

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

THE TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE TIANANMEN SQUARE MASSACRE

HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 7, 1999

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, on June 4th we commemorated the tenth anniversary of the massacre of thousands of students and workers at Tiananmen Square. We also remember the thousands injured, as well as the tens of thousands arrested and sentenced to prison or labor camps on that fateful day. We honor their bravery and courage, and the ultimate sacrifice which they made in the name of democracy and human rights.

Ten years ago today, the forward march of reform in China came to a halt; crushed by the steel tread of tanks, trampled by the boots of soldiers. The human rights situation in China has continued to deteriorate during the past decade. As recently as last week, the Washington Post reported the arrest of Yang Tao, one of the student leaders of the 1989 demonstration. This was clearly an effort by the Chinese leadership to discourage further protest on the anniversary of the Tiananmen massacre. Beijing has also attempted to silence the internet, another medium through which the memory of that tragic day will certainly be refreshed.

These efforts to erase the events of 1989 from popular conscience, Mr. Speaker, also include a strategy of redirecting the rage of the Chinese people by distorting the truth about the accidental bombing of the Chinese embassy in Belgrade.

Today we send a clear message, not only to Beijing, but to the people of China. The United States has not forgotten, and will never forget, the events that transpired ten years ago in Tiananmen Square. We support those who continue their valiant struggle for democracy.

H.R. 1882, THE SMALL BUSINESS REGULATORY FLEXIBILITY ACT

HON. THOMAS W. EWING

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 7, 1999

Mr. EWING. Mr. Speaker, as one of the original champions of the Small Business Regulatory Flexibility Act, otherwise known as SBREFA, I wish to express my strong support for H.R. 1882, the Small Business Review Panel Technical Amendments Act, of which I am an original co-sponsor. As the bill's name would suggest, it will make several needed technical changes to the original landmark law. But more significantly, H.R. 1882 will hold the Internal Revenue Service more accountable to small businesses. This important piece of legislation will require the IRS to convene Small Business Advocacy Review Panels when proposing new regulations that will have

a significant impact on small businesses. These review panels will involve actual small business owners and their comments will be used to help improve regulations prior to release. Since 1996, the panel process has been applied to the Environmental Protection Agency and the Occupational Safety and Health Administration and the results thus far have been extremely positive leading to much improved rulemaking.

I am extremely pleased the House is considering amending SBREFA to include the IRS. However, I am concerned the benefits of this legislation may go partially unrealized. A primary reason for the success of SBREFA has been the role the SBA Office of Advocacy plays in the review panel process. Economic research conducted by the Office of Advocacy has been instrumental in demonstrating errors in assumptions made by the EPA and OSHA. But the Office of Advocacy's economic research budget has been stretched to the limits, forcing the chief Counsel for Advocacy to limit the office's research activities. If we are to expand the Office of Advocacy's responsibilities under SBREFA, as this bill does, then I feel it is absolutely necessary to make sure that Advocacy's economic research budget equals these new responsibilities.

I urge my colleagues to support the passage of H.R. 1882 and applaud the efforts of Chairman JIM TALENT to bring this bill to the floor and his consistent work on behalf of small businesses throughout the country.

SOCIAL SECURITY AND MEDICARE SAFE DEPOSIT BOX ACT OF 1999

SPEECH OF

HON. DAVID D. PHELPS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 26, 1999

Mr. PHELPS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to reluctantly support H.R. 1259, the Social Security and Medicare Lock Box Act of 1999. Although this legislation does not improve Social Security or Medicare solvency, it serves as a sign of commitment to preserving Social Security and Medicare by taking them off budget.

H.R. 1259 offers largely symbolic protection of our Social Security surpluses by blocking the consideration of any Budget Resolution or legislation that dips into these funds. This legislation includes a loophole which would exempt from these points of order any legislation that contains a sentence designating the legislation as "Social Security reform" or "Medicare reform." Unfortunately, the bill provides no standards or definition of the word "reform."

Insuring the stability of the Social Security system for today's seniors and future generations of retirees is one of my top priorities. I do not believe that this measure will negatively impact that goal, and thus I will support it. However, to truly demonstrate our commitment to protecting the Social Security Trust Fund, we must require all surpluses—the So-

cial Security surplus and the Medicare surplus—to be reserved until solvency has been extended by 75 years for Social Security and by 30 years for Medicare. The legislation that would accomplish this is the Democratic alternative, which would close the current loopholes in H.R. 1259, and provide true meaningful protection for the Trust Fund.

In an era of unprecedented growth and prosperity, we have a responsibility to implement policy that ensures economic growth for all sectors of our society. This requires investing in the future—creating a better America for our children, a future in which working families can afford to send their children to college, and in which all Americans can count on the continued integrity of Social Security. While I support this bill as a first step towards protecting Social Security and Medicare, I truly hope that our actions today do not become an excuse for complacency in the future, but rather a catalyst for continued progress on the critical issues of Social Security and Medicare.

THE STUDENT WINNERS OF THE 1999 EXPLORAVISION AWARDS

HON. GEORGE E. BROWN, JR.

OF CALIFORNIA

HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 7, 1999

Mr. BROWN of California. Mr. Speaker, for the recognition of their achievement, my colleague, Mrs. MORELLA, and I are inserting into the RECORD the names of the student winners of the 1999 ExploraVision Awards.

Irving B. Weber Elementary School, Iowa City, IA; Grades K–3; Project: Strep Throat Home Tester; Students: Derek Ibarra, Bentley Wingert, Spencer Nash, Nathan Davidson; Teacher Advisor: Tracy Elmer; Community Advisor: Hector Ibarra.

Leeds Elementary School, Arlington, WI; Grades 4–6; Project: AllerScan; Students: Kallie Harrier, Teague Harvey, Anna Hagen, Amanda Treinen; Teacher Advisor: Jennifer McGinley; Community Advisor: Roger Clausen.

Point Grey Mini School, Vancouver, BC; Grades 7–9; Project: Woven Engineered Bone System; Students: Patricia Lau, Olivia Maginley, Robyn Massel, Katie Mogan; Teacher Advisor: John O'Connor; Community Advisor: Lynne Massel.

South Salem High School, Salem OR; Grades 10–12; Defeating A.D.D. through Biosensing Technology; Students: Jonina Allan, Rebecca Kozitza, Chrystal Hohnstein, Sam Sparks; Teacher Advisor: Michael Lampert; Community Advisor: Teresa Campbell.

• 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.

IN RECOGNITION OF MICHIO KUSHI

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 7, 1999

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Michio Kushi, the 20th century developer of macrobiotics. This diet is the catalyst for many of the mainstream dietary and lifestyle changes currently taking place.

The Standard Macrobiotic diet has been practiced widely throughout history by all major civilizations and cultures. The Diet centers on whole cereal grains and their products and other plant quality. Twenty-five to thirty percent of daily food consists of vegetables and the remaining intake is comprised of soups, beans and sea vegetables. Consumption of products such as meat and dairy products are typically avoided. Michio Kushi, the founder of macrobiotics, was born in Japan and graduated from Tokyo University, the Faculty of Law, Department of Political Science. Influenced by the devastation of World War II, he decided to dedicate his life to the achievement of world peace and the development of humanity.

Kushi and his wife Aveline introduced macrobiotics to North America in the 1950s by establishing the first macrobiotic restaurant in New York. In the 1960s, the Kushis moved to Boston and founded Erewhon, the nation's pioneer natural foods distributor and manufacturer. Over the last thirty years Michio Kushi has taught throughout the United States and abroad, giving lectures and seminars on diet, health, consciousness and the peaceful meeting of East and West. In 1978, the Kushis founded the Kushi Institute, an educational organization for the training of future leaders of society, including macrobiotic teachers, counselors, cooks and lifestyle advisers. In 1986, Michio Kushi founded One Peaceful World, an international information network and friendship society of macrobiotic friends, families, business, educational center, and other associations to help guide society and contribute to world health and world peace. In the 1980s, Kushi began meeting with government and social leaders at the United Nations, the World Health Organization, and the White House. The health benefits of a macrobiotic diet have attracted the attention of leading medical professionals. The American Cancer Society reports that a macrobiotic diet may lower the risk of cancer.

The Smithsonian Institution will announce the acquisition of the Michio Kushi Family Collection on Macrobiotics and Alternative and Complementary Health Care during a special day-long event at the National Museum of American History in Washington, D.C. on Wednesday, June 9. The events include a symposium featuring Michio Kushi and his wife Aveline Kushi, an exhibit of macrobiotic food and books, and an awards presentation to Mr. and Mrs. Kushi for their significant role in the development of alternative and complementary health care and to the formation of the natural and whole foods movement.

I ask my fellow colleagues to join me in applauding the dedication and hard work of the Kushis in helping to educate the world's population on the benefits of the macrobiotic diet.

PROMOTING INTERNATIONAL AVIATION SAFETY

HON. JAMES L. OBERSTAR

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 7, 1999

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, safety is our highest responsibility in aviation. The American travelling public has the right to expect the highest standards of safety when flying on a U.S. carrier or on a U.S. carrier's code share partner.

Last September, the aviation community received a wake up call when SwissAir flight 111 crashed off the shores of Nova Scotia. On board this fatal flight were 53 U.S. passengers who had purchased tickets from Delta Airlines for Delta flight 1111, but who flew on SwissAir, through an arrangement called code-sharing. This accident brought home the realization that, in a world of close alliances between domestic and foreign airlines, the lines separating domestic safety regulation and international safety regulation have been blurred. It is clearly time to reassess our safety activities to make certain the American travelling public flies safely, whether on a U.S. or a foreign carrier.

As relationships between domestic and foreign carriers continue to grow through code sharing, we need to take a hard look at whether safety has kept pace. Since 1994, the number of code-sharing alliances has more than doubled—from 61 to 163. A passenger who buys a ticket from a U.S. airline for a code-sharing flight (ticketed as a flight by a U.S. airline) has a right to expect that the entire flight will be operated under similar safety standards. Yet, put simply, there is not a process within the Department of Transportation (DOT) for assuring that a foreign code-share partner operates under safety standards similar to those governing U.S. airlines.

A look at the world's aviation safety record establishes the need for prompt action. There is a wide disparity in the accident rates for different regions, with Africa and South and Central America, for example, having an overall accident rate considerably higher than the world average. This suggests strongly that some carriers are not offering a similar level of safety as U.S. carriers. Unfortunately, DOT does not have a comprehensive mechanism in place to determine whether particular foreign carriers have safety deficiencies before code-sharing arrangements are approved.

Accordingly, I am introducing legislation today with my colleagues, ranking Aviation Subcommittee member Mr. LIPINSKI and Ms. JOHNSON of Texas, that will dramatically improve DOT's organizational capability to assess whether a proposed foreign code share meets safety standards similar to those required of our U.S. carries.

The legislation would require a U.S. carrier seeking to code share with a foreign air carrier to conduct a comprehensive safety audit, including on-site inspections, of the foreign carrier's operations. Prior to receiving DOT approval of a foreign code share, the U.S. air carrier must certify to the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) that the foreign air carrier meets the standards set forth in its FAA-approved safety audit program. In turn, the FAA would be required to conduct a comprehensive annual review of each domestic carrier's

approved audit program, thus assuring that the FAA remains vigilant in its oversight of the carrier's implementation of that program. The domestic carrier would also conduct a periodic review of the foreign carrier's operations to ensure continued compliance with the safety standards. In addition, the FAA would be directed to work with the International Civil Aviation Organization to ensure that code-sharing oversight becomes a part of any foreign authority's air safety regulatory framework.

The importance of this requirement cannot be overstated. Currently, the FAA, which is responsible for safety oversight of our domestic carriers, conducts only limited review of foreign airlines participating in code-share agreements with our airlines. For foreign airlines, the FAA looks only at whether the flag country has a good institutional structure for regulating aviation safety. The FAA does not evaluate the safety of the foreign airline itself.

Delta's recent suspension of its code-share with Korean Air underscores this point. The FAA had no safety concerns with the arrangement because South Korea has a system for regulating safety that, on paper, appeared adequate. However, in this case—and possibly in far too many other cases—there appears to be little correlation between FAA's assessment of the foreign regulatory system and the actual safety performance of a carrier.

That observation is not meant to fault FAA for its efforts to assess the aviation regulatory systems of foreign governments. The FAA's assessment does provide valuable information about the structure and capabilities of a particular country's civil aviation authority; it does not provide specifics about a particular foreign code-share partner, when the changing nature of international aviation demands such an assessment.

This legislation will respond to the challenge of increasing the safety margin for the American traveling public by establishing a process for making meaningful safety judgments about foreign airlines.

I urge my colleagues to join me in co-sponsoring this legislation.

 TRIBUTE TO THE MENNONITE COLLEGE OF NURSING
HON. THOMAS W. EWING

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 7, 1999

Mr. EWING. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the Mennonite College of Nursing in Bloomington, Illinois on the occasion of their 80th year. Not only is this an historic marker on the College's time line, but on July 1, 1999, this fine institution will combine with Illinois State University, ensuring that its fine traditions and quality educational programs continue far into the next century.

The Mennonite College of Nursing was founded in 1919, as the Mennonite Sanitarium Training School, with the purpose of providing a Christian ministry through the operation of a hospital and a diploma school of nursing. Since its founding, the school has provided cutting edge training for its students. In the early 1980's and to meet the changes nursing education needed by changing health care delivery systems, the Board of Directors decided to transition Mennonite Hospital School of

Nursing into Mennonite College of Nursing, awarding a four-year baccalaureate degree, the Bachelor of Science in Nursing degree.

The North Central Association awarded Mennonite College of Nursing institutional accreditation in 1986. Mennonite College of Nursing made nursing history as the first independent upper-division single purpose institution of nursing education in the U.S. to receive accreditation from the National League for Nursing.

In 1995, Mennonite implemented the Graduate program, with its first educational track for Family Nurse Practitioner. And in 1998, the Master of Science in Nursing degree program was awarded initial accreditation by the National League of Nursing.

The mission of the Mennonite College of Nursing is to educate beginning and advanced practitioners of nursing to go beyond academia and serve the citizens of central Illinois and the world. In keeping with the traditions of its roots, this fine institution has placed a particular focus on addressing the health care needs of both urban and rural populations, including those who are most vulnerable and under served.

In reviewing the work of the College's many graduates, it is clear they have been successful in not only teaching the technical skills of the nursing profession, but in instilling a whole philosophy of ministering to the sick. Unlike other schools, at the core of its curriculum, the Mennonite College of Nursing promotes four key values. They are: the affirmation of the dignity and worth of all persons; the recognition of the wholeness of life; the responsible use of nature; and the promotion of a life of peace.

Mr. Speaker, I am greatly honored to have this fine professional school in my district. With 83% of its graduates remaining in Central Illinois, I can affirm the fact that the quality of life in our communities has benefited greatly the Mennonite College of Nursing.

Mr. Speaker, the important work of the Mennonite College of Nursing needs to be recognized by this Congress, so that the school is forever acknowledged before the American people as it becomes the sixth academic college of Illinois State University. I am very proud to have the Mennonite College of Nursing in the 15th district of Illinois, and I ask all of my colleagues to join me in extending our heartfelt congratulations to this outstanding institution.

TRIBUTE TO RICHARD D.
REYNOLDS

HON. DAVID D. PHELPS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 7, 1999

Mr. PHELPS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Richard D. Reynolds, a life long resident of Southern Illinois, who was born on April 13, 1938. I want to take this opportunity to recognize a true gentleman who stands firmly on his commitments. Richard has had a long history working for labor in southern Illinois and is retiring as business manager/secretary treasurer of Southern and Central Illinois Laborer's District Council at the end of this month. Richard joined the union movement in 1975, when he joined Southern Illinois

Laborers' Local Union 1330. Richard has dedicated many years of his life to protecting the rights of workers and laborers in Illinois. His tireless efforts have led to many improvements for a great number of Southern Illinoisans. He represents a group of people who do honest work and expect, and have received from Richard, strong and dedicated union leadership. He has contributed to nearly double the counties his union covers. The union staff has grown from 1 to 20, and he has helped the union raise thousands of dollars for charitable causes. Richard's service with the union is truly outstanding and has helped push the labor movement forward to a stronger level.

Richard's accomplishments will not soon be forgotten and I know that he will be greatly missed by many. When a man retires who has dedicated so much of his life to improving the lives of others, we all must strive to keep up the good work of that man and not forget the ideals and values which guided him. Mr. Speaker, I invite all of my colleagues to honor Richard Reynolds and to not only wish him the best in his retirement but also God's speed.

TRIBUTE TO THE EXPLORAVISION
AWARDS PROGRAM

HON. GEORGE E. BROWN, JR.

OF CALIFORNIA

HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 7, 1999

Mr. BROWN of California. Mr. Speaker, my colleague, Mrs. MORELLA, and I are proud to announce the introduction of the ExploraVision Resolution, a concurrent resolution to honor the ExploraVision Awards Program and to encourage more students to participate in this innovative national student science competition.

This program, sponsored by Toshiba and administered by the National Science Teachers Association (NSTA), is the largest K-12 student science competition in the world. Working in teams of 3 or 4 with a teacher-advvisor, students use their imaginations to envision a form of technology 20 years from now, and compete by sharing their vision through written descriptions and story boards.

ExploraVision is truly an innovative program that energizes students with a desire to learn and increases their interest in the world of science. We are pleased to see the role this competition takes in developing students' science skills to meet the challenges of the future. We commend the efforts NSTA and Toshiba put into making the competition meaningful and beneficial to the students.

