARE CRITICAL NEED GME PROTECTION ACT

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 29, 1999

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce "The Medicare Critical Need GME Protection Act of 1999." This important legislation seeks to protect our nation against the depletion of health care professionals that are trained to appropriately treat costly and deadly illnesses.

Under current law, the Medicare program provides reimbursement to hospitals for the direct costs of graduate medical education training. That reimbursement is designed to cover the direct training costs of residents in their initial residency training period. However, if a resident decides to proceed with further training in a specialty or subspecialty, a hospital's reimbursement is cut to half (50 percent) for that additional training.

The rationale for this policy is strong. In general, we have an oversupply of specialty physicians in our country and a real need to increase the number of primary care providers. By reducing the reimbursement for specialty training, the Medicare program has promoted increases in primary care training rather than specialty positions.

I agree with this policy. However, as is often the case, there are always exceptions to the rule. We do not want to hinder training of particular specialties or subspecialties if there is strong evidence that there is a serious shortage of those particular physicians. That is why I am introducing The Medicare Critical Need GME Protection Act.

To provide an example of a current subspecialty facing serious shortages of professionals, we can look at nephrology. Between 1986 and 1995, the number of patients with End Stage Renal Disease (ESRD) has more than doubled. At present, more than 40 million Americans die from kidney failure or its complications each year. In 1998, the estimated cost to treat ESRD exceeded \$12 billion. However, current data indicates that only 51.8 percent of today's nephrologists will still be in practice in the year 2010.

Most primary care physicians are not trained to treat the complex multi-symptom medical problems typically seen in ESRD and are unfamiliar with particular medications and technology prescribed for such patients. The decreasing supply of nephrologists, coupled with an expanding population of renal patients, puts the health of our nation at risk.

The Medicare Critical Need GME Protection Act provides a tool to help combat such shortages of qualified professionals. The bill would simply provide the Secretary of Health and Human Services with the flexibility to continue full-funding for a specialty or subspecialty training program if there is evidence that the program has a current shortage, or faces an imminent shortage, of physicians to meet the needs of our health care system. The Secretary would grant this exception only for a limited number of years. The Secretary would have complete control of the exception process. Programs would present evidence of the shortage and she could agree or disagree with the analysis. Nothing in this bill would require the Secretary to take any action whatsoever.

The bill also includes protections for budget neutrality. If the Secretary approves a specialty or subspecialty training program for full-funding under this bill, the Secretary must adjust direct GME payments to ensure that no additional funds are spent.

Again, The Medicare Critical Need GME Protection Act does nothing more than provide limited flexibility to the Secretary of Health and Human Services to ensure that we are training the health care professionals that meet our nation's needs.

I would encourage my colleagues to join me in support of this important legislation. By giving the Secretary the flexibility to allocate funds to attract and train professionals in certain "at risk" fields of medicine, we will significantly improve patient care and lower long term health care costs.

A TRIBUTE TO MORRIS W. OFFIT

HON. NITA M. LOWEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 29, 1999

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my great admiration for Morris Offit, a remarkable individual and leader in the world of business and finance who this year will be honored by the Educational Alliance for his exceptional community service.

A man of high principle, piercing intelligence, and boundless energy, Mr. Offit has acquired a well-deserved reputation for financial expertise and creativity. He formed Offitbank in 1983 and has since built it into a highly respected wealth management firm offering comprehensive investment management services to private clients and not-for-profit institutions.

Mr. Offit's professional success is matched by his devotion to philanthropy and community service. He has served as Chairman of the Boards of Johns Hopkins University and the Jewish Museum, as well as in leadership positions with organizations such as UJA-Federation of New York.

We are a better community and nation thanks to Morris Offit's vision and leadership. I am confident that his exceptional example will remain a source of guidance and inspiration for many years to come and that he will continue to set a standard of excellence in all his professional and civic endeavors.

CELEBRATION OF THE FREE SONS OF ISRAEL 150TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. CAROLYN MCCARTHY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 29, 1999

Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise to celebrate a momentous occasion, the 150th Anniversary of the Free Sons of Israel, the oldest Jewish Fraternal Benefit Society in the United States. The society was established in 1849 and officially marked 150 years on January 7, 1999. This is an impressive achievement and I am proud to call many of the members of the Free Sons of Israel my good friends.

The Free Sons of Israel are a national order, formed to promote the ideals of their

motto: Friendship, Love and Truth. They protect the rights of Jews and fight all forms of persecution on behalf of their members. During the years, their scope has broadened to include all people worldwide, regardless of race, religion or color.

This special organization is the first of its kind to donate a substantial amount of money to the Holocaust Museum in Washington, D.C. Furthermore, their charitable arm has raised millions of dollars for worthwhile causes on a non-sectarian basis, including thousands of toys that they donate during the holidays to needy children in hospitals and care centers. The Free Sons of Israel has a scholarship Fund that grants awards to its members and children. It also has a bloodbank, credit union and insurance fund.

The Free Sons of Israel make this a better place for people throughout Long Island, New York and the entire world. They are a model of community service and action. I thank my friends for all their work and I commend them on this important anniversary.

IN HONOR OF THE ASSOCIATION OF PHILIPPINE PHYSICIANS IN OHIO

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 29, 1999

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the 25th anniversary of the Association of Philippine Physicians in Ohio (APPO).

The APPO is a non-profit, professional organization of Filipino American physicians in Northeast Ohio. The group strives to provide continuing medical educational programs for physicians and allied professionals and conducts medical and surgical missions to the Philippines for the indigent. APPO also sponsors scholarships and grants to deserving medical students in the U.S. and in the Philippines. The selfless members of APPO are committed to helping the needy and less fortunate, and they often volunteer in free clinics, hunger centers and nursing homes.

APPO will be celebrating its 25th anniversary in conjunction with its annual Sampaguita Ball on May 1, 1999. The Sampaguita Ball is a fund raising event to support the various charitable projects of the organization.

My fellow colleagues, please join me in honoring the Association of Philippine Physicians in Ohio for the service they have provided to the Cleveland area and to those in the Philippines for 25 years.

THE WORLD CELEBRATES THE DUKE'S CENTENNIAL BIRTHDAY

HON. JOHN CONYERS JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 29, 1999

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, today is a historic day for jazz lovers all over the world, because today marks Duke Ellington's 100th birthday. Edward Kennedy Ellington was born right here in the Nation's capital on April 29, 1899. The nickname Duke was given to him by his friends because of his regal air and his

love of fancy clothes with elegant style. He retained those traits throughout his life, but he wore his sophistication without a hint of pretentiousness. The Duke was a genius at instrumental combinations, improvisations, and jazz arranging which brought the world the unique "Ellington" sound that found consummate expression in works like "Mood Indigo," and "Sophisticated Lady."

He said he decided to become a musician when, in his youth, he realized that "when you were playing piano there was always a pretty girl standing down at the bass clef end of the piano." It became obvious that he was truly talented when he played his first musical composition, "What You Gonna Do When the Bed Breaks Down?" When he finished the crowd went wild and demanded more, however, since he had not written any other music he changed the arrangement and style right there on the spot. Thus, began the Duke's magnificent career as one of the world's greatest composers.

A pioneer, an innovator and an inspiration to generations, Duke Ellington personified elegance and sophistication. Also, he was a creative genius who never stopped exploring new dimensions of his musical world. By the end of his life, he would declare, "Music is my mistress." And so it was. No other lover was ever better kept, or in grander style. Duke Ellington knew how to treat his Muse. And she returned the favor.

The power of his presence was as strong off the stage as on. Ellington's nephew, Stephen James, says, "When you were in his presence, you felt it. If no one knew him and he were in . . . [a] room, everybody would be drawn to him. It was just the nature of his aura, his magnetism."

Ellington's career as a bandleader lasted more than fifty years; during at least forty-five of which he was a public figure of some prominence. It is often said that there were three high-water marks in that span. The first occurred in the late 1920s, when he attained the security and prestige of a residency at the Cotton Club, where the best black entertainers of the day worked for gangsters and performed at night for all-white audiences. Duke survived those years with his dignity intact—no small achievement—and he learned from his musicians, some of whom were then more skilled than he. By the end of the twenties, he had begun to experiment as a composer and arranger, and had several hits under his belt.

In the early thirties, he sharpened his skills, and made his first attempts at composing longer works. By the late thirties, he had assembled the best collection of players he ever had under his command at one time. Duke showed off his musicians in miniature masterpieces, three-minute concertos that displayed a single soloist against the backdrop of a tightly-knit ensemble. Many of these pieces are among his most enduring. Others from this time, equally memorable, explore a dizzyingly shifting labyrinth of textures, as different instruments take the lead and the accompaniment moves from one section of the band to another.

Billy Strayhorn, a brilliant young arranger who had joined the band in 1939, became increasingly important as Duke's principle collaborator in composition. By most accounts, Strayhorn was a musical genius of Mozartean proportions for whom composing music was as natural as breathing. Capable of doing almost anything musically, he chose to spend

most of his adult life as an adjunct to Ellington, matching his compositional style to the maestro's, but also introducing some new musical concepts that would become part of Duke's palette. Ellington always learned from his musicians, but Strayhorn was his postdoctoral fellowship.

Duke Ellington created a body of music that endures and always rewards. His place in the sweep of American music is unique, and his stature is the equal of that of any of the acknowledged European masters.

In 1988, Congress appropriated funds for the acquisition and care of Duke Ellington's vast archives. Today I went before the Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services and Education and requested that \$1 million be added to the FY 2000 appropriation for the Department of Education Program and that it be earmarked for the Smithsonian Institution's Jazz Program.

We must continue to keep Duke's music alive for all generations.

A TRIBUTE TO DR. RAYMUNDO D.
TALABAN

HON. JO ANN EMERSON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 29, 1999

Mrs. EMERSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Dr. Raymundo D. Talaban who is retiring from Madison Medical Center after 28 years of dedicated service to the medically underserved people of southern Missouri. Dr. Talaban is a doctor of medicine, (an accomplishment that earns accolades by itself), but more importantly he is a doctor in a part of my District which typifies rural America. Some may have a hard time understanding the problems with health care access in rural America. Mr. Speaker, in southern Missouri there are only three health care professionals for every 100 people, and the average hospital is located anywhere from 35 minutes to two hours away from the next hospital. Many times people must take time from work and drive hours to the nearest hospital to receive what other people would consider a routine procedure or checkup. So you see, in this part of America, Dr. Talaban is not just another doctor, he is one of a few who brings care and attention to many.

Dr. Talaban's wife, Nenita, has proudly shared with me some of the her husband's wonderful accomplishments. I would have to say that Dr. Talaban's most outstanding achievement must be his family, including his three daughters: Caroline, Catherine, Andrea and his three grandchildren. I'm sure they realize what a wonderful father and grandfather they have, a role model and a man who spent the entirety of his life helping others.

Dr. Talaban received his medical degree from Far Eastern University Medical School in Manila, Philippines. Before he came to Madison Medical Center, Dr. Talaban worked at Missouri Baptist Hospital and St. Louis State Hospital. The folks of southern Missouri were lucky enough to have him come on board at Madison Medical Center in 1971. There Dr. Talaban held two prestigious positions as Vice Chief of Staff and Chief of Surgery. He not only established a record of outstanding care, but also a history on unflinching compassion.

Dr. Talaban also found time to volunteer his services to the American Red Cross and advisor to the American Cancer Society. His membership in many prestigious groups including the Philippine Medical Society of Greater St. Louis, the American Medical Society, The American Society of Abdominal Surgeons, the Missouri State Medical Society, and the St. Louis Metropolitan Medical Society enhanced his ability to give quality health care to the people of Madison County.

Dr. Talaban, I want to thank you for dedicating your life to helping others. Although we all will be sorry to see you leave Madison Medical Center, we hope that you will heartily enjoy the years of your retirement. My thoughts are with you, Dr. Talaban, as you, your family and friends come together to celebrate all the important years that you dedicated to our community. You had a very positive impact on peoples' lives in rural southern Missouri, and we will never forget your dedication and service to our community.

IN MEMORY OF ART PICK

HON. KEN CALVERT

OF CALIFORNIA

HON. GEORGE E. BROWN, JR.

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 29, 1999

Mr. CALVERT. Mr. Speaker, today my colleague, Mr. BROWN of California, and I would like to honor and pay tribute to an individual whose dedication to the community and to the overall well-being of the city of Riverside, CA, is unparalleled. Riverside was indeed fortunate to have such a dynamic and dedicated community leader who willingly and unselfishly gave of his time and talents to make his community a better place in which to live and work. The individual we are speaking of is Mr. Art Pick, who we were fortunate to have been able to call our friend. He died yesterday at the age of 68.

Born Joseph Arthur Pickleheimer, Jr., Art moved to Riverside from Kentucky in 1955. A fixture in the community, Art was a man who never shied away from community involvement. Art led the Greater Riverside Chambers of Commerce for 26 years, first as executive vice president, then as executive director and chief executive officer. He truly believed that Riverside was the best place in the world, and worked tirelessly to get that message across to others. In his position, he reached out to the Hispanic and African-American Chambers of Commerce to ensure that the area's diverse business community worked together.

