

# EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

## WORLD POPULATION AND THE ENVIRONMENT

### HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 26, 1999

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, in my capacity as Chairman of the Technology Subcommittee of the Committee on Science, I have come across many interesting facts about the relationship between science and the environment. This editorial from The Keene (New Hampshire) Sentinel at first seems humorous in discussing the idea that lawnmowers cause smog. However, as one reads further one realizes that the main point of the editorial is that the ever growing number of people on the Earth stretch the environment's resources to the point where it is ever more difficult to provide for the needs of the world's population. While written in a humorous vein, this editorial provides a strong reason to support international family planning programs.

[From the Keene (New Hampshire) Sentinel]  
(By Sentinel Editorial)

PEOPLE SMOG

In what has to be the ultimate insult to the American way of life, scientists studying the source of dangerous chemicals in the air have determined that mowing the lawn causes air pollution.

The report, issued on April 1, seemed like a joke at first. We waited for the big hoot at the end. But apparently it is serious, and the problem isn't just lawnmower engines.

"Wound-induced and drying-induced . . . compounds are expected to be significant in the atmosphere," said the team of researchers, in a study that's about to be published in a journal called Geophysical Research Letters. Among the chemicals released by "wounded" grass are methanol, hexanal, acetaldehyde, acetone and butanone. The team adds that the same chemicals are also produced in small amounts when people and animals eat raw vegetables.

Okay, even one of the researchers admits this is funny stuff. "It just doesn't seem likely to me that the smell of newly mown grass is toxic," said biochemist Ray Fall. But eventually, who knows, when too many freshly cut lawns are added to too many lawnmower exhaust pipes, and too many cars, and too many factory smokestacks and too many wood stoves and so on?

This apparently trivial grass-clipping story, like reports of so many environmental and social problems, should be seen in the context of a deadly serious dilemma that's often ignored by governments and news media: the world's burgeoning population.

When we read of, hear of and occasionally experience urban blight, environmental pollution, traffic jams, waves of illegal immigrants, filled-in wetlands and other maddening challenges of modern life, we really ought to think more often of the common denominator. People. People have to work, play, build, heat their homes and businesses, travel from place to place. And as we do so, bit by bit we inevitably degrade our physical

and social environments. No single activity is particularly troublesome. But the more of us there are, the more degradation there is. Where will it end, with a standing-room-only society shrouded in a poison fog?

These thoughts are prompted not so much by the lawnmowing story, but by some alarming testimony presented last month to a U.S. House committee. Werner Fornos, the indefatigable head of the nonprofit Population Institute was practically on his knees trying to persuade indifferent members of Congress to spend a mere \$25 million on international family planning assistance next year.

Fornos outlined the situation in stark terms, noting that the world population grew from one billion to two billion between 1830 and 1930—in 100 years—then added a third billion by 1960—in just 30 years. Since then, it has doubled to six billion. We publish extracts from Fornos's testimony on this page today. It makes sobering reading, as we approach another lawn-mowing season.

## INTRODUCTION OF THE GILA RIVER INDIAN COMMUNITY—PHELPS DODGE CORPORATION WATER RIGHTS SETTLEMENT ACT OF 1999

### HON. JOHN B. SHADEGG

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 26, 1999

Mr. SHADEGG. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce legislation authorizing a water rights settlement which was entered into on May 4, 1998, by the Gila River Indian Community and the Phelps Dodge Corp.

As my colleagues who are involved with western water issues know, reaching a settlement to an Indian water rights dispute is an incredibly complex and contentious task. The parties to this agreement should be commended for their willingness to work cooperatively to settle their differences and for their perseverance in striving to reach an agreement.

While the settlement which my legislation authorizes is an important step in the right direction, it is in many ways the vanguard for a much larger settlement currently under negotiation. These negotiations are intended to permanently and comprehensively address the water needs of central Arizona and the Phoenix metropolitan area while providing a final settlement of all water claims by the Gila River Indian Community.

The issue of long-term water supplies is of the utmost importance to Arizona. Phoenix is currently the sixth largest metropolitan area in the United States and it continues to grow rapidly. It must have permanently assured, affordable water supplies to maintain its prosperity and sustain its growth. Any settlement which is ultimately reached must be crafted to ensure that water is readily available a century and more from now.

The legislation which I introduce today provides a vehicle for advancing the process of

negotiating a comprehensive settlement. I will work tirelessly to ensure that any settlement which is reached protects the water supplies of all Arizonans in perpetuity and acknowledges the primacy of State water law over allocation of this precious resource.

## REGARDING THE PASSING OF MS. SANDRA CHAVIS

### HON. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 26, 1999

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise to express my heartfelt sadness on the recent passing of an individual who provided tremendous service to our country and in particular, to the Dallas/Fort Worth area.

Mr. Speaker, on Saturday, May 22, 1999, Ms. Sandra Chavis passed away after suffering a heart attack. She was 50 years young.

Mr. Speaker, I join many individuals in my district and the Washington area in mourning Ms. Chavis. Her dedication to our Nation's fair housing laws and her commitment to public service are recognized and cherished by many.

Indeed, there are many families throughout our Nation's cities who have equal access to home ownership because of her tireless efforts to open the doors to homes everywhere, for everyone.

Her dedication in this area is as well-known as her gracious demeanor and her love for her family.

Mr. Speaker, Ms. Chavis first showed her dedication to public service in San Francisco in 1973, where she worked for the Social Security Administration. In 1978, she joined the Department of Housing and Urban Development's Office of Fair Housing and Office of Human Resources. She joined the Department at a time when fair housing laws were still in their nascent.

At the time of her unexpected death, she was serving as Director of the Department's Office of Equal Employment Opportunity in Washington, DC. Her cumulative work at the Department of Housing and Urban Development represented a career of fighting for fairness and equality for all Americans.

Mr. Speaker, her life and work were held in such high esteem that the Department of Housing and Urban Development led by Secretary Andrew Cuomo are opening their hearts and doors with a memorial service at HUD headquarters. This is truly because she touched and moved so many lives.

Mr. Speaker, it was once said that "nothing great in the world has been accomplished without passion." I truly believe that Ms. Chavis had a great and intense passion to serve others and promote fairness. That great passion allowed her to accomplish so many great things that we are indebted to her now and forever.

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

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

Particularly, I want to recognize a host of family and friends she left behind: her husband, George Anderson; her son Jamie Chavis; her parents, William Ira and Arlanda Chavis; four brothers, William Ray Buston, Gerald Patterson, Ira Rudolph, and William Randolph; two sisters, Ruth Bryant and Linda Coley; three grandchildren, Carlton, Jamillya, and William Patrick Chavis; nine nephews, and six nieces; three close friends; Vyllorya A. Evans, Evelyn Okie, and Shirley Wells. I join them in celebrating the life of a great human being, public servant, and American.

1999 SIXTH DISTRICT ESSAY  
CONTEST WINNERS

**HON. HENRY J. HYDE**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, May 26, 1999*

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, please permit me to share with my colleagues the work of some bright young men and women in my district.

Each year, my office—in cooperation with junior and senior high schools in Northern Illinois—sponsors an essay writing contest. The contest's board, chaired by my good friend Vivian Turner, a former principle of Blackhawk Junior High School in Bensenville, IL, chooses a topic and judges the entries. Winners of the contest share in more than \$1,000 in scholarship funds.

Today, I have the honor of naming for the RECORD the winners of this year's contest.

This year, Kathryn Solari of Mary, Seat of Wisdom School in Park Ridge, IL, won the junior high division with an essay titled, "Coach—One Who Teaches or Trains an Athlete," a text of which I include in the RECORD. Placing second was Jennifer C. Miller of St. Peter the Apostle School in Itsaca. This year, we had a three-way tie for third place in the junior high division among: Omar Germino of St. Charles Borromeo School in Bensenville, Sam Francis of Glen Crest Middle School in Glen Ellyn, and Rachel Soden of Westfield School in Bloomingdale.

In the Senior High School Division, the first place award went to Paul McGovern of Driscoll Catholic High School in Addison for his essay, "Teofilo Lindio," a text of which I include in the RECORD. Carl Hughes of Maine South High School in Park Ridge finished second, and third place went to Katherine Yeu, also from Driscoll Catholic High School.

I wish to offer my congratulations to all this year's winners.

TEOFILO LINDIO—THE SIX PILLARS OF  
CHARACTER

(By Paul McGovern, Driscoll Catholic,  
Addison, IL)

I consider my grandfather, Teofilo Lindio, to be an exemplary role model. My Lolo (the Philippine word for grandfather) was born on March 8, 1912, in Legaspi, a small province in the Philippines. Though I have been to the Philippines to see him only once, I have heard much of him from my mother. According to her, Teofilo was an honest, caring individual who accepted what came to him in life, and strove to make the most of it. He was sincerely devoted to his God, to his family, and to his fellow man. My Lolo's solid Christian beliefs formed the foundation on which the Six Pillars of Character were laid—the pillars, which ultimately formed

and upheld his reputation as a great man within his community.

Teofilo was the fifth of seven children of a wealthy commercial farmer. However, when his father died, Teofilo inherited little, since most of the land went to the older sons. At this point, Teofilo had to make a choice. He was already married, and his wife was about to have a child. Teofilo had been at the top of his high school class, so college was a very possible option for him. After considering the consequences of this option, he made the responsible choice. He used the money he had to start his own carpentry business so that he could better support his family.

Eventually, Teofilo's business grew and he began to amass a small fortune. Rather than indulge himself in luxuries, he decided to make a difference in his community of Legaspi. Teofilo would make free coffins for the poor people in his community. Every Sunday after church, he would host a picnic in which all of the impoverished people in the community could eat for free. This compassion earned him his reputation as a generous, caring man. Eventually, however, the amount of money that he spent on feeding the poor became too much, as more and more poor persons came to eat each Sunday. His business underwent tough times, and soon he was forced to stop his charity. In one particularly difficult period during the 50's, Teofilo and his family had trouble finding enough food to eat. All of his children who were old enough to work had jobs so that the family could feed and clothe itself. Even in tough times, Teofilo still showed fairness in his dealings with customers, and continued to do quality work for a fair price. Morals were more important to him than money. He did not blame God, the poor whom he fed, or himself for the state of poverty he was in. Knowing that Teofilo was a generous man, wealthy people offered him aid in his time of trouble. Teofilo "took turns and shared," and thus moved others to do the same.

In my opinion, my Lolo was simply an all-around outstanding individual. His trustworthiness was shown in his commitment to his family. Teofilo was honest in his marriage, and put his family first in his life. According to my mother, he spent every night with the family, asking all nine of his children how their days went, telling jokes, and discussing Bible stories. He promised to always be there for them, and he was. He continually said to me over the phone, "No family gathering can be complete without you and your dad." Another instance of this trustworthiness is when his wife became very sick in the 50's. Teofilo made a promise to God that if his wife recovered, he would sing the Pasyon (Passion and Resurrection of Christ) on every Holy Thursday and Good Friday—2 whole days, without sleep—until the end of his life. His wife recovered, and he faithfully kept his promise.

Teofilo showed respect for others as well. He respected the poor as human beings who had the right to eat just as he did. He respected his children's right to make decisions about their future. He did not force his sons to work in his business, but instead encouraged them to achieve higher education and do what brings them the most joy. Neither did he force his daughters to marry any particular young man, even though his parents forced him into a marriage. Teofilo taught his children that keeping a level head and peaceful disposition is the best way to resolve a conflict. While visiting the Philippines, one of my relatives told me a possibly exaggerated story of how Teofilo caught a burglar who broke into his house. He held a large knife to the burglar's neck, forgave him, and let him leave peacefully. The burglar never attempted to steal from Teofilo's house again. Teofilo was also a

model for outstanding citizenship. Whenever there was a fire in the community he would volunteer his help, even if it occurred in the middle of the night. He made his community a better place by feeding the poor. Even in tough times, the temptation to steal was never able to ensnare him. The worst law violation he committed in his lifetime was not reporting the burglar. In this violation of state law, he upheld the "law" of the Church—to forgive and forget. An extremely diligent individual, Teofilo never went into complete retirement. He still continued to repair and build houses up until his death.

Lolo died on February 28, 1999 of a heart attack at age 86, just before he was able to finish building an altar in his house. After the period of mourning, my family and I looked back at what Teofilo Lindio had done in his lifetime. While he was only moderately successful in an academic and material sense, his character was certainly most admirable. Though he, like all people, must have had his bad points, he was, overall, a great man. I must say that I am proud to be a descendant of Teofilo Lindio.

COACH—ONE WHO TEACHES OR TRAINS AN  
ATHLETE

(By Kathryn Solari, Mary, Seat of Wisdom  
School, Park Ridge, IL)

People often compare life to many things. Since athletics have been very important to me, I could compare life to a series of basketball games. Good character then is the attitude by which you approach, play, and finish the game. It is similar to life in that if you don't do things with a good attitude, you won't get very much out of the game. A role model is like a coach. The coach is someone who has played the game before and is continuing to work on improving his game. He tries to teach you all that he has learned and helps you to become a better player so one day you can make smart plays on your own. He is there to congratulate you when you win and comfort you when you lose. No matter what, his guidance becomes a part of you and has a great influence on your game. It is important to have role models in your life who act as coaches. My coach, teammate, referee, fan, and role model is my dad. He has not only told me, but has shown me how to win in the game of life. He has done this by being responsible, respectful, and caring.

My father is very caring. To me, caring means putting others before yourself. My father truly cares for my family. He cares for and loves his wife and all four of his children. There is nothing he wouldn't do for us. After a hard day's work, he comes home and greets each of us with a smile no matter where we are in the house. He asks us if we need help on our homework because he cares about how well we do in school. My dad and I must have done thousands of math problems together. On any given night, he is quizzing us on vocabulary or testing us on our school subjects. However, our grades don't matter as much to him as long as we try our best. His guidance in decision making is always helpful. On Thursday and Friday mornings he gets up early with my sister and me to help us get ready for band. He takes care of us when we are sick, comforts us when we are sad, and laughs with us when we are happy. Most of all, he makes each of us feel important and special in our own way.

My dad shows how caring he is through his service in the community. If anyone in the neighborhood needs help, my dad will help them with anything from taking care of a pet to vacuuming out a flooded basement. He is currently coaching four basketball teams because he feels all children should have the

opportunity to play. During parish mission projects, my dad generously donates his time to assist however possible. During the shoe box drive at church, for example, he wrapped shoe boxes, bought needed supplies at the store, and cleaned up after everyone left. He has delivered furniture to a family in Roger's Park as well as packed peanut butter sandwich lunches for the needy. My father is a person who truly loves and cares for others.

My father tries to respect everyone. To me, respect is treating others the way you want to be treated no matter how they treat you. My father is very fair. He has probably learned that from raising four children. If he is going to let my sister stay up a little later, then he lets us all stay up a little later. He also gave everyone on my basketball team equal playing time this year. He is very polite and shows good sportsmanship. Being considerate, my father tries to think about how things will affect others. He is always open to new ideas and never laughs at things unless they are meant to be funny. If there was an award for the most patient and easy going person, I am sure my dad would win it. His positive outlook on life and his gentle ways of speaking win him others' respect. My father never yells at anyone. Instead, he talks things out and treats people with respect. He tries to bring out the best in everyone.

My father has a lot of responsibilities in his life, which he handles well. He is, first of all, responsible for his family. He works all day to provide for us. He also helps around the house doing various chores. His responsibilities as a father are endless. He also has a responsibility to love and be faithful to my mom. He is responsible for helping his parents and my mom's parents with things around their homes as well as with financial advice. Many of his responsibilities lie outside our family. He is involved in many of the decisions regarding our school's expansion project this year. He is on the finance committee at his old high school, as well as many committees in our parish. To fulfill his religious responsibilities, he attends church regularly, is a Eucharistic minister, makes financial contributions to the church, and tries to live out the Gospel.

My dad is a very important and irreplaceable part of my life. He has taught me much about life and has set my life on a good, strong foundation. I know that my dad will always be there to guide me, comfort me, help me, and celebrate with me. Next year, I will be starting high school. There will be many changes in my life. I know that things won't be as difficult because I have a great role model and coach walking with me every step of the way. Knowing my father, the best way to thank him would be to live my life as he has coached me, to be a caring, respectful, and responsible person. With a coach like my dad and God on my side, I know I'll be a winner in the game of life.

#### VFW'S 100TH ANNIVERSARY

### HON. PETE SESSIONS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, May 26, 1999*

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. Speaker, in celebration of VFW's 100th anniversary, I want to recognize the efforts of this worthwhile organization that continues to assist tens of thousands of veterans, as well as their dependents and survivors. Today, the VFW's 2 million veterans, and its auxiliaries' 750,000 members, provide \$2.7 million annually in scholarships and

awards to U.S. high school students. In addition, the VFW provides \$3 million annually for cancer research and \$15 million for veteran-service programs.

In Texas alone, there are approximately 174,452 retired military who have done their part in defending our country—we need to recognize their service. On Memorial Day, I will be presenting the Bronze Star Medal to Army Captain James Flowers who served our country during World War II. During an invasion of Normandy, Mr. Flowers lost both legs. The tragedy Mr. Flowers suffered should not go unrewarded.

I am consistently awed by the great sacrifice committed by so many of behalf of this great nation. Let us not forget the goals of the VFW as noted in the 1936 congressional charter: "To assist worthy comrades; to perpetuate their memory . . . ; and to assist their widows and orphans; to maintain true allegiance to the Government of the United States; to maintain and extend the institutions of freedom; and to preserve and defend the United States from all her enemies, whomsoever."

#### ESTABLISHING FREE TRADE AGREEMENTS WITH PACIFIC RIM COUNTRIES

### HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, May 26, 1999*

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to encourage the establishment of free trade agreements between the United States and certain Pacific Rim countries.

H.R. 1942 directs the President to initiate preliminary consultations with the governments of each eligible Pacific Rim country to determine the feasibility and desirability of negotiating the elimination of tariff and non-tariff barriers in the context of a bilateral free trade agreement. If a positive determination is made, the President shall request a meeting at the ministerial level to consider the conditions under which formal negotiations regarding a free trade agreement could be commenced. The countries that may be considered for eligibility are the members of the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation Group (APEC.)

Because open markets increase competition, eliminate inefficiencies, and result in lower costs to consumers and manufacturers, trade liberalizing agreements improve our prosperity and encourage the creation of secure, higher wage jobs. Sadly, the President's failure to support the passage of trade negotiating authority in this Congress has crippled the United States trade agenda and has brought a halt to the expansion of international markets for U.S. exports.

This legislation responds to the President's inaction by calling on him to investigate opportunities for negotiating free trade agreements with long time U.S. allies in working to increase economic growth through trade liberalization, both in the World Trade Organization and in APEC. Countries such as Australia, New Zealand, and Singapore, because of the largely open nature of their economies and their track record of supporting United States trade negotiating objectives, are countries which would be eligible immediately under the criteria established in this bill.

Building closer ties and coordinating with countries whose interests are largely friendly to the United States will have immense pay-offs as trade negotiations in APEC and the World Trade Organization proceed. Bilateral and multilateral trade agreement negotiations, such as the NAFTA, have been shown to exert constructive pressure on multilateral and regional trade negotiations. Bilateral trade talks enlarge common areas of agreement on trade rules and disciplines which can then be advanced more successfully in the context of larger negotiations among additional trading partners. This bill is all about finding opportunities wherever we can to break down barriers to United States exports and keep the trade agenda moving forward.

The real advantage of this legislation is that it will improve and expand our trade ties with countries in the Pacific Rim region and reassure countries that the United States, despite the absence of trade negotiating authority, is not turning inward and adopting a trade policy defined by narrow and inward-looking special interests. H.R. 1942 would direct the President to pursue aggressively more open, equitable, and reciprocal market access for United States goods and services. Continuing the pursuit of lower economic barriers and standardized rules and procedures governing international business will yield enormous benefits to our firms and workers. I urge my colleagues to join me in cosponsoring this important bill.

BOB COOK TURNS 80

### HON. WALTER B. JONES

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, May 26, 1999*

Mr. JONES of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a constituent who has rendered great service to his country and his community and who will turn 80 on June 19. His family and friends will honor him at a surprise fete on Saturday, May 29, in Duck, North Carolina.