On June 4, more than 40 students came to our Nation's capital to receive top honors in the 1999 ExploraVision Awards. We applaud the student winners for their hard work, creativity, and ability to function together as a team to explore innovative scientific work for the future. With their enthusiasm for learning and their commitment to scientific excellence, the future of our Nation is in good hands.

Mr. Speaker, we ask our colleagues to join us in cosponsoring this resolution to support the goals of the ExploraVision Awards Program, and to commend the student winners for their outstanding accomplishment.

MASAKOWSKI ANNIVERSARY

HON. PAUL E. KANJORSKI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 7, 1999

Mr. KANJORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to my long time friend, Monsignor John C. Masakowski, who celebrated the 50th anniversary of his Ordination on June 4, 1999. It is my pleasure to have been invited to participate in this milestone celebration.

Monsignor Masakowski, or Father John as he is affectionately known to his parishioners, is the son of the late John and Stasia Gorney Masakowski. He was born in my hometown of Nanticoke in 1924 and educated in our local schools. Father John left the area to receive his degree in philosophy at St. Mary's College in Orchard Lake, Michigan and his degree in theology from SS. Cyril and Methodius Seminary, also in Orchard Lake. He was ordained at St. Peter's Cathedral of Scranton by the late Bishop William Hafey.

Father's first assignment was at St. Mary's parish in Swoyersville, where he served for ten years. Father John, along with the help of Judge Bernard Brominski, established the Assumpta Council of the Knights of Columbus and served as the Council's chaplain.

Father John served as secretary to Bishop Henry Klonowski at Scranton's Sacred Hearts of Jesus and Mary parish for the next several years before serving at St. Mary's Church in Wilkes-Barre. He was assigned as the administrator of St. Mary's Church in Wanamie and later as administrator of St. Joseph's Church in Hanover, where he oversaw the extensive remodeling and repairs of the church building.

In 1971, Father John became the twelfth pastor of his present church, Larksville's St. John the Baptist Church. Father John has had the church remodeled and refurbished during his tenure at St. John's and built a chapel in the parish cemetery in 1985. He reorganized the parish societies and reinstated the locally-famous parish picnic. Not long after he came to St. John's, he organized the construction of a grotto to Our Lady of the Pines. In 1983, he organized the Fourth Degree Assembly in honor of Our Lady of Czestochowa.

Mr. Speaker, the beautiful St. John's Church is a landmark in Larksville due to the labors of the church's dedicated parish leader. His church and parish have always remained his top priority. On July 10, 1990, Father John was rewarded for his dedication with his designation as Monsignor Masakowski.

I have always considered Monsignor Masakowski to be a close family friend and have appreciated the warm welcome I always receive when visiting. Father John's extraordinary sensitivity was demonstrated to me when he offered me great comfort by participating in my mother's funeral mass. I will always be grateful for the warmth and kindness of that gesture.

As St. John the Baptist Church celebrates its Centennial Celebration his year, I am pleased and proud to join with all of my friends at the parish in congratulating Monsignor Masakowski on his milestone anniversary. I send my very best wishes to this beloved and respected man.

IN RECOGNITION OF C. WILLIAM
HOWLAND

HON. JAMES P. McGOVERN

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 7, 1999

Mr. McGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of C. William Howland, Principal of Rice Elementary & Chaffins Elementary Schools in Holden, Massachusetts.

Mr. Howland has served the parents and children of Holden from 1961 until today. He will be enjoying a well-deserved retirement upon the completion of this school year. The career of this talented and respected teacher and administrator began with graduation from North Brookfield High School in 1957. He earned a Bachelor of Science in Education from Worcester State College in June 1961. And in the Fall of 1961 until 1966 he taught Grade 5 at the Rice Elementary School. During this period he received a Master of Education Degree from Worcester State College in August 1964.

In 1966, Mr. Howland was appointed Assistant Principal of the Dawson Elementary School where he served until 1969. He returned to Rice Elementary as Principal in 1969 where he remained until 1997. In 1997, he was appointed Principal of the Rice Elementary and Chaffins Elementary Schools.

It will be my privilege to visit the Rice Elementary School on June 1, 1999, to highlight the importance of summer reading. And with great pleasure I will honor Mr. Howland for his dedication to the children past and present who have profited from his commitment to education. I wish him all the very best in his future endeavors.

CENTRAL NEW JERSEY
RECOGNIZES RICKY FLETCHER

HON. RUSH D. HOLT

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 7, 1999

Mr. HOLT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of the accomplishments of Richard Fletcher and his contributions to his community. Ricky has been awarded the Boy Scouts of America's Eagle Scout Award—the highest award in Scouting.

Ricky is assistant senior patrol leader with Troop 1776 from Titusville. He has been a Boy Scout since 1997 and had his Eagle Scout Board of Review in February of this year.

Ricky, who is 12 years old, is one of the youngest Eagle Scouts in the United States. Fewer than 2 percent of all Boy Scouts receive the Eagle Scout Award, making Ricky's age in relation to his achievement all the more impressive.

Ricky's accomplishments and contributions to his community are many. In addition to his Eagle Scout Project, which consisted of building benches, boardwalks, and a handicapped picnic table for a local park, Ricky has earned 41 merit badges. Only 21 are required to attain the Eagle Scout award.

Ricky is an honor roll student who is involved in several clubs at school. He has received awards and honors from numerous or-

ganizations. Ricky also participates in his church youth group, volunteers his time for litter pick up, and plays ice hockey.

Ricky Fletcher has demonstrated dedication to his goals and to his community. He has worked to improve himself and his environment. I urge all of my colleagues to join me in recognizing Ricky's accomplishments.

HONORING ELAINE AND DAVID
GILL

HON. HOWARD L. BERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 7, 1999

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to my friends, Elaine and David Gill, who are being honored this year by The Brandeis-Bardin Institute. The Brandeis-Bardin Institute opened in 1947; Elaine and David began their involvement in the mid-1950s, when they were students at UCLA. More than 40 years later, the Gills remain devoted to Brandeis-Bardin. They have done much during that time to help Brandeis-Bardin in its quest to build a strong Jewish community for the present and the future.

The Gills' ties to Brandeis-Bardin are social, professional, and familial. In 1959, the year before they were married, Elaine and David worked at the Institute as head counselors. Elaine has subsequently served as a member of the Board, chair of the Women of Brandeis-Bardin, and co-chair of the Brandeis-Bardin Associates. David is currently a member of the Board and the Executive Committee.

The Gill children have in this case emulated their parents. Elaine and David have four sons; two of them, Michael and Larry, married women they met at Brandeis-Bardin's Camp Alonim. During a 23-year span, at least one and sometimes all four of Elaine and David's sons (the others are Daniel and Lawrence) were involved as campers or camp directors at Alonim. In addition, Larry currently serves on the Board of Directors.

I don't know of any husband/wife team more active in promoting Jewish causes and Judaism than the Gills. David has for many years served on the Board and Executive Committee of the Jewish Federation and is active in United Jewish Fund. He also served as Los Angeles Chair of the United Jewish Appeal's Young Leadership Cabinet.

Elaine was chair of the Young Women's Division of the Federation, a member of the Board of Jewish Family Services, and is now a museum docent at Skirball Cultural Center. Elaine and David have together led many missions to Israel.

Both of them are active at Valley Beth Shalom, where they served as pararabbinic counselors and assisted in creating its *Havurah* program. Elaine is currently Vice President of Religion at Valley Beth Shalom.

This extraordinary partnership also includes a passion for music. Elaine and David have each been vocal accompanists for musical performances at Brandeis-Bardin.

I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting Elaine and David Gill, whose selflessness and devotion to our community is inspiring. I am proud to be their friend.

CRISIS IN KOSOVO (ITEM NO. 7):
REMARKS BY LANDRUM
BOLLING, HARVARD UNIVERSITY

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 7, 1999

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, on May 6, 1999, I joined with Rep. JOHN CONYERS, Rep. PETE STARK, and Rep. 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, mediation, 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 to 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 Landrum Bolling, a member of Harvard University's Conflict Management Group and a visiting Senior Fellow at the Center for International Policy. He was part of Rev. Jesse Jackson's delegation that freed the three American soldiers who were captured and imprisoned by the Serbs. Mr. Bolling addresses an important question: "Where do we go from here?" Based upon discussions that he and other members of the Jackson delegation had in Belgrade, Mr. Bolling predicts that Slobodan Milosevic will be prepared to accept a peace settlement that is quite close to NATO's central demands. He also emphasizes the critical importance of the refugees being able to return to their homes.

PRESENTATION BY LANDRUM BOLLING OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY'S CONFLICT MANAGEMENT GROUP

Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Friends, I'm very pleased to be invited to be here with you and to share some thoughts about our present situation in Kosovo and the outcomes of it. Most of the provocative comments that have just been made by Ambassador Swartz are things that I very much agree with. We'd quarrel a bit about whether a Bosnian nation does, can or could ever exist. But I think that he is absolutely right. We've got to make up our minds whether we're going to win this war. If so, it has to be done quickly, or it will be an absolute disaster, not only for the Serb people and for the state of Yugoslavia, which will be destroyed, but we've also had a great many losses ourselves, and we will be made a kind of moral pariah country in the world. We cannot sustain this level of violence against people, many of whom are totally opposed to Milosevic, many of whom have no support whatsoever for the things the Milosevic government had done. But they're paying the price and we are not protecting any of the Kosovars who we said we were launching this campaign to protect.

Now, I think the central issue is this one, that the Ambassador has put forth very

clearly: Where do we go from here? What next? I think from the general feel of things, the atmosphere that I found in Belgrade, the sort of sotto voce conversations I had with various people there and from what we read in the New York Times and the Washington Post this morning, something is happening, something is about to happen. You won't have all of this flurry of activity without something coming out of it. What it will be is yet to be seen.

Our talks in Belgrade, beyond those of just getting the soldiers released, were a worthy mission in itself, though some people criticized us very severely for trying and told us quite confidently that we'd never succeed. Well, we did succeed. They told us it was risky and our lives would be in danger, the U.S. government could do nothing to protect us. OK, we said "fine." We went there, we came back. But we had the opportunity to explore ideas among people within the leadership of this Milosevic government. We sampled public opinion from talking to a variety of people there, and I simply want to share with you a few of those impressions.

Trying to read Mr. Milosevic's mind is an arcane kind of skill that I think none of us have or are likely to acquire. But he's not a stupid man. He's a highly intelligent man, he's a highly manipulative man, and he's done terrible things and is capable of doing more terrible things. But it is perfectly clear that there is going to be a willingness on his part to move towards something very close to what NATO is demanding of him, specifically, he is prepared to agree to the return of all the refugees whom he's driven out. That's going to be a difficult, costly task to carry out. He's going to agree to the return of the relief and development agencies who also were withdrawn from Kosovo, and he'll agree to free access for them to do their job. He wants very much and will certainly agree to a resumption of negotiations on an autonomy agreement. The nature of autonomy he would agree to is of course not totally clear; he does want to make sure that Kosovo would remain within Serbia. That's one of his central demands. Whether he would settle for it simply being a republic within Yugoslavia, I don't know, but that's one of the other options. He will resist tenaciously the idea of an independent Kosovo, and quite honestly, I think we should too. I think that would be a terribly disturbing, destabilizing outcome of this conflict.

The big sticking points are these: the withdrawal of Serb troops, police forces and special groups from this terrible activities in Kosovo. He knows he will have to withdraw. He will try tenaciously to keep some presence there. He will insist that we've got to have some Serb police as part of this peacekeeping force. And he will have a certain logic to that. But how do you constrain them, control them, I don't know. That's one of the issues. He's going to be very tough in bargaining about total or substantial withdrawal. He's going to fight for some presence to be maintained there.

The other thing is, of course, the composition of the international peace keeping police service (whatever you call it, semantics do have some place) he wants some kind of fig leaf to cover him. So, that will be one of the things that will be a stumbling block. But I think in the end he will agree to a multinational, armed policing service. Probably he would like, of course, it not to carry the NATO flag and label, but he knows it will have to have a substantial NATO component within it. He will be of course very cagey in how he finalizes his commitments, and he will hope that he will be able to remain in power and be a party to the signing of whatever agreement is finally made. I think that we need to step up our negotiating efforts

and indeed I think they are in fact taking place.

One of the things that bothers me is the fear that a lot of the American public, the American media, some members of the Congress in both parties, will be amused with this need to show how tough and strong we are, and how we must not weaken and we must not give in. We must be careful that we don't be made to seem like fools manipulated by this evil man. We are in danger of taking counsel of our fears instead of mounting courage of our convictions and our hopes for a better world and for a solution.

I think that a solution that we could accept is possible. It will take hard bargaining, it will take tenacious attention to details, and here's one thing I want to say finally, Mr. Chairman. I think we need to give much more attention to the issue of the process by which we accomplish these things. We have an illusion that somehow if you could get the top leaders together around the table facing each other, they can produce the document which they will then sign that will solve the problem.

That's one of the troubles with the Dayton agreement. We got the people together, we locked them up for two weeks, we browbeat them into so-called negotiating and gave them a document to sign. The document was enormously complicated and lengthy which outlined a constitution for a state and all the rest of it. We gave it to them and said: "Now you sign here and we're going out and implementing it." The Dayton agreement has flaws but it really isn't as bad as its application has turned out to be. We didn't really enforce it and we didn't carry it out in all kinds of ways.

I think we need to have a step by step process set in motion in which specialists can come forth with proposals of how these issues can be dealt with and how to involve all of the parties who must be a part of the final framing of that agreement and signing it. The idea that you can make peace by a dicta is not a viable concept of international diplomacy, it simply won't work. That is not real diplomacy nor will it produce peace and stability in the region.

The final thing is that we've got to engrain in our policy and in our actions the return of the refugees to their homes. This is the heart of the problem also in Bosnia. It is the heart of the problem if we cannot deliver on this obligation to enable people to go back to where they came from. That above everything else is what they want. Don't let anybody tell you, Henry Kissinger or anyone else, that the refugees don't want to go home, that's nonsense. And if we can't deliver that, we are bankrupt in terms of creative diplomatic ideas, and we expose our posturing of power as a hollow, hollow thing.

A TRIBUTE TO VICTOR A. KOVNER

HON. NITA M. LOWEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 7, 1999

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my great admiration for Victor A. Kovner, a remarkable leader and citizen who this year receives the Stanley M. Isaacs Human Relations Award from the New York Chapter of the American Jewish Committee.

A man of high principle, piercing intelligence, and extraordinary ability, Mr. Kovner has touched countless lives in the New York area through a variety of professional and civic activities, while also promoting the cause of peace and justice throughout the world.

A senior partner with the law firm of Davis Wright Tremaine, Mr. Kovner is widely respected for his legal experience and skill, qualities evident during his service as Corporation Counsel of the City of New York, and in a wide range of other important positions such as Chair of the New York State Commission on Judicial Conduct, as well as Chair of the New York City Bar Association's Committees on the Judiciary and Communications & Media Law.

But despite this stellar professional record, it is Mr. Kovner's extra-professional accomplishments in which his character and dedication are most apparent. He has been instrumental in advancing the cause of Middle-east peace as a member of the board of Americans for Peace Now and as a leader with the Israel Policy Forum.

In the United States, Mr. Kovner has been a tireless advocate for social justice and progress. He helped found the Black-Jewish Coalition, chaired the board of Planned Parenthood, and worked to advance such important goals as artistic creativity, environmental protection, and civil liberties.

In short, Victor Kovner is a man of national and international stature, whose vision and leadership have made a material difference to many individuals—and inspired even more to demonstrate a similar devotion to social and community ideals.

I am proud to join in recognizing Mr. Kovner and confident that he will remain a leading light for many years to come.

CONGRATULATIONS TO REGGIE CROSS

HON. JULIA CARSON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 7, 1999

Ms. CARSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate and bestow much deserved recognition to Reggie Cross of Arlington High School located in my hometown of Indianapolis, Indiana.

Reggie exemplifies what it means to be a student-athlete. As a student, Reggie has satisfied the National Collegiate Athletic Association's Scholastic Aptitude Requirements and will be able to go to the college of his choice and pursue his goal of a psychology degree.

As an athlete, Reggie has excelled in both basketball and track. In basketball, Reggie helped the Arlington Knights win the city championship, and earned a spot on the city All-Star team. As Captain of the Arlington Track team, Reggie set the 400 meter record for both the North Central Sectional and the City Championship. At the State Track and Field Meet, Reggie blew away the rest of the field to win the State 400 meter championship.

I can pay no greater tribute to Reggie than his track coach, Harold Grundy did when he said "Nobody works harder than Reggie." Reggie shows us that hard work and determination are the best way for young people to achieve their dreams.

Mr. Speaker, at a time when many people are looking down at young people, we can all look to the Reggies' of our communities and know that the future of America is still looking up.

HONORING MS. ESTHER KRAUS

HON. JERRY MORAN

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 7, 1999

Mr. MORAN of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to recognize the dedication of Mrs. Esther Kraus to the young people of Kansas. She has served with distinction for ten years as the coordinator of the We the People . . . Program for Kansas' First congressional District.

Mrs. Kraus' superior efforts on behalf of this program have far exceeded the normal duties of a district coordinator. She has tirelessly promoted the program, identifying local people who are interested in civics and government and finding ways for them to contribute to the goals of We the People . . . Mrs. Kraus has also provided materials and support to high school government teachers who are interested in entering their classes in the competitive Citizen and the Constitution hearings. My district has been proud to be represented for the past two years on the national level in this prestigious competition. Mrs. Kraus has also been a dedicated participant in state and national coordinators' meetings related to We the People . . . She has never missed a single state or national meeting.