Art knew education was key to job creation in his community. A graduate of the University of California at Riverside, he was an enthusiastic member and officer of the Alumni Association. Besides being an unabashed booster for his alma mater, Art also recognized the role that the private and community colleges in Riverside played in preparing the workforce for a recovering local economy.

He was also active in many community organizations, including serving as a Riverside City Councilman; serving as a La Sierra University trustee; founding member of the Inland Area Urban League; and, serving as a trustee for the Riverside Community College District.

He was also a lifelong supporter of the Sherman Indian School. His good deeds and work in the community would fill pages and pages were we to try and list them all.

Art's forthright honesty and outspokenness rubbed more than a few politicians and journalists the wrong way. But we always remembered that his goal, first and foremost, was what was good for his city. And those of us on the receiving end of Art's comments were always better for the experience because Art was so often right; and, if he wasn't right, well at least he had made us think long and hard about the subject at hand.

Our deepest condolences go to his wife, Galina Mokshina; his daughter, Maria; and his brother, David. Art was a true patriot and an outstanding American who will be deeply missed by everyone in the community. We can best honor him by trying to meet the same high standard he set as a patriot, citizen, and friend.

TRIBUTE TO DEAN BENNETTE
LIVINGSTON

HON. FLOYD SPENCE

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 29, 1999

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring to the attention of the House an outstanding South Carolinian, Dean Bennette Livingston, who is retiring on April 30th, as the Publisher of The Times and Democrat, the daily newspaper of Orangeburg, South Carolina. He is a man of many accomplishments.

Dean Livingston first became associated with the newspaper business at the age of 12, when he was a production employee and a columnist for the Orangeburg Observer, a weekly newspaper for which he wrote the "Teen Talk" column. He attended The University of South Carolina on a football scholarship, and he also managed to find the time to contribute articles to the school newspaper, The Gamecock. After graduation from Carolina, Dean Livingston joined the staff of The Times and Democrat for a brief period before leaving for three years to serve his Country in the United States Air Force, as a navigator. Upon completion of his military service, he returned to Orangeburg, where he became the Managing Editor of The Times and Democrat. At the age of 29, Dean Livingston became the youngest newspaper publisher in South Carolina, a post he has held for thirty-seven years. He is now the longest-serving newspaper publisher in the history of the Palmetto State.

Under the leadership of Dean Livingston, The Times and Democrat has received hundreds of awards for news and advertising, as well as been a pioneer for innovations in newspaper printing in South Carolina. In 1965, The Times and Democrat became the first newspaper in our State to convert to offset printing, and, in 1990, it became the first South Carolina newspaper to paginate by computer to a full-page typeset format.

Dean Livingston has been a leader in professional associations and in civic affairs, serving as the President of the South Carolina Press Association, the South Carolina Press Association Foundation, the AP News Council, and the Orangeburg Chamber of Commerce. He has also supported journalism internship

programs for college students. His lovely wife, Grace, has been a true partner in his many activities, and she has served as the President of the Women's Division of the South Carolina Press Association.

The numerous contributions of Dean Livingston to the newspaper industry in South Carolina and across the Southeast are widely known by his colleagues. He has influenced many lives and he has always advocated high standards in journalism.

I consider it a privilege to have known Dean Livingston since our days together as students at The University of South Carolina. He has always provided wise counsel and I have appreciated his insight into current events. Although he is entering retirement, I am certain that he will continue to make significant contributions to the newspaper business, to which he is devoted, and to the Midlands of our State. He is truly a great South Carolinian.

CONGRATULATIONS TO TERRY
BOTTINELLI

HON. STEVEN R. ROTHMAN

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 29, 1999

Mr. ROTHMAN. Mr. Speaker, on Friday, May 7, 1999, Terry Paul Bottinelli, Esq. will be sworn in as the 101st President of the Bergen County Bar Association in Woodcliff Lake, New Jersey.

I have known Terry for many years; he is a trusted friend and a gifted attorney practicing in Hackensack, New Jersey in the 9th Congressional District. He is a partner in the law firm of Herten, Burstein, Sheridan, Cevasco, Bottinelli & Litt, where he specializes in personal injury litigation.

Terry is a resident of Wyckoff, New Jersey, and is a Member of the New Jersey and Florida Bars. He has been admitted to the United States Tax Court and the New Jersey Federal District Court. He received his Juris Doctor from Western New England School of Law; he also studied at Rutgers School of Law. His undergraduate work was done at Fairfield University and the Universidad de Madrid.

Terry Paul Bottinelli serves as Planning Board Attorney for the Borough of Bogota in Bergen County. He also serves the Borough of Cresskill as the Municipal Court Judge.

Terry is affiliated with the American Bar Association, the American Trial Lawyers Association, the New Jersey Trial Lawyers Association, the New Jersey State Bar Association, the Bergen County Bar Association, The Florida Bar, and the American Arbitration Association. As an affiliate with the Bergen County Bar Association, Terry is a Trustee of the Young Lawyers Division, the Chair of the Civil Practice Committee, the Chair of the Law Day Committee; he is a Delegate to the State Bar General Council and represents the People's Law School in conjunction the ATLA.

Terry Paul Bottinelli had dedicated many hours to civic activities in Bergen County. He is a Trustee of the Wyckoff Community School, a Member of the Boy Scouts of America, Explorer Advisory Committee, serves the Bergen County Office on Aging, Senior Citizen Pro Bono Legal Services Program, and is a football coach in the Wyckoff Recreation League.

Terry Paul Bottinelli, Esp. is indeed an outstanding attorney and American citizen who has well-earned the confidence of his colleagues in the Bergen County Bar Association who have elected him their new President. I am proud to call him my dear friend. The residents of my Congressional District owe Terry a debt of gratitude for his outstanding legal and civic work. He is truly a remarkable individual, and I take great pleasure in extending my sincere congratulations to him on this wonderful occasion.

HONORING FERNANDA BENNETT

HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 29, 1999

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Fernanda Bennett, whose dedication and perseverance has made the fifth district Annual Congressional High School Art Competition a resounding success year after year. 1999 marks the seventh year that the Nassau County Museum of Art generously hosts this noteworthy event, displaying the pieces entered into competition from high schools in Nassau, Queens and Suffolk counties. As the Assistant Director and Registrar, Ms. Bennett directs the smooth installation and public display of these works.

Her enormous contribution to the art competition is indicative of her successful career at the museum. Fernanda Bennett started as an intern in 1983, and has since worked her way up through the staff. Over the years, she has helped plan, organize, and install over fifty exhibitions, ranging from Tiffany lamps to Picasso canvases. As the Registrar, Ms. Bennett handles the details on insurance, transport, and display of numerous, invaluable pieces of art. She also helps maintain records of all borrowed items by collecting photos and documenting their exhibition histories.

As Assistant Director, Ms. Bennett oversees the day to day operation at the museum. She ensures that the building is kept clean and that the gallery environment is properly maintained. In addition, she inspects the artwork to ensure that it is cared for in a manner benefiting its valuable status. Because of its location on a 145 acre preserve, The Nassau County Museum of Art exhibits a collection of monumental outdoor sculptures. Ms. Bennett oversees the preparation of the sites for sculpture installation, handles the removal and placement of these magnificent pieces, and administers the care needed to display the works at their finest.

Her commitment to the museum and years of service to the community have enabled the fifth district art competition to be one of the biggest and best in the country. Seven years ago, only fifty students participated in this event. Due largely to Ms. Bennett's extraordinary dedication, that number has jumped by fifth percent; in the last two years, an average of seventy-five students per year have taken part in the competition. Therefore, I ask all of my colleagues to join me in honoring this remarkable individual, Fernanda Bennett.

84TH COMMEMORATION OF
ARMENIAN GENOCIDE

SPEECH OF

HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 21, 1999

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I want to first thank Mr. PALLONE and Mr. PORTER for organizing a special order on April 21 to commemorate the Armenian genocide and their leadership as co-chairmen of the Congressional Armenian Issues Caucus. I would also like to salute Mr. BONIOR and Mr. RADANOVICH for their vision and initiative in introducing a resolution calling for a collection of all U.S. records relating to the Armenian genocide.

On the 84th anniversary of the Armenian genocide. I rise today to join my colleagues and the Armenian-American community in honoring the memories of those who perished at the hands of the Ottoman Empire. April 24, 1915 is recognized the world over as the day hundreds of Armenian leaders in Constantinople were rounded up and killed. Thousands more were murdered in public. This began an eight year long killing spree that claimed the lives of over 1.5 million Armenian men, women and children—half of the world's Armenian population at the time. Moreover, 500,000 Armenians were forcibly driven out of their homeland to seek refuge in other nations. By 1923 the Turks successfully eradicated nearly all traces of a 3000 year-old civilization. There were 2.1 million Armenians in Turkey before 1915, now there are only 100,000, and Armenia itself is nearly empty of Armenians. An entire civilization was forced to watch as their world disintegrated around them.

We cannot, should not and will not forget this tragic chapter in world history. It is a sad and shameful period. This moment allows us to reflect the dark side of human nature, a side we sometimes are unwilling to acknowledge, but acknowledge we must. If we do not remember, we are condemned to repeat our past mistakes.

Mr. Speaker, I stand today with the Armenian-American community to commemorate the memories of the victims of the Armenian genocide in the hopes of such a crime against humanity will never be repeated. The Turks ravaged an entire civilization. We must heed the lessons contained in this sad and shameful period, we must remember, and we must learn never to forget.

TRIBUTE TO SEVEN DEDICATED
TEACHERS

HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 29, 1999

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Speaker, it is my distinct honor to commend seven dedicated teachers from Northwest Indiana who have been voted outstanding educators by their peers for the 1998-1999 school year. These individuals, Bea Cak, Debra Clements, Jayne Gardner, Kevin Garling, Brenda Kovich, Toni Sulewski, and Denise Thrasher will be presented the Crystal Apple Award at a reception sponsored by the Indiana State Teachers Association and Horace Mann Insurance Company. This glorious event will take place at the

Broadmoor County Club in Merrillville, Indiana, on Tuesday, May 4, 1999. Toni Sulewski will also receive the Torch of Knowledge Award for being selected the outstanding member of this distinguished group of educators.

Bea Cak from Hanover Community School Corporation has taught for 27 years. Currently she teaches second grade half of the day, and serves as the district elementary resource teacher at Jane Ball Elementary the other half of her workday. As a resource teacher, Bea has the responsibility of providing information and techniques to keep staff personnel updated. During monthly staff in-service sessions she shares creative K-6 activities that all teachers can utilize in their classrooms. Her colleagues know her as a dedicated teacher since she puts so much time into developing special projects for the school and her surrounding community.

Debra Clements is described by her peers as an outstanding professional and dedicated teacher. She is an English/language arts teacher at Highland High School where she has taught for 19 years. To grow professionally, Debra has been actively involved in textbook selections and handbook revisions. She strives to be approachable and communicates well with administrators, fellow teachers, students and parents. Her special inner core of education-related beliefs and opinions are well received and respected.

Within her 25 years of teaching, Jayne Gardner had the opportunity to teach in many diverse settings. Currently, she serves as an English/language arts teacher at Kahler Middle School. She utilizes her ability as a mediator to discuss and address the concerns of teachers. Through her caring attitude she exhibits a great deal of thoughtfulness towards both students and teachers. Jayne's dedication to the profession of teaching is exemplary to any new educator.

For the past 13 years, Kevin Garling has been the agriculture teacher at Lowell High School. His teaching approach is built upon the theme "Kids come first." As a sponsor of the Future Farmers of America, he has taken the club members to state and national competitions. He has created a parental group to work with the club members. Kevin's unselfishness and commitment to his students are an inspiration to all who know him.

Brenda Kovich, a national board certified teacher, has worked with academically talented students at Elliott Elementary School in Munster, Indiana, for the past 15 years. She has written and received numerous grants, including a grant from the Lilly Foundation. Brenda is a continuous source of enthusiasm for both her students and others.

Toni Sulewski from the Crown Point Community School Corporation has taught for 30 years. Dedicated to those students who have difficulty with school, she persevered to ensure an alternative school program was developed in the community. As a professional educator, she works closely with the special education staff to adapt teaching methods to the various students' learning styles. Her performance as a professional is twofold: one is her dedication to the students and their development; while the second is her dedication to fellow teachers and the safety of their environment.

Denise Thrasher teaches foreign language and literature at North Newton High School. Her commitment to students is obvious. She

tutors students during lunchtime and also after school. Despite having cancer surgery and undergoing chemotherapy treatments, she has remained very active both teaching and serving on local and state school committees. Denise's energy is an incentive to all.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my distinguished colleagues to join me in commending these outstanding educators on their receipt of the 1999 Crystal Apple Award. The years of hard work they have put forth in shaping the minds and futures of Northwest Indiana's young people is a true inspiration to us all.

TRIBUTE TO MS. DOROTHY
ELLSWORTH

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 29, 1999

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the labor career of Ms. Dorothy "Dottie" Ellsworth-Gannon. Since 1977 Ms. Ellsworth-Gannon, Assistant Director of the Legislative Department, has served the International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers with distinction (IAM).

Dottie has announced her retirement effective June 1, 1999. This announcement culminates a career dedicated to advancing the interests of working men and women. She is currently a senior member of the AFL-CIO Administrative Committee, where she worked with affiliated union lobbyists to advance and protect common interests in the legislative arena.

