

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 Earn-er; 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