Esther Kraus has performed a remarkable and valuable service to Kansas' First District. She has tirelessly promoted for young citizens an understanding of the United States Constitution. Through her efforts, the youth of the First District have become aware of this document and the power which it holds. On her tenth anniversary as a district coordinator for the We the People . . . Program, I would like to recognize and commend her for her excellent job promoting education and patriotism among the youth of Kansas.

H.J. RES. 55, THE MAILBOX
PRIVACY PROTECTION ACT**HON. RON PAUL**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 7, 1999

Mr. PAUL. Mr. Speaker, because this is small business appreciation week I would like to remind my colleagues of the importance of enacting HJ Res 55, the Mailbox Privacy Protection Act. HJ Res 55 repeals recently enacted Post Office regulations requiring Commercial Mail Receiving Agencies (CMRAs) to collect personal information about their customers, such as their name, address, social security number, and photograph. These regulations not only force small businesses to intrude into their customer's privacy, they could impose costs as high as \$1 billion on small businesses during the initial six-month compliance period. The long term costs of this rule are incalculable, but could conceivably reach several billion dollars in the first few years. Some small businesses may even be forced into bankruptcy.

Businesses like Mailboxes, etc., must turn the collected information over to the Post Office. Mr. Speaker, what business in America would not leap at the chance to force their competitors to provide them with their cus-

tomers names, addresses, social security numbers, and photographs? The Post Office could even mail advertisements to those who use private mail boxes explaining how their privacy would not be invaded if they used a government box.

It is ironic that this regulation comes at a time when the Post Office is getting into an ever increasing number of enterprises not directly related to mail delivery. So, while the Postal Service uses its monopoly on first-class mail to compete with the private sector, it works to make life more difficult for its competitors in the field of mail delivery.

Mr. Speaker, Congress must do more than talk about how it appreciates small business, it must work to lift the burden of big government from America's job-creating small businesses. Passing HJ Res 55 and protecting Commercial Mail Receiving Agencies from the Post Offices' costly and anti-competitive regulations would be a great place to start.

CONGRATULATING ALEXANDER
GRAHAM BELL ELEMENTARY
FOR RECEIVING THE BLUE RIBBON
SCHOOL DESIGNATION**HON. JAY INSLEE**

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 7, 1999

Mr. INSLEE. Mr. Speaker, Alexander Graham Bell Elementary is an outstanding elementary school in the First Congressional District of the State of Washington. The students and staff of Alexander Graham Bell Elementary recently received the Blue Ribbon School designation awarded by the U.S. Department of Education.

The Blue Ribbon School designation is a very prestigious award. It is given to schools who are especially effective in meeting local, state and national education goals. Blue Ribbon Schools, such as Alexander Graham Bell Elementary, serve as models for other schools seeking to improve the quality of education for their students.

The staff, students and parents at Alexander Graham Bell Elementary are committed to achieving high academic standards. Over 75% of their fourth graders met the state standard on the Washington Assessment of Student Learning in reading this year. Their math scores also doubled from last year's results.

Clearly these remarkable achievements do not occur by chance. More than 100 parents volunteer at Alexander Graham Bell Elementary. These dedicated parents mentor students, serve as "lunch buddies" and assist teachers. Education at Alexander Graham Bell Elementary is a community priority, and its teachers, parents and staff should be commended for the commitment they have made to our children.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. JULIA CARSON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 7, 1999

Ms. CARSON. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably absent for one vote on Thursday, May

27, 1999, missing rollcall 166 on approving the Journal. Had I been present, I would have voted "yes."

A TRIBUTE TO WILLIAM E.
RAPFOGEL**HON. NITA M. LOWEY**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 7, 1999

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my great admiration for William E. Rapfogel, a remarkable leader and citizen who this year receives the Distinguished Community Service Award at the Centennial Anniversary National Dinner of the Orthodox Union.

A man of high principle, piercing intelligence, and extraordinary skill, Mr. Rapfogel has touched countless lives in the New York area through a variety of professional and civic activities.

For seven years, Mr. Rapfogel has been the Executive Director of the Metropolitan New York Coordinating Council on Jewish Poverty, one of New York City's largest not-for-profits. Through the Met Council, Mr. Rapfogel has been instrumental in expanding home care, housing, and employment opportunities, while also providing crisis intervention and other services to deserving recipients.

Mr. Rapfogel's commitment to social progress is matched by a life-long devotion to the Jewish community. He has been the Executive Director of the Institute for Public Affairs of the Orthodox Union and of the American Jewish Congress Metropolitan Region.

In addition, Mr. Rapfogel contributed his time and energy to all New Yorkers by serving as an able and effective Assistant Comptroller of New York City.

We are a stronger community thanks to William Rapfogel's vision and leadership. I am confident that Mr. Rapfogel's exceptional example will remain a source of guidance and inspiration to his colleagues and admirers for many years to come.

IN HONOR OF THE 25TH ANNIVERSARY
OF THE OHIO BOYCHOIR**HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 7, 1999

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the 25th Anniversary of the Ohio Boychoir, a community choir rich with talent, passion for music and community pride.

Established in 1974, the Ohio Boychoir is a very distinguished non-profit organization open for all boys from third grade to voice change regardless of race, creed or economic status. The major goals of the Ohio Boychoir are to develop appreciation for music and vocal quality. One of Ohio's most prized cultural assets, the Ohio Boychoir is supported by contributions and grants from individuals, corporations foundations and other organizations.

Over the past 25 years the Boychoir has been invited to give concerts at many prestigious venues. In 1982, the choir sang at National Christmas Tree Lighting at the White House and at the Bach Festival at the Kennedy Center. Based on their incredible performance in the past, the choir was invited to

sing at a High Mass at Notre Dame Cathedra in Paris, France and at the Franciscan Church in Salzburg, Austria in 1984. They have also sung at the Air Force Academy Cadet Chapel in Colorado Springs.

In addition to the many tours and concerts, the Ohio Boychoir has been recognized with a very unique international award. The Ohio Boychoir was selected to be presented with the Gold Award at the Munich International Music Festival.

The Boychoir of Ohio has brought countless hours of entertainment across the world. They have filled the hearts of thousands with joy and excitement through their music.

My fellow colleagues, please join me in honoring the Ohio Boychoir on the 25th Anniversary and wish them luck on future performances.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. JAMES P. MCGOVERN

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 7, 1999

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, because of weather-related travel difficulties, I was unfortunately detained in Massachusetts on Monday, May 24, 1999 and missed votes as a result. Had I been here, I would have voted in the following way: I would have voted "yea" on rollcall votes 145 and 146.

CENTRAL NEW JERSEY BENEFITS FROM THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF BARRY FISHER

HON. RUSH D. HOLT

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 7, 1999

Mr. HOLT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of the accomplishments of Barry Fisher and his contributions to our central New Jersey community. Mr. Fisher has been active in his community for many years and continues to give his time and efforts.

Mr. Fisher was recognized by the Marlboro Jewish Community Center at a ceremony on June 5, 1999.

Barry Fisher has been active and involved in many civic organizations. He is on the board of the Federation of Greater Monmouth County and the Western Monmouth Advisory Board. He is vice president of the Freehold Hebrew Benefits Society, vice president of the New Jersey branch of the United Synagogues of Conservative Judaism, and he is on the board of trustees of the Western Monmouth Jewish Community Center. He held the position of president of the Marlboro Jewish Center and served on the board of directors of the Freehold Center Partnership.

Mr. Fisher also maintains his business, Ace Aluminum, which his family opened when they moved to Monmouth County in 1953. He and his wife Rose have raised four children, including twins.

Barry Fisher's work over the years has contributed to the growth and well being of the central New Jersey community as a whole. I urge all my colleagues to join me in recognizing Barry Fisher and his accomplishments.

IN HONOR OF DANIEL J. BADER OF MILWAUKEE

HON. THOMAS M. BARRETT

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 7, 1999

Mr. BARRETT of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, on June 2, 1999, the American Jewish Committee, Milwaukee Chapter, will host a dinner in honor of one of Milwaukee's kindest and most generous citizens, Mr. Daniel J. Bader.

Dan is the President of the Helen Bader Foundation, a charitable foundation named for his mother, Helen Bader, a true philanthropist who passed away in 1989. After her death, Dan and his family sought to create a lasting way to fulfill her dream of making Milwaukee and the world better places for human growth and development. Since the inception of the foundation in 1992, more than \$50 million in grants have been awarded with the expressed intention of advancing the well-being of people and promoting successful relationships with their families and communities.

As President, Dan spearheads the foundation's every-day interaction with projects and programs here in the United States, mainly in Wisconsin, and abroad in Israel. He also holds a seat on the seven-member Board of Directors, which evaluates grant proposals and provides strategic oversight of the foundation's grant programs, mainly in the areas of Alzheimer's disease and dementia, early childhood development in Israel, economic development, education, Jewish life and learning, and supportive programs for central city children and youth.

Dan Bader's commitment to education, the strengthening of our communities, and the improvement of life in Israel and in Wisconsin make him a bright light of opportunity to disadvantaged families in Wisconsin and in Israel. In fact, the American Jewish Committee considers his work to be a complement to its own vital human relations agenda. And that is why the AJC is honoring Dan Bader on June 2.

Dan Bader is a successful businessman and family man. His decision to maintain his family's commitment to their fellow man speaks volumes about his character. Thousands of people in Wisconsin and around the world have benefitted from his work and generosity. We in Milwaukee are proud to call him colleague, neighbor, and friend. I congratulate him on his accomplishments and I join with the American Jewish Committee of Milwaukee in thanking him.

HONORING THE BEACON HOUSE ASSOCIATION OF SAN PEDRO

HON. STEVEN T. KUYKENDALL

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 7, 1999

Mr. KUYKENDALL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the Beacon House Association of San Pedro, a licensed, nonprofit alcohol and drug recovery program located within my district. This month, the Association is celebrating its 25th year in operation. It is a distinguished program that has assisted over 3,000 individuals seeking help for substance abuse problems.

For 25 years, the Beacon House Association has provided residential services to newly recovering alcoholics and addicts. The facility has been so successful due to its culture that one must do "whatever it takes" to complete the rigorous program. The success rate for the individuals of the Beacon House is exceptional, with nearly 70% of those treated remaining substance free following the program.

The Beacon House Association is also very active within the San Pedro community. The individuals undergoing treatment devote nearly 20,000 hours each year to volunteer community service. They are actively involved in tutoring local students, removing graffiti from the community, and staffing local festivals and functions, among other things.

Drug and alcohol abuse is a serious problem afflicting our society, but programs like the Beacon House Association provide the appropriate rehabilitative care to those individuals with the greatest need for help, ultimately returning them to the community as fully productive citizens.

I commend the Beacon House Association of San Pedro for an outstanding twenty-five years and I wish them continued success.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. MICHAEL G. OXLEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 7, 1999

Mr. OXLEY. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably absent from the House Chamber for four rollcall votes held on Wednesday, May 26. Had I been present, I would have voted "nay" on rollcall votes 158, 159, 160, and 161.

IN HONOR OF REV. JAMES M. LYNCH'S 25TH ANNIVERSARY OF ORDINATION

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 7, 1999

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Reverend James M. Lynch for 25 years of Ordination.

Reverend Lynch was born in Cleveland, Ohio and attended St. Edward High School. He went on to study at Borromeo College and St. Mary's Seminary. Throughout his career Reverend Lynch has worked hard to serve his community. By going on many international missions he has also helped less fortunate people throughout the world. Recently, he took a permanent oath in the Maryknoll Missionaries and is unfortunately no longer a priest of the diocese of Cleveland.

Since 1911, thousands of concerned Catholics across the United States have responded to the worldwide cry of the poor by becoming Maryknoll Missionaries. Today, world renowned Maryknollers help many people overseas build communities of faith. Some work in war zones with refugees, others minister to the sick, the elderly, orphans or people with AIDS. Through lives of dedicated service, Maryknollers translate the gospel of love into different languages and in different cultures. Reverend Lynch is currently helping people in need as a Maryknoll Missionary in Puno, Peru.

Reverend Lynch is a wonderful example of being a man for others. Through his dedication and work Reverend Lynch has changed hundreds of lives for the better. His example is truly something to be recognized and praised.

My fellow colleagues, please join me in honoring this man for twenty-five years of dedicated service.

THE SPIRIT OF STONEWALL

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 7, 1999

Mrs. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise to commemorate the thirtieth anniversary of the modern gay rights movement. On Friday, June 27, 1969, the New York City Police Department raided and attempted to close the Stonewall Inn for the perceived crime of operating a dance bar that catered to homosexuals. Recall, that in 1969 New York it was illegal for men to dance with men, although, oddly, it was legal for women to dance with women.

In New York City and almost everywhere, police raids on gay bars were routine. Usually, the patrons scurried, fearful of the repercussions of being caught in a gay bar. On this night, brave young men and women stood up to the police. They were no longer willing to accept daily harassment and the abridgement of their civil rights.

The Police operated in their customary fashion, hurling a string of homophobic comments, as they evicted the bar patrons one by one. As patrons and onlookers gathered outside, the crowd grew. A parking meter was uprooted and used to barricade the door. Thirteen gay people were arrested that first night.

This was the beginning of a number of nights of demonstrations that drew national attention. Moreover, it demonstrated to the gay community that there was an alternative to continued oppression. It also showed the community at large that gays were no longer willing to be silent in the face of injustice. After that night the movement to protect the rights of gays, lesbians, bisexuals and the transgendered gained strength and respectability.

In the last thirty years, much has changed. Gay bars can be found in almost every town—from Anchorage, Alaska to Wheeling, West Virginia. More important, bookstores, hotlines and support groups have appeared in smaller communities to ease the isolation previously felt by many gays. The legacy of Stonewall can be seen in the lives of hundreds of thousands of men and women who are able to live their lives honestly and out of the closet. The Stonewall Revolution inspired men and women to "come out" and showed young gays and lesbians that they are not alone. Today, an openly gay person is no longer automatically disqualified from holding public office or other positions of trust. Now, numerous communities have embraced the post-Stonewall reality by passing laws specifically protecting against discrimination based on real or perceived sexual preference.

I am proud to represent thousands of gay and lesbians, in Manhattan and Queens and I am proud of my close relationships with an

support of the Stonewall Veterans Association, a group of those actually present on that fateful night.

As we celebrate the anniversary of the modern gay rights movement, we recognize the expansion of freedom has not been uniform and much remains to be done. So we celebrate the important, but incomplete, steps toward equality for those previously banished to the closet. Much more remains to be done to eliminate irrational prejudice against those who are different. And we must recommit ourselves to the fight against all types of bigotry whether based on race, religion, national origin, sex or perceived sexual preference.

IN HONOR OF BETTY BAUMAN

HON. PETER DEUTSCH

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 7, 1999

Mr. DEUTSCH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Betty Bauman, soon to be named Woman of the Year by the American Sportfishing Association (ASA). Ms. Bauman's extraordinary vision and enthusiasm has made her an exemplary contributor to the sportfishing community, and I congratulate her on this well deserved award.

Betty Bauman has become a fishing guru to thousands of women through her "Ladies, Let's Go Fishing!" weekend saltwater fishing seminars in Florida. Ms. Bauman's "no-yelling school of fishing" features a non-intimidating environment, hands-on training, a real fishing expedition, and a fish filleting and cooking class. Held in conjunction with the Florida Department of Environmental Protection, Division of Marine Fisheries, the program is in its third year and now attracts more than 600 women annually.

Betty Bauman's success in attracting women to her fishing weekends demonstrates her intense dedication to increasing the overall participation in sportfishing, a fundamental goal of the ASA. Furthermore, her life-long enthusiasm for the sport is reflected in her notoriety within the fishing community. Through her efforts she has successfully cultivated a love of sportfishing within new participants, introducing a broader cross-section of society to the complete fishing experience.

Mr. Speaker, through her unique vision and entrepreneurial spirit, Betty Bauman has contributed a great deal to the sportfishing community, making her especially deserving of this award. I wish to convey a heartfelt congratulations to Betty and her family for this honor, as well as many thanks to her for working to enrich the lives of the entire South Florida community.

IN HONOR OF MR. AND MRS. ABRAHAM ZUCKERMAN ON THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THEIR ARRIVAL TO THE UNITED STATES

HON. ROBERT MENEDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 7, 1999

Mr. MENEDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Mr. Abraham Zuckerman and his

wife, Mina, as they prepare to celebrate the 50th Anniversary of their emigration to the United States.

Fifty years ago, Mr. and Mrs. Zuckerman left behind the degradation of the Nazi regime and the loneliness and disdain of the displacement camps and headed to America to start a new life—one without bitterness and without hatred.

The Zuckerman's relocated to New Jersey and raised their family, which has now grown to three children, eight grandchildren, and one great-granddaughter. The Zuckerman's flourished in their new homeland but they have continued to bear witness to the horrors they endured during the Holocaust.

Mr. Zuckerman's commitment to bearing witness to the honest and truthful portrayal of the Holocaust has spanned a lifetime. He has made it his quest to educate people about both the atrocities and the heroism of the era. Mr. Zuckerman has been dedicated to honoring the memories of the 6 million Jews who perished in the Holocaust, including countless friends and relatives, as well as honoring the memory of the man to whom he says he owes his life—Oskar Schindler.

Well before Oskar Schindler was a household name, Mr. Zuckerman had been personally responsible for the renaming of more than 20 streets in the State of New Jersey after the German industrialist and remarkable humanitarian. In fact, Mr. Zuckerman committed his tory to prose in a truly extraordinary and captivating book, "A Voice in the Chorus: Memories of a Teenage Saved by Schindler."

In addition, Mr. Zuckerman is a founding member of the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum in Washington, DC, a member of the Executive Committee of the Holocaust Research Center at Kean College in New Jersey, and is the President of the Jewish Education Center of Elizabeth, New Jersey.