Dottie, considered one of Washington's premier lobbyists, has demonstrated great effectiveness and sensitivity in dealing with the needs and issues that particularly affect IAM members. She has also commanded the respect of Members of Congress from both parties who had the opportunity to work with her.

On April 28, 1999, a retirement dinner will be held by the International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers for her dedication and outstanding performance for the past twenty-two years. Mr. Speaker, I ask you to join me in honoring Ms. Ellsworth-Gannon for her distinguished labor career and offer her my best wishes for the future.

INTRODUCTION OF THE STATE INFRASTRUCTURE BANKS FOR SCHOOLS ACT OF 1999

HON. ELLEN O. TAUSCHER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 29, 1999

Mrs. TAUSCHER. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the State Infrastructure Banks for Schools Act of 1999. I urge my colleagues to support this important piece of legislation.

It is a distressing fact that across our Nation we have nineteenth century schools and libraries for twenty-first century students. In our inner-cities, rural communities, and suburban neighborhoods, children are attending schools where toilets clog, computers cannot link to the Internet, and roofs leak. Public libraries do not fare much better, often lacking adequate space to house their materials or to run after-

school reading programs. And it is our kids who suffer as a result.

By now we all know that our Nation's schools require an overwhelming \$112 billion to repair America's education infrastructure. Behind this glaring statistic is the additional need for library construction. The one source of Federal aid to libraries, the Library Services and Technology Act, no longer covers major construction of libraries. If we do not start investing in our schools and libraries immediately, we will end up paying a much higher price down the road for graduating students who will not be adequately prepared to compete in the New Economy.

In fact, studies now reveal the obvious: a direct correlation exists between the condition of school facilities and the academic achievement of our students. That's right, our kids grades are affected by the state of their school. This should come as no surprise. It is difficult to learn when the roof is leaking or blackouts occur because too many computers are on.

We also know that 50 percent of a child's intellectual development takes place before the age of four. Our nation's public and school libraries play a critical role in a child's early development because they provide a wealth of books and other resources that can give every child a head start on life and learning.

In my state of California, 61 percent of our schools are over 40 years old, and public school enrollment is expected to exceed 6 million students by the turn of the century, yet large numbers of students are already being housed in temporary buildings. As states around the nation, like California, adopt mandated class size reductions, more and more classroom space will be needed. The state already has 1.3 million students in grades one through three who require an astonishing 6,500 additional classrooms to meet class size reduction mandates.

The latest statewide library facility needs assessment for California called for \$2 billion for approximately 425 projects. In addition, the deplorable state of America's public school libraries' collections has increased the demands on public libraries. In many instances, public libraries substitute for school libraries, thereby creating a higher demand for material and physical space to house literature and educational computer equipment. We know that summer reading programs at public libraries are the most important factor in helping children avoid what educators call "summer learning loss."

With this in mind, we need, first and foremost, to find creative ways, in the age of shrinking budgets, to find the necessary dollars to start rebuilding our educational infrastructure. That is why I am re-introducing my State Infrastructure Banks for Schools Act. This common-sense measure would create infrastructure banks at the state level to provide a range of loan and credit options, to help finance locally supported projects. The use of State Infrastructure Banks (SIBS) will provide much-needed and cost-effective financial assistance to our local districts to rebuild, repair or replace their current facilities—without placing a constant strain on the Federal treasury or the American taxpayer.

Just as importantly, with SIBs, school districts and counties could avoid bond market pressures to borrow more than they actually need which can often make a project unacceptable to local voters. We have seen this

happen several times in my District alone. Our local leaders know how much is needed to fix up their schools and libraries, and they rightly refuse to borrow more than necessary. By supporting this proposal, we are not only wisely utilizing limited federal funds, but we would be saving local taxpayers' money otherwise spent on inflated bond requests, fees, and other administrative costs associated with the for-profit market.

Specifically, SIBs will be created with federal seed money and offer a flexible menu of loan and credit enhancement assistance, terms, and maturities—all of which will allow communities to save local taxpayer dollars. As loans are repaid, the SIBs funds would be replenished and the banks could make new loans or loan guarantees to other school and library infrastructure projects.

Our children need to feel pride in their schools and libraries. It is my hope that my legislation is one of several first steps that can be made towards addressing this overwhelming issue of school and library construction. It is no secret that we need to educate our kids in a safe and supportive environment if we expect them to achieve in the 21st century.

TRIBUTE TO COMMANDER MARK
M. LEARY

HON. BILL C.W. YOUNG

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 29, 1999

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize an outstanding Naval Officer, Commander Mark Leary who has served with distinction for the past 3 years for the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Financial Management and Comptroller as a Principle Assistant and Deputy in the Appropriations Matters Office. It is a privilege for me to recognize his many outstanding achievements and commend him for the superb service he has provided to the Navy, the Congress, and our great Nation as a whole.

During his tenure in the Appropriations Matters Office, which began in January of 1996, Commander Leary has provided members of the House Appropriations Committee, Subcommittee on Defense as well as our professional and personal staffs with timely and accurate support regarding Navy plans, programs and budget decisions. His valuable contributions have enabled the Subcommittee and the Department of the Navy to strengthen its close working relationship and to ensure the most modern, well trained and well equipped naval forces attainable for the defense of our great nation.

Mr. Speaker, Mark Leary and his wife Paula have made many sacrifices during his naval career and as they embark once again on that greatest adventure of a Naval Aviator's career, commander of a helicopter squadron, I call upon my colleagues to wish him every success as well as fair winds and following seas.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE AMERICAN LEGION POST 694, NORTHPORT ON THE OCCASION OF 75 YEARS OF SPONSORSHIP BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA TROOP 41

HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 29, 1999

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pray tribute to the American Legion Post #694 of Northport, NY, for its continuous support for Boy Scout Troop #41. For the past 75 years the American Legion Post has sponsored this troop, making it the oldest sponsorship in New York State. Post 694's commitment to this troop and its membership over these many years symbolizes all that is truest in America; patriotism, loyalty and love of country.

All of the good deeds that men do, does in fact live after them. So that today, we salute the many members of the American Legion Post 694 who began and continued the sponsorship up until this present date. In a society that seeks great heroes and leaders, it is most commendable that the American Legion Post 694 has striven mightily to maintain this troop with honor and dignity, and to provide a positive role model.

On Sunday, May 2, 1999, when family, friends and members of the American Legion Post 694 and the Boy Scout Troop 41 gather to celebrate this outstanding accomplishment, let us all applaud this Herculean effort and achievement.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues in the House of Representatives to salute the members of the American Legion Post 694, past and present, in an acknowledgment of a deed well done.

EXPOSING RACISM

HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 29, 1999

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, in my continuing efforts to document and expose racism in America, I submit the following articles into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

TRUTH SOUGHT IN 1910 MOB KILLING OF BLACK MAN

By Todd Bensman

The Dallas Morning News (KRT) Dallas—The only memorial to Allen Brooks is a novelty picture postcard—made from a photograph and, for many years in an earlier time popularly mailed from Dallas.

In the photograph, snapped 89 years ago, a vast Dallas mob of 10,000, many of them children, stand shoulder to shoulder around Brooks, a black man.

He was lynched from a telephone pole in downtown Dallas. The execution is "one of the great tragedies ever to occur in Dallas," said local journalist and historian Darwin Payne. All that remains in the city's memory is an original postcard at the Dallas Public Library and a few old newspaper clippings.

Until now, the event in March 1910 has not been publicly viewed as worthy of investigation or academic reflection.

But that would change if some scholars and city officials have their way.

They say the city of Dallas should commission a study to investigate the incident if only because Brooks' guilt is doubtful and no mob leaders were ever held responsible. The 68-year-old Dallas man was to have stood trial on never-proved charges of molesting a white 3-year-old girl.

"It's not in the nature of Dallas historians to do research on that sort of topic," said Bill Farmer, a historian and professor emeritus of theology at Southern Methodist University. "That's true of Southern regions in general and the tendency to bemoan bad things that happened but then to forget them. And Dallas has a particularly bad case of this.

"But I think there is a readiness now. I think the time is right."

Kenneth Hamilton, a professor of history at SMU, points to recent efforts to unearth the truth about long-buried cases of killings of blacks, such as massacres in Rosewood, Fla., and Forsyth, Ga., and the Tulsa, Okla., race riots. In Tulsa, a city commission is reconstructing the 1921 melee set off by a rape charge against a black man. Local blacks want reparations.

"We don't have an urban historian on campus who does Dallas history. There's no conspiracy; we just have people whose interests lay elsewhere, and that's not unusual," said Dr. Hamilton of SMU, who is black. "Blacks were not important to Dallas until recently. So if it's important to Dallas, then Dallas can commission someone to do it."

As the State and Nation cope with the modern-day trial in Jasper, TX, of a white supremacist convicted of dragging a black man to death, historians recall an earlier time of such acts.

Small-town Texas contributed to the annals of Southern mob lynchings from post-slavery Reconstruction through the 1920's and 1930's.

But few such incidents anywhere were as urban, well-attended or festive as the mob killing of Brooks in downtown Dallas, historians say.

The only thing that anyone knows for certain is that Brooks never got his day in a big-city court.

According to newspaper accounts, Brooks was found in a barn with Mary Ethel Huvens, a 3-year-old who had been missing. He was accused of molesting her and arrested in late February 1910.

Authorities, correctly reading public sentiment, anticipated a lynch-minded mob. They hid Brooks for a week before his scheduled trial. A mob that did form outside the city jail disbanded only after a delegation toured the facility and left satisfied that Brooks was not inside.

But according to eyewitness accounts, the vigilantes knew they would find Brooks a week later at his trial in the Dallas County Courthouse.

Overwhelming more than 70 peace officers, they broke into Judge Robert Sealey's second-floor courtroom, nabbed Brooks and tied a rope around his neck. The other end was thrown to the crowd below. A struggling Brooks was pushed and pulled through the window.

It is thought that he died from the fall. But their fury unassuaged, the crowd dragged his body and hung him up on a telephone pole near an arch erected for an Elks convention. Moments later, witnesses say, people tore his clothing and the rope to shreds for souvenirs.

Judge Sealey ordered a grand jury investigation that proved inconclusive after police officers swore they recognized no one in the crowd.

The incident, one of the hundreds that occurred all over the South during the period, made headlines and was quickly forgotten.

"There wasn't any public outcry," Payne said. "Man, you're talking about the bloody teens and the bloody '20s. This was home to Klan Chapter Number 66, the largest in the country. Lawyers, judges, fire chiefs, police chiefs, they were all members."

Historians familiar with the period suggest there are reasons to doubt Brooks' guilt, primarily because many mob hangings of blacks were set off by flimsy, deliberately inflammatory rape allegations. In 1921 in Tulsa, the rape charges that set off the riots were later dropped, the black suspect acquitted.

Brooks' case, based on the testimony of a 3-year-old, would hardly have withstood a routine defense in a truly impartial court, experts say.

Some odd tidbits have surfaced that cast doubt on the case against Brooks.

Payne, the author of "Big D," said he learned during his research for the book a quarter-century ago that Brooks had been among several black men working for a wealthy white family. After an argument, another black man employed as a cook smeared chicken blood on the child's legs and said Brooks raped her.

But even a determined effort to get at the truth may prove difficult. County grand jury records dating back to the time were mostly destroyed in a 1950's flood of the basement where they were stored. Neither Dallas police nor the county district attorney's office have records dated to those days.

Census, birth and marriage records searches yielded nothing on Huvens, the alleged victim who would be 92 now. It is unknown whether she lived out her life in the area or whether descendants still do. What became of the Brooks family also is uncertain.

No student dissertations or theses about the Brooks case have been done.

City Council member Al Lipscomb, a student of black history, said he supports a commission that would investigate the Brooks case.

"I think it would be healthy for Dallas. Dallas is big enough to weather that, to face that, to clear the conscience of this city and move on," Lipscomb said. "At least we would say we didn't know about and forgot about it. We can't have anything like that in our past without any hint of an investigation."

MINORITIES ARE PAWNS IN VOUCHER GAME

By Starita Smith

The battle over school vouchers is heating up again all over the country.

In New York City, Schools Chancellor Rudy Crew threatened to resign over Mayor Rudolph Giuliani's voucher proposal. Giuliani is trying to persuade the school board to establish an experimental program giving vouchers to students in one of the 32 community school districts that make up the New York system.

In Florida and Texas, legislators ponder bills that would give scholarships—read vouchers—to children to attend private schools.

In Florida, these children would normally attend what the state would deem to be failing public schools. In Texas, they would be from large urban areas, with a limit of 5,000 pupils per district eligible for the vouchers. The districts affected would be Houston, Dallas and San Antonio.

While all these proposals sound altruistic, there is a hidden agenda.

Many vouchers proponents are motivated not by the plight of minority children but by the opportunity to score political points. These vouchers are intended to build support among desperate minority parents, who

would then ally with conservatives who want to defund public schools and promote private schools.

The strategy seems to be working. Already in Wisconsin and Texas, a few minority Democratic leaders have joined with Republicans to support voucher programs because they think minority children would benefit.

In the past, the momentum has been against vouchers, as Democrats and others have defeated voucher initiatives usually proposed by Republicans without any mention of improving things for poor kids. Now that vouchers are being proposed for the children who attend the worst schools, struggling families and others who opposed vouchers are rethinking their positions.