Robert (Bob) Cook worked for the U.S. Department of Agriculture for 26 years before he retired in 1980. While there, he managed Price Support programs in honey bees, potatoes, turkey, milk and wheat. What that really means is he ensured that farmers received government assistance when they were economically devastated by a disaster. For instance, in the 1960s, our Western states were hit by a pesticide disaster which affected milk. All milk had to be poured down the sewer. Bob wrote the program to assist the farmers whose livelihoods were threatened by the loss.

Bob was born and grew up in Texas in a small farming community called Lampasas. He was the youngest of eight children, all of whom helped their parents who were ranchers raising sheep and cattle. After graduating from high school, Bob enrolled in Texas A&M but he felt his duty to serve his country before he could graduate. He left in his senior year to fulfill his duty to his country. He joined the Army where he served in Europe in World War II as a Quartermaster, supplying the front lines with food and other necessities. After the war, he returned to Texas A&M where he graduated. Bob then taught GIs returning from the war to become farmers and ranchers. He had an acute interest in raising sheep and

soon he received a Masters Degree from the University of Wyoming which had an outstanding program in this area. He began his tour with the Department of Agriculture in San Francisco but was soon transferred to Boston. There he met his lovely bride to be, Dorothy Holmes, and married her 45 years ago. They moved to Washington, DC in 1954, both working for the Department of Agriculture. They lived in Alexandria, Virginia where they were active in community life, most particularly in their Jewel Street neighborhood. The "Mayor of Jewel Street and Aunt Doe" helped raise and supervise neighborhood children, many of whom have adopted them as grandparents. Many of those parents and children will be present at the celebration honoring their beloved "Uncle Bob" Memorial Day weekend at the Duck home of Mary and David Gordon: the Gordons' son Scott, daughter Jenifer and her husband Dave Tran; Eleanor Scott; Jean and Dick Donnelly and their son Jamie; Rosemary and Johnny Perdue; Joy and Don Earnner; Ray Bailey and Alice Rowan and their two sons William and John; and Francis Urban. In addition many of Bob's friends in Duck will be in attendance. For years Bob and Doe kept their house on Jewel Street and split their time between Alexandria and Duck. In 1993, they moved to Duck permanently.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to have Bob and Dorothy as constituents and I ask that my colleagues in this chamber join me in thanking Bob for the many contributions he has made to his country and to his community and in wishing him a very happy birthday.

CONGRATULATIONS TO MS. BRENDA BRYANT ON HER RETIREMENT

**HON. MAC COLLINS**

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, May 26, 1999*

Mr. COLLINS. Mr. Speaker, today I rise on the occasion of the retirement of Ms. Brenda Bryant from the General Electric Corporation. Ms. Bryant has served in a variety of capacities with the company over the past twenty years, including her current position as Executive Assistant to the Senior Vice President, GE Capital, Incorporated, Business Center Operations in Atlanta, Georgia.

Throughout her career with the Company, Ms. Bryant has been recognized several times for superior service and outstanding achievement. She first joined the General Electric team in Nashville, Tennessee where she worked for the Major Appliance Business Group Division and was the recipient of the "Manager's Award" for superior achievement.

She rejoined the company after a move to the Washington, D.C. area where she worked in the General Electric Washington Patent Operation Office, and then later transferred to the Government Services Office where she received the "Lighting Award" for consistently high performance.

Since her move to the Atlanta GE Capital, Inc., offices, she has been the recipient on two occasions of the "GE Capital Bright Lights Award" for her outstanding work among fellow employees. So, after twenty years, Ms. Bryant ends her career with the General Electric Corporation on a high note.

Mr. Speaker, Ms. Bryant's professional achievements reach beyond her service to the General Electric Corporation. She has also worked as a real estate agent, a paralegal, and office manager for a firm specializing in combating organized crime. Throughout her professional career she has also made time to serve her community through volunteer work. She is a charter member of the Committee to establish the Macon, Georgia Cherry Blossom Festival; she has organized many charitable events and fundraising drives; she has volunteered at hospitals, local schools, homeless and women's shelters and the list goes on.

While her professional and volunteer activities are many, her accomplishments do not end there. Perhaps her most rewarding, and certainly most challenging successes have been in the trades she has practiced at home. As wife and mother of two children, her jobs have included girl scout leader, cub scout den mother, carpool manager, expert chef, homework and school project director, and creative family budget accountant. As general home manager, Ms. Bryant deserves special praise because the rewards of Mr. Bryant's fast-paced career over the years has required quite a few moves. In fact, over the course of thirty years, Mr. Bryant's position with the Bureau of Alcohol Tobacco and Firearms has required the Bryant family to relocate to at least a dozen different cities, eighteen different dwellings and as many different schools. It has taken a special skill and complete commitment to make each of those a *true* home, and Ms. Bryant has met that challenge successfully each time.

We salute Ms. Brenda Bryant. Today she retires from a career that is filled with honors and achievements. But her outstanding career with the General Electric Corporation is but one part of this woman of many accomplishments. To her I say congratulations on a job, or actually many jobs, well done. And as she begins a new phase in life, we know that she already has her eye on the many challenging and rewarding jobs ahead.

MCGOWAN HONORED

**HON. PAUL E. KANJORSKI**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, May 26, 1999*

Mr. KANJORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a close friend and a community and spiritual leader in Northeastern Pennsylvania, Monsignor Andrew J. McGowan. A community-wide celebration will honor Monsignor McGowan in June for his Golden Jubilee of Ordination. I am extremely pleased and proud to have been asked to participate in this significant milestone for a man who is a true treasure in our community.

A native of the area, Monsignor McGowan is fond of saying that his claim to fame is his famous brother, William McGowan, the founder of MCI. But those of us who know Monsignor McGowan know that he has made his own legacy in Northeastern Pennsylvania. He helped found Leadership Wilkes-Barre. He served as Community Affairs director for all the hospitals and colleges in the diocese of Scranton. He served as the vice-chair of Allied Services Hospital Foundation, the Commission on Economic Opportunity, and the Heinz Insti-

tute of Rehab medicine. He has served on so many community Boards of Directors that the list is too long for me to recount today. He has been a strong supporter of the new Luzerne County Arena since its inception and he currently sits on the Arena's Board of Directors.

Mr. Speaker, Monsignor McGowan is most renowned for his skill in public speaking and is the most sought-after speaker in Northeastern Pennsylvania, sharing his famous humor and insight with his audiences. Politicians such as myself who regularly attend the countless community events emceed by Monsignor McGowan look forward to his trenchant observations on life in Northeastern Pennsylvania, even though we know we are fair game for his good-natured, but barbed, wit. Even nationally-known humorist Regis Philbin once found himself upstaged by this deceptively-gentle man of the cloth.

This is not the first time Monsignor McGowan has been honored in this chamber, nor in Northeastern Pennsylvania. Among the many honors that have been awarded to him are the Distinguished Service Award of the Hospital Association of Pennsylvania, the B'nai Brith Americanism award, and the 1994 Award of Excellence of the Independent Colleges and Universities of Pennsylvania.

I have been privileged to work with this fine and distinguished individual many times before and after my election to Congress. His leadership, compassion, and understanding have always been an inspiration to me. Mr. Speaker, in addition to being among Monsignor McGowan's legion of admirers, I am very proud to call him a good friend. I send my most sincere best wishes for his continued good health and success, and join with the community in thanking him for his dedication to the people of Northeastern Pennsylvania.

IN HONOR OF HANK WILLIAMS III

**HON. JO ANN EMERSON**

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, May 26, 1999*

Mrs. EMERSON. Mr. Speaker, today I rise in recognition of a young man that understands the meaning of heritage and tradition. Hank Williams III is the third generation of country music performers to come from the legendary Hank Williams family. Hank Williams III has strong ties to the great State of Missouri as he spent most of his childhood in Jane, a small town in southwestern Missouri.

On June 5, 1999, Hank Williams III will help maintain those strong Missouri ties by performing for the Malden Chamber of Commerce's annual country music concert. The concert originally started as a benefit show that was performed by country legend Tammy Wynette. Unfortunately, due to Ms. Wynette's untimely death, the Chamber had to find a replacement act. What better person could the Chamber have chosen to help out but Hank Williams III?

All three generations of the Hank Williams family should be commended for their contributions to our American culture. Hank Williams, Sr. was country music's first super star. Hank Williams, Jr. was one of the first artists to combine southern rock music with country music, and he is credited by many for his role in broadening the popularity of country music.

Hank Williams III is now carrying on an already stellar family name and working to further enhance the country music industry that rests on the foundation built by his grandfather and father.

The rich tradition of the Williams family and their positive contribution to our American culture is truly an inspiration to us all.

BEIJING'S BRINKMANSHIP IS  
DANGEROUS

**HON. DOUG BEREUTER**

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, May 26, 1999*

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, in April, during Chinese Premier Zhu Rongji's visit to Washington, and after thirteen years of off-and-on again negotiations, China finally agreed to the kind of comprehensive trade concessions necessary to gain U.S. support for Beijing's entry into the World Trade Organization. For what this Member believes were political reasons, President Clinton did not accept Premier Zhu's offer despite the offer appearing to meet the commercially-viable standard we set for acceptance. That was a mistake. China's accession to the WTO in the context of a commercially-viable agreement is in the short, medium and long-term national interest of the United States.

Since Premier Zhu returned home to Beijing, Sino-American relations have worsened, particularly following our accidental bombing of the Chinese embassy in Belgrade. China should be careful, though, and temper its growing overreaction to this unfortunate incident as overplaying its hand could jeopardize China's WTO accession and China's relations with the foreign investors it needs to attract for further economic growth. Such developments would certainly not be in the national interests of either China or the United States. Mr. Speaker, it is in this context that this Member recommends to his colleagues the following editorial from the May 24, 1999, edition of *Business Week*.

BEIJING IS PLAYING A PERILOUS GAME

China's anti-U.S. rage over the accidental bombing of its embassy in Belgrade should be a sobering moment for the American business community. Despite decades of economic and social change, China is still governed by an authoritarian regime fully capable of wielding all the tools of a dictatorship. The markets may be more open and people may be freer to travel, but Beijing is still able to control the media and cynically manipulate the truth to whip people into a nationalistic anti-American frenzy. By treating the U.S. as an enemy, China's leaders run the risk of turning America into just that.

This kind of brinkmanship was last seen when China lobbed missiles over Taiwan to protest its president's visit to the U.S. A pattern of repeated quick-to-anger behavior could begin to raise the political risk factor for foreign corporations investing in China. It may already have put China's entry into the World Trade Organization in jeopardy.

Washington's own blunders haven't helped. After years of boasting about smart bombs, the U.S. must now explain how it accidentally bombed China's clearly marked embassy. This disaster follows hard on the heels of President Clinton's humiliation of reform-minded Premier Zhu Rongji. Clinton made a huge mistake when he rejected a generous

offer to U.S. business in exchange for Beijing's entry into the WTO. Zhu went over the heads of conservatives in state companies, the bureaucracy, and the military to make the deal. But Clinton sent him home empty-handed. The organized demonstrations are part of an effort by these conservatives to roll back Zhu's economic concessions. They might also reflect Zhu's own anger at Clinton.

Unfortunately, the intense wave of anti-Americanism may change China's investment climate for years to come. U.S. and European corporations must now include in their financial calculations the possibility of Beijing lashing out against foreigners whenever international disputes arise. This higher political risk compounds a basic business problem: Most investments in China have yet to turn a profit.

For Americans who believe that China was quickly moving toward a market-driven democracy, recent events should signal a new caution. Clearly, the seeds of a civil society run according to law have been planted in China. The country is far more open today than 20 years ago. But it took Taiwan and Korea nearly 50 years to evolve into democracies. It may take China that long as well. Or China could become a far more threatening country. The point is, no one knows.

The long-term goal of U.S. policy should continue to be the peaceful integration of China into the global economy. If Zhu can still deliver on the WTO deal, Washington should sign it. And certainly, Washington owes China a full and detailed explanation of the bombing error. It is also incumbent upon the U.S. to clarify its policy of humanitarian interventionism. Is the U.S. the defender of last resort for every minority anywhere in the world? Is it willing to sacrifice good relations with Russia and China, both of whom have restive minorities, for a foreign policy of unfettered global moralism?

China, for its part, should realize that virulent nationalism can only lead down a historic dead end of isolation and international conflict. Its willingness to go to the brink time and again with the U.S. rules out the very kind of normal relations with other nations that it claims to seek.

DEA ADMINISTRATOR TOM  
CONSTANTINE RETIRES

**HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, May 26, 1999*

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, yesterday we regrettably learned that our nation's leading drug fighter, our distinguished DEA Administrator Thomas Constantine, has announced his retirement after five years of public service in Washington. Prior to coming to Washington, Mr. Constantine had long served with distinction in New York State as a state police officer. He became the first state trooper to rise to Superintendent of the N.Y. State Police after more than 30 years as a state trooper.

Considered a "cop's cop" by our nation's law enforcement community and an expert on organized crime, he courageously called it as he saw it, particularly the laxness and corruption, drug trafficking and organized crime in Mexico. His candor, his integrity and honesty were always welcome, and significantly helped us to develop our drug control policy and thinking on this difficult, challenging subject.

Director Constantine leaves just after opening a new DEA training academy at Quantico,

Virginia that will serve as a leading international training center for fighting drugs in our hemisphere. He also led the way to opening of a second International Law Enforcement Academy (ILEA) in the world established with Thai Police in Bangkok, Thailand. That ILEA will help develop vital "cop to cop" links in Asia against the spread of illicit narcotics and transnational crime.

During Director Constantine's tenure as Superintendent of the New York State Police, the 4,800 member department received numerous awards, including the Governor's Excelsior Award given to the best quality agency in state government. In 1994, Mr. Constantine was selected as the Governor's Law Enforcement Executive of the Year. He was also awarded the 1997 National Executive Institute's Penrith Award for outstanding law enforcement leadership.

My colleagues, our nation, and especially our young people, have lost an outstanding and invaluable public servant. We all join in wishing Tom and his family good health and happiness in his retirement years.

THE ADMINISTRATION'S HARBOR  
SERVICES FUND ACT OF 1999

**HON. BUD SHUSTER**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, May 26, 1999*

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, today I am pleased to introduce by request the Administration's Harbor Services Fund Act of 1999 which provides a source of funding for the development, operation and maintenance of our Nation's harbors. This legislation establishes a fee that would be charged to commercial vessels for the services provided at ports within the United States. Generally, these services are those provided by the Army Corps of Engineers in their maintenance dredging program and in their construction of new navigation channels.

This bill also repeals the Harbor Maintenance Tax that has served as a source of funding for maintenance activities since 1986. It also transfers the surplus in the Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund to a new fund where it could be spent for intended services. Last year the Supreme Court ruled that this tax, as it applies to exports, is unconstitutional. The intent of the Administration's bill is to structure a revenue mechanism to meet the constitutional test for a user fee and to prevent a large surplus from developing in the fund.

The Administration's bill raises a number of significant questions and issues. Predictably, this controversial proposal has raised concerns among those who would pay—either directly or indirectly—the new fee. One common principle shared by both proponents and opponents of the bill, however, is the need to find a replacement to finance port infrastructure needs.

Our Nation's ports are a vital link in our intermodal transportation network that is the foundation of our competitiveness in international trade and our economic well-being. Our deep draft ports move over 95% of US trade by weight, and 75% by value. International trade accounts for \$2.3 trillion, or 30% of our Gross Domestic Product. Addressing the question of how to fund the Federal cost

of maintaining and improving our harbors is an important part of the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee's business this year.

The Transportation and Infrastructure Committee intends to explore this proposal and others over the next several months. We will be working with the Administration, ports, shippers, carriers and others in order to develop a fair and dependable source of funding for this important Federal function.

A TRIBUTE TO PIETER  
BOELHOUWER

**HON. JOHN B. LARSON**

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, May 26, 1999*

Mr. LARSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Pieter Boelhouwer of Wethersfield, CT, a distinguished 1998–99 White House Fellow.

For nearly three decades, the White House Fellowship Program has honored and employed the talents of outstanding citizens who have demonstrated excellence in academics, community service, leadership, and professional achievement. Each year there are between 500 and 800 applicants nationwide for 11 to 19 fellowships. White House Fellows are chosen on the merit of remarkable achievement early in their career and the evidence of growth potential. It is the country's most prestigious fellowship for public service leadership development.

As a White House Fellow, Mr. Boelhouwer works in the Office of the Vice President. In this capacity, he focuses on domestic policy issues such as Social Security reform, domestic impact of foreign trade, creating livable communities, agriculture and transportation issues. He has also had the unique opportunity to meet and work with America's leaders in the private, public and non-profit sectors as part of his White House Fellowship curriculum.

Mr. Boelhouwer earned a bachelor's degree in history, Phi Beta Kappa, from Trinity College and a JD from Yale Law School. He is a management consultant with McKinsey & Co., where he has designed an innovative approach to connecting schools to homes via the Internet to improve children's education. Prior to joining McKinsey & Co., he served as a legislative aide in the U.S. Senate, where he developed and drafted legislation creating the National Civilian Community Corps, a resident service program passed as part of President Clinton's AmeriCorps bill. Mr. Boelhouwer's community involvement is quite extensive. Most notably, he originated and led a probono project to help the President's Summit for America's Future design its plan to reach the nation's communities. In addition, he created and wrote a guidebook, published by America's Promise, to help neighborhoods and communities around the country develop their own local action plans.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me today in commending Pieter Boelhouwer for his service as a White House Fellow and for his distinguished leadership in civic and community endeavors.

TRIBUTE TO RODNEY GRAHAM  
AND AKILAH HUGINE

**HON. JAMES E. CLYBURN**

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, May 26, 1999*

Mr. CLYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to two of my constituents in the Sixth Congressional District of South Carolina, Rodney K. Graham and Akilah L. Hugine. These two exceptional young people have been selected to participate in the 1999 NASA Summer High School Apprenticeship Research Program (SHARP) PLUS.

The SHARP PLUS program is sponsored by NASA and the Quality Education for Minorities (QEM) Network. They are 2 of 300 high school students who will be participating in this summer's program. Rodney and Akilah were chosen from over 1,200 applicants representing 195 high schools in 34 states, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

Since the 6 years the SHARP PLUS program has been in existence, it has provided almost 1,500 summer research apprenticeships to rising high school juniors and seniors interested in mathematics, science, engineering, and technology. Although Rodney and Akilah were chosen based on their exceptional math and science skills, they have not had the opportunity to apply this knowledge in a research environment. The SHARP PLUS program will give them the opportunity to work with professional research scientists and engineers in university and industry settings. They will be working on research projects and presenting papers based on their findings at the end of the program.

Mr. Speaker, I commend NASA and the QEM Network for this outstanding program, and I ask you to join me in expressing my most sincere congratulations and best wishes to Rodney K. Graham and Akilah L. Hugine from South Carolina for being selected for the 1999 NASA Summer High School Apprenticeship Research Program.

A TRIBUTE TO THE SAN MANUEL  
BAND OF MISSION INDIANS AND  
THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT  
OF COMMERCE

**HON. GEORGE E. BROWN, JR.**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, May 26, 1999*

Mr. BROWN of California. Mr. Speaker, it is with a great sense of pride that I rise today to pay tribute to the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians and the U.S. Department of Commerce on the occasion of the opening of the newest associate office of the U.S. and Foreign Commercial Service on June 4th, 1999.

This joint venture marks the first time that the Department of Commerce has opened an office of this nature on tribal lands. The San Manuel Band of Mission Indians and the Department of Commerce are forging a new path for future expansion of these types of programs to other tribes. It is my hope that more agencies will follow this path and work with all tribal governments to open new offices on tribal lands. Future expansion of United States

government agencies on these lands not only helps tribal governments, but also benefits local communities, and can help foster more interaction between a tribe and the community around it.

The purpose of the Foreign Commercial Service is to support U.S. commercial interests by increasing sales and market shares of domestic companies in overseas markets. The San Manuels, by bringing this agency to their tribal lands, have given all local businesses an advantage in increasing their sales and the local workforce, by increasing the avenues for locating new customers overseas.

By locating the offices at the San Bernardino International Trade Center, which is located at the former Norton Air Force Base, I see an even greater opportunity for new local business. Not only can entrepreneurs get help in opening new ventures by working with the Small Business Incubator, which is already located on the grounds of the Trade Center, but now they will also have assistance from the Foreign Commercial Services office which can reach out to its 90 domestic and 160 international offices that operate in the Foreign Commercial Service system.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating both the San Manuels and the Department of Commerce for this joint effort. At home in my district in California, we are proud of the contributions both these groups are making to the community. This joint venture is representative of the emerging international economic force that will make San Bernadino an international trade leader in California.