Mr. and Mrs. Zuckerman have overcome unimaginable obstacles and they have done it with love, compassion, understanding, and, most importantly, hope. For these tremendous accomplishments, I ask that you all join me in honoring Mr. and Mrs. Zuckerman on this momentous occasion.

JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER OF MONMOUTH COUNTY HONORS RUTH HYMAN

HON. RUSH D. HOLT

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 7, 1999

Mr. HOLT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of the contributions of Ruth Hyman to the Jewish Community Center of Monmouth County. Ruth has been involved with the Jewish Community Center's Capital Campaign since its inception.

The Community Center will be holding several events to honor Ruth's work. The Capital Campaign's building will be named after her to recognize her commitment.

Ruth's efforts to help the Jewish Community Center have made her a leader to the community. She is a member of the Board of Trustees, Board of Governors, and a Benefactor on a variety of committees. Ruth is President of Hadassah. Her insight and encouragement provide an example and inspiration to many.

Ruth is a Life Member of B'nai Brith and has received awards from many organizations, including the Jewish Federation Women's Campaign. The Jewish Federation selected her as "Lay Leader of the Year".

In addition to her community work, Ruth Hyman worked for four decades on her own clothing business. The quality of her merchandise and her concern for each of her customers helped her gain a loyal base of customers, many of whom became her close friends.

Ruth Hyman has demonstrated dedication to our community. I hope that all of my colleagues will join me in recognition of her work.

IN RECOGNITION OF ALICIA DENIHAN

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 7, 1999

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate an outstanding young woman, Miss Alicia Denihan, on her graduation from Valley Forge High School in Parma, Ohio.

Her graduation is an achievement that took tremendous strength and determination. In December 1995, while walking home from a friend's house, Alicia was struck by a drunk driver, leaving her with multiple and critical injuries. She was in critical condition for days and suffered severe head trauma and injuries which included a broken hip, cheekbone and lacerated liver. Once involved in numerous athletic activities such as ballet, karate, ice skating, gymnastics and volleyball, Alicia lay comatose for two months.

Initially her prognosis was not promising. Doctors did not expect she would ever wake up, walk, talk, read or write. However, Miss Denihan far exceeded those expectations. After months of hard work in speech and physical therapy Alicia was able to return to school by April of 1996. This miracle young person used only a walker as an aid.

As a result of Alicia's courage and the support of her family members, teachers, doctors, and therapists, Alicia will attend her high school graduation ceremony on June 8. She plans to attend Cuyahoga Community college where she will major in creative marketing.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that my fellow colleagues join me in congratulating this remarkable young woman on her accomplishments. I wish her continued success in her recovery and future endeavors.

THE NEED FOR EARLY DETECTION OF PROSTATE CANCER

HON. JOHN P. MURTHA

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 7, 1999

Mr. MURTHA. Mr. Speaker, there has been a lot of discussion about the benefits versus risks of the Prostate Specific Antigen (PSA) test in the early detection of prostate cancer. Some have opposed regular PSA testing for the general male population that falls outside of any high-risk category because they argue it will find many slow-growing cancers that

should not be treated. They say this is because the risk of serious side effects such as impotency or decrease in urinary function that may result from treatment is greater than the risk of dying of the cancer if it is slow-growing.

I recently raised this question with a good friend of mine, Arnold Palmer, who has been an advocate of increased education and awareness of the issue of prostate cancer due to his own personal experience. I would not that he strongly believes the early detection of prostate cancer due to a PSA test saved his life.

I would like to share with you his as well as his doctor's response to the question of whether to promote regular PSA testing. Their response supports what I have argued in promoting Medicare coverage of regular PSA testing: because it detects cancer early, it saves lives. I think that has to be the bottom line.

YOUNGSTOWN, PA,

May 11, 1999.

Hon. JOHN P. MURTHA,
House of Representatives, Rayburn House Office Building, Washington, DC.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN MURTHA: I have just heard back from my medical specialists in the prostate cancer field at the Mayo Clinic with a response to your inquiry generated by the recent article in the New York Times on the subject of PSA testing.

Dr. Robert Myers, the surgeon who performed my prostatectomy, has given me his opinion, which was relayed to me by his associate, Dr. Ian Hay, with whom I have been in frequent contact over the last two years and who has been out of the country; hence the delay in this response to you. Let me quote directly from Dr. Myers' comments:

"Any prostate cancer no matter how small it is can be lethal if left long enough. There is no way to predict which ones will be life threatening in individual patients, especially younger men. Cure is certain in those patients who have cancer truly confined to the prostate and it is removed surgically. The smaller the cancer the better in terms of successful surgery.

"The PSA test allows discovery of the smallest cancers years before they can be detected any other way. Thus, it stands to reason that if PSA is detecting more small cancers and they are removed surgically, the death rate from prostate cancer will fall. This is exactly what is being recorded in the last few years. The surgery needs to be performed by surgeons who are highly skilled in removing the prostate without affecting either urinary control or sexual function.

"The best long-term survivals (more than 10 years) from prostate cancer death are associated with surgery as a solution to treating this cancer."

Jack, I hope that this provides you with the sort of expert opinion on this very important matter that you wished. I think that it is very succinct and to the point. It encourages me to continue to publicly urge men to submit to PSA testing on a regular basis as I have been doing since my surgery more than two years ago.

I trust that your Congressional duties are permitting you time to play some golf. I send you my best personal regards and good wishes.

Sincerely,

ARNOLD PALMER.

HONORING THE COLORADO CLASS 3A STATE BASEBALL CHAMPIONS—LAMAR HIGH SCHOOL

HON. BOB SCHAFFER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 7, 1999

Mr. SCHAFFER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to extend my heartiest congratulations to the Lamar High School boys baseball team on their impressive Class 3A state-championship. The 10–2 victory over Eaton School was a superb contest between two talented and deserving teams. In championship competition, though, one team must emerge victorious, and Lamar proved themselves the best in their class—truly second to none.

The Class A state-championship is the highest achievement in high school baseball. This coveted trophy symbolizes more than just the team and its coach, as it also represents the staunch support of the players' families, fellow students, school personnel and the community. From now on, these people can point to the 1999 boys baseball team with pride, and know they were part of a remarkable athletic endeavor. Indeed, visitors to this town and school will see a sign proclaiming the Class 3A champions, and know something special had taken place there.

The Lamar baseball squad is a testament to the old adage that the team wins games, not individuals. The combined talents of these players coalesced into a dynamic and dominant baseball force. Each team member also deserves to be proud of her own role. These individuals are the kind of people who lead by example and serve as role-models. With the increasing popularity of sports among young people, local athletes are heroes to the youth in their home towns. I admire the discipline and dedication these high schoolers have shown in successfully pursuing their dream.

The memories of this storied year will last a lifetime. I encourage all involved, but especially the Lamar players, to build on this experience by dreaming bigger dreams and achieving greater successes. I offer my best wishes to this team as they move forward from their Class 3A state-championship to future endeavors.

THANKS TO "FRAU" JANE EMPEY-THEEP

HON. THOMAS M. BARRETT

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 7, 1999

Mr. BARRETT of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate this opportunity to share with my colleagues my appreciation for the dedicated service of Ms. Jane Empey-Theep. On June 8th, her family, friends and colleagues are gathering in Milwaukee to celebrate her career and wish "Frau" Empey-Theep well as she retires as Principal of the Milwaukee German Immersion School.

Milwaukee German Immersion School (MGIS) is one of several schools in the Milwaukee Public Schools system offering total language immersion programs that attract children from all over the city. Its success directly reflects the determination and ingenuity of Principal Jane Empey-Theep.

Ms. Empey-Theep began her career with Milwaukee Public Schools over 20 years ago, and when she became MGIS' Principal in 1989, she brought a wealth of experience to the job. She knew that, to truly excel, MGIS needed to involve and empower students and their parents. Under her direction, that is exactly what MGIS has done. Last year, the Milwaukee PTA chose an MGIS teacher as Teacher of the Year and an MGIS parent as Parent of the Year. The school also won recognition from Redbook Magazine and several other distinctions, including what is perhaps the highest honor: designation by U.S. Department of Education as a Blue Ribbon School.

Jane Empey-Theep has been actively and personally involved in leading MGIS toward excellence. She hasn't spent her time firmly seated behind her desk. She has been out interacting with the students and the staff, meeting with parents and educators and students. She has worked not only to execute troubleshooting, but also to identify and implement strategies for improvement, and she has empowered the educators, staff, parents and students of MGIS to do the same.

Now, after over two decades of service to Milwaukee Public Schools and 10 years as Principal, Jane Empey-Theep is hanging up her hall passes. Along with many others in our community, I commend her for the work to push the boundaries of educational excellence and admire her efforts to cultivate the talents of the students at MGIS.

As the parent of two MGIS students, I thank Jane Empey-Theep for making school a place where all kids can learn, grow and excel, and a place where they look forward to going. I am proud to join her friends and admirers in expressing appreciation for her career of dedicated service to our community, to our schools, and to our children.

A TRIBUTE TO THOMAS L.
CONLAN, JR.

HON. ROB PORTMAN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 7, 1999

Mr. PORTMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize the achievements of a distinguished constituent and friend, Thomas L. Conlan, Jr. Tom is retiring as co-founder, President and CEO of Student Loan Funding Resources, Inc., which is headquartered in Cincinnati, Ohio. Tom has helped to open the doors of college opportunity to hundreds of thousands of young people throughout Ohio and the nation during his nearly two decades of dedicated service in education.

In so many areas of his life, Tom's commitment has been to access and opportunity. He has played an important role in the development of the National Underground Railroad Freedom Center in Cincinnati. A newly-created Ohio foundation, named for his father, Thomas L. Conlan, made a leadership gift to support and advance the Freedom Center's educational programs for both students and educators. The grant funds will be used to help develop a curriculum for school children focusing on the Underground Railroad, as well as highlighting struggles for freedom across the globe.

In the 1970s, prior to founding SLFR, Tom was Executive Director of the Ohio Energy Ad-

visory Committee, where he led the development of the Ohio winter heating assistance program. He also authored the Federal Home Assistance Program Plan for Ohio. In this work Tom testified before Congress and the Ohio General Assembly on energy assistance for low-income citizens.

His civic involvement over the years includes a founding membership in Ohio Concerned Citizens for the Arts; service on the City of Cincinnati's Energy Conservation Committee; the Ohio Department of Natural Resources Advisory Council to the Little Miami River; and co-chairmanship of the first Little Miami River (Cleanup involving 4,000 volunteers. In 1997, he chaired the Education Visioning Committee of the Greater Cincinnati Olympic Commission.

Tom is Vice President of the Hamilton County Alcohol and Drug Addiction Services Board. He is a former trustee of the Queen City Foundation; the Greater Cincinnati Tall Stacks Commission; and the Catholic Big Brothers Association of Cincinnati.

Tom is also devoted to his family—his wife and partner, Nan; his stepchildren, Kate and Matt; his granddaughter, Morgan Ann; his brother, John, John; five sisters, Gretta, Maureen, Mary Carol, Ginny and Chris; and his nieces and nephews. He also carries dear the memory of his parents.

Nowhere has Tom been more directly responsible for improving the lives of people in need than in this stewardship of the education loan financing company, SLFR, that he co-founded. During his tenure, SLFR has provided funds and support services to more than 600,000 students. Tom has been a national leader in fashioning education loan policy to benefit America's students and their families.

In 1993, he helped establish the Coalition for Student Loan Reform that has been a beacon for industry self-reform nationwide. He advocated the superiority of the Federal Family Education Loan Program (FFELP), a long-standing public-private partnership involving private funds, localized administration and loan guarantees from Washington.

Under Tom's leadership, SLFR developed innovative education loan credit products in Ohio that represent affordable education financing options. The Supplemental Student Loan Program of Ohio, which provides low-cost loans for students and families whose financing needs exceed the amount of assistance available through federal and state financial aid programs, and the Jump Start Loan, which rewards borrowers with a sharply reduced interest rate, are examples of these options.

Perhaps Tom's most important legacy will be the Thomas L. Conlan Education Foundation. The Foundation was established in June of 1998 from the re-organization of the original Student Loan Funding Corporation, which was co-founded by Tom and his father in 1981. The Foundation helps many Ohioans obtain an affordable, high quality education.

All of us in Cincinnati wish Tom well in his retirement. We expect his retirement years will reflect the same civic spirit that he has carried throughout his life.

HONORING THE FUTURES ACADEMY OF BENTON HARBOR AREA SCHOOLS

HON. FRED UPTON

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 7, 1999

Mr. UPTON. Mr. Speaker, it is a great pleasure for me to rise today to honor the Futures Academy of the Benton Harbor Area Schools in Benton Harbor, Michigan. This organization is dedicated to providing education, guidance and new opportunities for students in my hometown.

Now, more than ever, as random acts of violence in our schools terrorize our schools, we must look to our communities for creative ways to keep kids on the right path, giving them a hopeful, bright future.

For two years now, this highly successful program has given students a chance to learn many of life's essential lessons that cannot always be taught in the classroom. In weekly discussions, they meet to discuss morality, values, and responsibility.

They learn respect for each other, respect for the community, and respect for themselves. In short, the skills and lessons they will need for the future. If the future is in the hands of these young adults, I think we are all in good hands.

They are visiting Washington, D.C. this week to learn more about their government and civic responsibility.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues here in the House to take notice of this great organization. By working together, Benton Harbor has put in place a successful program that is helping children grow from students into responsible, motivated young adults. It is formula that I would encourage my colleagues to promote in their own districts and communities.

These are really terrific kids. I am so impressed to see how they have dedicated themselves and agreed to work hard toward some very important goals. Again, Mr. Speaker, please join me in celebrating the Futures Academy of Benton Harbor.

INTERNATIONAL TAX SIMPLIFICATION FOR AMERICAN COMPETITIVENESS ACT

HON. SANDER M. LEVIN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 7, 1999

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing along with my colleagues Representatives HOUGHTON, MATSUI, SAM JOHNSON, HERGER, ENGLISH, and CRANE to introduce our bill, "The International Tax Simplification for American Competitiveness Act of 1999." There has been general agreement that the current U.S. rules for taxing international income are unduly complex. This legislation addresses these problems by rationalizing and simplifying the international tax provisions of the U.S. tax laws by simplifying foreign tax credits; encouraging exports; providing incentives for performance of research and developing in the United States; enhancing U.S. competitiveness in other industrialized countries; and minimizing revenue loss.

Our current tax policies are out of synch with our trade policies and the realities of the global marketplace. In the early 1960s, U.S. companies focused their manufacturing and marketing strategies in the United States, which at the time was the largest consumer market in the world. U.S. companies generally could achieve economies of scale and rapid growth-selling exclusively into the domestic market. In the early 1960s, foreign competition in U.S. markets generally was inconsequential.

The picture today is completely different. First, U.S. companies now face strong competition at home. Since 1980, foreign direct investment in the United States has increased by a factor of six (from \$216 billion to \$752 billion in 1997), and imports have tripled as a share of GDP from an average of 3.2 percent in the 1960s to an average of over 9.6 percent over the 1990-97 period.

Second, foreign markets are more attractive today than they were in the past. For example, from 1986 to 1997, foreign sales of S&P 500 companies grew 10 percent a year, compared to domestic sales growth of just 3 percent annually. Foreign markets also afford increasingly attractive investment opportunities.

From the perspective of the 1960s, there was little apparent reason for U.S. companies to direct resources to penetrating foreign markets, since U.S. companies should achieve growth and profit levels that were the envy of their competitors with minimal foreign operations. By contrast, in today's economy, competitive success requires U.S. companies to execute global marketing and manufacturing strategies with the result that provisions of our tax system designed when foreign operations were viewed as presumptively tax-motivated have become increasingly outmoded.

It is because of the great changes in global trade that we involved ourselves in this issue. The current rules guiding our international tax policies were written at a time when the focus was on preventing tax avoidance, not on promoting international competitiveness. Our main goal this year is to build on the successes that we had in the 105th Congress. This will be our fourth bill in this area, and our third with our Senate counterparts, Senators HATCH and BAUCUS. It includes some new provisions, but in many ways reflects the reality that much has been done to correct some of the problems facing U.S. industries in this arena, but there is a great deal of work left to be done.

Our first order of business is to simplify the international tax regime to ensure American competitiveness both at home and abroad. The tax provisions that we are introducing today will significantly affect the national welfare and will enhance the participation of the United States in the global economy of the 21st century. I look forward to working with my House and Senate colleagues to pass this important piece of legislation into law.

THE ASSOCIATION HOUSE OF
CHICAGO CELEBRATES 100 YEARS

HON. LUIS V. GUTIERREZ

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 7, 1999

Mr. GUTIERREZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to the Association House of Chicago as

it celebrates its 100th anniversary on June 8, 1999. Association House has been serving the community I represent since before the turn of the century. It was founded by more than one hundred women and served as a settlement house and social service agency for immigrants arriving in Chicago.

Throughout its century of public service, the mission and goals of Association House of Chicago have expanded. Association House continues to provide vital services, programs and assistance to families, children, seniors and immigrants throughout our community. Each year, Association House assists nearly 20,000 individuals and families throughout the Chicago area, providing services ranging from the most basic of necessities to managing larger government contracts. The expansion of Association House's services during the past two decades led the agency to buy a second facility last year. This growth helps immigrants take naturalization classes, learn English and master trades.

In addition to the programs Association House offers in education, citizenship and job readiness training, Association House offers after-school programs and activities for children. The agency also provides foster care and adoption services, addiction recovery programs and provides emergency food and clothing. The staff of Association House is truly dedicated to their programs and the people they benefit.