A primary argument for vouchers is that public education needs competition just like corporations. The worst schools won't get better until they face a challenge for their clientele, who for the first time will have a choice, vouchers proponents argue.

If the logic sounds as if it sprang from corporate culture, that's because it did. Here in Texas, some of the main proponents of the competition idea are wealthy white businessmen. Some have even given tiny chunks of their multimillion dollar fortunes to start scholarship funds for poor kids to further the idea.

When you sit in a well-furnished office at the top of a tall office building, as some of these men do, I can see how the reasoning might sound good.

However, at ground zero, in the shabby classrooms of our public schools, it doesn't ring true.

Public schools are not corporations. When a corporation faces an aggressive competitor, it can raise more capital; merge with other corporations to become stronger; diversify, or if worst comes to worst, shut down. Public schools, by law, can hardly do any of these things.

Any state funding plan that provides for vouchers will hurt public schools. The voucher proposals would lure thousands of kids away from public schools, and with them, tens of millions of dollars, since public-school funding formulas are based on attendance.

Then there is the long-term consequence of distancing more voters from public schools. If children don't attend public schools, then there is no truly compelling reason for their parents and relatives to vote for local school-tax measures.

Already, public schools face strong competition from private ones in several communities in the South and the North. This competition dates back to the days of fierce resistance to school desegregation, when private schools cropped up as an alternative for white parents who didn't want their children to attend public schools.

Montgomery, Ala, is one of these places. As I toured the city, I rode past imposing campus after imposing campus, expecting to see that at least one or two of them was a public school. None were. A public magnet school I visited looked as if it could use a few hundred thousand dollars worth of work. Friends who volunteer in Montgomery's public schools said the schools are so strapped for cash that teachers have to provide the toilet paper.

The private schools are nearly all white. The public ones are mostly black.

Vouchers would not yield universally integrated private schools. Too few minority children would be able to get vouchers and many of the best private schools would still be too expensive.

The latest proposals simply make minority children pawns in a political game aimed at improving the lot of those who already have all the advantages.

RIGHTS LEADERS SAY LAWS NATIONWIDE TARGETING HATE CRIMES HAVE BEEN EFFECTIVE

By Sabrina L. Miller

Knight Ridder Newspapers (KRT) Miami—Prosecuting hate isn't easy. Although Florida's hate crimes law is one of the toughest in the nation, the number of defendants actually prosecuted under the 10-year-old statute remains relatively low, prosecutors say, because the standard is often difficult to prove.

"What you have to prove is that but for the fact that the victim was not a member of a certain group, the crime would not have happened," said prosecutor Charles Morton, a homicide supervisor in Broward, where a murder last week may have been a case of racial hatred run amok.

Still, civil rights leaders said, laws nationwide targeting hate crimes have been effective.

"We can't prove the negative, meaning we can't prove what hate crimes did not occur because of the law," said Arthur Teitelbaum, Southern Area director for the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith. "But we know that the Florida law is well known to the haters and the bigots, and they fear its consequences."

For Robert Boltuch, the man accused this week of the Feb. 24 killing of Jody-Gaye Bailey, being charged with a hate crime won't help or hinder his case because he already faces the most severe penalty for his alleged actions: If he is formally charged with first-degree murder and convicted, Boltuch faces either life in prison without parole or the death penalty. Boltuch has yet to be charged by the Broward state attorney's office.

"When you're dealing with Murder One, hate doesn't elevate it any further," Morton said. "The defendant is facing either life or death."

Florida's hate crimes law is used to elevate the seriousness and penalty associated with a crime. That is, a defendant cannot be charged independently with a hate crime; rather, the charge is added to an existing crime, such as aggravated assault or battery.

Being charged with a hate crime can bump a misdemeanor up to a felony and, if a defendant is convicted, can mean the difference between probation and prison.

The law cannot be used to enhance a non-capital crime to one where the defendant would face the death penalty. The hate element also cannot be used as an "aggravator," or a factor that jurors could consider in a death penalty case.

Although statistics show hate crimes nationwide have declined, glaring incidents like Bailey's death have made headlines. The names and the incidents are chilling and have gripped the public's worst fears about violence against minorities: James Byrd, a black man tied to a truck and dragged to his death by a white supremacist in Jasper, Texas; Matthew Shepard, a University of Wyoming student beaten to death because he was gay; and the Feb. 19 beating death of Billy Jack Gaither, a gay man in Alabama.

Teitelbaum's group drafted the hate crimes law and was instrumental in getting it passed by the Legislature in 1989. The law was challenged as unconstitutional, with critics saying it targeted attitudes and speech rather than behavior. But a Broward case became the model in a state Supreme Court ruling that the hate crimes law is constitutional.

Fort Lauderdale defense attorney Herb Cohen was physically and verbally attacked by Richard Stalder in 1991 after going to Stalder's home to retrieve earrings for a female friend. Stalder answered the door, stating: "Hey Jew boy, what do you want?" and repeatedly made derogatory comments about Cohen's ancestry.

Stalder was charged with battery against Cohen, and when the two appeared in court, Stalder continued to assault Cohen with antisemitic slurs. Circuit Judge J. Leonard Fleet dismissed the charges against Stalder, saying the hate crimes law was unconstitutional. But the state Supreme Court reversed Fleet in 1994.

Former Chief Justice Gerald Kogan in the opinion wrote: "I do not dispute that people have a right to hold intolerant and bigoted opinions. But that is a far different matter than saying they have a right to act upon those opinions. . . . Criminal motive is not and never has been a protected form of expression."

Stalder later accepted a plea deal and received probation. Cohen said Friday that the standard of proof is fair and appropriate.

"These cases can be difficult to prosecute, and, in a sense, I guess they should be," Cohen said. "It shouldn't be easy to prosecute someone for what they say. But if the criminal act was motivated by race or religion, then it should be prosecuted as a hate crime."

Defendants charged with hate crimes in South Florida can be hit with a double-whammy in state and federal court. Local state law-enforcement agencies have worked closely with the United States Attorney's Office and the FBI to impose the harshest penalties on both levels. Defendants face criminal charges in state court and prosecution for civil rights violations in federal court.

Eighteen-year-old Raymond Leone, for example, faces up to 30 years in prison on state and federal charges after pleading guilty to two separate incidents in which he targeted the victims because of their race and religious backgrounds.

He and several others affiliated with the white-separatist group World Church of the Creator beat a Hispanic father and son for refusing to accept racist literature outside a rock concert in Sunrise in 1997. Leone also robbed and beat the owner of an adult video store in Hollywood because the man is Jewish.

Teitelbaum said the laws continue to punish ugly incidents of hatred.

"We saw the need to have an effective legislative response, a tool for law enforcement to prosecute these crimes because of their specific nature and impact," he said. "The victim is impacted, and every person in the victim's group is threatened and traumatized."

"American history, unfortunately, has been stained by these hate crimes," he said.

**AUTHORIZING PRESIDENTS TO
CONDUCT MILITARY AIR OPERATIONS
AND MISSILE STRIKES
AGAINST FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF
YUGOSLAVIA**

SPEECH OF

HON. DONNA MC CHRISTENSEN

OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 28, 1999

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I am compelled to rise to make this brief statement on the issue of funding and supporting the NATO operations in Kosovo.

While I, like many would like to see a clear definition of the scope of the conflict, and a specific endpoint in sight, I will not abandon our men and women who join those of our partnering countries, or undermine them or our

country. Further, while I am pained that the same concern and appropriate intervention has not taken place for the countries of my ancestry, Africa, as my colleague Mr. MEEKS said that is no reason to deny protection or relief from their persecution to the Albanian people of Kosovo.

I support Senate Concurrent Resolution 21, because it is the right thing to do.

**TRIBUTE TO JIM AND ELLYNE
WARSAW**

HON. BRAD SHERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 29, 1999

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Jim and Ellyne Warsaw who have spent over 20 years building and nurturing their marriage, and family, as well as their strong sense of Jewish community in the Orange County area.

The Talmud states that "He who does charity and justice is as if he had filled the whole world with kindness." In the spirit of such words, innovative volunteers actively participate in delivering tremendous support, selflessly dedicating their time and energy to enriching our community.

Jim Warsaw, has shown his dedication as the Honorary Chair of Project TBY 2000 Building Fund Campaign, as Past President of the American Friends of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, and as a board member of numerous organizations including the Regional Board of the Anti-Defamation League, the National New Leadership board of Israel Bonds, and an active member of the Board of Directors of the National Parkinson's Foundation Alliance and the Lobby for Parkinson's Action Network.

Ellyne Warsaw has shown her dedication to Temple Bat Yahm as Past President of the Early Education PFO, Chairperson for the Annual PFO Fashion Show and Holiday Boutique, Trustee as the Vice-President of the Temple Bat Yahm Early Education Program, and as a supporter and contribute for the Annual Canvas of Hope fundraiser for a local chapter supporting Parkinson's Disease.

In addition to their caring for the needs of the Jewish community, Jim and Ellyne Warsaw are symbols of commitment, integrity, and devotion to their children—Bryan, Zakary, and Kyle.

Mr. Speaker, distinguished colleagues, please join me in paying tribute to Jim and Ellyne Warsaw. They are both deserving of our utmost respect and praise.

**IN HONOR OF THE INSTALLATION
OF HONORARY CONSUL OF THE
SLOVAK REPUBLIC FOR THE
STATE OF OHIO**

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 29, 1999

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Dr. Edward Keshock, Honorary Consul Designate of the Slovak Republic for the State of Ohio.

Dr. Keshock is currently Professor of Mechanical Engineering at Cleveland State University. He received his Ph.D. in Mechanical Engineering from Oklahoma State University and has conducted research on a variety of topics, including energy conservation. Dr. Keshock was also a summer faculty fellow at the NASA Lewis Research Center in Cleveland. He has received numerous awards for his teaching and research. In addition, he holds the rights to two patents.

In addition to his academic achievements, he is also President of the Cleveland-Bratislava Sister Cities. In 1995 he helped coordinate the group of trade and government officials from the Slovak Republic who attended the White House Conference on Trade and Investment in Central and Eastern Europe.

Dr. Keshock has strong ties to the Slovak Republic and was a co-founder of the Public Against Violence movement in 1989 that was the leading Slovak force in the Velvet Revolution against communism.

On May 2, 1999, Dr. Keshock will be installed as the Honorary Consul during the Slovak Spring Weekend celebration. The weekend events include the ceremonial opening of Slovak Consulate Offices in Cleveland, Ohio, which will be attended by the Slovak Republic Ambassador, Ambassador Butora. This opening is a historic event in Slovak-American relations and interactions. Other activities being held include traditional Slovak entertainment and history presentations.

Mr. Speaker, I congratulate Dr. Keshock for being installed Honorary Consul Designate, a position for which he is well qualified.

**TRIBUTE TO LIEUTENANT
COLONEL CHESTER A. RILEY**

HON. BILL C.W. YOUNG

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 29, 1999

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize an outstanding Marine Corps Officer, Lieutenant Colonel Chester A. Riley who has served with distinction for the past three years for the Commandant of the Marine Corps and the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Financial Management and Comptroller as a Principal Assistant and Deputy in the Appropriations Matters Office. It is a privilege for me to recognize his many outstanding achievements and commend him for the superb service he has provided to the Marine Corps, the Department of the Navy, the Congress, and our great Nation as a whole.

During his tenure in the Appropriations Matters Office, which began in October of 1996, Lieutenant Colonel Riley has provided members of the House Appropriations Committee, Subcommittee on Defense as well as our professional and personal staffs with timely and accurate support regarding Marine Corps plans, programs and budget decisions. His valuable contributions have enabled the Subcommittee and the Department of the Navy to strengthen its close working relationship and to ensure the most modern, well trained and well equipped naval forces attainable for the defense of our great nation.

Mr. Speaker, Chet Riley and his wife Licia have made many sacrifices during his career

in the Marine Corps and as they embark the next great adventure beyond their beloved Corps I call upon my colleagues to wish him every success and to thank him for his long, distinguished and ever faithful service to God, country and Corps. Semper Fidelis.

A TRIBUTE TO LIEUTENANT
COLONEL MARK L. HAALAND

HON. JERRY LEWIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 29, 1999

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to inform the Congress of the imminent retirement of Lieutenant Colonel Mark L. Haaland, a truly outstanding soldier in the United States Army. His service to the nation has been perfectly honorable and faithful for 20 years. The story of Mark's service reflects the devotion to duty, family and nation that keeps America strong and free.

The son of a military family, Mark graduated from the United States Military Academy at West Point on June 6, 1979 and was commissioned a Second Lieutenant of Armor. Upon completion of the Ranger and Armor Officer Basic courses, Mark flew to Germany to serve with the glorious 11th Armored Cavalry Regiment. His bride, Toni, joined him a few months later. Mark served as a platoon leader, executive officer, and troop commander with this famous regiment, frequently deploying to the East-West German border areas to guard against communist aggression during the height of the Cold War.