INTRODUCTION OF INDIAN ECONOMIC  
DEVELOPMENT LEGISLATION

**HON. JOHN B. SHADEGG**

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, May 26, 1999*

Mr. SHADEGG. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce three bills which will assist Indian tribes in their efforts to develop their economies. The federal government has an important obligation to the Indian community; however, simply increasing federal funding for various programs will not solve the long-term economic and social needs of all Native Americans. While the federal government has spent billions of dollars to aid Native Americans, thousands still live in substandard conditions with no real opportunity to overcome the cycle of poverty. Funds earmarked for Native Americans are in many cases being wasted by the federal bureaucracy.

I believe there is a better approach. Rather than spending ever-increasing amounts of money on wasteful programs, Congress should promote real, long-term economic development for Native Americans.

Let me be clear about what I believe is real economic development. I do not believe that gambling on reservations will provide lasting economic stability for Indians. While a small number of tribes have enjoyed huge windfalls of economic prosperity, the majority of Native Americans live in areas that do not facilitate profitable gambling operations. This is aside from the fact that we have yet to determine

the true cost of increased gambling to Indian communities and neighborhoods surrounding the reservations with casinos.

Because of my concern for the long-term negative impacts of wasted federal dollars and increased gambling operations, I am introducing the following three bills to help tribes with economic development by providing various tax and investment incentives.

The first of these bills is the Indian Reservation Jobs and Investment Act of 1999. This bill provides tax credits to otherwise taxable business enterprises if they locate certain kinds of income-producing property on Indian reservations. Eligible types of property include new personal property, new construction property, and infrastructure investment property.

The second bill is the Indian Tribal Government Unemployment Compensation Act Tax Relief Amendments of 1999. This bill clarifies existing law so that tribal governments are treated identically to State and local units of government for unemployment tax purposes.

The third piece of legislation is the Tribal Government Tax-Exempt Bond Authority Amendments Act of 1999. This bill provides additional tax-exempt bond authority to tribal governments to fund infrastructure and capital formation. Currently, reservations are restricted to issue tax-exempt bonds only for "essential government functions" and certain, narrowly defined, tribally-owned manufacturing. By providing additional tax-exempt bond authority, new sources of capital can be attracted to reservations and may provide additional economic development. Incidentally, the bond authority would not be extended for the construction of gaming-related operations.

PRIVATE MALCOLM BARNES  
SHERROD OF IRVING

**HON. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, May 26, 1999*

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to Pvt. Malcolm Barnes Sherrod of Irving, TX, regarding his recent graduation of the Young Marine Training Course in Tarrant County sponsored by the Young Marine Corps League. His successful completion has promoted him from recruit to private.

I join with his proud family and the constituents of the 30th Congressional District of Texas in commending his achievements.

His completion of the course and subsequent promotion are testimonials to his leadership abilities, focus, and dedication to service. I trust that these abilities will continue to serve him well for what appears to be a successful career.

Mr. Speaker, Private Sherrod certainly has the motivation and the lineage to be a great marine and serve his country. His mother, Ms. Jeane Sherrod was a woman marine, serving as a corporal. In addition, his father, Lewis Barnes is an Active Reserve lieutenant colonel officer in the Armed Forces. Private Sherrod will continue the legacy of a family serving and protecting their country.

Private Sherrod was inducted into the Marine Corps in January 1999. With the completion of his training, Private Sherrod has been selected for survival school where he will hone

his skills and abilities. He will also enter into leadership school from July 14 to August 14.

Mr. Speaker, all these activities that I mentioned are demanding and challenging for any young man or woman. It is an understatement to say that such training is not for everyone. Indeed, it takes a determined and motivated individual to master these challenges and demands.

Mr. Speaker, I am confident that Private Sherrod will take on the challenges at both survival and leadership school with tremendous focus and effort.

Mr. Speaker, Private Sherrod plans to serve in another capacity after the Marine Corps as a lawyer. His training and time in the Marine Corps will definitely prepared him for such an endeavor. His goal to be a lawyer is an example of his desire to succeed in life.

Mr. Speaker, again, I join the constituents of the 30th Congressional District of Texas in congratulating the wonderful achievements of Pvt. Malcolm Barnes Serrod.

TRIBUTE TO CHARLES W.  
DAVENPORT

**HON. JAMES E. CLYBURN**

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, May 26, 1999*

Mr. CLYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to Charles W. Davenport, the Most Worshipful Grand Master of the Most Worshipful Prince Hall Grand Lodge of South Carolina, for his service to his lodge and community.

A lifelong resident of Batesburg, South Carolina, Grand Master Davenport is the husband of the late Viola C. Anderson Davenport of Saluta, and they have three children and two grandchildren. He is a 1962 graduate of Twin City High School in Batesburg, and the DeVry Institute of Technology. He has also completed various courses in supervision and personnel management, and he is a graduate of insurance information services and the United States Air Force Security and Law Enforcement School.

Grand Master Davenport is a 31-year employee of Owens-Corning Fiberglass where he is a Chemical Process Specialist. He is also a Regional Manager with Primerica Financial Services licensed in debt consolidation, signature loans, auto, homeowners, life insurance, and he is a securities broker-dealer.

Grand Master Davenport was elected at the 127th Grand Lodge Session in December of 1995. He is a former Master of the Twin City Lodge #316, Commander in Chief of the C.C. Johnson Consistory #136, Potentate and Imperial Deputy of the Oasis of Cairo Temple #125. He has also previously served as Chief Deputy for Golf of the Imperial Recreation Department, Grand High Priest Prince Hall Grand Chapter Holy Royal Arch Masons of South Carolina, and General Grand High Priest of the General Conference Holy Royal Arch Masons USA and Bahamas, Inc. Grand Master Davenport is also an Honorary past Grand Master of Georgia and North Carolina. He is the Imperial Outer Guard of the A.E.A.O.N.M.S.Inc., and a member of Twin City Chapter #243 Order of Eastern Star and Ethiopia Chapter Royal Arch Masons. Grand Master Davenport is also a Sovereign Grand Inspector General Active Emeritus and a Kentucky Colonel.

Grand Master Davenport is also very active in his church community, St. Mark Baptist Church of Leesville, where he is currently serving in his 9th year as Chairman of the Board of Trustees of Lexington School District Three. Grand Master Davenport is a life member of the N.A.A.C.P., a Member of the Twin City Alumni Association and the Good Sam Recreational Vehicle Club.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my colleagues to join me today in paying tribute to an individual who epitomizes the virtue of being a public servant in his community. He has made his mark on the Masonic Order, his church, and the local school district—all of which are better off because of his dedicated service.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

**HON. JULIA CARSON**

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, May 26, 1999*

Ms. CARSON. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably absent for two votes on Monday, May 24, 1999, and one quorum call on Tuesday, May 25, 1999, and as a result, missed rollcalls 145, 146, and 151. Had I been present, I would have voted "yes" on rollcall 145, "yes" on rollcall 146, and "present" on rollcall 151.

HONORING DR. ROBERT BICKFORD

**HON. STENY H. HOYER**

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, May 26, 1999*

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor an extraordinary man, my good friend Dr. Robert Bickford, who is retiring after 27 years as president of Prince George's Community College.

Dr. Bickford began his service to the State of Maryland as a physical education teacher at Maryland Park High School. He then spent 13 years as a physical education teacher at Suitland High School, where he also coached basketball, baseball, lacrosse, football and golf.

In 1962, Dr. Bickford began his tenure with Prince George's Community College as a part-time physical education instructor and has never left. In 1964, Dr. Bickford assumed full-time employment status as the college's director of student activities and director. And, in 1967, he was appointed dean of the evening division, community instruction and summer sessions as the college moved to its new campus in Largo, Maryland.

On November 22, 1972, Dr. Bickford was appointed to the position he currently holds, president of Prince George's Community College.

In his tenure as president of Prince George's Community College, Dr. Bickford has been honored time and time again by the community for his commitment to education. In 1981, he received the Citizen of the Year Award from the Board of Trade of Prince George's County. In 1983, the George Washington University School of Education honored Dr. Bickford with the Outstanding Achievement Award. In 1991, the Prince George's Community College new physical education addition

was aptly named the "Robert I. Bickford Natatorium."

But Dr. Bickford's greatest honors lie in the legacy he leaves at Prince George's Community College. During his tenure, the college's budget increased from \$7.7 million to \$50 million. Annual enrollment increased from approximately 10,000 students to over 35,000 students. He doubled the number of academic programs and greatly increased minority student attendance at the college.

Dr. Bickford has left an indelible mark of excellence on Prince George's Community College, leading it to its greatest level of achievement and success. He has made a profound impact on his students, his colleagues and his community in his many years of service to education in Maryland.

Today, on behalf of the citizens of the Fifth District of Maryland, I offer our thanks and our deepest gratitude for Dr. Bickford's lifelong work to provide a quality education for so many of our residents and I congratulate him on his retirement.

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#### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE ACCESS ACT

SPEECH OF

**HON. GREG WALDEN**

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, May 24, 1999*

Mr. WALDEN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to address the problems that occur when the federal government is the owner of a high percentage of the property in a given area. This week, my distinguished colleague from Virginia, Mr. DAVIS, has done his part to address these problems as they affect the District of Columbia. Mr. DAVIS' bill, The District of Columbia College Access Act (H.R. 974), is a recognition of the fact that the federal government's ownership of land in D.C. has so badly affected the income and infrastructure of the city that it has been unable to create a public university system that offers students a quality education at a reasonable cost. H.R. 974 would create a fund to allow students to attend public universities in other states at the in-state tuition rate, giving students from Washington, D.C. a better chance to succeed.

I salute my friend from Virginia for his effort to help students from one area where local tax rolls are hurt by having a large federal presence. I think he and others from the D.C. area would be surprised, however, to discover just how much they have in common with residents of the counties in the Second District of Oregon. In fact, while the federal government owns approximately 26% of the land in D.C., it owns nearly three times that percentage of Lake County (76%) in eastern Oregon and Deschutes County (77.5%) in central Oregon. In fact, in 10 of the 20 counties of the Second District, the Federal Government owns over 50% of the land, and thirteen of the 20 contain a greater percentage of federally owned land than does D.C.

Similar to the situation in D.C., this high percentage of federal land means that these counties have very limited taxable property, seriously hurting their ability to fund schools,

roads, and other necessities. Exacerbating the problems for these Oregon counties is the fact that, unlike in D.C. where the federal government uses its land to employ people and contribute to the local economy, the Forest Service and BLM lands that dominate the Second District are increasingly off-limits to economic productivity. While in the past, rural Oregon counties could depend upon federal timber receipts, grazing fees, and other economic activity on federal lands to partially make up for low taxable property, in the 1990's the Clinton administration has sacrificed the economic well-being of Oregon's counties and turned its back on responsible management of federal lands. As you can see, Mr. Speaker, the prevalence of federal land that is closed to economic activity has created a serious problem for many counties in Oregon and elsewhere in the West.

I would like to once again thank my colleague, Mr. DAVIS, for addressing the problems created by federal land ownership in the District of Columbia. I hope that he and others from the East Coast will join me and my fellow Westerners in addressing the desperate needs of rural counties in Oregon and elsewhere in the West. Unfortunately, in some counties in Oregon, the question is not whether students can afford to go to college, but whether public schools can fix leaky roofs and counties can afford to maintain crumbling roads. These problems get to the most basic services provided by local government, and the federal government must be held accountable for the damage its land management policies have caused rural counties. I look forward to continuing to work with other Members of Congress to help counties in Oregon and other Western states provide decent schools, roads and other essential services to their students.

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#### IN RECOGNITION AND HONOR OF JUDGE MARTHA GLAZE

**HON. MAC COLLINS**

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, May 26, 1999*

Mr. COLLINS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Judge Martha Glaze and her distinguished career. Judge Glaze's twenty-two year career on the bench comes to an end in June, but her contributions to juvenile justice in Clayton County will long be remembered.

At a time when juvenile justice is at the forefront of national discussion, Clayton County and Georgia can be proud of Judge Glaze's accomplishments in adopting innovative new approaches to serve children and their families. Judge Glaze's leadership has been instrumental in bringing together professionals throughout Clayton County who work with children. This unity eliminated much of the conflict that often plagues juvenile justice programs across America.

On a personal level, Judge Glaze has always been a friend and responsive to the concerns of Third District residents. I thank her for her leadership and her devotion to our children. Her presence on the Clayton County Juvenile Court will be missed, but her impact will live on in the families of Clayton County.

#### IMPORTANCE OF THE AMERICAN CRUISE INDUSTRY

**HON. SONNY CALLAHAN**

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, May 26, 1999*

Mr. CALLAHAN. Mr. Speaker, I take this opportunity to make our members aware of the American cruise industry's importance to the nation and its maritime industry.

Recently, PricewaterhouseCoopers (PwC) completed an economic study that provides considerable detail regarding the enormous positive economic contribution which the cruise industry provides throughout the United States. This study concluded the cruise industry is responsible for creating jobs in every state in the country. It is important to our national economy that billions of dollars in U.S. products are purchased by the cruise industry each year. As this industry continues to grow and prosper, more U.S. companies will benefit from expanded business.

In my district in Alabama, millions of dollars are spent every year on maintenance and repair of cruise ships at Atlantic Marine and Bender shipyards in Mobile. Hundreds of people are employed in this work and it is an important contributor to our local economy.

The PwC study showed that the total economic impact of the cruise industry in 1997 was \$11.6 billion. Of this, \$6.6 billion was direct spending of the cruise lines and their passengers on U.S. goods and services. An additional \$5 billion was expended by cruise industry U.S.-based goods and services providers. Therefore, in 1997 the total impact of the U.S. cruise industry was \$11.6 billion, and these purchases occur in every state in the country. This PwC study also revealed that the cruise industry, through its direct employment and the jobs attributable to its U.S. supplier base, totaled 176,433 jobs for Americans in 1997. The cruise industry has been growing by 6-10% every year. For Americans, that can mean thousands of new jobs each year.

The PwC study also revealed that the cruise industry in 1997 paid over \$1 billion in various federal taxes and user fees and local state fees and taxes.

Many have considered the cruise industry to benefit a select few in highly localized areas, but this study reveals the industry touches virtually every segment of the American economy. It is an essential component of the American maritime infrastructure. Those industries most heavily impacted are summarized below:

Airline transportation—\$1.8 billion; Transportation services—\$1.2 billion; Business services—\$1.0 billion Energy—\$998 million; Financial services—\$698 million; Food & beverage—\$607 million.

Mr. Speaker, the cruise industry is a growth industry that is not only purchasing goods and services from around the country but is helping to grow the U.S. national economy and its maritime infrastructure.

TRIBUTE TO GILBERT COLLIER

**HON. MARION BERRY**

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, May 26, 1999*

Mr. BERRY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a great Arkansan, a man who served our country in the Korean War, and is a Medal of Honor recipient, Mr. Gilbert Collier.

Mr. Collier served as a Sergeant in U.S. Army's Company F, 223d Infantry Regiment, 40th Infantry Division near Tutayon, Korea in 1953. Sergeant Collier was pointman and assistant leader of a combat patrol. While serving his country in Korea, he was injured after he and his commanding officer slipped and fell from a steep, 60-foot cliff and were injured. Although he suffered a badly sprained ankle and painful back injury, Sergeant Collier stayed with his leader and ordered the patrol to return to the safety of friendly lines. Before daylight, Sergeant Collier and his commanding officer managed to crawl back up and over the mountainous terrain to the opposite valley where they concealed themselves in the brush until nightfall, then edged toward their company positions. Shortly after they were ambushed, Sergeant Collier received painful wounds after killing two hostile soldiers. He was also separated from his leader. Sergeant Collier ran out of ammunition and was forced to attack four hostile infantrymen with his bayonet. He was mortally wounded but made a valiant attempt to reach and assist his leader in a desperate effort to save his comrade's life without regard for his own personal safety.

This Memorial Day, all Americans will honor the men and women who fought for our country. I would like to pay a special tribute today to Sergeant Collier, who's life has been committed to the principles of duty, honor, and country. He is a courageous and outstanding Arkansan, who exemplifies the meaning of bravery and is truly a great American hero.

ARIZONA NATIONAL FOREST  
IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 1999**HON. BOB STUMP**

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, May 26, 1999*

Mr. STUMP. Mr. Speaker, the United States Forest Service is planning on exchanging or selling six unmanageable and/or excess parcels of land in the Prescott, Tonto, Kaibab, and Coconino National Forests. The Forest Service has also agreed to sell land to the city of Sedona for use as an effluent disposal system. If the Forest Service sells the parcels, they want to use the proceeds from five of these sales to either fund new construction or upgrade current administrative facilities at these national forests. The funds generated from the sale of the other parcels could be used to fund acquisition of sites, or construction of administrative facilities at any national forest in Arizona. Transfers of land completed under the Arizona National Forest Improvement Act will be completed in accordance with all other applicable laws, including environmental laws.

Mr. Speaker, in essence, this bill will improve customer and administrative services by allowing the Forest Service to consolidate and update facilities and/or relocate facilities to more convenient locations. This bill will not only enhance services for national forest users in Arizona, but it will also facilitate the disposal of unmanageable, undesirable and/or excess parcels of national forest lands. This bill will also facilitate the construction of a much needed wastewater treatment plant for the city of Sedona.

MISSING, EXPLOITED, AND RUN-  
AWAY CHILDREN PROTECTION  
ACT

SPEECH OF

**HON. SHEILA JACKSON-LEE**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, May 25, 1999*

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, as the chair of the Congressional Children's Caucus and a member of the National Missing and Exploited Children's Caucus, I rise to strongly support the Missing, Exploited, and Runaway Children Protection Act.

In 1990, the Department of Justice reported that annually there are approximately: 114,600 attempted abductions of children by non-family members; 4,600 abductions by non-family members reported to police; 300 abductions by non-family members where the children are gone for long periods of time or were murdered; 354,000 children abducted by family members; 450,700 children who ran away; and 127,100 children who were thrown away. These are children who are either told to leave their households, or abandoned or deserted.

We must do something to protect these children. The average age of a homeless runaway was 15 years old. Of all runaways, 66% of the males and 33% of the females have been assaulted since being on the streets. At the same time, 47% of the females have been sexually assaulted while they were without shelter. To make matters worse, female runaways between 13 and 16 years old, have a 50% likelihood of being raped in the first 90 days on the street.

And these children come from all sorts of neighborhoods. They are the children next door. Fifty-two percent of the youth come from families with at least some post high school education.

Based upon a study by Project Youth between 1989 and 1994, most homeless youth come from backgrounds marked by instability, dysfunction, and most homeless adolescents have a diagnosable psychiatric disorder. Forty-three percent of the youth had attempted suicide at least once. Homeless adolescents, when they receive appropriate treatment, significantly improve, lead healthier and happier lives, and are likelier to get off the streets.

This bill reauthorizes the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act and the Missing Children's Assistance Act through FY 2003, authorizing such sums as necessary for activities under those acts each year, and it amends the Missing Children's Assistance Act to authorize \$10 million a year through FY 2003 for grants

to support activities of the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children.

Programs under the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act have received a total appropriation of \$59 million in FY 1999, while existing activities under the Missing Children's Assistance Act received a total of \$17 million. The National Center for Missing and Exploited Children has received federal grants for the past 14 years, with the FY 1999 Commerce-Justice-State Appropriations Act earmarking \$8 million for the center.

The measure authorizes \$10 million a year for grants to the National Center, with the funds to be used to operate the national resource center and its 24-hour toll-free telephone line; provide assistance to families and law enforcement agencies in locating and recovering missing and exploited children; coordinate public and private missing children programs; and provide technical assistance and training to law enforcement agencies and others in preventing, investigating, prosecuting and treating cases of missing and exploited children.

The measure allows the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) to establish a single consolidated application review process for funding requests under the law, but requires that funds be separately identified in all grants and contracts. As under current law, 90% of program funds would have to be used to establish and operate basic runaway centers and transitional living programs, with transitional living programs to receive between 20% and 30% of annual appropriations. Furthermore, this bill allows basic center grants to be used for drug education programs—which are crucial to making sure that children stay off the streets.