Mr. Speaker, I commend the Association House of Chicago for building a strong tradition of service toward others. The work that Association House has accomplished since its first days cannot be measured. For one hundred years, Association House has been assisting, teaching and counseling people of all ages, races, cultures and ethnic backgrounds. From preparing people to enter the workforce to teaching them to speak English to caring for at-risk children, Association House has served as a shining beacon of hope in Chicago. I am honored to commend Association House on a century of unequalled service to the people of our city.

INTERNATIONAL TAX SIMPLIFICATION FOR AMERICAN COMPETITIVENESS ACT OF 1999

HON. AMO HOUGHTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 7, 1999

Mr. HOUGHTON. Mr. Speaker, today I am joined by my colleagues, Messrs. LEVIN, SAM JOHNSON, HERGER, MATSUI, CRANE, and ENGLISH in introducing our bill, "International Tax Simplification for American Competitiveness Act of 1999". The world economy is globalizing at a pace unforeseen only a few years ago. Our trade laws and practices have encouraged the expansion of U.S. business interests abroad, but our tax policy lags decades behind—in fact, in many cases, our international tax policy seems to promote consequences that are contrary to the national interest.

In the 1960s, the United States accounted for more than 50 percent of cross-border direct investment. By the mid-1990s, that share had dropped to about 25 percent. Similarly, of the world's 20 largest corporations (ranked by

sales), 18 were U.S.-headquartered in 1960. By the mid-1990s, that number had dropped to eight. The 21,000 foreign affiliates of U.S. multinationals now compete with about 260,000 foreign affiliates of multinationals headquartered in other nations. The declining dominance of U.S.-headquartered multinationals is dramatically illustrated by the recent acquisitions of Amoco by British Petroleum, the acquisition of Chrysler by Daimler-Benz, the acquisition of Bankers Trust by Deutsche Bank, and the acquisition of Case by New Holland. These mergers have the effect of converting U.S. multinationals to foreign-headquartered companies.

Ironically, despite the decline of U.S. dominance of world markets, the U.S. economy is far more dependent on foreign direct investment than ever before. In the 1960s, foreign operations averaged just 7.5 percent of U.S. corporate net income. By contrast, over the 1990-97 period, foreign earnings represented 17.7 percent of all U.S. corporate net income.

Over the last three decades, the U.S. share of the world's export market has declined. In 1960, one of every six dollars of world exports originated from the United States. By 1996, the United States supplied only one of every nine dollars of world export sales. Despite a 30 percent loss in world export market share, the U.S. economy now depends on exports to a much greater degree. During the 1960s, only 3.2 percent of national income was attributable to exports, compared to 7.5 percent over the 1990-97 period.

Foreign subsidiaries of U.S. companies play a critical role in boosting U.S. exports—by marketing, distributing, and finishing U.S. products in foreign markets. U.S. Commerce Department data show that in 1996 U.S. multinational companies were involved in 65 percent of all U.S. merchandise export sales. In the 1960s, the foreign operations of U.S. companies were sometimes viewed as disconnected from the U.S. economy or, worse, as competing with domestic production and jobs. In today's highly integrated global economy, economic evidence points to a positive correlation between U.S. investment abroad and U.S. exports.

At the end of the 20th century, we confront an economy in which U.S. multinationals face far greater competition in global markets, yet rely on these markets for a much larger share of profits and sales, than was the case even a few years ago. In light of these changed circumstances, the effects of tax policy on the competitiveness of U.S. companies operating abroad is potentially of far greater consequence today than was formerly the case.

As we begin the process of re-examining in fundamental ways our income tax system, we believe it imperative to address the area of international taxation. In an Internal Revenue Code stuffed with eye-glazing complexity, there is probably no area that contains as many difficult and complicated rules as international taxation. Further, I cannot stress enough the importance of continued discussion between the Congress and Treasury of simplifying our international tax laws; and in making more substantial progress in regard to eliminating particular anomalies such as with the allocation of interest expense between domestic and foreign source income for computation of the foreign tax credit or in regard to how our antiquated tax rules deal with new integrated trade areas such as the European Union.

None of us is under any illusion that the measure which we introduced removes all complexity or breaks bold new conceptual ground. We believe, however, that the enactment of this legislation would be a significant step in the right direction. The legislation would enhance the ability of America to continue to be the preeminent economic force in the world. If our economy is to continue to create jobs for its citizens, we must ensure that the foreign provisions of the United States income tax law do not stand in the way.

There are many aspects of the current system that should be reformed and greatly improved. These reforms would significantly lower the cost of capital, the cost of administration, and therefore the cost of doing business for U.S.-based firms. This bill addresses a number of such problems, including significant anomalies and provisions whose administrative effects burden both the taxpayers and the government.

The focus of the legislation is to put some rationalization to the international tax area. In general, the bill seeks in modest but important ways to: (1) simplify this overly complex area, especially in subpart F of the Code and the foreign tax credit mechanisms; (2) encourage exports; (3) enhance U.S. competitiveness in other industrialized countries.

The bill would, among other necessary and important adjustments, make permanent the provision regarding the subpart F exception for active financial services income, modify other provisions that apply subpart F of the Code in inappropriate ways, eliminate double taxation by extending the periods to which excess foreign tax credits may be carried, restore symmetry to the treatment of domestic and foreign losses, and make needed adjustments to the so-called "10/50 company" provisions that burden the joint venture relationships that many of our companies form in their international business relations.

In summary, the law as now constituted frustrates the legitimate goals and objective of American business and erects artificial and unnecessary barriers to U.S. competitiveness. Neither the largest U.S. based multinational companies nor the Internal Revenue Service is in a position to administer and interpret the mine numbing complexity of many of the foreign provisions. Why not then move toward creating a set of international tax rules which taxpayers can understand, and the government can administer? Therefore the proposed changes we believe represent a creditable package and a "down payment" on further reform in the international tax area. We urge our colleagues to join us in cosponsoring this important legislation.

TRIBUTE TO RETIRED COLONEL
ALICE GRITSAVAGE

HON. CLIFF STEARNS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 7, 1999

Mr. STEARNS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to take notice of a special citizen, Retired Colonel Alice Gritsavage. She is one of a kind person that deserves special recognition.

Ms. Gritsavage resides in my hometown of Ocala, Florida and she has had a remarkable life. Ms. Gritsavage served our nation as a

nurse in both World War II and the Korean War. In fact, her outstanding record as an executive Army nurse in World War II influenced General Douglas MacArthur to request that she be named to his staff as Chief Nurse of the Far East Command at the start of the Korean conflict.

I would like to quote from the congratulatory letter Col. Gritsavage received on the date of her departure from the Korean Command on May 28, 1953 from General Mark Clark, Commander in Chief of the United States Army at that time.

General Clark wrote:

You had been in the theatre only a short time when the Communist aggressors threatened world peace by their unprovoked invasion of South Korea. This event required a tremendous build up of medical and hospital facilities, both in Japan and Korea, to care for the wounded of the United Nations. Since that time the standards of the Army Nurse Corps in the Command have reached a level unparalleled in the Corps. Your untiring efforts, outstanding leadership and devotion to duty have set a brilliant example and have been directly responsible for the excellent services performed by our gallant Army Nurses in this, the United Nations first armed bid for world peace.

Col. Gritsavage's dedicated service to our nation led our local chapter of Korean War Veterans to name their chapter after Ms. Gritsavage. At the time of this dedication in 1995, the Ocala chapter was the only one in the nation to be named after a woman—reflecting the importance of Col. Gritsavage to our community.

I thank Colonel Gritsavage on behalf of my district and on behalf of our nation for her wonderful service in her remarkable life.

IN HONOR OF MS. FEN LEWIS AND
MS. LOIS KLAMAR FOR RECEIVING
PRESIDENTIAL AWARDS

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 7, 1999

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Ms. Fen Lewis of Strongville High School and Lois Klamar of Jamison CompuTech Center for receiving presidential teaching awards. Ms. Lewis and Ms. Klamar will receive their awards at a White House ceremony the week of June 7, 1999.

The Presidential Teaching Awards program recognizes a special group of elementary and secondary teachers for their commitment and dedication to nurturing student interest in science and mathematics. Ms. Lewis and Ms. Klamar are indeed very devoted teachers and are well deserving of these prestigious awards.

They have set an example for all teachers across the nation to follow. We need more teachers like Ms. Lewis and Ms. Klamar to help our kids strive for excellence in the classroom. The students of these two schools should be honored and proud to have these people as their teachers and role models. Both teachers are excellent representatives of their schools because of their considerable accomplishments with their students. These teachers have been presented with one of the highest honors in their field and should be given their rightful recognition.

My fellow colleagues, please join me in honoring both of these outstanding teachers on receiving presidential awards.

SIXTH REPORT OF THE SPEAKER'S
TASK FORCE ON THE HONG
KONG TRANSITION

HON. DOUG BEREUTER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 7, 1999

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, this Member rises today to submit the Sixth Report of the Speaker's Task Force on the Hong Kong Transition. It has been almost two years since Hong Kong reverted to Chinese sovereignty on July 1, 1997. Prior to that historic event, at the request of Speaker Gingrich, this Member formed the House Task Force on Hong Kong's Transition. In addition to myself as Chairman, the bipartisan Task Force includes Representatives HOWARD BERMAN (D-CA), SHERROD BROWN (D-OH), ENI FALCOMAVAEGA (D-AS), ALCEE HASTINGS (D-FL), DON MANZULLO (R-IL), and MATT SALMON (R-AZ).

To date, the Task Force has prepared six quarterly reports assessing how the reversion has affected Hong Kong. The sixth report, which I submit today, covers the period of October through March 31, 1999, during which time this Member, as Task Force Chairman, visited Hong Kong in January 1999.

Mr. Speaker, this Member submits the following Task Force report for the RECORD.

THE SPEAKER'S TASK FORCE ON THE HONG
KONG TRANSITION, SIXTH REPORT

This is the sixth report of the Task Force on the Hong Kong Transition. It follows the first report dated October 1, 1997, the second reported dated February 25, 1998, the third report dated May 22, 1998, the fourth report dated July 23, 1998, and the fifth report dated February 2, 1999. This report focuses on events and development relevant to United States interests in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR) between October 1, 1998, and March 31, 1999, and incorporates findings drawn from the Task Force Chairman's visit to Hong Kong in January, 1999.

Hong Kong's ongoing economic recession marked the six months covered by this report as the consequences of the Asian Financial Crisis continued to be felt. Hong Kong's gross domestic product (GDP) declined by 5.1 percent in real terms in 1998, its first annual contraction on record. Unemployment and trade figures were correspondingly negative. Despite the difficulties, Hong Kong authorities operated independently in all areas of economic decision making, and there was no evidence of any attempt to intervene by Beijing. Opinion on the Hong Kong government's controversial August 1998 intervention in the currency, stock and futures markets turned increasingly positive as equities regained much of their lost value and the currency exchange rate held steady.

In the legal-political realm, Chinese officials' public expressions of unhappiness over a controversial decision by Hong Kong's Court of Final Appeal raised concern about the future independence of the Hong Kong judiciary. Discussions between Hong Kong and Beijing authorities, combined with a "clarification" issued by the court, appeared to have succeeded in settling the matter, at least temporarily, without serious damage to the "one country, two systems" concept. The

practical consequences of the court decision, which could permit a large number of persons now in China to claim the right to reside in Hong Kong, had not yet been dealt with at the end of March. The Hong Kong Government's obvious displeasure with the ruling, combined with public fears of the consequences of renewed mass immigration, led to fears that the Government would seek Beijing's assistance in rolling back the decision in a manner that would undermine Hong Kong's judicial independence and the rule of law.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

Hong Kong continued to suffer the negative effects of the Asian Financial Crisis, posting its fourth consecutive quarter of negative growth, as its first recession in thirteen years showed no sign of coming to a quick end. Preliminary estimates showed GDP dropped 5.7 percent in real terms in the fourth quarter of 1998 following a decline of 6.9 percent in the third quarter. For 1998 as a whole, Hong Kong's GDP fell by 5.1 percent, the first annual economic contraction in Hong Kong since such statistics have been calculated. Spending for private consumption continued to fall steeply, declining 9.3 percent in the fourth quarter of 1998, as consumer confidence remained affected by rising unemployment and stagnating personal income. Weak demand and dropping asset values brought about significant deflation, with consumer prices declining for four consecutive months beginning in November. In February, the consumer price index dropped by 1.7 percent. Unemployment reached 6.2 percent in the first quarter of 1999, the highest level recorded in twenty-five years. An early economic turnaround continued to appear unlikely, with most analysts predicting an upturn no earlier than the last quarter of 1999. Many view the official Hong Kong government's forecast of 0.5 percent GDP growth in 1999 as too optimistic, with some private analysts predicting a decline of as much as 3 percent.

The government's budget for the 1999-2000 fiscal year that began April 1, 1999, projects a budget deficit of HK \$36.3 billion (US \$4.7 billion). This comes on top of an estimated deficit of HK \$32 billion (US \$4.1 billion) in fiscal year 1998-1999. The government anticipates running a deficit for the next two years before returning to a balanced budget in fiscal 2001-2002, but maintains this is a prudent and modest use of Hong Kong's sizable reserves during difficult economic times. While the general consensus among analysts is that a modest deficit is justifiable in view of the current recession, some have voiced concern about the impact three consecutive years in the red would have on Hong Kong's reputation for fiscal prudence. Some also attribute the fiscal deficit in part to Hong Kong's continued reliance on an excessively narrow, property-focused revenue base.

There was some positive economic news during the reporting period. The tourism market continued to cover, with January 1999 visitor arrivals up nearly 11 percent over the previous year. The liquidity crunch in the banking sector showed signs of easing, and interest rates began to move downward, although real interest rates remain high by historical standards. Improved international investor confidence helped the stock market to recover much of the ground it had lost since the onset of the financial crisis, and the Hang Seng index stood above 11,000 at the end of March. The renewed buoyancy in the equity markets turned the government's August 1998, market intervention into an extremely profitable venture, with shares acquired by the government appreciating by 20 percent or more. The real estate market also

showed signs of bottoming out. The government announced it would resume land sales in April, ending the suspension it imposed in June 1998 to reduce downward pressure on property values. Hong Kong's hard currency reserves also remained substantial.

By the end of March, however, these encouraging signs had yet to translate into improvements in Hong Kong's real economy. Concerns remained about Hong Kong's continued dependence on entrepot trade and the relative lack of growth in sectors with high value-added, such as the high-tech industry. The government sought to address the latter problem by announcing an ambitious "Cyberport" project aimed at attracting world class information technology companies, but opinions varied as to the commercial viability of the proposal. An increasing percentage of Hong Kong's visitors for tourism are coming from China (27 percent in 1998 versus 22 percent the previous year and 19 percent in 1993). Chinese visitors are believed to spend substantially less than tourists from more affluent countries such as Japan and the U.S., whose numbers have stagnated or declined over the same period. In the short term, Hong Kong's exports (both domestic and transshipments) will probably remain depressed due to the weakened economies of some of its key trading partners and its higher cost of production relative to competitors that have devalued their currencies. The problems of certain mainland companies and financial institutions, highlighted by the insolvency of the Guangdong International Trust and Investment Corporation, also have the potential to negatively affect Hong Kong. With a return to growth apparently still some time off and credit still extremely tight for small and medium sized businesses, more pay cuts and layoffs are likely in the months ahead. Although pressure has clearly eased since the August intervention, the Hong Kong dollar remains vulnerable to speculative attacks. Renewed instability in regional financial markets could seriously set back Hong Kong's prospects for recovery.

REVISITING THE AUGUST 1998 MARKET INTERVENTION

One of the key events described in the Fifth Task Force report was the Hong Kong government's massive intervention in the stock, currency and futures markets on August 14, 1998. On that Friday afternoon, Financial Secretary Donald Tsang invested the equivalent of an estimated US \$15 billion of Hong Kong's reserves in the market in what proved to be a successful effort to defend against outside speculators betting against Hong Kong's ability to sustain its currency's peg to the U.S. dollar. Although controversial at the time, over the subsequent months the intervention has increasingly come to be viewed as a regrettable but necessary action, even by many who questioned it initially. During the Task Force Chairman's visit to Hong Kong in January, it was evident that even the sharpest critics of the intervention had changed their opinion and believed the government made the right decision. Direct discussions with those involved also made it abundantly clear that the Hong Kong authorities acted entirely independently in undertaking the intervention. While they informed their interlocutors in Beijing of their actions, they did not consult them beforehand or seek their agreement before proceeding.

As noted above, the equities purchased by the government have appreciated significantly in value during the recent recovery in the Hong Kong stock market. To allay fears that this sizable portfolio will be manipulated for political purposes or will come to influence government decision making, the authorities have placed the equities in the

hands of an independent appointed board of senior figures. The problem of how to liquidate the holdings remains to be resolved. It appears likely that it will have to be done gradually, and a residual may be retained, with appropriate safeguards, to support the government pension plan.

POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS

As described in previous Task Force reports, the Basic Law that effectively serves as the Hong Kong Special Autonomous Region's constitution provides for a gradual increase in the number of members of the Legislative Council (LegCo) chosen by direct election. Twenty of the 60 members of the Council that took office in July 1998 were directly elected from geographic constituencies, with the remainder coming from "functional constituencies" with limited voter pools. Under the Basic Law, the number of directly elected members will increase to 24 in the year 2000 and 30 in 2004. In 2008, the Basic Law allows for (but does not require) the remaining 30 functional constituency seats to be converted to directly elected positions. Similarly, it would also permit, but not mandate, the direct election of the Chief Executive beginning in 2008.