Mark and Toni returned from Germany in late 1984, to attend the Infantry Officer Advanced Course at Fort Benning, Georgia followed by graduate school toward an MBA at Syracuse University. Upon completion of graduate school, Mark served as a comptroller at the Army's Training and Doctrine Command headquarters at Fort Monroe, Virginia. While serving at Training and Doctrine Command, Mark provided important analytical assistance with the Army's long-range strategic and program planning, and the command budget. During these quiet years between graduate school and serving as a junior comptroller, Mark and Toni started their family with the birth of Robyn in 1985 and Patrick in 1987.

In 1988, Mark was selected for promotion to the rank of Major and attendance at the prestigious Army Command and General Staff College at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. Upon graduation in 1990, Mark's next assignment took the Haaland's to the Army's Armor Center at Fort Knox, Kentucky, for duties with the 194th Separate Armored Brigade. Two months after their arrival in Kentucky, Saddam Hussein invaded Kuwait. For the next year, Mark trained and assisted in the preparation of Army active and reserves units and soldiers for deployment to the Kuwait Theater of Operations. At the same time, Toni helped families and the communities of Fort Knox and Radcliff, Kentucky cope with the challenges of an Army at war far from home. During the war and for the following two years, Mark served as the Brigade operations officer for planning, then as a battalion/task force operations officer, and finally as the Brigade operations officer.

Following his very rewarding three-year experience with the soldiers and families of the

194th Separate Armored Brigade, Mark was ordered to the Pentagon in Washington, D.C. where he was assigned to the Army's Budget Office. Although somewhat hesitant about moving to the major metropolitan area of Washington, D.C., Mark, Toni, Robyn, and Patrick were glad to return to their home state, the Commonwealth of Virginia. Soon after the Haaland's arrival in the summer of 1993, the Army selected Mark for promotion to lieutenant colonel and he pinned on his new rank in 1994. During his almost six years in Washington with the Department of the Army, Mark has served as the Army's budget analyst for counter-drug operations and has managed the nearly \$9 billion budget and financial operations for the Army's operating forces. Most noteworthy, Mr. Speaker, during the past three years, Mark Haaland has supported the House and Senate Appropriations Committees as Deputy Chief of the Army's Congressional Budget Liaison Office. I am pleased to have had Lieutenant Colonel Mark Haaland serving in this position. His experience with our Army's operational units together with his comptroller experience has been of immeasurable importance toward ensuring that America's Army has been well represented on Capitol Hill. Mark's dedication to the Army and the Congress, technical competence, intellectual capacity, boundless energy, and irrepressible good humor have earned Mark the respect and admiration of the Members and staffs of both Chambers' appropriations committees. His contributions to our success over the years have been great and will be missed.

Mr. Speaker, I wish to thank this officer and his family for their service to our nation—truly a standard of duty, honor and country. And I wish for them all God's blessings and success in the future.

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION
OF H.R. 1569, H. CON. RES. 82, H.
J. RES. 44, AND S. CON. RES. 21,
MEASURES REGARDING U.S.
MILITARY ACTION AGAINST
YUGOSLAVIA

SPEECH OF

HON. FRANK R. WOLF

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 28, 1999

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, I want to comment on the votes we are casting in the House today concerning U.S. military involvement in Kosovo. That the U.S. is mired in a Balkan conflict, not of our choosing, is not in doubt. I have been and remain critical of the course of action pursued by the White House that led to today. The White House simply did not think things through.

What has happened, however, is that while attempting to bomb Milosevic into oblivion and crushing the infrastructure of his country, a horror show of catastrophic proportions involving as many as 1.5 million ethnic Albanian refugees from Kosovo has been created. These refugees, about half remaining in Kosovo and half fleeing or being driven to Montenegro, Albania, Macedonia and elsewhere have been brutalized by Milosevic forces. They are fearful, homeless, without adequate food, water, sanitation, medical care and without much hope. Many have had family or friends killed and many more are injured or ill.

What has happened is exactly what NATO intervention had hoped to prevent. And exactly what many informed sources available to NATO and to the Administration predicted. But the Clinton Administration did not listen.

I have visited the Balkans a number of times to see things for myself. In February, just before the breakdown of the Rambouillet peace talks which led to NATO bombing of Serb targets, I traveled to Albania, to Macedonia and to Kosovo where I met with all parties—Serbs, KLA, representatives of the Rugova shadow government, men and women in the street, diplomats, NGO's and United Nations officials. Many predicted that ethnic cleansing would begin as Western officials left Kosovo in advance of NATO troops arriving had the peace accords been signed.

Even they must be shocked at the degree their prediction have been fulfilled by the brutality unleashed by Milosevic. Yesterday, I heard for the first time that refugees reported Serb forces have used flame throwers to kill and torture ethnic Albanians.

As reports of refugees streaming out of Kosovo filled the airways, I returned to Albania earlier this month to visit the Kosovo border crossing at Kukes and Morina to meet and talk with refugees. What has happened is so terrible I see no way the world can turn its back on them. Immediate care is a critical problem and so is the longer term need to provide for them. Nearly all wish to someday return home to Kosovo. But for too many, there is no home to return to. As they were driven away from their towns and villages, their burning and destroyed homes were visible behind them.

And now the world tries to work its way out of this mess. The White House and NATO have not found the answer. Last week on April 21 here on the House floor I called on the President to convene a group of experienced and proven wise men and women to develop a workable Balkan strategy. Thus far, the White House only continues to bomb and hope and bomb and hope. Today the President announced a 33,000 reservist call-up. His response to the question of what to do if bombing didn't work was to bomb some more.

Congress and the American people are wondering what should be done. I'm not sure Congress has found the solution among the four measures being voted on today.

I am convinced that it is important for the world, for the U.S. and for NATO that we prevail in today's Balkan conflict. If NATO were to walk away it would be inhumane to the million-plus refugees. It would dangerously destabilize eastern Europe, leaving a huge refugee problem.

It also would permanently stain and call into question the credibility and will of the U.S. and NATO emboldening rouge governments around the globe to rise up for their own gain and power. If we walk away, what would that say to China, which is eyeing Taiwan? What would that say to Iraq, with its arsenal of biological and chemical weapons? What would that say to Iran, which could think the time was ripe to strike Israel? What would that say to North Korea, looking to its south?

More than that, it would just be wrong. Terrible crimes against humanity are being committed that cannot be allowed to continue. The world, including the U.S., must bring them to an end.

Today, Congress considers H.R. 1569, which provides that no funds will be used for

ground troops in Yugoslavia unless the funding is authorized by Congress. It is critical that Congress be involved in any decision to insert ground forces in any military campaign, and the administration has an obligation to come to Congress, similar to President Bush's involving Congress in the Persian Gulf war. President Clinton has stated to the congressional leadership that he will consult with Congress on the use of ground forces. That's the time for this vote. To vote now to ban the use of ground troops when there are currently no plans for this action sends the wrong message. How this question is handled will establish a precedent for future administrations, so we must be careful and thoughtful.

H. Con. Res. 82, calling for the removal of the U.S. military pursuant to the War Powers Resolution, is an equally bad proposal and I do not support it either. If the purpose is to question the constitutionality of the War Powers Resolution which has been ignored by all presidents and congresses since it was enacted in 1973, a better test must be found that will not jeopardize U.S. forces, U.S. interests and the lives of all those refugees. Men and women in U.S. uniform are in combat now risking their lives. Three of them are being held as prisoners.

I also do not support H.J. Res. 44, declaring war on Yugoslavia. Calling for this vote is both frivolous and mischievous and serves no useful purpose. The world is faced with a serious problem in the Balkans which merits thoughtful consideration and action.

S. Con. Res. 21, authorizing air and missile strikes, acknowledges what is now taking place in Yugoslavia. While support of this measure could send to the White House the message that Congress endorses the present "bomb to oblivion" strategy without regard to whether or not it works, not to vote for it would take away from the men and women now engaged in air combat in Serbia. America stands behind our soldiers, sailors, airmen and marines and a "yes" vote reaffirms this support.

Additionally, it would be wrong to send any message that could in any way provide aid and comfort to Milosevic. My "yes" vote is a vote in support of our men and women in uniform now risking their lives in the Balkans.

Again, I call on the President to assemble a group of wise men and women skilled in world affairs, diplomacy and the application of force to find resolution and keep an intractable Balkan problem from becoming an Achilles' heel to world peace.

The U.S. must find a winning strategy and unite behind it. Today's debate and votes are both healthy and necessary and a start to finding a solution. Had the President involved Congress and the American people in this matter at the outset, we might be closer to a resolution than we are. The President needs to come to Congress and the American people and tell us what is needed to achieve our goal and why.

CONGRATULATING THE BENJAMIN FRANKLIN SCHOOL ON ITS NATO PAINTING

HON. MARGE ROUKEMA

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 29, 1999

Mrs. ROUKEMA. Mr. Speaker, I rise to congratulate the students of Benjamin Franklin

Middle School in Ridgewood, NJ, on the distinct honor of being one of only 19 schools across the Nation chosen to contribute a painting to the recent NATO Summit held in Washington, DC. This inspiring and impressive work of art—displayed at the summit to welcome world leaders—was a tribute to the nation of Canada created as part of the international celebration of NATO's 50th birthday.

The artwork project was an important part of the NATO summit, offering students an invaluable lesson in the history, geography and politics of NATO's member nations. It enabled young people from all over the country to participate in one of the most significant events of their lifetime—the gathering of world leaders celebrated the alliance that has safeguarded freedom and security since World War II and marked the beginning of a new era of partnership. And the artwork these students created will serve as a permanent symbol of the relevance of the transatlantic alliance to future generations in preserving peace and democracy.

Each participating school was assigned one of the 19 NATO countries and asked to interpret the three main themes of the summit—freedom, democracy, and partnership. Student artists worked with the colors of each country's flag, plus the NATO colors of blue and gold, to illustrate significant moments in history or culture. The 4-foot-by-6-foot acrylic paintings on canvas were then combined into a 10-foot-by-28-foot commemorative mural that was displayed at the summit as a welcome to NATO leaders.

Students at Benjamin Franklin were assigned to create a painting honoring our northern neighbor Canada. Their inspiring design shows three individuals draped in the flags of the United States, France, and Britain—the three nations with which Canada has its closest ties—against the Canadian flag. It is a strong symbol of international unity that highlights the enduring relationship of the nations depicted. The students, their teachers, and Principal Tony Bencivenga did an outstanding job.

I ask my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join me in congratulating these young people not only for creating an outstanding piece of art but for seeing the importance of international harmony and becoming active participants in our global society. From culture to economy, no nation is "an island" today. Young people who understand that are better prepared to be the leaders of tomorrow and to be dedicated to expanding democracy, peace, and prosperity in our world.

A BILL TO REPEAL THE LIMITATION ON THE USE OF FOREIGN TAX CREDITS UNDER THE ALTERNATIVE MINIMUM TAX

HON. AMO HOUGHTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 29, 1999

Mr. HOUGHTON. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join my colleague from New York, Mr. RANGEL, together with a number of other colleagues, in introducing our bill that would eliminate a fundamental unfairness in the application of the U.S. tax law to taxpayers that have income from foreign sources.

A U.S. citizen or domestic corporation that earns income from sources outside the United States generally is subject to tax by a foreign government on that income. The taxpayer also is subject to U.S. tax on that same income, even though it is earned outside the United States. Thus, the same income is subject to tax both in the country in which it is earned and in the United States. However, the United States allows taxpayers to treat the foreign taxes paid on their foreign-source income as an offset against the U.S. tax with respect to that same income. This offset is accomplished through the foreign tax credit; the foreign tax paid on foreign-source income is treated as a credit against the U.S. tax that otherwise would be payable on that same income. Although the details of the foreign tax credit rules are extraordinarily complex (as are the international provisions of the Internal Revenue Code generally), the basic principle is simple: to provide relief from double taxation.

When it comes to the alternative minimum tax (AMT), this basic principle of providing relief from double taxation falls by the wayside. The AMT was enacted to ensure that individuals and businesses that qualify for various "preferences" in the tax rules nevertheless are subject to a minimum level of taxation. However, the foreign tax credit provisions of the AMT operate to ensure double taxation. Under these AMT rules, the allowable foreign tax credit is limited to 90 percent of the taxpayer's alternative minimum tax liability. Because of this limitation, income that is subject to foreign tax is subject also to the U.S. AMT. The result is double (and even triple) taxation of income that is used to support U.S. jobs, R&D and other activities.

There is no rational basis for denying relief from double taxation to that class of taxpayers that are subject to the AMT. Accordingly, the bill we are introducing today will eliminate the 90 percent limitation on foreign tax credits for AMT purposes. With the elimination of this limitation, relief from double taxation will be provided to taxpayers that are subject to the AMT in the same manner as it is provided to those taxpayers that are subject to the regular tax.

Concern regarding the unfairness of the AMT limitation on the use of the foreign tax credits is not new. Indeed, the House in 1995 passed a provision repealing the 90 percent limitation as part of a complete package of AMT reforms. Overall reform of the AMT, for individuals and businesses, remains an important piece of unfinished business. This bill to eliminate the 90 percent limitation on foreign tax credits for AMT purposes represents an important step in that direction and we urge our colleagues to join us in cosponsoring this legislation.

INTRODUCTION OF THE BROWNFIELDS CLEAN-UP ACT

HON. WILLIAM J. COYNE

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 29, 1999

Mr. COYNE. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation which would make the existing tax incentive for cleaning up brownfields permanent.