The bill also recodifies much of the act to remove duplicative provisions and more clearly defines the types of services that may be provided under the programs. It also allows HHS, in awarding grants, to take into consideration the geographical distribution of proposed services and areas of a state that have the greatest needs, and then requires HHS to conduct on-site evaluations of grant recipients that have been awarded funds for three consecutive years—a good oversight provision. Furthermore, this bill requires HHS to report to Congress every two years on the status and activities of grant recipients, along with HHS evaluations of those grantees.

S. 249 also authorizes such sums as necessary through FY 2003 for the Sexual Abuse Prevention Program, under which HHS is authorized to make grants to private nonprofit agencies for street-based outreach and education activities to runaway, homeless and street youth who are at risk of sexual abuse. Along those lines, the bill requires HHS to conduct a study on the relationship between sexual abuse and running away from home.

Mr. Speaker, our purpose in passing this bill is to build awareness around the issue of missing children, find those who are currently missing and to prevent future abductions. By passing this legislation we will continue our efforts in identifying ways to work effectively in our districts to address this very important issue and stem future suffering amongst our families.

GALISTEO BASIN INTRODUCTORY  
REMARKS**HON. TOM UDALL**

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, May 26, 1999*

Mr. UDALL of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to introduce legislation to provide for the protection of various historical sites in the Galisteo Basin of New Mexico. The Galisteo Basin has a rich cultural history dating back to 1598 when Spanish Conquistadors arrived in the area and found thriving Pueblo Indian communities. These communities, dating back to prehistoric times, had their own unique traditions of religion, architecture and art. The interaction of the Spanish and Pueblo Indian cultures witnessed periods of coexistence and conflict which has contributed significantly to present day "New Mexican" culture. Protecting what remains of the early pueblo communities is important to New Mexicans and to those who seek an understanding of early Southwestern history.

These sites include examples of stone and adobe pueblo architectural styles, typical of Native American pueblo communities, both prior to and during early Spanish colonization periods; Native American petroglyph art, and historic missions constructed by the Spaniards as they sought to convert the native populace to Catholicism. Unfortunately, many of these sites may be lost through weathering, erosion, vandalism, and amateur excavations. This legislation however, creates a program under the Department of the Interior to preserve twenty-six archeological sites in the Galisteo Basin, conduct additional archeological research in the area, and provide for public interpretation of the sites.

Although many of the sites are on federal public lands, other sites are on either state trust lands or on private property. Under this legislation, site preservation, research and public interpretation would be conducted on federal public lands and could be augmented with voluntary cooperative agreements with state agencies and private land owners. These agreements would provide state and private landowners technical and financial assistance to preserve sites located on their property. This legislation also provides for the purchase or exchange of property where the parties deem it appropriate.

Mr. Speaker, this is a companion bill to a bill introduced in the other chamber by Senator BINGAMAN of New Mexico. By preserving these sites, we should be able to preserve the history and culture embodied in these sites for future generations. I am confident that this chamber realizes the importance of this bill in preserving New Mexican history for current and future generations. Therefore, I ask immediate consideration and passage of this bill.

IN RECOGNITION OF COLBY  
STADJUJAR**HON. JOE SKEEN**

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, May 26, 1999*

Mr. SKEEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Colby Stadjuhar, a student at

Picacho Middle School, who recently performed an act of bravery by rescuing Jeanine Cook, a drowning victim, from the irrigation canals in Las Cruces, New Mexico.

This was not just any drowning victim. This was Jeanine Cook, a doctoral student and teacher at New Mexico State University's college of engineering department who is partially paralyzed and confined to a wheel chair. On Monday, May 17, 1999 Ms. Cook was walking her dog when another dog attacked hers. During the attack the leash became entangled in the wheel chair causing the chair to slide into the canal.

Colby Stadjuhar and his two friends were riding along the canals when he noticed a woman screaming for help. Without hesitation Colby went into the water and rescued Ms. Cook while his friends, Melissa Girard and Jenni Brown retrieved the wheel chair from the flowing water.

As Congress continues to address the state of young people in today's society I stand up to remind my colleagues, do not let the few problems distract from the good that comprises the true state of the majority of our youth. The act by Mr. Stadjuhar, Ms. Girard and Ms. Brown was one of responsibility, courage and citizenship. They are excellent role models for their peers and by honoring them for their valor, it is my hope that many will follow in their footsteps.

CARDISS COLLINS POST OFFICE  
BUILDING, OTIS GRANT COLLINS  
POST OFFICE BUILDING, MARY  
ALICE (MA) HENRY POST OFFICE  
BUILDING, AND ROBERT  
LEFLORE, JR. POST OFFICE  
BUILDING

SPEECH OF

**HON. DANNY K. DAVIS**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, May 24, 1999*

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to sponsor H.R. 1191, a bill to designate four postal facilities in the Seventh Congressional District of Illinois. The four persons who I seek to name these postal facilities after have a long history of being servants, activists heroes and heroines in their respective communities. In fact, the first person the Honorable Cardiss Collins is a former Member of Congress and she served as ranking member of the Government Reform Committee before she retired in 1996. She represented the residents of the Seventh Congressional District for 23½ years.

Cardiss Collins established herself as a real advocate for Airline Safety, protection of children, gender equity in College athletics, women's health, establishment of the Office of Minority Health in HHS and has the distinction of being the longest serving African American female to serve in the House of Representatives.

In 1991, she wrote the law which extends Medicare Coverage for mammography screening, thereby, allowing millions of elderly and disabled women to receive this vital service. She was successful in praising legislation which expanded Medicaid coverage for pap smears in order to better provide for the early detection of cervical uterine cancers.

In 1979, Congresswoman Collins served as Chairperson for the Congressional Black Caucus and was the first African American woman to serve as a Democratic Whip at-large.

The second postal facility is named after Otis Grant Collins, who prior to his death in 1992, was recognized as one of the premier activists in apprenticeship training in this country. In addition, while serving as a State Representative in the Illinois General Assembly he was a champion of laws that protected minority communities from redlining.

The third postal facility is named after Mary Alice "Ma" Henry, who prior to her death in 1995, was recognized as one of Chicago's most caring and compassionate community activists. She is remembered as a courageous leader for the poor, uninsured and left out of our society. In 1976, the Mary Alice "Ma" Henry Family Health Center was dedicated and now serves over 20,000 patients every year.

The fourth postal facility is named after former State Representative Robert LeFlore, Jr. who prior to his death in 1993, was recognized as a leading advocate for the disadvantaged and underprivileged. He was a tireless worker, on behalf of seniors and children and his contributions will be remembered a long time.

These individuals represent the best of Chicago and the nation. Their contributions have been significant and their legacies have been embedded in the communities they touched. Therefore, I am pleased to sponsor this bill on behalf of some of the greatest leaders in the African American community.

INTRODUCTION OF MEDICARE  
MODERNIZATION NO. 6: MEDI-  
CARE PREVENTIVE CARE IM-  
PROVEMENT ACT OF 1999**HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, May 26, 1999*

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I am very pleased today to introduce the sixth bill in my Medicare modernization effort: the "Medicare Preventive Care Improvement Act of 1999." This bill carries forward the overall theme of modernization: to improve the quality of health services for Medicare beneficiaries, and achieve potential savings for the program.

Medicare should provide state-of-the-art health services to its beneficiaries. But in order to achieve this, Medicare needs more flexibility to adapt and change with today's ever-changing health sciences. Currently, Medicare relies on Congressional decision-making for too many of its day-to-day operations. For example, my colleagues and I have often been asked to consider whether or not to include additional services in Medicare's benefits package. In order to do this, we have to weigh the costs and benefits of highly technical information that we know virtually nothing about. Often, our decisions are based more on political motivations than sound scientific analysis. This is no way to run a health insurance plan.

Fortunately, we have experts in the Department of Health and Human Services who are qualified to make these decisions. Now we just need to give them the authority to do so.

The "Medicare Preventive Care Improvement Act of 1999" would allow the Secretary of Health and Human Services to make decisions about whether or not to cover new preventive health measures. If the Secretary determines that covering a new preventive service would be cost effective, she may implement that coverage without seeking an Act of Congress. Granting such administrative flexibility is the cornerstone of my modernization effort.

In 1997, Congress passed a series of preventive health initiatives for Medicare including: Yearly Mammography Screening; Increased coverage of Screening Pap Smear and Pelvic Exams; Prostate Cancer Screening; Colorectal Cancer Screening; Diabetes Self Management and Training Services (and coverage of blood test strips and glucose monitors); and Bone Mass Measurement tests (osteoporosis screening).

Recognizing the importance of preventive health care to the Medicare population, the BBA also provided for a study to analyze the potential expansion or modification of preventive and other services covered under Medicare. Unfortunately, the BBA did not take this commitment to preventive care one step further by allowing the Secretary to implement preventive services that are found to be cost effective. This bill leaves the technical, medical, cost-benefit analysis issues up to the Secretary and the expert doctors in the Department to resolve.

If we want Medicare beneficiaries to avail themselves of preventive services, we must make it simple and affordable for them to do so. This bill also makes two necessary improvements in that regard. Currently, some preventive services are subject to the \$100 Part B deductible while others are specifically exempted from the application of the deductible. The Medicare Preventive Care Improvement Act would standardize the policy so that all preventive benefits are exempt from the deductible. In addition, under current Medicare rules, providers can balance bill for some preventive services, but not others. This legislation would firmly establish in law that balance billing for all preventive services is prohibited.

What type of preventive care services might be allowed under the bill I am introducing today? In recent years, I have received a number of letters and reports from kidney disease specialists saying that if Medicare were more flexible in providing care to those approaching end-stage renal disease, we could in many cases delay the onset of ESRD and the need for dialysis by months or even years.

Each year a person is on dialysis with terminal ESRD, it costs Medicare and the taxpayer \$40,000 to \$60,000. ESRD patients are consistently the most expensive patients enrolled in the program. Yet experts have said that dietary consultation, occasional dialysis, and early placement of dialysis access, are all tools which can save money, pain, and improve the quality of life of ESRD patients. I do not know if these claims are valid. I am not a doctor. But HHS has the experts, and if the Department's physicians and researchers find these claims are true, of course we should start to cover those preventive services. The Secretary should have the flexibility to provide these services when she finds that the evidence supports their use as cost-saving, quality-improving actions, without requiring an Act of Congress.

Another example of a qualified preventive service is independent living services for the blind. When someone is stricken with blindness, they can access several training programs that help them learn to live independently. Without this training, blind persons risk becoming institutionalized. Until this bill, if the Secretary determines that rehabilitation such as this would prevent a blind person from having to move to a more intensive setting, she may cover such services.

Modern medicine keeps developing new miracles to delay or prevent terrible illnesses. If Medicare is to be a modern health insurance plan, it must be able to cover these preventive care services quickly. Forward looking treatments like those included in the BBA take the position that a disease prevented is a dollar saved. Logically, if we prevent diseases from occurring, Medicare will save money in the long run. In the case of Medicare, the savings can be considerable. The bill I am introducing today gives the Medicare Administrator the tools to use modern health advances to save lives and money.

The BBA of 1997 was a good first step, but did not go far enough toward improving the overall service available to Medicare beneficiaries. The "Medicare Preventive Care Improvement Act of 1999" provides for greater flexibility to adopt preventive health measures without having Members of Congress play doctor.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
IN HONOR OF ST.  
COLUMBKILLE PARISH SCHOOL

**HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, May 26, 1999*

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor S. Columbkille Parish School, which has been named a 1999 Blue Ribbon School of Excellence by the U.S. Department of Education.

Only 266 schools in the country earned this prestigious award this year. Blue Ribbon Schools are considered to be models of both excellence and equity where educational excellence for all students is a high priority. St. Columbkille Parish School had to demonstrate its effectiveness in meeting local, state and national educational goals and had to successfully complete a rigorous application process. Blue Ribbon Schools must offer instructional programs that meet the highest academic standards, have supportive and learning-centered school environments, and demonstrate student outcome results that are significantly above average.

This is a great achievement for the students, parents, teachers and staff. The hard work of the teaching and administrative staff at St. Columbkille Parish School, combined with the outstanding involvement of parents, has created an excellent climate for learning. The entire St. Columbkille Parish School community should be very proud of this national recognition. Its academic programs and environment will serve as a model for schools across the country.

My fellow colleagues, please join me in congratulating the students, teachers and administration of St. Columbkille Parish School for their commitment to excellence.

RECOGNIZING AND HONORING  
MEDAL OF HONOR RECIPIENTS  
AND COMMENDING IPALCO ENTERPRISES

**HON. JULIA CARSON**

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, May 26, 1999*

Ms. CARSON. Mr. Speaker, the end of May brings us to Memorial Day, a time of national remembrance and honor for those who have passed on. Once known as Decoration Day, devoted to the decoration of the graves of veterans of service in the Civil War, in the years between its focus has changed.

I rise to pay a special tribute to a man of vision and the company he leads in Indianapolis, Indiana, for their work this year to bring the Memorial Day tradition back to our minds and our hearts in a new and important way.

Mr. Speaker, downtown Indianapolis is lined with stone memorials to the men and women in uniform who served our nation at war and at peace down through the years. Nearby, a memorial to the men of the USS *Indianapolis* marks their service. On Monument Circle, at the very heart of downtown Indianapolis, stands the Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument, standing nearly as tall as the Statue of Liberty, a multifaceted recognition of the contributions of Indiana's Soldiers, Sailors and Marines from the Civil War through the Spanish American War, the Boxer Rebellion and our other foreign military engagements up to World War I.

Across the street, facing the monument, is the corporate headquarters of IPALCO. Looking out upon that memorial are the offices of John Hodowal, President and Chairman of the Board.

For many years, Memorial Day has been associated with a world-famous sporting event—the Indianapolis 500. In our hometown, the arrival of the weekend of the race is celebrated with a major civic event, the 500 Festival Parade, through our city's downtown, passing block after block of those memorials.

Just last June, John Hodowal and his wife Caroline were reading an article in The New York Times about America's winners of the Congressional Medal of Honor. They learned to their dismay that, since the Civil War, 3400 heroic Americans had earned the honor but that there was no place in America devoted to their remembrance. Then came the glimmer of an idea.

This year, thanks to the civic virtue of John Hodowal, and the civic enterprise of the corporation he leads, IPALCO Enterprises and the IPALCO Enterprises Foundation, something truly special is planned.

While IPALCO deserves praise for leading the 500 Festival this year, there is more. The Hodowals' idea has produced a wonderful new memorial in honor of those special American heroes who, for military service above and beyond the call of duty, were awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor down through the years of our history as a nation.

In recognition of the valor of these American heroes and to commemorate IPALCO for its generosity, I have sponsored a resolution honoring these champions.

This Memorial Day weekend in Indianapolis, nearly 100 of the 157 surviving Medal of Honor recipients will be honored as special guests for the dedication of the memorial and

will serve as honorary Grand Marshals of the parade.

Our remembrance this day of those who earned our nation's highest military recognition by their heroism is a wondrous way to commemorate the service of all veterans.

Mr. Hodowal's idea, expressed in glass and sound and light and stone, transcends and transforms the traditional notion of such honors in our city. This monument, reminding and inspiring all who walk by the bank of the canal in Military Park, is an important piece, a central place, for the eternal honor these heroes are due.

For Mr. Hodowal, and for IPALCO Enterprises, this day is yours, as well. I am prouder than words can express to say that I know you. For this gift to the city and to the nation, for your civic service above and beyond the call, I salute you.

## DON'T ABANDON PUBLIC SCHOOLS

### HON. MAJOR R. OWENS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 26, 1999

Mr. OWENS. Mr. Speaker, Washington is bloated with rhetoric about education reform. But when we examine the actual programs and projects being proposed there is a tremendous shortfall between the giant needs and the tiny proposed solutions. Our nation's children are being denied adequate Opportunities-to-Learn. The opportunity to learn begins with a safe, conducive school building. But the federal government is spending almost nothing to improve the education infrastructure of school systems across the nation. We neglect and abandon school buildings we send a highly visible signal to our children and their parents. The message is that Congressmembers only want to play word games about education. The situation is serious, however, and requires a significant appropriation of dollars. For a mere 417 dollars per student per year we can turn the current downward trend upward. If we do less than this minimal effort we are stumbling into a process where our cities will be doomed to paralysis and deadly shrinkage. The following RAP poem sums up the looming possible fate of our neglected cities. Also, attached is a Dear Colleague letter requesting co-sponsorship of H.R. 1820, an amendment to the Elementary and Secondary Schools Assistance Act. H.R. 1820 provides adequate direct federal appropriations for school construction, modernization, repair, technology, security and renovation.

#### URBAN CLEANSING

Forget all Godly rules  
Go strip them of their schools  
Leave neighborhoods naked  
Ethnic cleansing is now banned  
But urban shrinkage is still planned  
Budgets will be raped  
Streets left uncertain  
Cops mandated to act real mean  
Forget all Godly rules  
Don't pay for education tools  
Go strip them of their schools  
Ethnic cleansing is now banned  
But urban shrinkage is still planned.

MAY 26, 1999.

IN THE YEAR 2000 WE LAUNCH THE MARCH TOWARD A NEW CYBERCIVILIZATION—WE ARE SPENDING 218 BILLION DOLLARS ON HIGHWAYS AND ROADS IN SIX YEARS

LET US INVEST HALF THIS AMOUNT—110 BILLION—IN FIVE YEARS TO BUILD, REPAIR AND MODERNIZE SCHOOLS

DEAR COLLEAGUE: Please join me as a co-sponsor for H.R. 1820, an amendment to the Elementary and Secondary Education Assistance Act which mandates a worthy federal investment in education for the children of America. Public opinion polls consistently show that our voters consider Federal Aid to Education as the nation's number one priority. We must now move beyond paltry pilot projects in our response to this long-term public outcry.

H.R. 1820 commits the Federal government to make the contribution most suitable to its role. Through direct appropriations we must make capital investments in the school infrastructures. Offer leadership in the building of schools and then leave the details of the day to day operations to local and state authorities.

H.R. 1820 proposes to help all schools by authorizing a per capita (on the basis of school age children) distribution of the allocations for the purposes of modernization, security, repair, technology and renovations as well as new school construction.

H.R. 1820 deserves national priority consideration for the following reasons:

The best protection for Social Security is an educated work force able to qualify for hi-tech jobs and steadily pay dollars into the Social Security trust fund.

The effective performance of our military in action utilizing hi-tech weaponry requires an educated pool of recruits.

The U.S. economy will continue to be the pace setter for the globe only if we maintain a steady flow of qualified brainpower and updated know-how at all performance levels—theoretical, scientific, technical and mechanical.

Invest in education and all other national goals become reachable.

Sincerely,

MAJOR R. OWENS,  
Member of Congress.

#### SUMMARY OF H.R. 1820

TO AMEND TITLE XII OF THE ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION ACT OF 1965 TO PROVIDE GRANTS TO IMPROVE THE INFRASTRUCTURE OF ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

#### SEC. 12001. FINDINGS.

(1) There are 52,700,000 students in 88,223 elementary and secondary schools across the United States. The current Federal expenditure for education infrastructure is \$12,000,000. The Federal expenditure per enrolled student for education infrastructure is 23 cents. An appropriation of \$22,000,000,000 would result in a Federal expenditure for education infrastructure of \$417 per student per fiscal year.

(2) The General Accounting Office in 1995 reported that the Nation's elementary and secondary schools need approximately \$112,000,000,000 to repair or upgrade facilities. Increased enrollments and continued building decay has raised this need to an estimated \$200,000,000,000. Local education agencies, particularly those in central cities or those with high minority populations, cannot obtain adequate financial resources to complete necessary repairs or construction. These local education agencies face an annual struggle to meet their operating budgets.

(3) According to a 1991 survey conducted by the American Association of School Admin-

istrators, 74 percent of all public school buildings need to be replaced. Almost one-third of such buildings were built prior to World War II.

(4) The majority of the schools in unsatisfactory condition are concentrated in central cities and serve large populations of poor or minority students.

(5) In the large cities of America, numerous schools still have polluting coal burning furnaces. Decaying buildings threaten the health, safety, and learning opportunities of students. A growing body of research has linked student achievement and behavior to the physical building conditions and overcrowding. Asthma and other respiratory illnesses exist in above average rates in areas of coal burning pollution.

(6) According to a study conducted by the General Accounting Office in 1995, most schools are unprepared in critical areas for the 21st century. Most schools do not fully use modern technology and lack access to the information superhighway. Schools in central cities and schools with minority populations above 50 percent are more likely to fall short of adequate technology elements and have a greater number of unsatisfactory environmental conditions than other schools.