Heartened by their strong showing in last year's election, political parties favoring more rapid movement toward elections by universal suffrage continue to call for the immediate amendment of the Basic Law to provide for direct election of the full LegCo and the Chief Executive at the end of their present terms of office (2000 and 2002 respectively). Chief Executive C.H. Tung and the Hong Kong government oppose such proposals, arguing that public consultations on the pace and scope of democratization should wait until after the 2000 LegCo election. Advocates of a faster move to direct elections across the board have not renewed their attempt to put the LegCo on the record in favor of their position since the defeat of an earlier motion last July.

Another point of contention is the relative power of the LegCo vis-a-vis the Chief Executive and government. Reformers argue that the Basic Law unduly restricts the LegCo's clout by barring it from introducing many types of legislation and by requiring concurrent majorities of directly and functionally elected members to pass certain bills. Defenders of the current arrangement cite Hong Kong's long tradition of "executive-led" colonial governance in which legislative authority was strictly limited. Senior civil servants, in particular, take a dim view of efforts to increase the LegCo's clout, claiming that the legislature simultaneously demands greater power while fleeing the responsibility that such power entails. Within the constraints under which it currently operates, the LegCo has successfully brought its influence to bear on the government's policies and actions, for example, by carrying out an independent inquiry into the chaotic opening of the new Chep Lap Kok airport. Unhappiness over the Government's handling of several legal and judicial matters also prompted the LegCo to mount a no confidence motion against the Secretary for Justice, Elsie Leung. The Government ultimately blocked the motion, but only after an intense lobbying campaign. In combination with Hong Kong's lively and free press, the LegCo's willingness to criticize and challenge government actions clearly has served to further public debate and increase transparency. Opinion surveys suggest, however, that the ongoing recession is taking a toll on the popularity of the Chief Executive, the Civil Service and the legislature, while the increasingly adversarial relationship between the Government and the LegCo remains a subject of widespread concern.

The Government also continued to receive for criticism for moving to reduce the opportunity for Hong Kong residents to choose their own representatives at lower public administration levels. Following its earlier decision to abolish the two largely elected Municipal Councils at the end of 1999, the Government in December announced plans to increase the percentage of appointed (versus elected) positions on Hong Kong's 18 District Boards (to be renamed District Councils) beginning in the year 2000. In March, the Government proposed to transfer the Municipal Council's responsibilities for arts and cultural services to a government appointed commission and a newly created department, leading to complaints that this would be a step toward centralized control of cultural affairs and the discouragement of non-mainstream views.

RULE OF LAW AND JUDICIAL INDEPENDENCE

A fair and independent judicial system is a critical element of international confidence in Hong Kong. The Basic Law provides for judicial independence and grants Hong Kong's courts jurisdiction over all cases except those involving "acts of state," such as defense and foreign affairs. A Court of Final Appeal, consisting of five justices, was created on July 1, 1997, to replace the United Kingdom's Privy Council as Hong Kong's highest court. Since the reversion to Chinese sovereignty, Hong Kong's judiciary generally has continued to operate independently and without taint of political interference.

The response by officials in Hong Kong and Beijing to a controversial January 29, 1999, decision by the Court of Final Appeal (CFA), however, for the first time raised substantial doubts about the Hong Kong judicial system's future independence. The case concerned the "right of abode," that is, the right of children of legal Hong Kong residents to join their parents in Hong Kong. The CFA decided upon a generous interpretation of the provisions of the Basic Law concerning the right of abode, granting the right to reside in Hong Kong to all children of legal Hong Kong residents, regardless of whether the children are legitimate or illegitimate or whether they were born before or after their parents attained legal resident status. In making this ruling, the Court clearly opened the door to the legal influx of a large number of persons now residing in China, where it is assumed many Hong Kong residents have children born inside or outside of wedlock. Just how many persons could qualify to reside in Hong Kong under the terms of the CFA decision, both now and in the future, remains a subject of considerable controversy. Critics charged the Government with needless alarmism about the numbers involved, questioning both the methodology of the estimates and the Government's assumption that the new residents will make heavy demands on welfare and other public services.

Much of the initial reaction to the CFA decision, however, focused not on the practical concern of a massive influx of new residents but on the question of the Court's authority vis-a-vis that of China's National People's Congress. The CFA sparked this furor by the somewhat gratuitous inclusion of language in its decision which asserted its right to rule on actions by China's National People's Congress that affected Hong Kong if such actions breach provisions of the Basic Law. In apparent response to this portion of the decision, four Chinese legal experts who had participated in the drafting of the Basic Law, together with an official from China's State Council, labeled the CFA ruling an attack on the authority of the National People's Congress and a serious breach of the "one country, two systems" principle. The Hong Kong

Government, in turn, reacted to the expressions of Chinese displeasure by dispatching the Justice Secretary to Beijing for urgent consultations. Subsequently, on February 24, the Government made an unprecedented request to the CFA for a "clarification" of the portion of the ruling which touched upon the CFA's authority to review acts of the National People's Congress (NPC) and its Standing Committee. Two days later, on February 26, the CFA complied, issuing a short statement of clarification in light of what it called "an exceptional situation." The clarification did not address the substance of the original January 29 ruling, but merely asserted that nothing in the decision questioned the authority of the NPC Standing Committee to make an interpretation of the Basic Law binding upon the Hong Kong courts. In its concluding sentence, the clarification stated "the court accepts that it cannot question the authority of the NPC or the Standing Committee to do any act which is in accordance with the provisions of the Basic Law and the procedure therein."

The Hong Kong Government's decision to request the clarification caused considerable criticism from some legal experts and from opposition party leaders, who charged that it served to undermine the autonomy of the Hong Kong's judicial system. The Chief Executive, on the other hand, defended the action as entirely in keeping with the "one country, two systems" concept, citing other legal scholars who argued the CFA's initial decision had made overreaching claims regarding the court's own authority.

In general, the consensus appeared to be that the CFA's "clarification" had succeeded in defusing the initial controversy in a way that did little or no harm to the underlying principle of rule of law in Hong Kong. With that question disposed of, however, attention increasingly turned to the practical dimension of the CFA decision. By the end of March, the Government's increasingly dire warnings about the potential consequence of large scale immigration and its refusal to draft procedures to implement the decision were drawing criticism from opponents who argued that it reflected disrespect for the authority of the courts. Opinion surveys consistently showed strong public opposition to the admission of large numbers of new residents under the ruling, but the question of whether or how to go about seeking to overturn or modify the terms of the CFA decision remained deeply controversial. The options under discussion included asking the CFA to review the substance of its original decision, requesting that the NPC amend the Basic Law, or seeking an interpretation of the existing Basic Law provisions by the NPC Standing Committee. While there are provisions for the latter two options in the Basic Law, critics charge it would be improper for the Hong Kong Government, rather than the courts, to request the Standing Committee to interpret the Basic Law, since that would amount to executive branch intervention to overturn a judicial decision. It is important to note that Chinese officials have shown no inclination to intervene unilaterally in the controversy over the practical aspects of the court decision, and have consistently expressed the hope that Hong Kong would find a way to solve the matter internally without involving Beijing.

Another emerging area of concern is that of the prosecution of individuals in China for crimes committed in Hong Kong. The subject rose to public attention with the conviction and execution in China of two persons, one a Hong Kong resident and the other a Chinese national. The Hong Kong resident was a notorious gangster who was convicted by the Chinese court of a number of crimes, committed both in Hong Kong and in China. The

Chinese national was convicted of crimes committed while visiting Hong Kong. Chinese law permits the prosecution of Chinese citizens for crimes committed outside of its jurisdiction, and both individuals had traveled to China voluntarily prior to being apprehended. Hong Kong authorities are admittedly reluctant to request the return of criminal suspects from China for fear of having to reciprocate when China makes similar requests. As a matter of policy, the Hong Kong government does not return suspected criminals wanted in China, largely due to public concern about China's application of the death penalty. (There is no death penalty in Hong Kong.) In contrast, Chinese officials have unilaterally returned persons wanted for crimes committed in Hong Kong, as long as they were not subject to criminal proceedings in China. Negotiations on a formal agreement on the rendition of criminal suspects between China and Hong Kong are said to be underway, but prospects for a successful conclusion are not clear.

INDIVIDUAL LIBERTIES

Elsewhere in the legal and judicial area, the people of Hong Kong continued to enjoy broad freedom of speech. Hong Kong's media airs a wide range of views and opinions, including those critical of the Hong Kong and Chinese governments, without overt interference from the authorities in Hong Kong or Beijing. Concerns regarding self-censorship appear to have eased somewhat since Hong Kong's July 1997 reversion. In its 1998 annual report, the Hong Kong Journalists Association concluded that "self-censorship may even have abated a little from its evident proliferation in the period leading up to the hand-over." The Government has yet to introduce proposed laws on treason, secession, sedition, and subversion, all of which are required under the Basic Law. In a legal case with implications for individual liberties, on March 23 Hong Kong's Court of Appeal threw out convictions under laws forbidding the burning or defacing of the Chinese and HKSAR flags, ruling that the laws unconstitutionally breached the Basic Law's protections of freedom of expression. The Hong Kong Government announced plans to appeal the case to the Court of Final Appeal. Also in March, a number of well known exiled Chinese dissidents applied for Hong Kong visas to attend an NGO organized conference in May on the future of democracy in China. Although several of the dissidents had visited Hong Kong prior to the reversion, it was unclear if the Government would approve the applications. (The Immigration Department subsequently announced the denial of the visas on April 21.)

TRADE AND EXPORT CONTROL ISSUES

Final 1998 trade statistics showed across the board drops in Hong Kong's imports (-11.5 percent), domestic exports (-10.9 percent), and re-exports (-6.9 percent). While much of this is a result of the Asian Financial Crisis, domestic exports are subject to a longer-term downward trend, having now fallen for three straight years and for five years out of the last six. The broader regional crisis has thus served to underscore Hong Kong's continuing dependence on entrepot trade between China and other nations, particularly the U.S. This makes Hong Kong highly vulnerable to disruptions in the U.S.-China trading relationship, and helps explain the nervousness with which Hong Kong officials view political or economic tensions between Beijing and Washington.

The continued widespread availability of pirated movie, audio, and software compact discs and trademark goods remains the most serious bilateral trade issue between the United States and Hong Kong. In January, the Department of Trade and Industry informed the Task Force Chairman that the

number of customs officers monitoring Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) enforcement had doubled since June 1997. A significant increase in raids, seizures and prosecutions at all levels, combined with the passage of new, more effective Prevention of Copyright Piracy ordinance, led the U.S. Trade Representative to remove Hong Kong from the Special 301 Watch List after an out-of-cycle review in February 1999. Despite this positive step, much more remains to be done to crack down on the trade in pirated products. Hong Kong's domestic recording and film industries have also begun to demand stricter enforcement, reflecting their growing awareness of the impact of piracy on their own profitability. This domestic support for tougher enforcement is likely to provide impetus for further improvements.

To combat money laundering, U.S. Government agencies continue to urge the Hong Kong Government to adopt mandatory financial transaction and foreign exchange reporting requirements and to explore options for discovering the illicit use of non-bank remittance centers. In early 1999, the Hong Kong Government began the legislative process to bring these centers under regulatory oversight, complete with mandatory reporting requirements. U.S. Government agencies also are urging that Hong Kong establish a mandatory minimum value currency entry and exit reporting requirement and penalties for illicit cross-border currency movements and bank deposits.

At the time of this report, there appeared to be no significant problems between Hong Kong and the United States Government in the area of export controls. Hong Kong continues to vigorously enforce what is widely viewed as a highly regarded trade control regime. The U.S. Government reports no evidence of Chinese interference in Hong Kong's export control decisions. Chinese officials have explicitly recognized that export control matters fall within the trade, rather than the foreign policy, ambit, thereby placing export controls within the Hong Kong Government's exclusive purview. Hong Kong's trade control regime is uniquely strict in a number of its features, including the requirement for import licenses as well as the more common export licenses. This enables Hong Kong authorities to track controlled commodities entering, as well as leaving the HKSAR. Hong Kong also refuses to issue re-export licenses for products unless it is sure that the original exporting country, including, of course, the United States, would export the product to the relevant end-user. In one 1998 case, U.S. Commerce Department agents notified Hong Kong Customs of the re-export of a high performance U.S. computer from Hong Kong to the Changsha Institute in China. Hong Kong Customs undertook an investigation, uncovering a total of eleven shipments by the same Hong Kong company that appeared to violate Hong Kong, if not U.S., export control laws. In February, 1999, Hong Kong officials advised a U.S. interagency export control delegation that it intended to prosecute the case on four counts of violating export control laws.

United States Department of Commerce officials continue to conduct regular pre-license and post-shipment inspections as part of the dual-use licensing process. In addition, U.S. Department of State and U.S. Customs officials carry out pre-license and post-shipment checks of munitions items under the "Blue Lantern" program. In all such cases, Hong Kong officials are neither informed of such checks nor are they involved in making them. Hong Kong's Customs and Excise Department conducts routine checks at entry and exit points and searches of vehicles and vessels to ensure that all strategic trade

shipments have the required government approval. One concern that has been raised regarding Hong Kong's export control regime has been the lack of customs inspection of Chinese People's Liberation Army (PLA) vehicles when they cross the border between Hong Kong and China. While this poses a potential vulnerability, U.S. Government agencies have no indication that the PLA is using this process to divert U.S. technology to China. The Task Force Chairman raised this as an area of concern with Hong Kong officials during his visit in January, 1999, and U.S. Government officials have raised it as well.

MACAU

Preparations continue for the reversion of Macau to Chinese sovereignty on December 20, 1999, after 442 years as a colony of Portugal. Like the much larger Hong Kong, Macau with its 414,000 residents, will become a Special Administrative Region under the "one country, two systems" formula for the next 50 years. As we noted in our previous quarterly report, the pace of preparation for the transition has been uneven and a number of key elements have yet to be resolved. One factor impeding progress appears to be Portugal's unhappiness with China's unilateral announcement in September 1998 that it planned to station PLA troops in Macau following the reversion. The Portuguese maintain that there is no room for such a garrison in cramped Macau, and that in previous negotiations on the joint declaration concerning Macau the Chinese had agreed no PLA presence was necessary.

On March 19, Portuguese President Jorge Sampaio met in Macau with Chinese Vice Premier Qian Qichen, but indicated that the troop question would be addressed in bilateral talks later in the year. Sampaio indicated it was possible negotiations could be prolonged up until the moment of the hand-over, and warned he might not attend the ceremony itself if a satisfactory agreement was not reached. Among other important matters still to be settled are the structure of Macau's court of final appeal; the eligibility of certain ethnically Chinese Macau residents to retain Portuguese nationality; legislation implementing Macau's accession to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Convention on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights; and whether Portuguese will enjoy equal status with Chinese as Macau's official languages. In March, the initial steps were taken toward the nomination of the 200 person selection committee empowered to select Macau's first post-reversion Chief Executive before the end of May. (Subsequent to the date of this report, the selection committee was named during the April meeting of the Preparatory Committee of the Macau Special Administrative Region. On May 15, Edmund Ho, a 44 year-old banker and son of a well-known Macau community leader was selected to be the Chief Executive. He will take office on the date of Macau's reversion to Chinese sovereignty on December 20, 1999.)

While U.S. trade volume with Macau is relatively small, 40 percent of Macau's exports go to the United States. Eighty percent of Macau's total exports consist of textiles, and the U.S. Government has long been concerned about the potential that textiles produced elsewhere are being transhipped through Macau. U.S. Customs officials have visited Macau on a number of occasions to verify local production capacity, and continue to work with the Government of Macus to prevent such transhipment. Intellectual Property Right (IPR) piracy is another key concern, and Macau has been on USTR's Priority Watch List for IPR since April 1998. In response to U.S. suggestions that it intensify

and raise the profile of its IPR enforcement actions, the Government of Macau conducted a public destruction of seized pirated goods in March 1999. Other inadequacies in Macau's laws related to trade include a lack of effective legislation and enforcement mechanisms in the areas of money laundering and export controls. These are particularly troubling in view of widespread reports that North Korean operatives currently use Macau as a transit point for shipments of counterfeit U.S. currency.

Finally, problems remain with the overall climate of law and order. Gangland killings and drive-by shootings continue to negatively affect Macau's image and its tourism industry. Responsibility for the high levels of criminal activity have at times been a point of contention between China and Portugal. A failure to bring about improvements in this area could tempt more overt action by Beijing following Macau's reversion, with potentially harmful consequences to the autonomy of the Government of Macau.

CONCLUSION—STILL SO FAR, SO GOOD, WITH SOME NEW CONCERNS

In the months prior to Hong Kong's reversion to Chinese sovereignty in July 1997 many voiced concern that Beijing would rapidly move to undermine the relatively open political system and the free market economy of Hong Kong. There was great suspicion that the Chinese-appointed Provisional Legislature would undermine all of the democratic principles that Hong Kong had embraced. It was argued that, among other things, press freedom and freedom of assembly would be radically curtailed, and that the People's Liberation Army garrison would rapidly interject itself into Hong Kong affairs. Critics also warned that mainland financial interests would rapidly move to manipulate and control the then vibrant Hong Kong economy.

More than twenty months after the reversion, these fears have proven to be unfounded, up to this point. Hong Kong residents have retained the basic freedoms that they enjoyed under British rule. Although buffeted by the Asian Financial Crisis, the business community and the Government, appear united in their desire to keep Hong Kong's market as free as possible. The PLA troops have kept to their barracks, and Beijing has repeatedly displayed a disinclination to involve itself in Hong Kong's internal affairs. Although sharp differences have arisen within Hong Kong, particularly between the Government and opposition legislators to date informed observers see no evidence of any intent by China to violate the tenets of the Basic Law and the "one country, two systems" concept.