Brownfields are vacant industrial or commercial sites. There are more than 400,000

such sites across the country. Brownfields cause economic blight by crowding out new businesses, preventing the creation of new jobs, and reducing municipal property tax revenues. They reduce the value of surrounding property and they can be public health problems.

Brownfields sites often require environmental remediation before they can be redeveloped and returned to productive use. At the very least, the prospect of significant remediation costs often discourages the redevelopment of such sites.

The 1997 Taxpayer Relief Act established a provision for expensing brownfield clean-up costs in certain targeted areas—empowerment zones, enterprise communities, EPA brownfields pilot project sites, and census tracts with high poverty rates. This provision can be an important tool for encouraging the clean-up and redevelopment of unproductive brownfield sites.

Unfortunately, however, the existing provision only allows expensing for expenditures or costs incurred between August 6, 1997, and December 31, 2000. That is too short a period of time for many potential users to take advantage of it. Consequently, I believe that this provision should be made permanent. The Administration shares that view and proposed making the provision permanent in the budget request that it submitted to Congress in February.

Today Congressman RANGEL and I are introducing legislation that would make the brownfields expensing provision permanent. Enactment of this legislation would provide much-needed help to many of the economically distressed communities across the country that are currently burdened with one or more brownfields sites. I urge my colleagues to cosponsor this important legislation.

DECLARING STATE OF WAR BETWEEN UNITED STATES AND GOVERNMENT OF FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA

SPEECH OF

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 28, 1999

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, the truth is war is being waged and will continue to be waged without declaration. But such violence is neither redemptive nor justified in law or morality. Hope is redemptive, love is redemptive, peace is redemptive, but the violence of this conflict stirs our most primitive instincts. When we respond to such instincts, we enact the law of an eye for an eye, and we at last become blind and spend our remaining days groping to regain that light we had once enjoyed.

He only understands force, it is said of Mr. Milosevic, but we must understand more than force. Otherwise, war is inescapable. We must make peace as inexorable as the instinct to breathe, as inevitable as the sunrise, as predictable as the next day. With this vote, let us release ourselves from the logic of war and energize a consciousness of peace, peace through implied strength, peace through express diplomacy, peace through a belief that through nonviolent human interaction, we can still control our destiny.

A TRIBUTE TO DR. YVONNE SCARLETT-GOLDEN, DOCTORATE OF LAWS, BETHUNE-COOKMAN COLLEGE

HON. CARRIE P. MEEK

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 29, 1999

Mrs. MEEK of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in tribute to the honorable Dr. Yvonne Scarlett-Golden, my dear friend, whose title of honorary Doctorate of Laws was conferred by Bethune-Cookman College on April 26, 1999. This honor is very highly deserved. I have had the honor and the immense pleasure of knowing and working with Yvonne for many years, and her name is synonymous with dedication and commitment towards the public good.

She is a master teacher, a superlative retired school principal, an effective city council member, a committed community activist, and an exemplary mother. Her dedication is beyond praise, for it is impossible to calculate the number of young students who have been inspired by Yvonne in her career. Like ripples in a pond, Dr. Yvonne Scarlett-Golden's kind acts towards her students served as catalysts for them, to enrich their own spheres of influence with the strong guidance and example of character which they have received.

After a long career as a highly popular teacher, Dr. Yvonne Scarlett-Golden became an energetic city council member, and she continues her fight for the underdog in yet another venue. Vibrant, bright, and always committed, the devotion of Dr. Yvonne Scarlett-Golden to State of Florida has been an inspiration over the decades of our close friendship.

It is indeed one of my great pleasures to pay tribute to truly a great Floridian and, indeed, a such a great American, Dr. Yvonne Scarlett-Golden, on the occasion of her achievement in being awarded the title of Doctorate of Laws by Bethune-Cookman College.

McGRAW FAMILY TO CELEBRATE 50TH ANNUAL REUNION

HON. JAMES T. WALSH

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 29, 1999

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in special recognition of an occasion which will be celebrated in the County of Cortland in my district in Central New York State this summer. On July 18th, the McGraw family, along with the many guests who will join them, will hold their 50th Annual Reunion.

This wonderful tradition was begun in 1950 as a means of bringing together the large and distinguished McGraw family. Having settled in Cortland County in the 1850's in the wake of the Irish potato famine, the McGraws quickly became one of the most well-respected residents of the area. The most well-known member of this family, John Joseph McGraw, was the Manager of the New York baseball Giants from 1902 to 1932. Having won more games than any other manager in major league history, Mr. McGraw was inducted into the Baseball Hall of Fame in Cooperstown.

Today, as was the case fifty years ago at the time of the first McGraw reunion, the Cen-

tral New York area is indebted to the McGraw family for its many contributions to our community. I would like to express the sense of the many visitors and "honorary McGraws" who will travel from near and far to share in their celebration this summer in thanking them for making Central New York a better place, and in wishing them well in this and many family reunions to come.

INTRODUCTION OF THE HOMELESSNESS ASSISTANCE FUNDING FAIRNESS ACT

HON. JOHN ELIAS BALDACCI

OF MAINE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 29, 1999

Mr. BALDACCI. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to introduce today the Homelessness Assistance Funding Fairness Act that will ensure that every state receives a minimum allocation of funding from the Department of Housing and Urban Development's "Continuum of Care" grant programs. I am introducing this legislation in conjunction with Senator SUSAN COLLINS of Maine. We have been working to address the challenges of meeting the needs of homeless people in a rural state for some time now, and I believe that this legislation represents an important step forward.

Homelessness is a problem that knows no boundaries. In every state, Americans find themselves without adequate shelter or access to affordable housing. Unfortunately, since the Continuum of Care grants are currently awarded on a competitive basis, some states may be denied funding in a given year.

Homelessness is also not limited to urban areas. In fact, rural homelessness is a significant problem and may pose even greater challenges due to geographical realities. Maine is a predominantly rural state. Homelessness is a growing problem, with more than 14,000 people currently believed to be homeless. While this number may seem relatively small, when we consider that the state's overall population is only 1.2 million, we recognize that there is in fact a significant problem.

In the past, Maine organizations have competed successfully for Continuum of Care funding. In fact, last year, HUD Secretary Andrew Cuomo visited several of Maine's homeless assistance projects and presented them with a "Best Practices" award in recognition of their excellent work. For that reason, it came as a shock when HUD announced in 1999 Continuum of Care grant recipients and we learned that no funds had been awarded to any Maine applicants.

In addition to Maine, three other states—Oklahoma, Kansas and North Dakota—were not awarded any Continuum of Care funding this year. The homeless of these four rural states are just as deserving and in need of assistance as the homeless of the other 46 states. Unfortunately, they are now facing drastic cuts in services and the outright elimination of many programs that have sought to provide housing and services to help break the cycle of poverty and dependency.

I respect the goals of the competitive funding process: to encourage excellence; to foster innovation; and to ensure that Federal taxpayers get the most "bang for their buck" when it comes to providing assistance to

America's homeless. But I also recognize that in a competition such as this, excellent programs sometimes fall just short of the cut-offs that are determined by funding availability. And I am concerned especially because the cut-offs are absolute—Maine's funding, for example, went from about \$3.7 million to \$0.

For that reason, I am introducing this legislation which will provide a safety net to ensure that every state receives at least a minimum allocation to provide a Continuum of Care to that state's homeless. My legislation would continue the grant competition, but would provide that every state must receive at least half a percent of the total Continuum of Care funds. This would ensure that the homeless of every state would be able to count on some continuity of services from year to year.

It is not an exaggeration to say that lives depend on the services provided as a result of the Continuum of Care grants. People must have a place to escape the bitter cold of a January day in Maine or the brutal heat of an August day in Texas. People must have a chance to break out of poverty and to become productive citizens. This is difficult to do when much of each day must be spent meeting such basic needs as finding food and shelter.

The Homelessness Assistance Funding Fairness Act would take a small step in ensuring that no state's homeless persons are left without assistance in finding permanent or transitional housing. Unless we take action, the tragedy that has befallen Maine's homeless population this year, could easily happen to those of other states next year when the funds are competed again.

I urge my colleagues to support this important legislation.

INTRODUCTION OF THE TEENAGE
PREGNANCY REDUCTION ACT OF
1999

HON. MICHAEL N. CASTLE

OF DELAWARE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 29, 1999

Mr. CASTLE. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to be an original cosponsor of the Teenage Pregnancy Reduction Act of 1999. This legislation is an important commitment on the part of Congress to give local communities the resources they need to operate effective teenage pregnancy programs.

More specifically, the bill authorizes \$10.5 million in total over three years for HHS to conduct a study of effective teen pregnancy prevention programs, with an emphasis on determining the factors contributing to the effectiveness of the programs, and methods for replicating the programs in other locations.

It also authorizes the creation of an information clearinghouse to collect, maintain, and disseminate information on prevention programs; to develop networks of prevention programs; to provide technical assistance and to encourage public media campaigns regarding pregnancy in teenagers.

Finally, it authorizes \$10 million in total over three years for one-time incentive grants for programs which are found to be effective under HHS's study described earlier, to assist them with the expenses of operating the program.

Helping our communities prevent teenage pregnancy is an important mission. The United

States has the highest teenage birth rate of industrialized countries, which has far reaching consequences for our Nation's teenage mothers and their children.

Unmarried teenagers who become pregnant face severe emotional, physical, and financial difficulties. The children born to unmarried teenagers will struggle to fulfill the promise given to all human life, and many of them simply will not succeed. Many of them will remain trapped in a cycle of poverty, and unfortunately may become part of our criminal justice system.

How bad is the problem? In 1960, 15 percent of teen births were out-of-wedlock. In 1970, 30 percent of teen births were out-of-wedlock. In 1980, 48 percent of teen births were out-of-wedlock. In 1990, 68 percent of teen births were out-of-wedlock. In 1993, 72 percent of all teen births were out-of-wedlock.

Why do we care about this? For the simple reason that beyond the statistics, this trend has devastating consequences for the young women who become unwed teen parents, and for the children born to them.

The report, "Kids Having Kids," by the Robin Hood Foundation quantified some of these consequences. Compared to those who delay childbearing until they are 20 or 21, adolescent mothers: spend 57 percent more time as single parents in their first 13 years; are 50 percent more likely to depend on welfare; are 50 percent less likely to complete high school; and are 24 percent more likely to have more children.

Children of adolescents (compared to children of 20- and 21-year-olds) are more likely to be born prematurely and 50 percent more likely to be low-birth weight babies of less than five and a half pounds—meaning an increased likelihood of infant death, mental retardation or illness, dyslexia, hyperactivity, among others.

How can we make a difference? By working in partnership with communities. At the national level, we need to take a clear stand against teenage pregnancy and foster a national discussion—involving national leaders, respected organizations, the media, and states about how religion, culture, and public values influence both teen pregnancy and responses to it. The Congressional Advisory Committee to the National Campaign to Prevent Teen Pregnancy, which I co-chair with Congresswoman LOWEY, will play an active role in this discussion.

At the local level, communities need to develop programs targeted to the characteristics, needs, and values of its families. Communities know what their needs are and what will be most effective with their teenagers, so it is critical that they design and implement the programs, not the federal government. This legislation will assist efforts of communities, and I hope that my colleagues will join me as a cosponsor.

Our goal to reduce teen pregnancy is challenging and difficult. But if we work together we CAN make a difference.

EARTHQUAKE HAZARDS REDUC-
TION AUTHORIZATION ACT OF
1999

SPEECH OF

HON. PATSY T. MINK

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 28, 1999

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union has under consideration the bill (H.R. 1184) to authorize appropriations for carrying out the Earthquake Hazards Reduction Act of 1977 for fiscal years 2000 and 2001, and for other purposes:

Mrs. MINK of Hawaii. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of H.R. 1184, the Earthquake Hazards Reduction Authorization Act of 1999.

H.R. 1184 will take earthquake research and earthquake engineering research to the next level enabling the replacement of antiquated earthquake warning systems and equipment while linking monitoring centers and laboratories together and stimulating scientific research that will help prevent losses of life and property due to earthquakes.

I am pleased that H.R. 1184 will establish two new projects that will greatly boost our earthquake research and monitoring efforts: the Network for Earthquake Engineering Simulation (NEES); and the Advanced National Seismic Research and Monitoring System. These programs will join earthquake engineering research facilities and monitoring systems from across the country while upgrading and expanding earthquake testing at the facilities. The programs will help to eliminate duplication of research and promote coordination, cooperation and sharing of information to better enable us to utilize science in the protection of life and property.

I am also pleased that the Committee accepted an amendment offered by Congresswoman WOOLSEY to direct FEMA to report on the components of the "National Earthquake Hazard Reduction Programs that address the needs of at-risk populations: the elderly, the disabled, the non-English speaking, and single parent households." These populations face additional challenges following natural disasters and we must not neglect the most vulnerable of our populations during such disasters. I applaud Congresswoman WOOLSEY in her effort to address this problem.

I also appreciate the committee language expressing that the committee will soon begin examining why insurance companies refuse to reduce insurance premiums to builders, home owners, and commercial properties, that have complied with the new engineering standards and practices shown to reduce damages caused by earthquakes. Those who make conscious efforts to incorporate higher standards to prevent earthquake damages should not have to pay the same rates as those who do not incorporate these standards.