(7) School facilities such as libraries and science laboratories are inadequate in old buildings and have outdated equipment. Frequently, in overcrowded schools, these same facilities are utilized as classrooms for an expanding school population.

(8) Overcrowded classrooms have a dire impact on learning. Students in overcrowded schools score lower on both mathematics and reading exams than do students in schools with adequate space. In addition, overcrowding in schools negatively affect both classroom activities and instructional techniques. Overcrowding also disrupts normal operating procedures, such as lunch periods beginning as early as 10 a.m. and extending into the afternoon; teachers being unable to use a single room for an entire day; too few lockers for students, and jammed hallways and restrooms which encourage disorder and rowdy behavior.

(9) School modernization for information technology is an absolute necessity for education for a coming CyberCivilization. The General Accounting Office has reported that many schools are not using modern technology and many students do not have access to facilities that can support education into the 21st century. It is imperative that we now view computer literacy as basic as reading, writing, and arithmetic.

(10) Both the national economy and national security require an investment in school construction. Students educated in modern, safe, and well-equipped schools will contribute to the continued strength of the American economy and will ensure that our Armed Forces are the best trained and best prepared in the world. The shortage of qualified information technology workers continue to escalate and presently many foreign workers are being recruited to staff jobs in America. Military manpower shortages of personnel capable of operating high tech equipment are already acute in the Navy and increasing in other branches of the Armed Forces.

#### SEC. 12003. FEDERAL ASSISTANCE IN THE FORM OF GRANTS.

(a) AUTHORITY AND CONDITIONS FOR GRANTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—To assist in the construction, reconstruction, renovation, or modernization for information technology of elementary and secondary schools, the Secretary shall make grants of funds to State educational agencies for the construction, reconstruction, or renovation, or for modernization for information technology, of such schools.

(2) FORMULA FOR ALLOCATION.—From the amount appropriated under section 12006 for any fiscal year, the Secretary shall allocate each State an amount that bears the same ratio to such appropriated amount as the number of school-age children in such State bears to the total of number of school-age children in all the States. The Secretary shall determine the number of school-age children on the basis of the most recent satisfactory data available to the Secretary.

**SEC. 12006. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**

There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this title, \$22,000,000,000 for fiscal year 2000 and a sum no less than this amount for each of the 4 succeeding fiscal years.

**ASTHMA AWARENESS, EDUCATION AND TREATMENT ACT**

**HON. JUANITA MILLENDER-McDONALD**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, May 26, 1999*

Ms. MILLENDER-McDONALD. Mr. Speaker, today I was honored to be joined by six-time Olympic medalist, Jackie Joyner-Kersey, for the unveiling of the Asthma Awareness, Education and Treatment Act, which I am introducing tonight. I am joined by 35 of my colleagues from both sides of the aisle introducing this important legislation to help children suffering from asthma.

Over the past several weeks, the safety, health and well-being of America's children have been in the hearts and minds of parents and families throughout the country. Today, we are addressing a critical health issue that is affecting the health of our children: asthma.

The Asthma Awareness, Education and Treatment Act establishes a grant to reach out to inner-city, minority and low income communities to fight asthma. Some of the initiatives include: asthma and allergy screenings; education programs for parents and teachers; a nationwide media campaign; tax incentives for pest control and air climate control businesses to alleviate the suffering of asthmatic children; and community outreach through nontraditional medical settings, including schools and welfare offices.

We must act now to help our children breathe more easily. African-Americans are five times more likely than other Americans to seek emergency room care for asthma. The asthma death rate is also twice as high among African-Americans and a staggering four times higher for African-American children. Asthma is also more prevalent among all age groups in lower income families. In families with an annual income of less than \$10,000, 79.2 out of 1,000 individuals have asthma while in families with an annual income of \$20,000 to \$34,999, 53.6 out of 1,000 individuals have asthma—that means close to 400,000 more people with extremely limited earnings have asthma.

Whatever your income, we are all paying the price for the 160 percent increase in asthma among preschool children over the past decade. The total cost of asthma to Americans was close to \$12 billion last year. Simply put, parents miss work, children miss school, and too many cases are treated in emergency rooms that could have been treated, or in some situations prevented, by medication and ongoing management by a physician.

Today, we are taking steps to curb this staggering growth in asthma cases, its high cost to society, and its disproportionate effect on minorities and low income families. With the Asthma Awareness, Education and Treatment Act, we will empower teachers, parents, coaches, and anyone who works with children to help those with asthma.

I represent some of the poorest areas of the country in South Central Los Angeles. I have seen the dire need for community assistance. And I know the tax incentives in this bill will jump start businesses that can make our communities better and ultimately save lives that otherwise may have been cut short by asthma.

I have been working with the Allergies and Asthmatics Network/Mothers of Asthmatics, the American Medical Women's Association, the American Lung Association, the Children's Environment Network, the Children's Defense Fund, the American Academy of Pediatrics, and the National Association of Children's Hospitals to help children and their families face and manage this critical disease.

I hope that my colleagues will join me, Jackie Joyner-Kersey and all of these groups in raising awareness of asthma and making sure that this bill is brought to the floor as soon as possible.

**HONORING LEELA DE SOUZA AS A WHITE HOUSE FELLOW**

**HON. BOBBY L. RUSH**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, May 26, 1999*

Mr. RUSH. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure today that I rise to commend Leela de Souza of Chicago, Illinois in recognition of her achievements this year as a distinguished White House Fellow.

A native of Chicago, Ms. de Souza graduated Phi Beta Kappa from the University of Chicago, earning an AB in biopsychology. She received her MBA degree from Stanford University Graduate School of Business. After college, she moved to Spain and became a volunteer teacher at the American School of Madrid. Prior to college, at the age of 18, she became a professional ballet dancer. By age 23, she was the prima ballerina for the Hubbard Street Dance Company, one of America's pre-eminent contemporary dance troupes. Ms. de Souza is a management consultant with McKinsey & Co. in San Francisco, where she works with clients in the packaged goods, energy and health care industries. In addition to her professional career, she has done extensive pro bono work with two national symphonies. Ms. de Souza has also been involved as a mentor and tutor in the I Have a Dream Program in East Palo Alto, California, and serves on the Business Arts Council of San Francisco.

Established in 1965, the White House Fellowship program honors outstanding citizens across the United States who demonstrate excellence in community service, leadership, academic and professional endeavors. The nearly 500 alumni of the program have gone on to become leaders in all fields of endeavors, fulfilling the fellowship's mission to encourage active citizenship and service to the nation. It is the nation's most prestigious fel-

lowship for public service and leadership development.

As a White House Fellow, Ms. de Souza serves in a position with the Office of the First Lady. She works at the White House Millennium Council to help create national projects and initiatives to celebrate the promise of the new millennium. In this capacity, Ms. de Souza assists with various initiatives such as Millennium Evenings at the White House and Save America's Treasures. She is also the acting liaison with several of the First Lady's millennium projects, including speech writing, federal agency millennium initiatives, and with non-governmental organizations seeking to partner with the White House on national millennium projects.

Mr. Speaker and fellow colleagues, it is an honor to pay tribute to Leela de Souza for her outstanding service as a White House Fellow.

**HEALTH INFORMATION PRIVACY ACT**

**HON. EDWARD J. MARKEY**

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, May 26, 1999*

Mr. MARKEY. Mr. Speaker, last night I joined Mr. CONDIT and Mr. WAXMAN in introducing the Health Information Privacy Act of 1999, the "Condit-Waxman-Markey" bill.

Without question, the rapid advance of the Information Age is revolutionizing the American economy and forcing the evolution of new relationships both good and bad. There is no area of its development that causes more anxiety for ordinary people than the area of privacy. And there is no area of privacy that causes more anxiety for Americans than the privacy of their most personal health information.

Today, we are experiencing the erosion of our medical privacy. With the stroke of a few keys on a computer or the swipe of the prescription drug card, our personal health information is being accumulated and tracked.

This erosion of our privacy threatens the very heart of quality health care—doctor/patient confidentiality. By undermining this sacred relationship, we destroy the trust that patients rely on for peace of mind, and doctors depend on for sound judgment.

In an HMO today, anywhere from 80–100 employees may have access to a patient's medical record according to the Privacy Rights Clearinghouse in San Diego California. With such unrestricted access to one's personal health information, it's impossible to separate the health privacy keepers from the "just curious" peepers.

Not to mention the greatest threat to your medical privacy—the information reapers.

The evolution of technology has provided the ability to compile, store and cross reference personal health information, and the dawning of the Information Age has made your intimate health history a valuable commodity.

Last March, the Wall Street Journal wrote about the ultimate information reaper—a company that is "seeking the mother lode in health 'data mining'". This company is in the process of acquiring medical data on millions of Americans to sell to any buyer.

Currently there is no federal medical privacy law to constrain the information reapers as

they delve into large data bases filled with the secrets of millions of individuals. These data bases represent a treasure chest to privacy pirates and every facet of your medical information represents a precious jewel to be mined for commercial gain.

With this unfettered access, patient confidentiality has become a virtual myth, and the sale of your secrets a virtual reality.

Because of the rapid evolution of technology, we have fallen behind in assuring a right that we have come to expect—the fundamental right to keep our personal health information private.

Due to the deadline imposed by the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act 1996, Congress has until August 21st to enact a medical privacy law. We have no time to waste. Now is the time to unite in an effort to move legislation forward. The Condit/Waxman/Markey bill is a good consensus and comes at a time when consensus is crucial.

This bill creates an incentive to use information which is not personally identifiable wherever possible, it would require a warrant for law enforcement to access medical records and it would provide a federal floor creating a uniform standard without preempting stronger state laws.

I look forward to working with Rep. CONDIT and Rep. WAXMAN and the rest of my colleagues in the House of Representatives on this important issue. I believe together we will succeed in passing a strong federal medical privacy bill which will give patients the right they deserve—the right to medical privacy.

CRISIS IN KOSOVO (ITEM NO. 6),  
REMARKS BY AMBASSADOR JONATHAN DEAN, UNION OF CONCERNED SCIENTISTS

**HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, May 26, 1999*

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, on May 6, 1999, I joined with Representative JOHN CONYERS, Representative PETE STARK, and Representative CYNTHIA MCKINNEY to host the third in a series of Congressional Teach-In sessions on the Crisis in Kosovo. If a peaceful resolution to this conflict is to be found in the coming weeks, it is essential that we cultivate a consciousness of peace and actively search for creative solutions. We must construct a foundation for peace through negotiation, medication, and diplomacy.

Part of the dynamic of peace is a willingness to engage in meaningful dialogue, to listen to one another openly and to share our views in a constructive manner. I hope that these Teach-In sessions will contribute to this process by providing a forum for Members of Congress and the public to explore alternatives so the bombing and options for a peaceful resolution. We will hear from a variety of speakers on different sides of the Kosovo situation. I will be introducing into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD transcripts of their remarks and essays that shed light on the many dimensions of the crisis.

This presentation is by Ambassador Jonathan Dean, who joined the Union of Concerned Scientists in 1984 as advisor on international security issues. He was United States

Representative to the NATO-Warsaw Pact force reduction negotiations in Vienna between 1978 and 1981. Before that, he was deputy U.S. negotiator for the 1971 Four Power Berlin Agreement with the Soviet Union.

Ambassador Dean discusses the need to negotiate a peace with Russia as the leading mediator. With regards to the peace keeping force to be in place after the conflict, Mr. Dean reiterated the necessity to have a UN peace keeping force in place rather than a NATO led force. He also addresses the importance of having more preventative measures in place to help avert such conflicts in the future.

PRESENTATION BY AMBASSADOR JONATHAN DEAN TO CONGRESSIONAL TEACH-IN ON KOSOVO

I want to thank the Chairman for conducting these hearings, both as regards the subject matter, which is acutely important for our country, and for the format in which you are doing this. I find this mixture of views to be very useful. I am much more used to the atmosphere in the UN where the NGOs are permitted to come in for 5 minutes to address the delegates from a distance. This is a great device for encouraging dialogue, particularly on this important subject. I've learned a great deal from the two insightful statements we have heard today.

As we think of a negotiated outcome for the Kosovo crisis, which is what we should be working for hard, we can't forget that Milosevic is responsible for the ongoing, widespread brutal killing of Kosovo Albanians. And it is justified to negotiate with him only in the interest of stopping the killing in Yugoslavia. It's still possible to reach a negotiated settlement on the Kosovo issue, quite rapidly, even within a few days. This is because many issues are close to solution. The removal of Serbian forces, the return of the Kosovars, continuation of Kosovo as an autonomous part of Serbia (at least for the time being), and the presence of an international force. As the Bonn group meeting earlier today showed, the main issue in what is now a three-cornered dialogue—between Milosevic, Chernomyrdin, and the Western NATO countries—is the nature of that force, its armament and its composition. All three parties agree that the force should be legitimized by a mandate from the Security Council and that is important. Milosevic has been holding out for a lightly armed UN force. The NATO countries for a heavily armed NATO force.

But this question of the level of armaments is secondary to the issue of the nature of the force itself. President Clinton and other NATO leaders have been insisting that the core of the force be a NATO force, directed by NATO in effect with some Russians and others added. It's very clear that the Administration has in mind the poor performance of the UNPERFOR force in Bosnia, and the more successful model of the successor IFOR force with NATO plus forces from Russia and other partners for peace. Moreover, the Administration is clearly worried that good Security Council guidance on a UN force may not be forthcoming. The position of Russia, China and France in the Security Council is uncertain. Beyond that, a UN force may not be capable militarily of handling possible Serbian resistance.

There are other factors here that we have to bear in mind. The resistance of the Clinton Administration to acceptance of a UN-directed force in Kosovo. The United States would by implication face a certain implied humiliation if it has to accept a UN force for Kosovo and drop NATO. There is no doubt that the Congressional majority would make life hard for the Administration. And beyond

that, the United States would end up having to pay its peacekeeping dues to the UN.

For his part, Milosevic wants a UN force over a NATO force. Accepting outright NATO occupation of Kosovo would be a very severe domestic defeat for him, possibly his political end. NATO is his enemy. A NATO force in Kosovo could enter and at some point conquer the rest of Serbia. And it could accelerate the secession of Kosovo from Serbia. Both sides are being obstinate on this point and that's the closing point in negotiation over the future of Kosovo.

I believe that the Clinton Administration should accept a UN force because a refusal to do so confronts NATO with the grim prospect of bombing Serbia to its knees and then going in with ground forces, a long and even more bloody and expensive process. We can improve the past performance of UN peacekeeping forces and the composition of that force for Kosovo. But we will have to work with the Security Council more carefully and that is the big crime of omission if there is one in this picture for the Clinton Administration.

As regards the Security Council, the warning came last August on Iraq when France, Russia and China voted against the United States in the Security Council on the issue of continuing UNSCOM, the special commission for Iraq. Although it was ready engaged in negotiation with Serbia, the Administration failed to use the time between then and the Holbrooke mission to Milosevic in October, to improve the situation of the Security Council. That was a great omission, in my opinion, because we could have gotten a Security Council legitimation for the actions undertaken by NATO, or possibly even a wider UN military action. For the future we must act to prevent the Security Council from degenerating into cold war paralysis because this would definitely not be in the national interest of the US. I am arguing this point because it is very relevant to whether or not we should have a UN force in Kosovo.

Among the methods: better diplomacy. One can think of an informal agreement among the five permanent members of the Security Council to limit the veto on certain specified occasions. This is not something that is often proposed, i.e., an amendment of the charter, but an informal understanding. In particular Russia, Britain and France would be interested in preventing a degeneration, a deterioration, of the Security Council, which is one of their major claims to international status. They would be interested in talking about some kind of understanding. There is, and has long existed, an informal coordinating committee, of the permanent member of the Security Council.

Another possibility, that could be done very rapidly, is to establish a General Assembly conflict prevention panel or committee which could act to head off matters of this kind, and could be sued to give legitimation. There is the Uniting For Peace procedure, which could have given General Assembly authority for the present action in Kosovo even in the face of Russian veto in the Security Council.

We all know there is going to be a very intense and quite painful review of humanitarian intervention by bombing, an experiment that it not likely to be repeated. There will also be a review, certainly by NATO, of how it should conduct humanitarian intervention. I personally consider NATO intervention justified, and does represent the implementation of a national interest of the United States in two senses. (1) Stewardship of human rights, or accountability of governments for their performance in this field, is very clearly emerging as an international norm justifying humanitarian intervention

of various kinds, not solely of military intervention. (2) As the very example of Bosnia showed, it is not politically possible for a country of eminence of the US to stay outside a long-standing blood-letting and stay on the sidelines. The Clinton Administration, from a position on the sidelines, was forced step by step into intervention in Bosnia and with less delay, but nonetheless with considerable delay, to the intervention in Kosovo.

I think the big lesson of this entire experience should be that we do have to start with conflict prevention, in the whole meaning of that term, very clearly as a necessary assurance against a very probably degeneration of this kind of armed conflict. The better off we will be as a nation to accept that as part of our national interest, and part of our activities and to do so early. I am saying this with a certain ax to grind, Mr. Chairman, I and my colleagues have a program called Global Action to Prevent War which is also directed at preventing future Kosovos. You can find it on the World Wide Web.

INTRODUCTION OF THE EDUCATIONAL EXCELLENCE FOR ALL CHILDREN ACT OF 1999

**HON. WILLIAM (BILL) CLAY**

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, May 26, 1999*

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Educational Excellence for All Children Act of 1999, President Clinton's proposal to reauthorize the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA). This proposal will reinvigorate our commitment to high standards and achievement in every classroom; improve teacher and principal quality to ensure high-quality instruction for all children; strengthen accountability for results; and ensure safe, healthy, orderly and drug-free school environments where all children can learn.

Established in 1965 as part of President Lyndon B. Johnson's War on Poverty, the ESEA opened a new era of Federal support for education, particularly for students who would gain the most: children in our high-poverty communities and those at-risk of educational failure. Today, the ESEA authorizes the Federal government's single largest investment in elementary and secondary education. Through this Act, the Congress and the President will reaffirm and strength the Federal role in promoting academic excellence and equal educational opportunity for every American.

This reauthorization of ESEA comes at a critical time for our country. The restructuring of ESEA that was done during the last review in 1994, to establish challenging State-developed standards and assessments, put us on the path to greater academic achievement for all students. This legislation builds upon this focus and targets improvement towards the lowest performing schools and students through comprehensive interventions and assistance, and if necessary, requires consequences for continual failure of schools. Overall, this reauthorization gives Congress the opportunity to complete the work done in 1994 by strengthening our focus on quality and accountability for results.

Coupled with the strong emphasis on achievement in this bill is an equally vigorous and complimentary focus on improving the quality of our teaching force. Qualified teach-

ers are the most single critical in-school factor in improving student achievement. Unfortunately, too many of our teachers still do not receive on-going high-quality professional development. This bill refocuses the professional development programs in ESEA to bring the challenging academic standards which all States have developed into the classroom. In addition, this legislation authorizes the President's high-promising 100,000 teacher class-size program enacted as a part of last year's appropriation process. We must ensure that all children in America have talented, dedicated, teachers in small classes and this bill puts on this path.

Another important priority in this legislation is the fostering of supportive learning environments that reduces the likelihood of disruptive behavior and school violence while encouraging personal growth and academic development. This legislation strengthens the Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Act by emphasizing the funding of research-based approaches to violence prevention; expands the comprehensive prevention efforts through the Safe Schools/Healthy Students initiative; and encourages reform of America's high schools through increased individualized attention and learning.

In 1994, Congress and the President worked together to raise standards for all children and to provide a quality education for them to achieve those standards. Five years later, there is evidence that standards-based reform has increased achievement in many states, while helping spark reforms in others. With this bill, we must build upon the accomplishments of 1994. We can no longer tolerate lower expectations and results for poor and disadvantaged students. We must take the next step by helping schools and teachers bring high standards into every classroom and help every child achieve. The legislation I am introducing today will provide us with the tools to accomplish these vital missions.

TRIBUTE TO THREE MISSOURI PHYSICIANS: DR. GREGORY GUNN, DR. RAY LYLE, AND DR. RUTH KAUFFMAN

**HON. IKE SKELTON**

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, May 26, 1999*

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, let me take this opportunity to pay tribute to three excellent physicians who have devoted most of their lives to healing. These dedicated doctors practiced together at the Gunn Clinic in Versailles, Missouri, for over forty years.