This is not to say that there is no cause for further concern. As we have noted in this report, the current crisis over the Court of Final Appeal's decision on the right of abode has the potential to undermine confidence in Hong Kong's future judicial autonomy and the rule of law. Cautious consideration of the long range implications of any action aimed at addressing the practical implications of the ruling is clearly appropriate. It would appear that improved communication between the Government and the Legislative Council could make a significant contribution to the achievement of a solution, as well as facilitating public consensus on Hong Kong's future political development. Trade related issues, including IPR piracy and money laundering, also deserve continued attention. Hong Kong's excellent export control system is intact, but attention to the potential loophole afforded by cross-border PLA vehicle movements is also needed. Congress should continue its practice of monitoring developments in these and other areas.

THE EXPORT ENHANCEMENT ACT

HON. DONALD A. MANZULLO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 7, 1999

Mr. MANZULLO. Mr. Speaker, I was pleased to introduce on May 27th, along with Representatives BOB MENENDEZ, BEN GILMAN, SAM GEJDENSON, and 44 other Republican and Democrat Members of Congress the Export Enhancement Act of 1999.

We are all concerned about the recent anemic export performance of the United States and the ballooning U.S. trade deficit. While this legislation is not a cure-all for this problem, it provides one tool in the effort to promote U.S. exports abroad.

This legislation would reauthorize most commercial export promotion programs of the U.S. government, including the Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC), the Trade and Development Agency (TDA), and the export promotion functions of the International Trade Administration (ITA) at the Department of Commerce.

First, the legislation re-authorizes OPIC for four years and does not raise OPIC's liability ceiling. For 27 years, OPIC has been the U.S. government agency providing political risk insurance and financing for projects that help America compete abroad and promote stability and development in strategic countries and economies around the world.

OPIC's political risk insurance covers three main areas where the government has a proper role to influence—expropriation (loss of an investment due to nationalization or confiscation by a foreign government), currency convertibility (inability to remit profits from local currency to U.S. dollars); and political violence (loss of assets or income due to war, revolution or politically-motivated civil strife, terrorism or sabotage).

Since 1971, OPIC supported projects have generated \$58 billion in U.S. exports and created more than 237,000 American jobs. Over the last five years, OPIC supported projects will buy about \$1 billion worth of goods and services from Illinois suppliers, half of which are small firms, which will create over 3,100 jobs. Companies in the 16th District of Illinois like Coilcraft Inc. of Cary; Oak Industries of Crystal Lake; ESI Limited, the Nylint Corporation, the Barber-Coleman Company, and the Clinton Electronics Corporation of Rockford have all used and benefited from OPIC services in the past. And, unlike most government programs, OPIC operates totally on a user-fee self-sustaining basis at no cost to the taxpayer. OPIC is estimated to bring in \$204 million in revenue to the U.S. Treasury next year.

In response to Congressional input, OPIC has undertaken a series of initiatives since its last reauthorization. These include new initiatives in Africa, Central America, the Caribbean, and the Caspian Basin. In addition, OPIC has stepped up efforts to help more small businesses enter the global economy.

As Chairman of the Small Business Exports Subcommittee, I held a hearing last month examining the new small business outreach efforts by OPIC. OPIC is particularly important for small business exporters because unlike large companies, small business exporters cannot pack up their bags and relocate operations overseas to take advantage of foreign

equivalents to OPIC. There are 36 nations that have export credit insurance programs like OPIC. Just like OPIC, most of these nations have local content requirements. If forced to, larger U.S. multinational corporations can pick and choose from one of these other foreign export credit insurance programs. But the work and the jobs, then, are transferred overseas. Small business exporters do not have this luxury. OPIC is needed to maintain the competitive edge of these small business exporters in the United States.

Mr. Speaker, let me give you one concrete example from the hearing last month. Jane Dauffenbach, President of Aquarius Systems, located in North Prairie, Wisconsin, testified how foreign governments constantly try to undermine her small company's export prospects, even to the point of competing against free donations of similar equipment. Aquarius Systems manufactures aquatic weed harvesters. In Asia, Aquarius Systems lost a large equipment sale when the Canadian government gave a "free" aquatic weed harvester to the monarch of the country. In Kenya, Ms. Dauffenbach also testified about how the Japanese and the Israeli governments almost snatched another huge export sale from her company to clear water hyacinths clogging Lake Victoria. It was only because she had a World Bank contract, backed by OPIC political risk insurance, that she was able to win and complete the sale. She said, "(s)imply put, Aquarius Systems is not competing with foreign companies. We are competing with foreign governments . . . It is imperative that the financing and insurance programs from OPIC exist so that we have the necessary tools available to accomplish our goals."

Second, the legislation reaffirms the importance of Trade Development Agency (TDA). This small 43 person agency, which develops feasibility studies designing in American specifications so that U.S. exporters can win major infrastructure projects in developing countries and emerging economies later down the road, has generated \$12.3 billion in exports since its inception in 1981. Every \$1 in spending for TDA projects has led to the export of \$32 in U.S. goods and services overseas. The Export Enhancement Act requires, to the maximum extent possible, the imposition of "success fees" on companies who win export deals thanks to the groundwork laid by a feasibility study conducted by the TDA.

Third, the bill examines the three export promotion arms of International Trade Administration (ITA) at the Commerce Department—the U.S. & Foreign Commercial Service, which as 100 U.S. export assistance centers located throughout the United States and 141 posts located in 76 countries around the world; Trade Development, which monitors trade developments in key industries and supports the United States Trade Representative in key industrial sector trade negotiations; and Market Access and Compliance, which ensures that U.S. companies obtain full market compliance with existing trade agreements with various countries of the world. The Export Enhancement Act makes a few changes to these programs to make sure that the ITA keeps its focus on helping more small businesses export, particularly to underrepresented regions of the world, like Africa, in the most efficient way possible.

Finally, the Export Enhancement Act proposes to make a few changes to the Trade

Promotion Coordinating Committee (TPCC) to insure that the 19 federal agencies that are involved in trade promotion operate more in tandem together.

In conclusion, Mr. Speaker, I encourage my colleagues to support the Export Enhancement Act of 1999.

NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE

HON. J.C. WATTS, JR.

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 7, 1999

Mr. WATTS of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I stand before you today to honor the work of the National Weather Service of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA). The National Weather Service is essential to the safety of the American people by providing weather, water and climate forecasts and warnings for protection of life and property. We saw that service first-hand in Oklahoma just a short two weeks ago.

Without the warnings by the National Weather Service, the number of personal injury and deaths would undoubtedly have been higher. Warnings by the National Weather Service prompted the closure of roads and highways that lead into the path of the slow-moving tornado, saving an untold number of lives. I have heard countless stories of people who, at the prompting of the National Weather Service warnings, took shelter in the center of their homes or fled their homes for the safety of a storm shelter and survived, while their homes were destroyed. I and numerous other Oklahomans are indebted to the service of the National Weather Service.

Yet the ability the Service demonstrated was not an accident; they have been preparing for times such as this for many years, through planning, training, and research and development. New technologies pioneered by NOAA research allowed warnings to be issued up to 30 minutes before the tornadoes struck in Oklahoma. Contrast this with the 6 minute average lead time before the technology was available. Partnerships forged between the National Weather Service, media, law enforcement officials, and emergency managers, and their seamless response to this disaster was critical to the successful warning process that saved countless lives in Oklahoma.

I applaud the work of the National Weather Service, Mr. Speaker, and support the continued generous funding of the Service through this appropriations process.

A TRIBUTE TO THE BLACK CUBAN FOUNDATION

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 7, 1999

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I wish to take this opportunity to commend the Black Cuban Foundation for its decade of service to the Afro-Cuban community in exile. Over the past ten years, it has pursued a goal of improving relations between Afro-Cubans and our varied communities.

The Black Cuban Foundation was founded on July 30th, 1989 and promptly began to promote its important and unique role in Cuban

and American culture through educational workshops, cultural events, and works of charity. Their success has been recognized by various groups, including the United Negro College Fund, Florida Memorial College, the Cuban Municipalities in Exile, the Human Rights Commission, and the City of Miami.

Currently the Black Cuban Foundation is working harder than ever to highlight Afro-Cuban contributions within our community, including fostering a sense of belonging as new American citizens. This group has also allied itself with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of the United Nations.

In recognition of its lofty goals, I would like to applaud the fervent work of Lucia Rojas, president; Oscar Martinez, vice president; and Laddies Moraleza, treasurer and secretary. The work of Felipe Gonzalez, Juan A. Woods, and Regla Fernandez should receive equal praise in the Black Cuban Foundation.

HONORING RETIRING FENTON
HIGH SCHOOL PRINCIPAL DR.
KEN WENSEL

HON. DEBBIE STABENOW

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 7, 1999

Ms. STABENOW. Mr. Speaker, this week Principal Ken Wensel will retire after a 30-year career at Fenton High School. During those years, Dr. Wensel touched the lives of countless young people—encouraging, advising, inspiring and serving as a role model.

I would like to thank Dr. Wensel personally for his commitment to young people and education. Today I join Fenton Area Public Schools in declaring June 12, 1999 Ken Wensel Day. In addition, I would like to read the following resolution into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on behalf of the Fenton Area Public Schools:

Whereas Dr. Wensel served the Fenton Area Public Schools with distinction and honor for 30 years and;

Whereas Ken Wensel has served in the positions of community education director, athletic director, assistant principal and, for 12 years as principal of Fenton High School and;

Whereas Ken Wensel has been an unwavering advocate for young men and women throughout this tenure as an administrator and;

Whereas Ken Wensel has taken Fenton High School to great heights in academic and extra curricular achievement unparalleled in the Metro League and;

Whereas Ken Wensel has been a constant supporter of high school journalism and was named the Michigan Interscholastic Press Association Administrator of the Year for 1999 and;

Whereas Ken Wensel is recognized for his high level of commitment and drive to make Fenton High School the best it could be and;

Whereas Fenton High School's accomplishments are in large measure a result of Ken Wensel's talent and commitment and are a source of pride to the community of Fenton.

Therefore, the Congress of this United States of America declares June 12, 1999, as Dr. Kenneth Wensel Day in the community, state and nation.

A TRIBUTE TO NORMAN H.
LOUDENSLAGER

HON. ROBERT A. BRADY

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 7, 1999

Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Mr. Norman H. Loudenslager, who recently retired as Treasurer of the Democratic County Executive Committee of Philadelphia, a position in which he served for 14 years. Throughout his life, Norman has demonstrated a steadfast and resolute commitment to working people through his leadership in organized labor and the Democratic Party. He has been an active member of the Democratic Party for over 40 years, serving as Committeeman in Philadelphia's 25th Ward and for ten years as Leader of the 25th Ward.

Norman's dedication to the needs of working men and women, however, has never been limited to his activities in the Democratic Party. For over 50 years, Norman has been an active member of the Philadelphia Chapter of the International Association of Machinist & Aerospace Workers, serving as President, Vice President, Secretary Treasurer, and the Directing Business Representative for the Philadelphia Area, Southern New Jersey and Delaware Machinist Lodges. He has also served as a Delegate to the Philadelphia AFL-CIO for more than 30 years, and as a Delegate to the Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry. As we all know, the Democratic Party and organized labor have a special relationship in American politics—Norman is one of the persons responsible for that bond. As a union member myself, I would like to extend my sincere gratitude to him for standing up for working people for all these years.

Perhaps most importantly, Norman's commitment to his community has always been hands-on. As with all great leaders, he has led by example, being recognized as the Police Athletic League's Man of the Year in 1980 and earning the City of Hope's Spirit of Life Award. His dedication to Philadelphia is grounded in the understanding that just one man can make a difference.

Mr. Speaker, it is because of persons like Norman Loudenslager that Americans have fair labor standards. It is because of persons like Norman Loudenslager that the Democratic Party remains committed to the working people of this country. It is because of persons like Norman Loudenslager that a new generation of Americans remains committed to their community.

Mr. Speaker, we need more people like Norman Loudenslager.

COMMEMORATION OF DR. HENDERSON D. MABE, IN ERWIN, NORTH CAROLINA

HON. BOB ETHERIDGE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 7, 1999

Mr. ETHERIDGE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to call the attention of the Congress to commemorate the excellent medical and educational, political and community service ren-

dered by the late Dr. Henderson D. Mabe of Erwin, North Carolina. I also commend the generosity and the personal integrity of Dr. Mabe who passed away in Erwin recently.

Dr. Mabe was born in Kinston, North Carolina. He received his graduate degree in medical sciences at Wake Forest College. At Watts Hospital in Durham, under the supervision of Dr. Ralph Fleming, he served his residency duty. Relocated to Erwin as a temporary substitute for a local doctor recovering from illness, Dr. Mabe became very much attached to the Erwin community. In fact, he spent his entire life at Erwin except when he served his country as a medical doctor in the United States Navy during the Korean Conflict. In addition to his valuable medical contribution, Dr. Mabe was an influential politician. Having demonstrated his leadership skills as president of the student body and president of his senior class, Dr. Mabe ran for the State Legislature where he served one term from 1963 to 1964 as one of the most respected officials.

Dr. Mabe was highly regarded as a distinguished doctor and scholar, politician and community member. He was loved and respected by the community not only because of his excellent medical service but also because of his personal integrity. As the former U.S. Senator Robert Morgan, a close friend of Dr. Mabe stated: "Long before Medicaid and Medicare programs were available for the aged and needy, Buster Mabe cared for them and never asked or expected pay. He never turned anyone away if he had to stay at the office until late in the evening, as he often did. We also pay tribute today to one of the most remarkable family doctors this country has ever seen. Dr. Mabe will be sorely missed, but his influence will be felt forever."

Dr. Mabe's thoughtful dedication and contribution to advance the progress and education in the medical field as well as to strengthen the Erwin community lives on. In his bequest, Dr. Mabe made a gift worth \$2 million to the North Carolina Community Foundation for the establishment of the Henderson D. Mabe Jr. Endowment Fund with a special emphasis on the Erwin community. The gift is the largest charitable donation in the history of Harnett County. In his spirit, this fund will be used to provide college scholarships for Harnett area high school seniors with preference to those living in or around Erwin who have planned to pursue a degree or certification in the medical field at a college, university, community or junior college, technical school, nursing school or other post secondary school training. The fund will also support graduates from Harnett County high schools especially from in or around Erwin who are full time students at Bowman Gray, the Medical School of University of North Carolina, East Carolina Medical School or Duke Medical School. In addition, Good Hope Hospital and St. Stephen's Episcopal Church in Erwin where Dr. Mabe has been an active member will benefit as well.

Mr. Speaker, I commend the high achievements and personal integrity of Dr. Henderson D. Mabe. Dr. Henderson D. Mabe lived a rich life as a remarkable and distinguished doctor and scholar, public servant and community member of Harnett County, North Carolina. Dr. Mabe will be sorely missed, but he has left a legacy that will live on for many years to come.

GOOD LUCK AND CONGRATULATIONS TO MAJOR GENERAL MORRIS J. BOYD

HON. CHET EDWARDS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 7, 1999

Mr. EDWARDS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to congratulate a great Army officer and soldier—Major General Morris J. “Morrie” Boyd—and thank him for his contributions to the Army and the country.

General Morrie Boyd will retire in June after a long and distinguished career. He is a consummate professional whose performance in over three decades of service, in peace and war, has personified those traits of courage, competency and commitment that our nation has come to expect from its Army officers.

Morrie entered service on the 6th of April 1965. He was selected to attend Officer Candidate School and was commissioned as a second lieutenant in 1966. He served as an artillery officer in Vietnam from October 1966 to June 1968 and again from April 1970 to March 1971. While deployed to Vietnam, he served as an assistant firing platoon leader, executive officer of a battery, commanded a howitzer battery, commanded a platoon from the 21st Aviation Company, and was the Intelligence and Security Officer for the 212th Aviation Battalion.

Morrie was again deployed for combat during Operation Desert Shield/Desert Storm. From December 1990 to May 1991, he served as the commander of the 42nd Field Artillery Brigade in Saudi Arabia.

He came to Washington in the mid-90s to serve as the Chief, Army Legislative Liaison from June 1995 to June 1997. From June 1995 to June 1997, he ably assisted the Army's senior leadership in dealing with Members of Congress and their staffs. He was very focused on helping elected officials and their staffs understand the needs of the Army as it transformed itself from a forward deployed force to a power projection force.

Morrie most recently served as the Deputy Commanding General for III Corps and Fort Hood. Throughout his career, he focused his talent and energy to improve the areas of Warfighting, Training, Modernization, Mobilization, and Quality of Life for soldiers and their families.

On a personal note, I am pleased to call Morrie a close, personal friend. He is a role model for all of us: a man of integrity, decency and compassion.

Let me also say that every accolade to Morrie must also be considered a tribute to his family, his wife of 30 years, Maddie and his son, Ray. As a wife and a mother Maddie has been a true partner in all of his accomplishments.

General Boyd's career has reflected a deep commitment to our nation, which has been characterized by dedicated selfless service, love for soldiers, and a commitment to excellence. I ask Members to join me and offer our heartfelt appreciation for a job well done over the past thirty years and best wishes for continued success, to a great soldier and friend of Congress—General Morris J. Boyd.

INTRODUCTION OF THE MEDICARE PATIENT ACCESS TO TECHNOLOGY ACT OF 1999

HON. JIM RAMSTAD

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 7, 1999

Mr. RAMSTAD. Mr. Speaker, new advances in medical technology are improving the lives of millions of Americans every day:

New implantable devices are restoring and repairing ailing organs.