I support this legislation because we need to be prepared for earthquakes; we need to improve our abilities to predict earthquakes; and we need to implement policies and building practices that would minimize losses of life due to earthquakes. But, in addition to this, we must prepare for the rebuilding and relief efforts that would be necessary in response to disastrous earthquakes and other natural phenomena including, tsunamis, hurricanes, and

volcanic eruptions. We must accelerate community efforts to prepare for such incidents by encouraging the development of response plans and promoting construction practices that minimize losses from disasters.

Accordingly, I have introduced legislation to provide our nation better protection from financial catastrophe caused by earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, and tsunamis. My bill, H.R. 481, the "Earthquake, Volcanic Eruption and Hurricane Hazards Insurance Act of 1999," would establish a Federal residential insurance program, much like the national flood insurance program, to cover damage by earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, and hurricanes so that home-owners have access to affordable insurance that can help protect them against total financial ruin because of a natural disaster. It would require States that wish to participate in the program to implement mitigation measures to help guard against extensive damage which might be preventable.

Although I hope we may never need to utilize such a program, it is only a matter of time until we are faced with another disaster and it is irresponsible not to prepare for the worst.

I support H.R. 1184, the "Earthquake Hazards Reduction Authorization Act of 1999," and I urge immediate consideration of H.R. 481, the "Earthquake, Volcanic Eruption and Hurricane Hazards Insurance Act of 1999."

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 1569, H. CON. RES. 82, H. J. RES. 44, AND S. CON. RES. 21, MEASURES REGARDING U.S. MILITARY ACTION AGAINST YUGOSLAVIA

SPEECH OF

HON. ROBERT A. BRADY

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 28, 1999

Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, we are here today in this impressive and ornate building, full of pride in our suits and dresses; safe in the knowledge that we are protected by metal detectors and police officers and sergeants at arms. No one but us can enter this room. We are pretty secure. But what are we doing here? What message are we sending to our men and women in the armed forces? They aren't as safe as we are. They are in harm's way in Europe working to make life safe for innocent people over there. I am apologetic and ashamed of the message we are sending to them. We should not be showing our troops, our enemies, or the world that we are divided during this crucial time. I believe that we are doing this for political reasons and at the expense of our brave men and women in uniform. I don't think they are very proud of us right now.

I am proud of them and I admire them. My prayers are with them. God bless them.

CHINESE-AMERICAN CONTRIBUTION TO TRANSCONTINENTAL RAILROAD

HON. JOHN T. DOOLITTLE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 29, 1999

Mr. DOOLITTLE. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to honor the Chinese-American community and pay tribute to its ancestors' contribution to the building of the American transcontinental railroad.

On May 8th, the Colfax Area Historical Society in my Congressional District will place a monument along Highway 174 at Cape Horn, near Colfax, California to recognize the efforts of the Chinese in laying the tracks that linked the east and west coasts for the first time.

With the California Gold Rush and the opening of the West came an increased interest in building a transcontinental railroad. To this end, the Central Pacific Railroad Company was established, and construction of the route East from Sacramento began in 1863. Although the beginning of the effort took place on relatively flat land, labor and financial problems were persistent, resulting in only 50 miles of track being laid in the first two years. Although the company needed over 5,000 workers, it only had 600 on the payroll by 1864.

Chinese labor was suggested, as they had already helped build the California Central Railroad, the railroad from Sacramento to Marysville and the San Jose Railway. Originally thought to be too small to complete such a momentous task, Charles Crocker of Central Pacific pointed out, "the Chinese made the Great Wall, didn't they?"

The first Chinese were hired in 1865 at approximately \$28 per month to do the very dangerous work of blasting and laying ties over the treacherous terrain of the high Sierras. They lived in simply dwellings and cooked their own meals, often consisting of fish, dried oysters and fruit, mushrooms and seaweed.

Work in the beginning was slow and difficult. After the first 23 miles, Central Pacific faced the daunting task of laying tracks over terrain that rose 7,000 feet in 100 miles. To conquer the many sheer embankments, the Chinese workers used techniques they had learned in China to complete similar tasks. They were lowered by ropes from the top of cliffs in baskets, and while suspended, they chipped away at the granite and planted explosives that were used to blast tunnels. Many workers risked their lives and perished in the harsh winters and dangerous conditions.

By the summer of 1868, 4,000 workers, two thirds of which were Chinese, had built the transcontinental railroad over the Sierras and into the interior plains. On May 10, 1869, the two railroads were to meet at Promontory, Utah in front of a cheering crowd and a band. A Chinese crew was chosen to lay the final ten miles of track, and it was completed in only twelve hours.

Without the efforts of the Chinese workers in the building of America's railroads, our development and progress as a nation would have been delayed by years. Their toil in severe weather, cruel working conditions and for meager wages cannot be under appreciated. My sentiments and thanks go out to the entire Chinese-American community for its ances-

tors' contribution to the building of this great Nation.

NATIONAL GRANGE WEEK

HON. BOB SCHAFFER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 29, 1999

Mr. SCHAFFER. Mr. Speaker, last week Colorado Grangers joined more than 300,000 of their colleagues in celebration of National Granger Week. Today, I rise to pay tribute to the Grangers and their time-honored American values.

Organized in 1867, the Grange is a grassroots organization designed to promote the best interests of agriculture and preserve family values. Grangers are known for many community-centered projects including youth scholarships, activities for the deaf, emergency relief for farmers and ranchers and lobbying legislatures to provide opportunities and education for all family members. In my home state of Colorado, the Granger combined forces to fund relief for Colorado ranchers who lost cattle in the blizzards of 1997.

Mr. Speaker, our nation began as many small communities and families working together to support one another. Today, local Granges work hard to preserve our American traditions. Therefore, I proudly rise in recognition of National Grange Week. With confidence, I look forward to the continuing success of Grangers nationwide.

"KITTY HAWK REVISITED"

HON. TAMMY BALDWIN

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 29, 1999

Ms. BALDWIN. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to submit a poem entitled "Kitty Hawk Revisited" into the RECORD. This poem was written by Ms. Marion Brimm Rewey of Verona, Wisconsin, and I believe she captures the adventurous spirit of the Wright brothers first flight with her words.

KITTY HAWK REVISITED

(By Marion Brimm Rewey)

I wish I had seen them, the quiet men who built bicycles and odd machines, pushing and dragging their da Vinci dream over sea grass and sand.

It might have been a good day to change the world, full of cumulus clouds, strings of pelicans flying ragged formations, a sandpiper or two and curlew calls . . . and the wind of December purling off the Atlantic, plucked wires and struts, hummed such music as had not been heard since sirens lured Ulysses to forbidden shores.

So, while running seas rearranged the sand and every man stood with feet planted firmly on solid ground, here, under untried skies, on Kill Devil Hill, a hand-made skeleton, like a prehistoric bird, teetered on the ledge of the last frontier.

In the broken silence of birds, wind, tide, Orville belly-flopped on the waiting wing.

Then came a universe splitting roar-propellers spun, sand exploded and ballooned,

chains rattled and slapped through metal guides, the engine's pitch climbed to a scream.

The plane shuddered, rocked like a cradle, lumbered over the dunes, rose, hung between ocean and space, floundered, twisted sideways, steadied, caught the wind and flew!

to touch the moon.

"WE THE PEOPLE . . . THE
CITIZEN AND THE CONSTITUTION"

HON. EARL POMEROY

OF NORTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 29, 1999

Mr. POMEROY. Mr. Speaker, on May 1st through 3rd of this year, high school students from across the country will compete in the national finals of the "We the People . . . The Citizen and the Constitution" program. I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate the students of Flasher High School of Flasher, North Dakota, who will represent my home state in this event. These students have worked hard to reach this stage of the competition and have demonstrated a thorough understanding of the principals underlying our constitutional democracy.

We the People is the most extensive program in the country designed to teach students the history and philosophy of the Constitution and the Bill of Rights. The three-day national competition is modeled after hearings held in the United States Congress. These mock hearings consist of oral presentations by the student participants before a panel of adult judges. The students testify as constitutional experts before a "congressional committee" of judges representing various regions of the country and appropriate professional fields. The students' testimony is followed by a question and answer period during which the judges test students on their depth of understanding and ability to apply their constitutional knowledge. The knowledge these students have acquired to reach the national level of this competition is truly impressive. Mr. Speaker, I ask that a copy of the questions posed to the students at these hearings be included in the record.

I would also like to especially recognize our talented representatives from Flasher High School, of Flasher, North Dakota. This is the first year that Flasher High School has competed in the We the People program, and after months of hard work and preparation, all 31 students in the senior class will be coming to Washington to represent North Dakota in the national competition. In just over a month, these students raised \$17,000 to fund this trip. I would like to recognize by name the dedicated students from Flasher High School: Ashley Bahm, Lori Boeshans, Cheryl Breiner, Nikki Erhardt, Scott Fisher, Nadine Fleck, Nicolle Fleck, Joe Fleck, Sherry Gerhardt, Albert Heinert, Amber Heinz, Nathan Honrath, Sylvia Koch, Randy Kovar, Jody Kraft, Jessy Meyer, Adrian Miller, Justin Miller, Sunshine Schmidt, Travis Schmidt, Dan Schmidt, Brielle Schmidt, Joy Schmidt, Keesha Stroh, Brent Ternes, Kyle Ternes, Kevan Thornton, Mitch Tishmack, Thomas Tschida, Paul Wienberger, Steve Zeller.

I would also like to recognize and thank their teacher, Michael Severson, for his critical

role in these students' success and their interest in American government.

Again, Mr. Speaker, I would like to welcome the student team from Flasher High School to Washington, and wish them the very best of luck. They have made all of us in North Dakota very proud.

WE THE PEOPLE—THE CITIZEN AND THE
CONSTITUTION

NATIONAL HEARING QUESTIONS, ACADEMIC YEAR
1998–99

Unit one: What Are the Philosophical and Historical Foundations of the American Political System?

1. The U.S. Constitution guarantees Americans a "republican form of government." Republicanism, however, has taken on different meanings in different times and places. What did the phrase mean to the Framers of the Constitution?

How was their understanding of the term different from that of the ancients?

What specific provisions of the U.S. Constitution help us to understand the Framers' definition of republicanism?

2. Two of the three monuments erected to the Magna Carta at Runnymede in England are American. A copy of the Great Charter now resides alongside the documents of our nation's founding in the National Archives. Why has this document, above all other legacies of British constitutionalism, been so cherished by Americans?

What impact did the Magna Carta have on the founding of the American colonies? In the events leading to the American Revolution? On the U.S. Bill of Rights?

What tenets or principles are embodied in the Magna Carta and why were they important to the development of constitutional government?

3. At the time of their independence from Great Britain the American people could call upon over a century of experience in self-government, especially in the management of local affairs. Many historians believe that this colonial legacy was crucial to the success of the new nation after 1776. What were the most important principles, practices, and institutions of this legacy?

What examples can you identify of written guarantees of basic rights in colonial America? Why were these written guarantees important to the colonists? How did they influence the U.S. Constitution and Bill of Rights?

Many of the new democracies of the post-Cold War era have no such experience of self-governance on which to draw. How might this affect their chances for success? What special burdens or needs does this lack of experience place upon them?

Unit two: How Did the Framers Create the
Constitution?

1. George Washington, James Madison, and other Framers used the word "miracle" to describe the accomplishments of the Constitutional Convention. Historians since have suggested that much of the success of the Convention had to do with timing. They have pointed out that what the Framers were able to accomplish in the Philadelphia summer of 1787 would not have been possible a few years earlier or later. Do you agree or disagree? Explain your position.

What circumstances and developments helped to create a window of opportunity in 1787?

In what ways did the American experience with state governments and constitutions between 1776 and 1787 influence the drafting of the U.S. Constitution in 1787?

2. One of the arguments used by the Framers to reject the creation of a monarchical executive was the belief that kings, unlike

their ministers, could never be impeached. Monarchy was rejected and provision for the impeachment of presidents included in the Constitution. But only two of our nation's 42 chief executives have been impeached and none have been convicted in the course of 210 years. Does this suggest that Americans have, in fact, elevated their presidents to a status not unlike that of a monarch? Why or why not?

Because U.S. presidents are heads of state as well as chief executives, should the bar of justification for their removal from office be higher than that for other public officials? Why or why not?

Should a national recall vote be substituted for Senate trial in the case of impeached presidents? Explain your position.

3. In the debates over the Constitution's ratification, the Federalists argued that the Constitution was a true and proper culmination of the American Revolution. The Constitution, they claimed, brought to life the basic principles set forth in the Declaration of Independence. What arguments did the Federalists use to support such claims? Do you agree or disagree with their position? Why?

Do you believe that the decision of the Framers to scrap the Articles of Confederation, establish an entirely new government, and lay down the rules for its implementation was consistent or inconsistent with the principles of the Declaration of Independence? Explain your position.

Why did the Framers insist that the Constitution be ratified by popularly elected state conventions?

Unit Three: How Did the Values and Principles Embodied in the Constitution Shape
American Institutions and Practices?

1. A modern biographer of our country's first president has argued that if Washington "had been taken by smallpox or dropped by an Indian bullet as a young man, the future United States might well have come into being in some form or other. But it would have been harder, and it might have been a lot harder."¹ Do you agree with that statement? Why or why not?