Dr. Gregory Gunn is a fourth generation physician. He began as a country doctor, making house calls from Jefferson City to Sedalia. He performed difficult surgeries when internal medicine was still a largely unexplored territory. He thrived on working long hours, as his shifts often lasted 36 hours at a stretch, with only 12 hours off between them. Dr. Gunn also served for 16 years as the coroner of Morgan County, Missouri. He continues to be fascinated by the world of medicine and loves the daily challenges it presents him.

Dr. Ray Lyle served at the Gunn Clinic from August, 1952, until his retirement on August 31, 1995. As a family physician, Dr. Lyle treat-

ed patients of all ages with consistent kindness and compassion, whether treating the sick, saving lives, making house calls or delivering babies. He served as a member and fellow of the American Academy of Family Physicians, as a Diplomat of the American Board of Family Physicians, and as President of the Missouri Academy of Family Physicians. As well as a competent physician, Dr. Lyle has also been an active participant in community affairs, contributing to such organizations as the Boy Scouts, the Morgan County School Board, Chairman of the Versailles Industrial Trust, Morgan County Coroner, Mid-Mo P.R.S.O. Chairman and charter member of the Rolling Hills Country Club. He also served his country as a Lieutenant Commander in the Medical Corps of the Naval Reserve.

Dr. Ruth Kauffman also selflessly served the people of the City of Versailles and Morgan County as a family physician with the Gunn Clinic from 1949 until her retirement on August 2, 1996. In her first year of practice, she performed 65 home deliveries. She served as a member of the American Medical Association, the Missouri State Medical Association, and was both a member and fellow of the American Academy of Family Physicians. She, too, was active in the community as Methodist Civic Chairman, Morgan County Coroner, Medical Director at Good Shepherd Nursing and Family Planning doctor at the Morgan County Health Center. She was also involved with Girl Scouting and was a charter member of the Rolling Hills Country Club.

Mr. Speaker, I know the Members of the House will join me in paying tribute to these fine Missourians for their unselfish dedication to the people and community of Versailles, Missouri.

ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN HERITAGE MONTH

SPEECH OF

**HON. TOM LANTOS**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, May 25, 1999*

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I invite my colleagues to join me in celebrating Asian/Pacific American Heritage month from May 1 to May 31, 1999.

Mr. Speaker, the greatness of our nation rests in its diversity: the diversity of its ideas, the diversity of its experiences, and, above all, the diversity of its peoples. America's institutions are constantly being reinvigorated by the vitality of our country's component communities, with their distinct but equally wondrous values and histories. This multitude of cultures fuses together to form a magnificent social mosaic, one made bolder and more dynamic by the contributions of citizens of diverse national origins. We learn from each other, and we share with each other the dividends of our different traditions.

Throughout the month of May, we celebrate the achievements of millions of Americans by commemorating Asian/Pacific American Heritage Month. This year's theme, "Celebrating Our Legacy," calls attention to the extraordinary gifts that Asian and Pacific Americans have bestowed upon our nation. From the scientific community to the sports world, from the arts to the Internet, the perseverance and patriotism of Asian and Pacific Americans add to this country's greatness.

Internet pioneers such as Jerry Yang prepare our economy for the twenty-first century, while Dr. David Ho leads the crusade against one of the new millennium's most alarming dangers: AIDS. Congressman BOB MATSUI and Congresswoman PATSY MINK stand at the forefront of our government's fight for civil rights and social justice, and respected ABC news correspondent Connie Chung keeps America informed about these challenges and others with her insightful investigative report. This nation's cultural heritage has been enriched by the musical brilliance of Seiji Ozawa and Yo-Yo Ma, the creative genius of author Deepak Chopra and fashion designer Vera Wang, and the athletic skills of golfing superstar Tiger Woods and Olympic figure skating legends Kristi Yamaguchi and Michelle Kwan.

Mr. Speaker, these exceptional contributions are all the more evident when one considers the formidable obstacles which Asian and Pacific Americans had to overcome to achieve them. Their long history has featured pervasive discrimination in the form of restrictive quotas, unfounded stereotypes, and, all too often, violent hate crimes. The most infamous example of this bigotry involved the forced detention of Japanese-Americans during World War II, when innocent men, women, and children were expelled from their homes and banished to camps in remote parts of the country. This outrage remains a permanent stain on the history of the American people, sullyng an otherwise proud record of support for human rights and individual dignity.

While the American government officially questioned the patriotism of Japanese-Americans on our West Coast, other Japanese-Americans serving in our nation's armed forces in remote corners of the globe were demonstrating the fallacy of such unjust accusations. During the Second World War, the Japanese-American 100th Infantry Battalion and 442nd Regimental Combat units earned more than 18,000 medals for bravery and valor in battle—52 Distinguished Service Crosses, 560 Silver Stars, and 9,480 Purple Hearts. The 442nd remains to this day the most decorated combat team of its size in the history of the United States Army. Yet, while the brave soldiers of these units were risking their lives to preserve freedom, the government for which they so courageously fought was evicting their family members from their homes and communities.

Mr. Speaker, this is only one of a multitude of examples of Asian and Pacific Americans surmounting the hurdles of prejudice and discrimination to make a difference in every sector of society. It is these innumerable stories of perseverance and success that we celebrate Asian/Pacific American Heritage Month.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in celebrating the legacy of all Americans of Asian and Pacific descent.

#### ASTHMA AWARENESS MONTH

### HON. CARRIE P. MEEK

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, May 26, 1999*

Mrs. MEEK of Florida. Mr. Speaker, this is Asthma Awareness Month. I rise to commend my colleagues, the gentlelady from California, Congresswoman JUANITA MILLENDER-MCDON-

ALD, and the gentlelady from Maryland, Congresswoman CONSTANCE A. MORELLA, for introducing the Asthma Awareness, Education And Treatment Act, and for their leadership in protesting America's children, minorities, women and the poor from the devastating effects of asthma.

Asthma is a chronic respiratory disease characterized by inflammation of the airways, and increased responsiveness to various stimuli commonly called asthma triggers. Asthma episodes involve progressively worsening shortness of breath, cough, wheezing, or chest tightness, or some combination of these systems. The severity of asthma may range from mild to life-threatening.

An estimated 14.6 million persons in the United States have asthma. The Centers For Disease Control and Prevention reported a 61 percent increase in the asthma rate between 1982 and 1994. According to The American Lung Association, more than 5,600 people die of asthma in the United States annually. This represents a 45.3 percent increase in mortality between 1985 and 1995.

The death rate from asthma for African Americans is almost three times that of whites. Among chronic illnesses in children, asthma is the most common. Approximately 33 percent of asthma patients are under the age of 18.

In the United States, asthma is the number one cause of school absences attributed to chronic conditions, leading to an average 7.3 school days missed annually. One study estimated that in 1994, school days lost to asthma amounted to \$673.2 million in caretaker's time lost from work, including outside employment and housekeeping.

Low income families are struck the hardest by asthma. Seventy nine of every 1,000 people under 45 years old earning less than \$10,000 per year have asthma. Fifty three of every 1,000 people earning less than \$35,000 per year have asthma.

The American Lung Association has been fighting lung disease for more than 90 years. With the generous support of the public and the help of volunteers, they have seen many advances against lung disease. However, the fight against asthma is far from won and government must do more if we are to conquer this dread disease.

We must work with community-based organizations to educate one another on this serious illness and how it can be managed through medication, clean environments, and regular physical activity. We must provide screening for asthma in non-traditional medical settings; we must establish a nationwide media campaign to educate the public about the symptoms of, and the treatment for asthma.

Most importantly, we must create clean environments. To do so, we must take appropriate measures to eliminate dustmites, animal dander, cockroaches, and mold and poor ventilation in schools, day care centers and homes. I am proud to be an original cosponsor of the Asthma Awareness, Education And Treatment Act.

As we look forward to the millennium, working together with the American Lung Association and other community-based organizations all over America, we can ease the burdens of asthma and make breathing easier for everyone.

#### IN HONOR OF NATIONAL FOSTER PARENT AWARENESS MONTH

### HON. JULIA CARSON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, May 26, 1999*

Ms. CARSON. Mr. Speaker, this month marks the 11th observance of the National Foster Parent Awareness Month. Originally conceived at the 1987 National Foster Parent Training Conference, National Foster Parent Awareness Month is the impetus for communities around the nation to host activities and events to honor foster parents for making a difference in the lives of children in foster care.

In my home state of Indiana, nearly 15,000 children are in the foster care system. Nationwide, the number is an alarming one half million children. These children often have special needs. They are victims of physical abuse, sexual abuse or neglect. They may suffer emotional, behavioral or developmental problems that range from moderate to severe. Most children reside only temporarily with foster parents, until it is considered safe for them to return home. A child's stay with foster parents can be as short as one night or as long as several years or more.

This month we honor the individuals and families who open their hearts and homes to the children in need of a safe and nurturing living environment—Foster Parents. Foster parents can be single, married or divorced. They own homes or live in apartments. Some are as young as 21 years old while others are retired. What they have in common is that they have demonstrated attentiveness, tenacity, patience and empathy along with a willingness to grow and learn from the experience of fostering and an equal capacity to love and let go. Foster parents provide a vital service to our nation's displaced children. They are a valuable resource for families and children. Their work is extremely difficult, knowing that they are working to help reunite a child with a biological parent, or care for a child until that child is adopted.

Mr. Speaker, while I rise today to praise and applaud foster parents for the very important work they do, I want to acknowledge an amazing organization and an outstanding individual, from my District, supporting the foster care system. Because foster parents take on the awesome responsibility of providing both emotional and financial support for the neediest children at a great personal expense, it is very important that we encourage our communities to support foster parents as they support foster kids.

It is with great pride that I commend FosterCare Luggage, an Indianapolis based non-profit organization, for its invaluable contribution to the well-being of foster kids. When Marc Brown, founder of FosterCare Luggage, considered taking in a foster child in 1995, he learned that foster children often had to move from family to family with their belongings stuffed into black plastic trash bags. Brown decided to make it his personal mission to get proper luggage for foster children. FosterCare Luggage works collaboratively with other agencies and organizations in Indiana to assure that all children in out-of-home care receive luggage according to their age-appropriate need and seeks funding to provide other

items, such as clothing and hygiene products. With help from private donors and volunteers, FosterCare Luggage has provided suitcases to thousands of children.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, I wish to recognize a young lady who has demonstrated that one person can make a significant difference. Nicole Slibeck, a Senior at Zionsville High School in Indianapolis, collected 90 pieces of luggage for FosterCare Luggage's program. With so much attention recently devoted to what is going wrong with teenagers across the country, I am pleased to put forth Nicole's achievement as an example of what teenagers around the country are doing in support of our communities.

#### EXPOSING RACISM

### HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, May 26, 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.

#### HOMOSEXUALS, DISABLED, ELDERLY ADDED TO HATE CRIMES LAW

(By Dennis Patterson)

RALEIGH.—People who hate homosexuals, the disabled or the elderly and target them for crimes could face increased sentences under a bill approved by a House committee.

The measure, which now goes to the full House, expands North Carolina's hate crimes law to include sexual orientation, disabilities, gender and age. Crimes that are proven to be motivated by hate would be increased to at least a felony.

The hate crimes law now applies to race, religion and national origin.

"This bill doesn't protect anybody," Rep. Martin Nesbitt, D-Buncombe, said Tuesday as the House Judiciary I Committee debated the bill. "It punishes people for perpetrating a crime because they hate a class of people."

The bill "centers on the question of whether we will be civil in North Carolina," said Rep. Paul Luebke, D-Durham, one of the bill's two primary sponsors. "It is, to put it in a phrase, a statement that we will not hate."

The bill is named after Matthew Shepard, a homosexual with North Carolina connections who was beaten to death in Wyoming.

John Rustin of the North Carolina Family Policy Council called Shepard's death a "brutal and inexcusable crime." But the homosexual acts that would be covered by the hate crimes law are illegal in North Carolina, he said.

"This is not about crime. It is not about hate," he said. "It is about legitimizing the homosexual lifestyle."

Johnny Henderson of the Christian Action League said individual homosexuals are guaranteed the equal protections of all citizens and do not need the status of a protected group.

But Janet Joyner, a retired professor at the North Carolina School of the Arts who works with a support group for homosexual and bisexual children, said the law would help relieve a hostile environment.

"I must tell you that name-calling and intimidation already occur in elementary school," Joyner said.

"It's a bigger issue than just sexual orientation," M.K. Cullen of Equality North

Carolina, a homosexual group, said after the committee approved the bill. "It's going to be an uphill struggle to educate all the members of the House about this bill before it comes to a vote."

#### STUDENT PAPER APOLOGIZES FOR ALLEGED RACIST CARTOON

SYRACUSE, N.Y.—Syracuse University's student newspaper apologized in print Tuesday for running an editorial cartoon that sparked a student protest and accusations that the paper was racially insensitive.

Protesters said a depiction of Student Government Association President Michael Julius Idani in Friday's Daily Orange looked strikingly like the fictitious Little Black Sambo, a century-old storybook character embodying offensive African-American stereotypes.

About 200 students protested Monday. After an hour meeting with protesters, the newspaper agreed that Tuesday's top story would be the protest with a quoted apology from editor Ron DePasquale.

The paper also agree to have staff participate in a diversity sensitivity workshop and to appoint a student adviser for race issues.

"I think that while we never want to go through and experience like this, it's something that in the end can benefit everybody," DePasquale said.

Cartoonist Dan Dippel said he never intended race to be an issue in the cartoon.

The cartoon showed what is supposed to be a tongue-wagging Idani skipping down the road with money flying everywhere. I was paired with an editorial criticizing the SGA leader for promising a student group he would help fund a Hip-Hop Showcase without going through the proper channels.

#### JOHN HOPE FRANKLIN, HISTORIAN AND EDUCATOR, GETS TRUMAN HONOR

INDEPENDENCE, Mo.—Historian, educator and author John Hope Franklin will receive the 1999 Harry S. Truman Good Neighbor Award.

The honors were announced Tuesday by the Truman Foundation, formed in 1973 to honor each year a person or people in public life who have improved the community and the country through citizenship, patriotism self-reliance and service.

Past recipients include Gerald Ford, former Chief Justice Earl Warren, Nelson Rockefeller and Dr. Jonas Salk.

Franklin is chairman of President Clinton's racial advisory board, "One America in the 21st Century. Forging a New Future." The board was established to inform and counsel the president on ways to improve race relations.

The seven-member board was criticized in September after releasing the results of its \$4.8 million, yearlong examination of racial attitudes and conditions. It endorsed several policies that Clinton had already undertaken, and voiced support for his "mend it, don't end it" position or affirmative action.

The board also offered two suggestions that Clinton make his racial dialogue permanent through a presidential council, and that he conduct a multimedia campaign to teach Americans how this country developed its beliefs about race and institutionalized them through the notion of "white privilege."

Critics said the report was short on substance and wasted taxpayer money.

"We make no apology for what we have not done," Franklin said after the report. "There are limits to what one can do."

A native Oklahoman, Franklin graduated from Fisk University and has taught at several institutions since receiving his doctorate degree in history from Harvard. He holds honorary doctorates from more than 100 colleges and universities.

Franklin will receive the Truman honor May 7 in Kansas City.

#### MARINE COMMAND ORDERS PUNISHMENT AFTER RACIAL INCIDENT

JACKSONVILLE, N.C.—Three Marines now deployed in the Mediterranean Sea will be punished for their involvement in writing racial epithets on the face and arm of a black Marine.

Lance Cpl. Todd C. Patrick of the 26th Marine Expeditionary Unit based at Camp Lejeune called Jacksonville police April 11 and reported he woke up in a motel room with the words "KKK" and "nigger" on his forehead and "Go back to Africa" on his left arm. He told police three white Marines in his unit wrote the words on him.

Patrick decided not to press charges and instead asked the Onslow County magistrate to contact his battalion commander.

Lance Cpls. David P.H. Brown and Jeremy J. Goggin were found guilty of using provoking words during summary courts martial onboard the USS Kearsarge, Camp Lejeune officials said Tuesday. They were reduced to private first class and will be confined to the ship's brig for 24 days.

A third Marine, Bobby Ray Gurley, identified through police records, was found guilty after an Article 15 hearing for the same charge. The Marine was ordered to three days confinement in the ship's brig with bread and water, forfeiture of one-half of one month's pay and reduction to private first class.

An investigation ordered by the battalion commander found racial overtones but no malicious intent in the part of the three Marines. All of the marines have reconciled on a personal level, base officials said.

All four Marines are aboard the same ship which deployed to the Mediterranean on April 15.

[From the New York Times, April 21, 1999]

#### CONGRESS SUPPORTS AWARD FOR PARKS

WASHINGTON.—Rosa Parks is getting the gold.

Congress voted Tuesday to give the 86-year-old Parks a Congressional Gold Medal, its highest civilian award, for an act of defiance more than 40 years ago.

Often hailed as the "first lady" or "mother" of the civil rights movement, Parks was tired after a day's work as a seamstress in Montgomery, Ala., on a December day in 1955 and refused to give up her seat to a white man on a segregated city bus.

Her arrest set off a lengthy bus boycott by blacks that lasted until the Supreme Court declared Montgomery's bus segregation law unconstitutional and it was changed. The boycott was led by the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., a local minister at the time.

"One brave act of a humble seamstress triggered an avalanche of change which helped our country fulfill its commitment to equal rights for all Americans," said House Minority Leader Dick Gephardt, D-Mo. "For her leadership and her example, Rosa Parks deserves to be honored with the Congressional Gold Medal."

The House voted 424-1 in favor of the measure, one day after the Senate passed it without dissent. Rep. Ron Paul, R-Texas, was the only lawmaker to vote against the bill, which President Clinton is expected to sign.

"This courageous act changed her life and our nation forever," said Rep. Ileana Ros-Lehtinen, R-Fla. "Passage of this bill will be our contribution to her legacy today."

Parks, an Alabama native, watched the debate on television from Los Angeles.

"Mrs. Parks is very excited to have this honor," said Anita Peek, executive director

of the Rosa and Raymond Parks Institute for Self-Development. Parks co-founded the non-profit group in 1987 to help young people in Detroit, where she now lives.

She moved there in 1957 after losing the seamstress' job and her family was harassed and threatened. She joined the staff of Rep. John Conyers, D-Mich., in 1965 and worked there until retiring in 1988.

She now travels the country lecturing about civil rights.

A guest at Clinton's State of the Union address in January, Parks has received numerous awards, including the Presidential Medal of Freedom, the nation's highest civilian award, and the Spingarn Award, the NAACP's top civil rights honor.

Lawmakers initially used the Congressional Gold Medal to honor military leaders but began using it during the 20th century to recognize excellence in a range of fields, including the arts, athletics, politics, science and entertainment.

The first such medal was approved in March 1776 for George Washington for "wise and spirited conduct" during the Revolutionary War.

More than 320 medals have been awarded. Recent honorees include Frank Sinatra, Mother Teresa, the Rev. Billy Graham, South African President Nelson Mandela and the "Little Rock Nine," the group that braved threats and jeers from white mobs to integrate Central High School in Little Rock, Ark., in 1957.

[From the New York Times, April 21, 1999]

#### COURT ASKED TO REVIEW HOPWOOD CASE

AUSTIN, TX.—The University of Texas has asked a federal appeals court to reconsider a decision that led to the elimination of affirmative action policies at the state's public colleges and universities.

School officials asked the 5th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals on Tuesday to reconsider its so-called Hopwood ruling.

"This case addresses one of the most important issues of our time . . . and it deserves the fullest possible hearing and a most careful decision by the federal courts," said Larry Faulkner, president of the university.

The Hopwood ruling came in a lawsuit against the University of Texas law school's former affirmative-action admissions policy.

The ruling, which found that the policy discriminated against whites, was allowed to stand in 1996 by the U.S. Supreme Court.

Former Attorney General Dan Morals then issued a legal opinion directing Texas colleges to adopt race-neutral policies for admissions, financial aid and scholarships.

Legislators asked new Attorney General John Cornyn for a second opinion. His office helped university officials write the appeal submitted Tuesday.

According to University of Texas System Regent Patrick Oxford, the Hopwood ruling left Texas at a competitive disadvantage with other public universities in recruiting students.

The appeal argues that limited consideration of race in admissions is necessary to overcome the effects of past discrimination. It also says the school has a compelling interest in a racially and ethnically diverse student body.