Where do you believe Washington's contribution was the most crucial: in securing independence from Great Britain, in the drafting and ratification of the Constitution, or in the implementation of the executive branch?

Washington's contemporary admirers spoke of the man's "majestic fabrick," "commanding countenance," "martial dignity," "graceful bearing," and "wonderful control." How important are style and charisma to political leadership? Would you put such qualities on a par with consistency or purity of principles? Why or why not?

2. The Federalists argued that a bill of rights was unnecessary in a constitution of enumerated powers, checks and balances, and popular sovereignty. Why did they believe these features of the Constitution would protect individual rights?

How did the Anti-Federalists and other advocates of a national bill of rights respond to such arguments?

The Federalists and some constitutional scholars have argued that the original constitution as drafted in 1787 was itself a "bill of rights." What basis did they have for making this claim?

3. In Federalist 81 Alexander Hamilton argued that the authority of judicial review can be deduced "from the general theory of a limited constitution." Do you believe his deduction is correct? Why or why not?

¹Richard Brookhiser, *Founding Father: Rediscovering George Washington* (New York: Simon & Schuster), 1996.

What specific provisions of the Constitution provide the basis for judicial review?

Does Chief Justice John Marshall's statement, that "it is emphatically the providence and duty of the judicial department to say what the law is," mean that representatives of the other two branches of government do not have the authority to interpret the meaning of the Constitution? Why or why not?

UNIT FOUR: HOW HAVE THE PROTECTIONS OF THE BILL OF RIGHTS BEEN DEVELOPED AND EXPANDED?

1. Both George III in 1776 and Abraham Lincoln in 1861 rejected the right of rebellion. Lincoln argued that no government on earth could function if it recognized a right of rebellion. Compare the positions of the British monarch and the American president. How were they alike? How were they different?

Why would George III have rejected the arguments of the Declaration of Independence? What might have been his reply?

Why did Lincoln reject the attempt of the Southern states to apply the principles of 1776 to their secession in 1860-61?

2. Reconstruction's attempt to secure equality of citizenship for African Americans was in large measure a failure. The civil rights movement of the middle decades of this century (sometimes referred to as the "Second Era of Reconstruction") has achieved a large measure of success. How do you account for the failure of the one and the success of the other?

What does a comparison of these two series of events suggest about the abilities and limitations of constitutional solutions to the nation's problems?

What remedies other than constitutional amendments or laws might reduce or prevent discrimination? What are the advantages and disadvantages of each of these remedies?

3. In 1972 Congress approved and referred to the states the Equal Rights Amendment, specifying that "equality of rights under the law shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex." Approved by 35 states, three short of the necessary two-thirds majority (a few states subsequently rescinded their approval), the ERA failed ratification. Is there a need for such an amendment today? Why or why not?

Do you believe that the Fourteenth Amendment argues for or against the need for such an amendment? Explain your position.

How have developments in the quarter-century since the ERA was first introduced affected this issue? Do you believe that such an amendment is more or less necessary than it was in 1972? Explain your position.

UNIT FIVE: WHAT RIGHTS DOES THE BILL OF RIGHTS PROTECT?

1. Although the right of association is not mentioned in the Constitution, courts have ruled that it is a right implied by the enumerated rights of the First Amendment and by the due process clause of the Fourteenth Amendment. What is the basis for this implication?

What role has the right of association played in protecting other individual rights? Under what circumstances do you think restrictions on freedom of association can be justified? Explain your position.

2. In 1956 Justice Hugo Black declared that "there can be no equal justice where the kind of trial a man gets depends on the amount of money he has."² Do you agree with Justice Black's statement? Why or why not?

How have the nation's courts attempted to reduce the disparities of justice between rich and poor?

Should the courts' objective be equality of legal resources or assurance of access to minimal legal resources? What's the difference?

3. The Fourth Amendment is said to be both one of the most important protections of individual liberty and one of the most troublesome provisions of the Bill of Rights. Why was the Fourth Amendment added to the Constitution and what rights does it protect? Why has determining what is an "unreasonable" search and seizure proved to be so difficult?

How is the Fourth Amendment related to what courts have said is an individual's "legitimate expectation of privacy"?

Given the variety of activities for which Americans use their cars and the amount of time and money they invest in them, should vehicles be accorded the same degree of constitutional protection as residences, i.e., should the car as well as the home be regarded as a person's "castle"?

UNIT SIX: WHAT ARE THE ROLES OF THE CITIZEN IN AMERICAN DEMOCRACY?

1. The Founders believed that republican self-government required a greater degree of civic virtue than did other forms of government. Why did they hold that belief? How did they reconcile it with their belief in the natural rights philosophy?

How was Tocqueville's view of good citizenship different from that of the Founders?

To promote good citizenship the Founders supported both religious instruction and civic education. What purposes did they believe each of these experiences would serve? Are those purposes still important to good citizenship today? Why or why not?

2. The Internet has been called the "electronic frontier." The current absence of government regulation of this new world of cyberspace is similar in certain respects to Locke's state of nature. How might Locke and the other natural rights philosophers have resolved the issues of life, liberty, and property as these rights exist on the Internet?

Should government regulate freedom of expression in cyberspace? Why or why not?

Has the potential of the Internet fundamentally altered the nature of representative government? Why or why not?

3. American constitutionalism, especially its principles of federalism, and independent judiciary, and fundamental rights, has had a major impact on the development of constitutional democracy in other countries. The American form of government, however, has not been widely copied. Most of the world's democracies have opted instead for a parliamentary form of government rather than one of shared powers among three co-equal branches of government. What are the relative advantages and disadvantages of these two different systems?

Do you believe that the American system of divided government has become impractical in the complex, fast-paced world of today? Explain your position.

What constitutional reforms might you suggest to improve the effectiveness of our form of government?

IN MEMORY OF O.G. "SPEEDY"
NIEMAN

HON. LARRY COMBEST

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 29, 1999

Mr. COMBEST. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the life and achievements of the

late O.G. "Speedy" Nieman from Hereford, Texas.

Speedy was born November 12, 1928 in Dawson County, Texas. He graduated from Lamesa High School and attended Texas Tech University where he played basketball. He served in the U.S. Coast Guard and was a Korean war veteran. He married Lavon Stewart on Oct. 27, 1951, in Hamlin, Texas.

Speedy and his wife were co-owners and publishers of the Slaton Slatonite for almost eight years before they moved to Hereford. He worked as the sports editor of several West Texas papers. Speedy then entered into a partnership with Roberts Publishing Co. of Andrews to purchase The Hereford Brand newspaper and reorganized the North Plains Printing Co. He moved to Hereford in January of 1971 where he served as publisher for The Hereford Brand and president of North Plains Printing Co. for 26 years.

He was a two-time recipient of Hereford's Bull Chip Award and received a wide variety of professional recognition. He served as president of three press associations.

Speedy was a member and deacon at First Baptist Church of Hereford. He also was a member of the Lion's Club and Deaf Smith Chamber of Commerce. He helped establish Hereford's Christmas Stocking Fund. Speedy Nieman always had a strong commitment and tireless dedication to enhance the well-being of the town and its residents he so loved. He will be sorely missed.

NEA FUNDING

HON. RON PACKARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 29, 1999

Mr. PACKARD. Mr. Speaker, I read an article last week in the Washington Times, outlining a recent grant from the National Endowment for the Arts for a film which chronicles the sexual exploits of two seventeen year old adolescent women. This grant sickens me and reaffirms the fact that we have no business wasting taxpayer dollars on the NEA.

While many of the NEA funds go to tasteful projects, what greatly concerns me are the NEA grants given to projects that most taxpayers would find inappropriate and repulsive. The recent grants described in the Washington Times article offers no educational purpose but succeeds in degrading women.

Americans have a right to create and enjoy works of art that often span a variety of tastes. However, taxpayers should not be forced to support an agency which continues to use federal taxpayer funds to subsidize tasteless and sometimes offensive projects.

Mr. Speaker, at a time when our country is experiencing a trillion dollar debt, can't the money we waste on the NEA be better spent saving Social Security, cutting taxes and strengthening our military? The fact is, as elected officials we owe a responsibility to the American taxpayer. Funding the NEA is renegeing on that responsibility.

NEA GRANTS INCLUDE FUNDS FOR FILMS ON FEMALE SEXUALITY—PREVIOUS AWARD DREW FIRE ON HILL

(By Julia Duin)

The National Endowment for the Arts announced \$58 million in new grants yesterday,

² Griffin v. Illinois

including \$12,000 to Women Make Movies, a New York distributor that a Michigan congressman once likened to a "veritable taxpayer-funded peep show."

This latest grant is for "Girls Like Us," a documentary on the sexuality of girls growing up in the 1990s. It won the 1997 Sundance Film Festival Grand Jury award for best documentary.

It is part of a package of four films. The others are "Jenny and Jenny," about two 17-year-olds in Israel; "Girls Still Dream," about women coming of age in Egypt; and "The Righteous Babes," about women in rock 'n roll.

The money will go to produce a study guide for the films and help market it to 100,000 U.S. secondary schools.

"It's a terrific organization. We're proud to be funding them, and it's a terrific project," NEA spokeswoman Cherie Simon said of Women Make Movies (WMM). "[The documentary] went through an extremely competitive process and was found to be meritorious."

The film, which follows four teen-agers from south Philadelphia "deals superficially with sex and its consequences," says a review in the Arizona Republic. "Sex, for the girls, is not about physical pleasure or desire, not about love, not about social pressures. It's just something teens do, they seem to say."

Although the grant is minuscule compared to much larger NEA awards to orchestras, operas and ballets around the country, it is symbolic of the arts agency's new confidence.

Its fortunes were at a low ebb in 1997, when Rep. Peter Hoekstra, Michigan Republican, blasted WMM for its themes on lesbians and children's sexuality. He was especially incensed about a \$31,500 grant for "Watermelon Woman," an explicit WMM film about black lesbians.

House Republicans voted to kill all funding for the NEA in the summer of 1997, but the agency's life was extended by the Senate. Since then, NEA has acquired a new chairman, William Ivey, and President Clinton recently proposed increasing its budget by 53 percent.

"Rather than raise the red flag, why don't they let it lay for a couple of years?" Mr. Hoekstra said yesterday in response to "Girls Like Us." "the NEA doesn't care about what Congress thinks."

He was more concerned, he said, about "in-equitities" in NEA funding.

"They are posturing themselves as wanting to build a better relationship with Congress, but [in 1998], 167 congressional districts received no grants," he said. "If you want to build some bridges and show you're at least listening to what's a sizeable group in Congress, at least start distributing the money more fairly."

The 600,000 people in his western Michigan district "didn't receive one dollar" from the NEA, but in 1998, "New York got 14 percent of the money distributed," he said. "Now, New York doesn't have 14 percent of the populations in America."

New York groups got large chunks of funding in the most recent grant cycle, including \$60,000 to the Dance Theater of Harlem, \$100,000 to the Metropolitan Opera, \$150,000 to the New York Philharmonic and \$200,000 to the New York City Ballet.

In Washington, the Humanities Council got a \$50,000 grant for a project involving writers, and the Woolly Mammoth Theatre Co. got \$64,000 for a theater project with young people and adults in the Shaw neighborhood.

Other grants include \$45,000 to the Fairfax County public schools system for its plan to use its Arts in Elementary Schools program at Mosby Woods Elementary as a model for 134 other county elementary schools.

The Institute of Musical Traditions in Silver Spring received \$18,000 for an outreach program to low-income schools and for its programs for traditional folk artist.

Grants for \$100,000 went to opera companies in Houston and Los Angeles. The National Foundation for Jewish Culture in New York got \$100,000, as did the Nebraska Arts Council and the Atlantic Center for the Arts in New Smyrna Beach, Fla.

REMOVAL OF UNITED STATES
ARMED FORCES FROM THE FED-
ERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA

SPEECH OF

HON. DAVE WELDON

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 28, 1999

Mr. WELDON of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to support H. Con. Res. 82 calling for

the removal of U.S. troops from their positions in connection with the present operation against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

This has been a very troubled region for centuries. In recent years, the U.S. Department of State has reported that the civil war in Kosovo between the Serbian government and the Kosovo Liberation Army (KLA) has heightened. In recent weeks, while the NATO attacks on the Serbian police and troops in Serbia's Kosovo province have increased, the Serb forces have heightened their efforts to remove ethnic Albanians from Kosovo. Ironically, the President argued that airstrikes were needed in order to keep this very action from taking place. Unfortunately, the airstrikes only heightened these atrocities.

Unfortunately, there are no easy answers. It now seems apparent that President Clinton's decision to begin a bombing campaign was not the right decision and that is why I opposed the resolution supporting U.S. military action before the NATO bombing attacks began. Indeed, the Washington Post has reported that many military leaders doubted Mr. Clinton's bombing strategy would end the civil war in Kosovo. Unfortunately, they have been proved right.

As a Member of Congress I have the responsibility to ask the following questions, "Is the situation in Kosovo in our national interest?" If it is in our national interest I must ask myself, "Am I willing to say to my constituents and my neighbors that I believe the lives of their sons and daughters in the military should be placed in jeopardy by sending them into battle in Kosovo?" I say NO to both. We do not have a national interest in Kosovo and we should not risk the lives of our men and women in uniform.