A state Comptroller's Office study released in January showed a drop in the number of minorities applying for, being admitted to and enrolling in some of the state's most selective public schools.

#### TEACHER SUSPENDED AFTER RIDICULE OF RACIAL SLUR REASSIGNED

LORAIN, OH.—A teacher suspended for repeating a student's racial slur disapprov-

ingly was reassigned today to observe a veteran teacher in another school.

Terence Traut, 28, a seventh-grade math teacher at Lorain Middle School, was reassigned to Whittier Middle School.

"Some of our master teachers, who have been in the district for 19 to 20 years, have been involved in difficult student situations," school spokesman Ed Branham said. "Hopefully, he can learn through observing teachers with strong classroom management skills."

He was assigned to his home, with pay, since April 1 and was suspended last week. It was not clear how long he would be observing another teacher.

Traut could not be reached for comment today. Messages were left at his new school and at his home.

Traut, who is white, became upset when he heard a black and a Hispanic student call each other "nigga," slang popularized by some rap musicians but derived from the similar-sounding slur.

As the students left for the principal's office, Traut repeated the word and told the class that it was stupid to use such language. He repeated the comment disapprovingly when one of the boys returned.

The 11,000-student district 25 miles west of Cleveland is about half white, 25 percent black and 25 percent Hispanic.

The city chapter of the National Association for the Advance of Colored People wanted Traut's dismissal and said any use of a racial slur by a teacher was inappropriate.

The school board said it might consider dismissing Traut, depending in part on his willingness to apologize.

#### FIREARM CHILD SAFETY LOCK ACT OF 1999

#### HON. JUANITA MILLENDER-McDONALD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, May 26, 1999*

Ms. MILLENDER-McDONALD. Mr. Speaker, it is time for Congress to act on the issue of gun related violence, and pass legislation which will adequately address this issue.

The school shootings in Jonesboro, Edinboro, Fayetteville, Springfield, Richmond, West Pacucha, Littleton and most recently, Conyers, should be a wake up call for this body to act.

Gun related violence has plagued our nation and jeopardized the safety of our children.

The American people are demanding action by this body, and the people want a safe environment in our nation's urban and rural areas for our children.

Each day in America, thirteen children under the age of 19 die from gunfire. In 1996, 4,643 children were killed by firearms. Firearms cause 1 of every 4 deaths of teenagers from the ages of 15 to 19. In addition to this, firearms are the fourth leading cause of accidental death among children from the ages of 5 to 14.

The rate of gun related crimes is increasing. From 1984 to 1994, the firearm homicide death rate for youths from the ages of 15 to 19 has increased 222%, while the non-firearm homicide death rate decreased 12.8%.

It is our responsibility, as parents and leaders to protect our nation's children. These statistics illustrate the need for stronger measures from Congress. Yet, despite the statistics and recent developments, which clearly prove

that there is a problem with firearms, many Members of Congress refuse to push forward substantive gun legislation.

To address this problem, I have re-introduced my bill, the Firearm Child Safety Lock Act of 1999. My bill, H.R. 1512, the Firearm Child Safety Lock Act of 1999, will prohibit any person from transferring or selling a firearm, in the United States, unless it is sold with a child safety lock.

In addition, this legislation will prohibit the transfer or sale of firearms by federally licensed dealers and manufacturers, unless a child safety lock is part of the firearm.

A Child Safety Lock, when properly attached to the trigger guard of a firearm, will prevent a firearm from unintentionally discharging. Once the safety lock is properly applied, it cannot be removed unless it is unlocked. Public support for child safety locks is strong. 75% of Americans have voiced support for mandatory trigger locks.

This legislation will protect our children and increase the safety of firearms.

However, child safety locks are not enough. We must determine why young people commit these horrible acts of violence. We must take the proper steps to educate and counsel our children, to prevent future acts of violence. We must be proactive and diligent in our efforts to help our children, and stop these violent acts.

My bill, H.R. 1512, also has an education provision which provides for a portion of the firearms tax revenue to be used for education on the safe storage and use of firearms. The mental health of our children must also be adequately addressed.

We must determine what the problems are. Find solutions to those problems, and then act.

We can address this issue without violating the second amendment to the Constitution. The right of the people to keep and bear arms, shall not be infringed. The right to life without fear will be preserved by this legislation and other necessary legislation that should be passed by Congress.

We must have the courage to stand firm and take steps to avoid the continued senseless bloodshed and loss of life of children around this country. This bill and our efforts can do just that, we can protect our children and protect their future. In doing so, we are protecting ourselves.

#### INTRODUCTION OF THE RENTAL FAIRNESS ACT

#### HON. ED BRYANT

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, May 26, 1999*

Mr. BRYANT. Mr. Speaker, I rise to introduce the "Rental Fairness Act of 1999." This measure addresses two important issues. First, the impact of state vicarious liability laws on interstate commerce and motor vehicle renting and leasing consumers across the nation. Second, the question as to whether vehicle renting companies must be licensed to sell insurance products to their customers—insurance that is optional but frequently very important to many car and truck rental customers who are under insured or have no insurance at all.

Title I of the Rental Fairness Act will, for a limited period of 3 years, adopt a federal presumption that companies that rent motor vehicles need not be licensed to sell insurance products to their customers for the term of the rental. Recently, class action lawsuits have been filed in three states accusing these rental companies of selling insurance without a license—despite the fact the these companies have been offering these products to their customers for almost three decades.

For many car and truck rental customers, these supplemental insurance purchases are not just a luxury—they are a necessity. For customers who carry minimal automobile insurance, or no insurance at all, the insurance products offered by car and truck rental companies are an important and inexpensive method of buying short-term, comprehensive insurance to protect themselves against accidents or theft. If this federal presumption is not adopted, these companies may cease to offer these products altogether—leaving many customers with no means of protecting themselves from potential liability during the rental of a motor vehicle.

The car and truck rental industry already has undertaken a huge effort to clarify their need to be licensed under each state's insurance laws on a state-by-state basis. To date, twenty-four states have clarified, either through regulation or legislation, their positions on this issue. Until the other states can act on this issue, Title I will offer this industry protection from these types of class action lawsuits.

Title I in no way undermines the primacy of the states in regulatory insurance. In fact, it specifically restates the primary role of the states in insurance regulation. Title I of the Act has the support of the trade associations representing insurance agents because these groups realize the rental companies do not compete directly with insurance agents on these types of face-to-face, rental transaction-specific insurance sales.

Title II of this act will pre-empt the laws of a small number of states that impose unlimited vicarious liability on companies that rent or lease motor vehicles. Normally under our system of jurisprudence, defendants in lawsuits are held liable based upon their actions or inactions only. Unfortunately, a small number of jurisdictions—six states and the District of Columbia—ignore his general principle this minority of states subject rental and leasing companies to unlimited liability for accidents caused by their customers that involve the company's vehicles—despite the fact that the company was not at fault for the accident in any way. This type of vicarious liability—liability without fault—holds these companies liable even when they have not been negligent in any way and the vehicle operated perfectly.

The measure I am introducing prevents states from holding companies liable for accidents involving their vehicles based solely upon their ownership of the vehicles. The bill makes clear that rental and leasing companies would still be liable if they negligently rent or lease the vehicle. The bill also would hold the companies liable if the vehicle did not operate properly. It makes clear that these companies are not, under this bill, excused from meeting state minimum insurance requirements on their motor vehicles.

Forty-four states have discarded the unfair and outmoded doctrine of vicarious liability for companies that rent or lease motor vehicles.

This problem attracted my attention because of the impact the policies of these small number of states have on interstate commerce. These vicarious liability states impose what amounts to a tax on rental and leasing customers nationwide. Rental and leasing companies must attempt to recover the roughly \$100 million they annually pay on vicarious liability claims from customers nationwide—not just from citizens in vicarious liability states. Smaller rental and leasing companies and licensees of the larger systems have been driven out of business by just one vicarious liability claim.

In addition, vicarious liability discourages competition in these states. There are motor vehicle rental companies that will not do business in these states for the fear of being held vicariously liable—reducing competition in these states and impacting all customers that rent or lease in these states. Finally, vicarious liability establishes an absurd legal disconnect. If a vehicle is purchased from a bank or finance company, then there is no vicarious liability. However, if that same vehicle is leased, vicarious liability applies.

For these collective reasons, Title II of the Act and the reforms it implements are long overdue. Everyone, companies and individuals alike, should be held liable only for harm they caused or could have prevented. The only way these companies can prevent this harm would be to go out of business. This is an absurd expectation that will be remedied by this bill.

I look forward to hearings on this matter and working with my colleagues to ensure its passage.

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#### PERSONAL EXPLANATION

### HON. BOB CLEMENT

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, May 26, 1999*

Mr. CLEMENT. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall votes 145 and 146, I was unavoidably detained on official business. Had I been present, I would have voted "aye" on both measures.

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RONALD & ARLENE HAUSER:  
MODELS FOR US ALL

### HON. JAMES A. BARCIA

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, May 26, 1999*

Mr. BARCIA. Mr. Speaker, people who devote their lives to teaching young people many of life's diverse lessons provide one of the most valuable services that anyone can. This weekend, the members of Immanuel Lutheran Church in Bay City will come together to honor Ronald and Arlene Hauser for their years of teaching and music ministry, and leadership within the school and church. This is a most deserved tribute to two people who have touched the lives of literally thousands of young people, making a difference for many young people at an impressionable age.

Ron Hauser has been a Called Lutheran school teacher for forty five years, and Arlene Hauser has been a Called Lutheran school teacher for thirty six years. They have pro-

vided instruction to children and adults in reading, writing, arithmetic, music, and most importantly, God's love in Christ.

In 1954, Ron Hauser taught grades 1–4, served as Director of Music, and assisted the Sunday School, Bible Class, and Youth programs of Trinity Lutheran Church in West Seneca, New York. He went on to Peace Lutheran Church in Chicago in 1958, where he served as Principal. He went on to St. John's Lutheran Church in LaGrange, Illinois in 1968, before coming to Immanuel Lutheran Church in Bay City in 1988. Here he has been a teacher and Coordinator of Music, the Bible class teacher, organist, director of the Senior Choir, Men's Choir and Cantate Choir, as well as the school Advanced Band. He has also served in a number of professional and synodical positions with distinction.

Arlene Maier first taught at St. James Lutheran School in Grand Rapids in 1955. She and Ron Hauser married on June 23, 1956, and had three daughters—Lynn Little, Beth Peterson, and Ellen Nyahwihwiri. From 1964 through 1968 she was a preschool teacher and organist at Hope Lutheran School in Chicago, and then taught at St. John's Lutheran School in LaGrange, Illinois from 1968 through 1988. She also came to Immanuel in Bay City in 1988, where she taught 2nd grade, and directed the handbell choirs, the Women's Choir, Cherub Choir, and other special music activities.

Blessed with three daughters and nine grandchildren, Ronald and Arlene Hauser extended their own blessings to every person with whom they interacted throughout their careers of caring and devotion. Mr. Speaker, as they are honored at their retirement, I urge you and all of our colleagues to join me in thanking Ron and Arlene Hauser for their years of dedication and accomplishment, and in wishing them the greatest happiness possible as they move on to new activities.

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#### H.R.—THE VALLEY FORGE NATIONAL CEMETERY ACT

### HON. JOSEPH M. HOFFFEL

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, May 26, 1999*

Mr. HOFFFEL. Mr. Speaker, earlier today I introduced the Valley Forge National Cemetery Act. This bill would establish a new national cemetery for our nation's veterans on land within the boundaries of Valley Forge National Historical Park. I am pleased to be joined in this effort by the entire Pennsylvania delegation.

The National Cemetery Administration is running out of space for the burial of deceased veterans of military service to the United States. New cemeteries must be established for our veterans. The Philadelphia National Cemetery in Pennsylvania and the Beverly National Cemetery and Finn's Point National Cemetery, both in New Jersey, are no longer open for in-ground, full casket burials, other than those who already have existing plots. There is also no national cemetery in the State of Delaware. Thus, the need for an additional national cemetery in our area is immediate.

Current population figures from the Department of Veterans Affairs show a population of

574,584 veterans in the 11-county Philadelphia region. The next decade will challenge the National Cemetery Administration to accommodate World War II and Korean War veterans, as well as veterans from the Vietnam era. Each of our veterans deserves the honor of burial in a national cemetery. In order to best be able to honor and remember their loved ones, families need to have access to those gravesites within a reasonable distance from their homes. The best opportunity to meet this need in the Philadelphia area is to dedicate existing federally owned property in the Valley Forge National Historical Park.

The Valley Forge National Historical Park is dedicated to the earliest American military veterans and the long winter of their suffering during the War of the American Revolution. Although no battle was fought on this land, it is nevertheless symbolic of our Nation's military valor and triumph over adversity. The bill will designate 100 acres of the 3,600 acre National Park for use as a national cemetery. The section of land north of the Schuylkill River would be the ideal location for the national cemetery. This area contains no historical markers and is separated from the rest of the park by the river. Dedication of this portion of the Historical Park as a national cemetery would thus add a solemn and appropriate place to honor and remember those who have served this country in the military.

Mr. Speaker, I urge swift consideration of this bill as an important and timely opportunity to honor our nations' military veterans.

#### PERSONAL EXPLANATION

### HON. SOLOMON P. ORTIZ

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, May 26, 1999*

Mr. ORTIZ. Mr. Speaker, because of official business in my District (27th Congressional District of Texas) I was absent for rollcall votes 147–154. If I had been present for these votes, I would have voted as indicated below.

Rollcall No.—Vote: 147—“yes”; 148—“yes”; 149—“yes”; 150—“yes”; 151—“Present”; 152—“no”; 153—“no”; and 154—“no”.

#### CONGRATULATING THE RIDGEWOOD CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ON ITS 75TH ANNIVERSARY

### HON. MARGE ROUKEMA

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, May 26, 1999*

Mrs. ROUKEMA. Mr. Speaker, I rise to congratulate the Ridgewood Chamber of Commerce on its 75th anniversary as one of the leading business/civic organizations in New Jersey. The Ridgewood Chamber has played a leading role in making Ridgewood the first-rate place to live, work and raise a family that it is today. I know—I have lived most of my life in Ridgewood and raised my family there. From President Lawrence Keller through each and every business that is a member, these are people who truly care about their community.

The Ridgewood Chamber of Commerce was founded in 1898 as the Businessmen's Asso-

ciation of Ridgewood, changing its name in 1924. The mission of the organization has remained the same over the years—to “develop and advance the business, professional and civic interests of Ridgewood.”

Today's Chamber of Commerce is a voluntary organization of individuals, businesses, professionals and organizations dedicated to advancing the commercial, financial, civic and general interests of Ridgewood. The Chamber acts as a public relations counselor, representative to local government, a problem solver, information and resource center, and coordinator of business and professional programs and promotions. The Chamber promotes the maintenance of a dignified and successful business and professional district.

Membership represents almost every facet of our business/professional community, including merchants, doctors, lawyers, bankers, newspaper editors, business owners/managers, civic leaders and clergy. A 10-member Board of Directors sets goals and policy carried out by the five officers—President Lawrence Koller of Koller Financial Group, Vice President Joan Groome of the YWCA of Bergen County, Treasurer Kenneth Porkka of Kenneth Porkka & Co., Secretary Sally Jones of Valley Hospital and Past President Tom Hillmann of Hillmann Electric. Executive Director Angela Cautillo is responsible for day-to-day operations.

The Chamber of Commerce brings a sense of unity to our business community. Ridgewood is a regional business center, growing larger and stronger every day. The Chamber successfully pursues its mission to promote Ridgewood and its businesses through effective advertising, planned events, community service, networking and education of the public. The Chamber is true to the entrepreneurial spirit of our free enterprise system. That spirit has been and always will be at the heart of our American democracy.

The Chamber's activities go beyond just promoting the business interests of our community. The Chamber annually sponsors Easter in Ridgewood, the Ridgewood Car Show, the Santa Parade and the Downtown for the Holidays festival. These are all programs that enrich our community.

I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating the Ridgewood Chamber of Commerce on a successful 75 years and wishing the Chamber and its members many more years of continued success and prosperity.

#### TRIBUTE TO THE KANKAKEE—IROQUOIS REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION

### HON. STEPHEN E. BUYER

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, May 26, 1999*

Mr. BUYER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to give tribute to the Kankakee-Iroquois Regional Planning Commission, which for the past 25 years has improved the economics, health, and well-being of the residents in North Central Indiana.

The Kankakee-Iroquois Regional Planning Commission (KIRPC) has been an integral part in generating community and economic development opportunities for the citizens and local communities of Indiana since July 2,

1973. The KIRPC continues to be a positive influence upon the regional economic well-being by helping communities and residents in North Central Indiana maintain their economic viability.

The Commission has been instrumental in providing a means of communication between local, state, and federal government organizations and the citizens of North Central Indiana. The KIRPC monitors an Overall Economic Development Plan that helps to identify the needs of people and businesses within the community, while reducing government waste. In addition, it has been a valuable partner in helping the region's development through such programs and services as grants-in-aid; grants administration; comprehensive planning; and forums to address local issues. The KIRPC has also helped the people in the region with transportation needs by providing the Arrowhead County Public Transit Service which provides more than 150,000 routes annually.

The KIRPC was key in helping bring Head Start to the area in 1997. The Head Start program now provides services for 122 children and supplies necessary developmental services for the children; all within an education setting.

I commend the Kankakee-Iroquois Regional Planning Commission for its unwavering support to the region by providing a wide range of services and programs. I wish the Commission continued success in its endeavor to make a difference in the lives of the citizens of Indiana.

#### TRIBUTE TO FIRST LIEUTENANT JAMES F. MUELLER

### HON. DAVE CAMP

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, May 26, 1999*

Mr. CAMP. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to First Lieutenant James F. Mueller of Houghton Lake, Michigan, who will retire from the Michigan State Police on May 29.

I would like to draw the attention of my colleagues in the U.S. House of Representatives and my constituents in the 4th Congressional District to First Lieutenant Mueller's distinguished career.

For three decades, First Lieutenant James F. Mueller has served his country and his community. Soon after graduating from Valparaiso University in Indiana, he enlisted in the U.S. Army and fought for his country in the fields of Vietnam, earning numerous service awards.

He returned home in 1971 and began his career with the Michigan State Police. In 1987, he was promoted to First Lieutenant at Houghton Lake Post #75. He soon became more than a state trooper to the residents of northern Michigan; he became a role model to young children and a key figure in the creation of the D.A.R.E. drug use prevention program in local schools.

In addition to his professional career, First Lieutenant James F. Mueller's extensive personal community service proves his dedication to his neighbors. He is a member of the Lions and Kiwanis, has served in the United Way and Houghton Lake Merchant's Association and has served on the board of directors for the St. John's Lutheran Church, the River House Shelter and Roscommon County 911.

On June 26, a banquet will be held for First Lieutenant Mueller at the Houghton Lake Elks' Club. He will be joined by his colleagues, who honor him for his career; many friends and neighbors who will wish him well; and his wife, Holly; son, Michael; and daughters Laura, Shannon and Kristen.

I join them in thanking him for his years of service and add my personal best wishes to him in his future endeavors.

#### CONGRATULATIONS ON THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY IN NIGERIA

##### HON. JIM SAXTON

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, May 26, 1999*

Mr. SAXTON. Mr. Speaker, it is not often at this particularly troubled era in world affairs that we can take time to celebrate a major advance in freedom and democracy. However, on May 29th we may do just that, as Nigeria, the most populous state and largest economy in Africa, moves firmly back into the camp of democratic nations. On May 29th, President Olusegun Obasanjo will become President of Nigeria, having won a decisive victory in democratic elections in February. President Obasanjo assumes the leadership of more than 120 million Nigerians, and he will be assisted in this task by a democratically elected bicameral Assembly, elected state assemblies and elected state governors, in a political system which now mirrors the United States' own democratic process.

The new government in Abuja is determined to develop Nigeria as a democracy and a friend of the West. During his transition period, President Obasanjo visited many world capitals, including Washington, to begin the process of binding Nigeria into the global diplomatic framework. No other African state has introduced a new government with greater care and preparation, and President Obasanjo has been careful to learn the attitudes of the world's major trading states and to brief them in return on Nigeria's great challenge of rebuilding its economy and its state.

President Obasanjo comes to this position with a strong electoral mandate, and with many decades of experience as a statesman, diplomat, soldier and farmer. He was heavily involved in helping to negotiate the transition from apartheid to democratic government in South Africa some years ago. He was a political prisoner under the military government of General Sani Abacha, who died last year, paving the way for the restoration of Nigerian democracy. President Obasanjo is therefore highly conscious of Nigeria's need to play a leading role in African and international peacekeeping and diplomacy, and is, of course, thoroughly familiar with Nigeria's historic commitment to UN and OAU peacekeeping efforts. Furthermore, Nigeria is once again poised to become a major force for peace and stability in Africa.

The US is going to benefit from a democratic and prosperous Nigeria. After all, Nigeria is the largest single supplier of foreign oil to the United States, and is, as a result, integrally linked into our economy. It is potentially a large export customer for the US, as well. Therefore, I believe the United States should

cooperate with Nigeria to the fullest extent possible in order to ensure that its democratic, economic and governmental structures flourish to the fullest degree possible.

Mr. Speaker, we need to send our congratulations today to President Obasanjo, and all of the officials elected to the two houses of Nigeria's Federal Assembly, and to the newly elected State Assemblymen, and State Governors, and to the elected municipal officials. This is a great watershed for Nigeria, a great day for Africa, and a great opportunity for us to participate in helping to make Africa a vibrant, democratic and self-sustaining continent and a healthy part of the world trading system.

#### PERSONAL EXPLANATION

##### HON. MICHAEL BILIRAKIS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, May 26, 1999*

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, on May 20, 1999, I missed the vote on the motion to concur in the Senate amendment to H.R. 4, the National Missile Defense Act of 1999, because I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted "aye."

#### TRIBUTE TO CHANCELLOR HILDA RICHARDS

##### HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, May 26, 1999*

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Speaker, it is with the greatest pleasure that I pay tribute to an exceptionally dedicated, compassionate, and distinguished member of Indiana's First Congressional District, Chancellor Hilda Richards of Gary, Indiana. After serving as Chancellor of Indiana University Northwest for six years, Hilda Richards will be retiring next month. On June 5, 1999, Chancellor Richards will be honored with a final, formal salute for her service, effort, and dedication, at Innsbrook Country Club in Merrillville, Indiana.

Born in St. Joseph, Missouri, Chancellor Hilda Richards received her Diploma in Nursing from St. John's School of Nursing in 1956 and continued her education in New York City, New York, where she graduated cum laude from Hunter College with her Bachelor of Science degree in 1961. Chancellor Richards continued her education at Columbia University, where she received her Masters in Education in 1965, Masters of Public Administration in 1971, and her Doctorate of Education in 1976. Chancellor Richards understands that a solid educational foundation will challenge one's mind, empower one's sense of well-being, and rekindle one's heart, with a commitment to values and beliefs essential to becoming and being a whole individual. In the words of Chancellor Hilda Richards herself, "I knew I wanted to make a difference—and I needed a good education to do that. My personality would not allow it to be any other way." Chancellor Richards has continued to challenge herself by doing post-doctoral work at Harvard University.

Chancellor Hilda Richards began her professional life as a staff nurse at Payne Whitney

Clinic of New York Hospital in 1956. Four years later she became an instructor of nursing in the Department of Psychiatry at City Hospital in New York, where she also rose to the position of head nurse in the Department of Psychiatry. From 1971 to 1976 she served as the Director of Nursing Programs and Chair of the Health Science Division at Medgar Evers College in New York City, and from 1976–1979 she served as the Associate Dean of Academic Affairs for Medgar Evers College. Chancellor Richards continued her professional career as Dean of the College of Health and Human Services at Ohio University in Athens, Ohio. Before coming to Indiana University Northwest to serve as Chancellor, she served as Provost and Vice President for Academic Affairs at Indiana University of Pennsylvania from 1986–1993.

Though extremely dedicated to her academic work, Chancellor Hilda Richards selflessly gives her free time and energy to her community. Chancellor Richards is a life member of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and a member of the American Nurses Association. She also serves as a board member for several organizations in Northwest Indiana, including: The Gary Education Development Foundation, Inc.; Tradewinds Rehabilitation Center, Inc.; Boys and Girls Club of Northwest Indiana; WYIN-Channel 56; and the Northwest Indiana Forum. Additionally, Hilda Richards has volunteered countless hours of service to the Times Newspaper Editorial Advisory Board, the Indiana Youth Institute, and The Methodist Hospital.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you and my distinguished colleagues join me in commending Chancellor Hilda Richards for her dedication, service, and leadership to the students and faculty of Indiana University Northwest, as well as the people of the First Congressional District. Northwest Indiana's community has certainly been rewarded by the true service and uncompromising dedication displayed by Chancellor Hilda Richards.

#### A TRIBUTE TO AMERICAN SERVICEMEN AND WOMEN

##### HON. CARRIE P. MEEK

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, May 26, 1999*

Mrs. MEEK of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to America's servicemen and women for their heroic sacrifices made to preserve freedom. With the upcoming observance of Memorial Day, the United States recalls once again how freedom is not free. This hallowed national holiday is followed on June 6 by the 55th anniversary of D-Day, the date of the 1944 Invasion of Normandy by the Allied Forces to liberate the European continent from the darkness of Nazi tyranny.

It is the spirit that compels Americans to defend freedom at all costs that we honor at this solemn Memorial Day holiday. Senator Robert Kennedy once wrote: "Every time a man stands up for an ideal, or acts to improve the lot of others, or strikes out against injustice, he sends forth a tiny ripple of hope. And crossing each other from a million different centers of energy and daring, those ripples build a current that can sweep down the mightiest walls of oppression and resistance."

President Reagan once mentioned that we don't have to look in history books to find heroes; heroes are all around us, in every American city and town, as well as in the towns of our Allies. On Memorial Day, I pause to pay tribute to such heroes as the late Tom O'Connor of Quebec, Canada, who, as a young Canadian paratrooper, landed in Normandy, France, on June 6, 1944, fought in the dreadful Falaise Gap during the following Battle of Normandy, was severely wounded by machine gun fire, and spent the rest of the war in a German hospital.

I pay tribute to John J. McDonough who, as a reliable young sergeant in the U.S. Army Air Corps, served the Allies in the China-Burma-India Theater of Operations. At the same time, his teenage brother, Thomas J. McDonough, was a faithful seaman in the U.S. Navy who saw action in the South Pacific in the Invasion of the Philippines and in the Battle of Okinawa, among other campaigns.

I pay tribute to Mr. James Clark, Sr., of Bowie, Maryland, who, as a teenager in the U.S. Navy before World War II, was on duty in Pearl Harbor on the morning of December 7, 1941, and raced to his battle station during the surprise Japanese attack on the American fleet. Young Mr. Clark defended his nation that Sunday morning with the valor and spirit that we solemnly honor on Memorial Day and on June 6.

I pay tribute to Corporal Francis McDonough of Bowie, aged 20 in 1944, who, with 10,000 other young American soldiers, boarded the English liner, Aquitania, in New York Harbor on January 29, 1944. The ship had been refitted into a troop ship, was as swift as the German U-boats, and sailed unescorted without convoy protection on a risky voyage across the cold North Atlantic.

Once fully loaded with troops, Aquitania steamed out of New York Harbor. Corporal McDonough and other soldiers lined in the decks of the huge liner and stared at the Statue of Liberty until it disappeared from view. For much of the first three days of the journey, a Navy seaplane, the PBY Catalina, watched for enemy submarines as it accompanied Aquitania to the extent of the plane's range of fuel. The PBY signaled the ship with its findings, and finally had to turn back as the liner sailed beyond the perimeter of the plane's range. After a harrowing voyage, the U.S. troops disembarked safely in Scotland a week later.

Several months later, after hazardous amphibious training off of England's coast at Slapton Sands, the Allies launched the invasion of Europe against Nazi enslavement, on D-Day, June 6, 1944, landing on five code-named beaches in occupied Normandy, France: Gold, Sword, Juno, Utah, and Omaha.

Long before crossing the English Channel to Utah Beach in Normandy on D-Day, Corporal McDonough had been trained in the United States as an anti-aircraft gunner on a half-track vehicle equipped with four 50-calibre machine guns. A half-track had a truck cab and front wheels, and tank-like tracks in the rear.

On D-Day, while on the English Channel, the young corporal felt encouraged when the nearby battleship, *USS Nevada*, opened fire on the German batteries along the French coast ahead. The booming of the ship's huge guns sent flaming projectiles above in the dim light, yet the young soldier considered the ship's presence reassuring.

Previously, *USS Nevada* had been heavily damaged when attempting to proceed under way during the Japanese attack at Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941. But due to the innovation of her valiant crew, she was beached in shallow water there to avoid sinking. The *USS Nevada* was among the ships returned for later service.

On the early morning of June 6, 1944, Corporal McDonough's outfit saw that at Utah Beach in Normandy, many of the forward observers—radio men—were dead, and their radios were gone, lost underwater only three U.S. tanks out of about 30 made the shore (that they saw) during the morning landings. Thus, there was no one to coordinate the ships' firepower, no one to tell the ships' crews where to direct their powerful artillery. U.S. crews on the Navy destroyers, 1,000 yards offshore urgently wanted to help those Americans trapped under German fire on the Normandy beach, but didn't know where to direct their gunfire.

Then, suddenly, on Utah Beach, the outfit of a disabled American tank began firing at the Germans entrenched on a cliff above. The crew of a U.S. destroyer saw where the tank was firing, determined the coordinates, and directed its artillery towards the Nazi pillbox on the cliff. Then a second destroyer also aimed its guns on the same target, and that increased firepower helped the Americans on the beach to move inland.

The tide was coming in fast on Utah Beach; therefore, wounded men who were able to do so crawled inland to avoid drowning. But many young men who were able to do so crawled inland to avoid drowning. But many young Americans died on the beach, too injured to escape the tide. After serving in the U.S. First Army in the D-Day landings, in the Battle of Normandy, in the Battle of France, in the Battle of the Bulge, and in the battles in Germany, Corporal McDonough later recalled quietly how heartbreaking it had been at Utah Beach on D-Day to see the American bodies floating on the waves. Yet, years afterwards, we know that their ripples had built a current.

As Senator Robert Kennedy later noted, such an American current was capable of sweeping down the mightiest walls of oppression and resistance. It is this spirit of Americans who love freedom that we honor on Memorial Day and on the 55th anniversary of D-Day, June 6, 1944. It is a privilege to pay tribute to American soldiers, sailors, and airmen of all wars who have given the noble example of handing over their country not less ut even greater and better than they received it.

#### RAILWAY SAFETY AND FUNDING EQUITY ACT OF 1999

### HON. ROBERT E. (BUD) CRAMER

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 26, 1999

Mr. CRAMER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to join my friend and colleague, Congressman BILL LIPINSKI to introduce the Railway Safety and Funding Equity Act of 1999, also known as RSAFE.

This legislation addresses the dangerous lack of adequate safety infrastructure, such as crossing gates, at highway and railroad grade crossing across the country. At many grade

crossings, the only safety infrastructure between motorists and oncoming trains is a stop sign or a crossbuck. In my state of Alabama, only about 30 percent of the grade crossings are signalized with gates, lights, or bells. All too often, the end result of this lack of adequate safety infrastructure is a tragic accident in which someone is horribly injured or killed. Last year alone, 428 people died in accidents at railroad grade crossings. Indeed, my home state of Alabama ranks ninth in the nation in terms of vehicle train crashes.

These statistics are appalling and unacceptable, especially when we have the resources and know how to greatly reduce them. That's why I've joined with my colleagues, BILL LIPINSKI, in introducing RSAFE. This legislation would almost double the current federal grade crossing improvement program, thereby allowing states to invest heavily in constructing adequate safety infrastructure at railroad crossings. RSAFE does this by setting aside the 4.3-cent per gallon diesel fuel tax that railroads currently pay toward deficit reduction and transfers it into the Federal Highway Administration's Section 130 grade crossing safety program. This will increase the monies available through this program by approximately \$125 million, raising the total level from \$150 million to approximately \$275 million for the next 5 years.

Dedicating the monies derived from this fuel tax toward railroad safety infrastructure will have a real and tangible impact on countless communities across the country. However, while installing new crossing gates and lights will help decrease the number of tragic accidents we've seen so many times in the news, this alone is not enough. In addition to putting up more physical barriers at railroad crossings, we also need to put more money toward educating motorists. That's why RSAFE sets aside five percent of this new funding for education and awareness campaigns, such as those conducted by Operation Lifesaver. Operation Lifesaver is a unique, non-profit organization that works with local law enforcement officials and others to make pedestrians and motorists aware of the dangers of railroad crossings. It is through these combined efforts that we will have the most impact on communities and save the most lives.

I know that my friends in the railroad industry will argue that even the imposition of the 4.3-cents tax is unfair and punitive. They will argue that they have already invested billions of dollars in maintaining and improving their infrastructure. Well, I applaud the investment the industry has put into improving grade crossing infrastructure. But, I say to my friends in the railroad industry, more needs to be done.

RSAFE does more. Rather than using the revenue raised by this 4.3-cents tax on deficit reduction, RSAFE plows the money right back into railroads, making them safer for the public. Furthermore, after five years of increased investment in making our nation's railroad crossings safer, RSAFE repeals the 4.3-cents tax. Therefore, with this bill, my colleague and I are not trying to penalize or unfairly burden the railroad industry. On the contrary, through this bill we are simply trying to use the funds the railroad industry is already paying wiser. We believe it is far wiser and fairer to use these funds to improve railroad grade crossing safety over the next five years and then put in place a mechanism by which this tax is repealed, than to put it toward deficit reduction.

The Railroad Safety and Funding Equity Act of 1999 is a good bill which strikes a good balance between industry and public safety. I urge my colleagues and my friends in the railroad industry to join Representative LIPINSKI and I in moving this legislation forward. Each day we wait, is another day a life is needlessly put at risk.

COMMENDATION OF MR. H. BEECHER HICKS III, WHITE HOUSE FELLOW FROM CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA

**HON. MELVIN L. WATT**

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, May 26, 1999*

Mr. WATT of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I want to take this opportunity to commend H. Beecher Hicks, III of Charlotte, North Carolina for serving as a distinguished White House Fellow this year.

Mr. Hicks earned his BA in marketing from Morehouse College and MBA from the University of North Carolina Kenan-Flagler Business School. He is an investment banker with Bank of America Corporation (formerly NationsBank Corporation) where he serves as Vice President and provides mergers and acquisitions advice to middle-market companies. While serving as assistant to the chairman of NationsBank, Mr. Hicks led the formation of the bank's vendor development program and proposed a \$30 million equity-investment company focusing on urban communities. He also helped start The Investment Group of Charlotte, which invests in local firms and real estate projects and provides technical aid to entrepreneurs. Beyond his success in the private sector, Mr. Hicks serves on the Board of Directors of the Charlotte-Mecklenburg Development Corporation and works with students at Johnson C. Smith University.

Mr. Hicks was selected as one of 17 individuals nationwide to receive the White House Fellowship for 1998–1999. The fellowship allows outstanding citizens to participate in a once-in-a-lifetime experience by working hand-in-hand with leaders in government. Applications are chosen based on demonstration of excellence in community service, academic

achievement, leadership and professional experience. It is the nation's most prestigious fellowship for public service and leadership development.

As a White House fellow, Mr. Hicks has been assigned to the Corporation for National Service. In that capacity, he serves as Director of the AmeriCorps Promise Fellows Program, where he is responsible for implementing a partnership program between the AmeriCorps and America's Promise, which was founded by former White House Fellow General Colin Powell. Mr. Hicks also evaluates the effectiveness of the investment strategies for the \$400 million National Community Service Trust. His other responsibilities include developing an effort to better link the Corporation with AmeriCorps members, developing a clearer national identity for the program and working with senior management on organizational, management accountability and cultural issues.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me today in paying tribute to Mr. H. Beecher Hicks III for his service to the White House Fellows Program—a rare honor. I applaud his selection and wish him much continued success.

IN MEMORY OF BILL SCOTT

**HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, May 26, 1999*

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, it is with deep regret that I inform our colleagues of the passing of a remarkable resident of my 20th Congressional District in New York.

Bill Scott, a resident of Rockland County, NY, for over fifty years, passed away earlier this week at the age of 72. With his passing, New York State has lost one of its distinguished citizens.

Bill Scott helped found the N.A.A.C.P. chapter in Spring Valley, New York, back in 1951—nearly fifty years ago. It is an interesting fact that Bill felt compelled to do so because he believed that the existing N.A.A.C.P. chapter in Rockland County was not vigilant enough in pursuing discrimination and injustice against African Americans.

Ironically, years later, in the 1960's Bill broke away from the N.A.A.C.P. chapter that he had founded because he believed that more militant times demanded a more militant response. Accordingly, he founded the Rockland chapter of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE). But, he soon left that organization also, because he believed their national leadership had come to espouse Black separatism—a philosophy Bill could not abide. Bill devoted his life to equality between the races, but at no time did he condone separation of the races which he viewed as self-defeating.

Throughout the fifties and the sixties, Bill organized marches, sit ins, and demonstrations to integrate the police forces, the Y.M.C.A., and other institutions in Rockland County which, regrettably, were not color blind at that time. It is hard for our young people today to fully understand how ingrained racism was in our society just a few short decades ago. Nor are younger generations aware that by no means was racial segregation restricted to the south. I can recall from my own experiences as an N.A.A.C.P. member in the 1950's that quite often we were considered too "radical" for our times, even in New York State.

Thanks to people such as Bill Scott in Rockland, who were courageous enough to speak out and to act at a time when it was not popular, we are well on the road today to a society where all are truly equal, although we still have a long way to go.

Bill Scott hosted a popular television show on cable, "Black Perspectives," which made him a household word in Rockland during the last few decades of his life. I was honored to be his guest on several broadcasts and, like his viewership, I never ceased to marvel at his enthusiasm, his knowledge, and his commitment.

Bill Scott, a native of New Jersey, moved to Rockland County, NY, when he was stationed at Camp Shanks during World War II. In the over half century that he called Rockland home, he made a genuine impact upon his neighbors and his community. Bill will truly be missed, and we extend our sympathy and condolences to his widow Barbara, his three sons, two daughters, and ten grandchildren, and to his family, friends, loved ones and admirers who appreciated the gifts of this truly caring leader.

## SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Thursday, May 27, 1999 may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

## MEETINGS SCHEDULED

JUNE 8

9:30 a.m.

## Armed Services

To hold hearings on the nominations of General Eric K. Shinseki, USA, for reappointment to the grade and for appointment as Chief of Staff, United States Army, and Lieutenant General James L. Jones, Jr., USMC, to be gen-

eral and for appointment as Commandant of the Marine Corps.

SR-222

JUNE 9

9:30 a.m.

## Environment and Public Works

## Transportation and Infrastructure Subcommittee

To resume hearings on the implementation of the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st century.

SD-406

## Indian Affairs

To hold hearings on S. 438, to provide for the settlement of the water rights claims of the Chippewa Cree Tribe of the Rocky Boy's Reservation; and S. 944, to amend Public Law 105-188 to provide for the mineral leasing of certain Indian lands in Oklahoma.

SR-485

2 p.m.

## Energy and Natural Resources

## Water and Power Subcommittee

To hold oversight hearings on the process to determine the future of the four lower Snake River dams and conduct oversight on the Northwest Power Planning Council's Framework Process.

SD-366

JUNE 10

9:30 a.m.

## Energy and Natural Resources

To hold oversight hearings on the report of the National Recreation Lakes Study Commission.

SD-366

10 a.m.

## Judiciary

Business meeting to markup S. 467, to restate and improve section 7A of the Clayton Act; and S. 606, for the relief of Global Exploration and Development Corporation, Kerr-McGee Corporation, and Kerr-McGee Chemical, LLC (successor to Kerr-McGee Chemical Corporation).

SD-226

JUNE 17

9:30 a.m.

## Commerce, Science, and Transportation

To hold hearings on mergers and consolidations in the communications industry.

SR-253

## Environment and Public Works

To hold hearings on S. 533, to amend the Solid Waste Disposal Act to authorize local governments and Governors to restrict receipt of out-of-State municipal solid waste; and S. 872, to impose certain limits on the receipt of out-of-State municipal solid waste, to authorize State and local controls over the flow of municipal solid waste.

SD-406

SEPTEMBER 28

9:30 a.m.

## Veterans' Affairs

To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs to review the legislative recommendations of the American Legion.

345 Cannon Building