New diagnostics are permitting rapid detection of life-threatening diseases and allowing physicians to peer inside the human body without surgery.

Miniature surgical devices are allowing patients to recover more quickly and new technologies are empowering patients to monitor and test their conditions from home and reduce or eliminate pain.

Yet many of these life-saving and life-enhancing technologies remain unavailable to the people who need them most, America's nearly 40 million Medicare beneficiaries. This is because of the complex, interwoven systems that Medicare uses to evaluate, approve and pay for new medical technologies.

That's why I am introducing “The Medicare Patient Access to Technology Act” to make targeted adjustments in the technical methods and systems that Medicare uses to adopt and pay for new medical products. By correcting and coordinating the payment levels and identification codes, the bill will improve access to needed therapies for millions of Medicare patients, both today and in the future.

As you know, Mr. Speaker, the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) reviews medical technologies to ensure that they are “safe and effective.” After passing through FDA, such technologies must also be deemed “reasonable and necessary” by HCFA for them to be integrated into the portfolio of services that Medicare makes available to its beneficiaries.

After being approved for coverage, technologies must receive a “procedure code,” a four or five digit identifying code that health care providers use in submitting claims to payers.

Finally, Medicare must set a payment level for each technology and treatment through another reimbursement system designed for reimbursing hospitals, physicians, skilled nursing facilities and other care providers.

Unfortunately, a problem at any of these stages can seriously delay a product from reaching Medicare patients.

For example, Mr. Speaker:

Exogen, Inc., a small company that developed an ultrasound device for healing bone fractures, has encountered 4 years of delays in getting Medicare coverage. Oddly enough, the product is currently being reimbursed by more than 800 private insurers and health plans, but not by Medicare.

The Cordis Corporation, a division of Johnson & Johnson, encountered significant problems in obtaining appropriate Medicare coding and payment for coronary stents, which are stainless steel tubes used to treat narrowing of the coronary arteries. The company faced challenges in obtaining a unique code for the stent procedure from HCFA, and once the new code was assigned, Medicare took several more years to place the device in the ap-

propriate payment category. Sadly, the reason for the delay was Medicare's database was only a partial data set and HCFA's precedent did not allow it to use sample data in determining the hospital costs of providing the stent.

A manufacturer of a cochlear ear implant halted active marketing of one model and stopped research on another because of inadequate Medicare reimbursements. According to an article that appeared in *The New England Journal of Medicine* at the time, payment for the device remained well below its average cost, causing hospitals to “ration the availability of the device to Medicare patients because of the financial losses involved. Eventually, so few patients received the implant that the manufacturer discontinued its production.” (Nancy M. Kane, D.B.A., and Paul D. Manoukian, M.D., M.P.H., “The Effect of the Medicare Prospective Payment System on the Adoption of New Technology,” *The New England Journal of Medicine*, November 16, 1989, pp. 1378-1382.)

The most distressing problem in all of these cases, as in many others just like them, is that Medicare patients are being denied access to beneficial therapies.

I am pleased that HCFA is attempting to address the problems associated with its process for making national coverage decisions for new technologies. However, unless the shortcomings in the coding and payment systems are corrected, HCFA will not fully achieve its ultimate goal of improving Medicare's health care delivery system.

Several distinct issues need to be addressed:

Medicare's system for creating and assigning procedure codes to medical technologies is cumbersome and slow.

Medicare's methods of updating Medicare payment levels and payment groups to accommodate changes in medical technology increase the risk that Medicare will lag behind new advances in medical technology.

Medicare's refusal to use data that are developed outside of the Medicare program blinds the program to useful insights about the costs, charges and outcomes of medical technologies.

To address these issues, “The Patient Access to Medical Technology Act of 1999” would:

1. Adjust Medicare payment levels and payment categories at least annually to reflect changes in medical practice and technology.

2. Use valid external sources of information to update payment categories if Medicare's data are limited or not yet available. More specifically, the bill directs HCFA to use a valid, statistically representative sample and also to draw on external sources of data when its own dataset is inadequate. It directs HCFA to consider statistically representative data from such sources as private insurers, manufacturers, suppliers and other non-Medicare entities.

3. Update national procedure codes (HCPCs Level II) more frequently to reduce delays and timelags. Without an accurate identifying code, technologies and procedures cannot be reimbursed appropriately by Medicare. It can take HCFA up to 18 months to approve a new code because of the way the agency structures its calendar for making such changes. This bill would make the process more efficient by eliminating the single annual deadline for applications and permitting such

requests to be accepted on a rolling, quarterly basis.

4. Continue to use local procedure codes to ensure availability of the most recent advances in medical technology. Most coverage decisions are made at the local level by local contractors, which use the "HCPCS Level III Codes" to describe new technologies that have not yet been incorporated into the national coding process. HCFA has proposed eliminating these useful codes, but this bill would require HCFA to maintain this effective local system.

5. Establish an advisory committee on Medicare coding and payment to ensure that HCFA's coding and payment systems are open, prompt and functioning properly. This panel would complement HCFA's newly formed Medicare Coverage Advisory Committee.

Mr. Speaker, this bill will correct a number of complex but significant problems that currently plague HCFA's coverage, coding and payment systems. Most importantly, it will help ensure that Medicare beneficiaries have timely access to life-enhancing and life-saving medical advances.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this important legislation.

TRIBUTE TO ROBERT ANDERSON,
PRESIDENT OF THE SAN MATEO
COUNTY CENTRAL LABOR COUN-
CIL

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 7, 1999

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I invite my colleagues to join me today in paying tribute to Mr. Robert Anderson, who is retiring after two distinguished decades as President of the San Mateo County Central Labor Council. During his remarkable tenure as San Mateo's top advocate for working people, innumerable working men and women have benefited enormously from Mr. Anderson's dedication to improving working and living conditions for families in San Mateo County and for employees of the airline industry nationwide.

Bob Anderson, a member of International Association of Machinists, Local Lodge 1781, is a former United Airlines Mechanic, and currently he serves as ground safety coordinator for IAM District 141. His outstanding career as a labor advocate includes his efforts to establish, build and chair the San Francisco Airport Labor Coalition and its predecessor, the Airport Health and Safety Coalition. He has served on the advisory boards of the California Occupational Safety and Health Administration and the Labor Occupational Health Program at the University of California, Berkeley.

Mr. Speaker, the labor movement's involvement and effectiveness in our community has been greatly strengthened through Bob Anderson's dedication and service on the Central Labor Council's Committee on Political Action, which supports local, state and national officeholders who share labor's progressive social values. He worked tirelessly against the passage of Proposition 226, the anti-working family initiative which was rightly rejected by California voters in June of 1998.

Bob Anderson's most memorable achievement is the establishment of PALCARE, San Mateo County's community based, flexibly scheduled childcare center which opened in 1993. For twelve years Bob was undeterred in his determination to establish this affordable, high-quality, around-the-clock childcare for working parents at San Francisco International Airport and other work sites where employees must work non-traditional hours. Mr. Anderson leaves an enduring legacy through his establishment of this safe, happy haven for the children of those who contribute to San Mateo's thriving economy.

Mr. Speaker, Bob Anderson will be honored at the 20th Annual Banquet of the Committee on Political Education on Saturday, June 12, 1999. I join with those who commend his lifelong, selfless quest to better the lives of his fellow working men and women, and I extend my most enthusiastic wishes for a blissful and happy retirement as he embarks on this new chapter in his life.

AKRON, OHIO, AREA SKI RESORT
WINS ENERGY CONSERVATION
AWARD

HON. TOM SAWYER

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 7, 1999

Mr. SAWYER. Mr. Speaker, I rise to commend the Boston Mills/Brandywine Resort, located in my congressional district, just north of Akron, Ohio. The Boston Mills/Brandywine Resort is being honored this week for excellence in energy conservation.

This is remarkable for two reasons, one obvious and one not so obvious. First, Ohio is not the location many would imagine when thinking of award-winning ski areas. But to my colleagues from the higher elevation, I highly recommend Ohio to you. It is actually possible, in Ohio's 14th District, to work all day in downtown Akron and ski in the evening. Moreover, the twin resorts at Boston Mills and Brandywine are located within the boundaries of the Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area, and are one of its important amenities.

But it is surprising that Boston Mills was singled out because of its size. Being a small ski area makes it hard to compete against larger operations like Vail and Aspen. But Boston Mills won the energy conservation award over both of these sites.

Boston Mills found that its energy needs were causing problems for its neighbors. Neighbors actually found their lights got dim when snowmaking equipment was turned on full force. Responding to these and other energy related problems, Boston Mills developed an ambitious \$1.5 million system providing maximum power efficiency and snow production. Making snow now costs 69.5 percent less. They also located new grooming machines which use 33 percent less fuel. Boston Mills calculates total energy savings at 962,000 kilowatt hours of electricity and 9,404 gallons of gas.

Boston Mills/Brandywine Resort will receive the Golden Eagle Award from the Times Mirror Co. this week, one of only five awards being made this year. I hope their conservation initiative will be an example to private recreation providers across our land.

SALUTE TO THE TONY MODICA
PIZZA DANCE FOUNDATION AND
ONE WORLD-ONE HEART, INC.

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 7, 1999

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute the contributions of the Tony Modica Pizza Dance Foundation and One World-One Heart, Inc., organizations which exemplifies our nation's direction of unity and cultural exchange through inter-generational activities and programs.

Tony Modica came to this country as an immigrant and became successful in the pizza industry. This Foundation is a means for him to give back to the community through a program that benefits the elderly and the youth. Pizza is a favorite food of both young and old and its incorporation into a program which features song, dance and pizza makes for an enjoyable experience for all involved. Modica uses the pizza as an international symbol of unity. The Foundation has created programs that promote unity; and encourages children to stay in school and improve their grades. After his lectures, the students and seniors are treated to pizza and a lesson in the Foundations' original Pizza Dance—a step choreographed to mimic the art of pizza making. The Pizza is used as a symbol because of its varied toppings and delectable enjoyment that is recognized by all cultures and ethnic groups. The positive messages are enhanced through dance and the enjoyable feast and taste of pizza!

One World-One Heart, Inc. serves to provide access to educational; recreational; cultural and intergenerational programs for participants from all ethnic, religious, economic and cultural backgrounds. The founders, Catherine Laporte and Steven Kaplansky have over 30 years of experience of providing non-profit; social and recreational services to communities at large.

One World-One Heart, Inc. has joined with The Tony Modica Pizza Dance Foundation to promote unity and cultural appreciation through free public activities and have mobilized others to support a unified message of respect and appreciation of all people. The combined efforts are a great model of how government, not-for-profits; religious and private sectors can work together for the good of the public.

Pizza is undoubtedly the world's most popular food. The positive messages are enhanced through song, dance and an enjoyable feast of Pizza. The Mayor and City Council have recognized the organization's efforts in New York. By taking this program to a national level with its fun spirited message. The Tony Modica Pizza Dance Foundation and One World-One Heart, Inc., are positive examples of how private citizens and not-for-profit organizations can make a difference in the community with the support of business and government.

I implore my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to join me in recognizing the "Pizza"; "The Tony Modica Pizza Dance Foundation; and One World-One Heart, Inc." and in proclaiming June National "Taste of Pizza" Month.

TRIBUTE TO CHRISTINE AND STAN
PENTON

HON. BOB SCHAFFER

OF COLORADO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 7, 1999

Mr. SCHAFFER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Mr. and Mrs. Christine and Stan Penton, founders of a remarkable program for disabled individuals. The Pegasus Program helps people overcome disabilities through hippotherapy (therapy through

horses). They recently held a ground breaking for a new facility at Normandy Farms and Stables in Littleton, Colorado. I was heartened to learn about the new home for the Pegasus Program for handicapped riders, particularly after working hard to pass a law which directs a study on ways to improve disabled access to outdoor recreation on public lands.

The Pegasus Program is indeed intriguing. I commend Mr. and Mrs. Penton for their creativity and for their innovative approach to bettering the lives of the disabled. The Pegasus Program, however, benefits more than just the disabled. They use wild horses trained

by inmates at the Canon City correctional facility. Because wild horses have no natural predators, they tend to overpopulate and overgraze public lands. Sadly, these symbols of the American West out-compete wildlife, and eventually themselves. What a unique opportunity through the Pegasus Program to help wild horses, give prison inmates constructive and rewarding work, and help the disabled overcome their physical limitations. With heartfelt pride, I thank Mr. and Mrs. Penton for their work.

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 Tuesday, June 8, 1999 may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

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

Small Business
Business meeting to markup S. 918, to authorize the Small Business Administration to provide financial and business development assistance to military reservists' small business.
SR-428A

Indian Affairs
To hold oversight hearings on internet gambling.
SR-485

Appropriations
District of Columbia Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 2000 for the government of the District of Columbia.
SD-192

Commerce, Science, and Transportation
To hold hearings on S. 837, to enable drivers to choose a more affordable form of auto insurance that also provides for more adequate and timely compensation for accident victims.
SR-253

Year 2000 Technology Problem
To hold hearings to examine Y2K compliance issues within the health care industry.
SD-138

10 a.m.

Finance
To hold oversight hearings to examine risk adjustment methodology and other implementation issues relating to Medicare+Choice.
SD-215

Foreign Relations
To hold hearings on the nomination of Donald Keith Bandler, of Pennsylvania, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Cyprus; the nomination of M. Michael Einik, of Virginia, to be Ambassador to The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia; the nomination of Donald W. Keyser, of Virginia, for Rank of Ambassador during tenure of service as

Special Representative of the Secretary of State for Nagorno-Karabakh and New Independent States Regional Conflicts; the nomination of Joseph Limprecht, of Virginia, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Albania; the nomination of Richard L. Morningstar, of Massachusetts, to be the Representative of the United States of America to the European Union; the nomination of Larry C. Napper, of Texas, for Rank of Ambassador during tenure of service as Coordinator of the Support for East European Democracy (SEED) Program; and the nomination of Thomas J. Miller, of Virginia, to be Ambassador to Bosnia and Herzegovina.
SD-562

Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs
To hold hearings on issues relating to financial privacy.
SD-538

Governmental Affairs
To resume closed oversight hearings on the national security methods and processes relating to the Wen-Ho Lee espionage investigation.
S-407 Capitol

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

Appropriations
Commerce, Justice, State, and the Judiciary Subcommittee
Business meeting to markup proposed legislation making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce, Justice and State, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1999.
SD-146 Capitol

3 p.m.

Foreign Relations
To hold hearings on the nomination of Gwen C. Clare, of South Carolina, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Ecuador; the nomination of Oliver P. Garza, of Texas, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Nicaragua; the nomination of Frank Almaguer, of Virginia, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Honduras; the nomination of John R. Hamilton, of Virginia, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Peru; and the nomination of Prudence Bushnell, of Virginia, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Guatemala.
SD-562

JUNE 10

9:30 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation
To hold hearings on S. 798, to promote electronic commerce by encouraging and facilitating the use of encryption in interstate commerce consistent with the protection of national security.
SR-253

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; S. 606, for the relief of Global Exploration and Development Corporation, Kerr-McGee Corporation,

and Ker-McGee Chemical, LLC (successor to Kerr-McGee Chemical Corporation); S. 692, to prohibit Internet gambling; S. Res. 98, designating the week beginning October 17, 1999, and the week beginning October 15, 2000, as "National Character Counts Week"; and S.J. Res. 21, to designate September 29, 1999, as "Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States Day".
SD-226

Finance

To hold hearings on the impact of the Balanced Budget Act provisions on the Medicare Fee-for-Service program.
SD-215

Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions

To resume hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for programs of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, focusing on serving special populations.
SD-628

Foreign Relations

Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine the United States policy towards Iraq.
SD-562

Governmental Affairs

To hold hearings on dual use and munitions list export control processes and implementation at the Department of Energy.
SD-342

Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs

To hold oversight hearings on export control issues in the Cox Report.
SD-538

2 p.m.

Judiciary
Antitrust, Business Rights, and Competition Subcommittee
To hold hearings on the competitive implications of the proposed Goodrich/Coltec merger.
SD-226

Governmental Affairs

Investigations Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine the impact of the new Medicare Interim Payment System on certain home health agencies.
SD-342

3 p.m.

Appropriations
Business meeting to markup proposed legislation making appropriations for military construction, family housing, and base realignment and closure for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1999, proposed legislation making appropriations for the Legislative Branch for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1999, and proposed legislation making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and related agencies for fiscal year ending September 30, 1999.
SD-106

JUNE 14

9:30 a.m.

Joint Economic Committee
To hold hearings on issues relating to the High-Technology National Summit.
SH-216

JUNE 15

9:30 a.m.

Joint Economic Committee
To continue hearings on issues relating to the High-Technology National Summit.
SH-216

Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions Business meeting to consider pending calendar business. SD-628	Energy and Natural Resources To hold hearings on pending calendar business. SD-366	JUNE 30 9:30 a.m. Indian Affairs To hold oversight hearings on National Gambling Impact Study Commission Report. Room to be announced
2:30 p.m. Energy and Natural Resources Forests and Public Land Management Subcommittee To hold oversight hearings on issues related to vacating the record of decision and denial of a plan of operations for the Crown Jewel Mine in Okanogan County, Washington. SD-366	JUNE 17 9:30 a.m. 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
JUNE 16 Time to be announced Indian Affairs Business meeting to consider pending calendar business; to be followed by hearings on S. 944, to amend Public Law 105-188 to provide for the mineral leasing of certain Indian lands in Oklahoma; and S. 438, to provide for the settlement of the water rights claims of the Chippewa Cree Tribe of the Rocky Boy's Reservation. SR-485	10 a.m. Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Education and Work Force on proposed legislation authorizing funds for programs of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, focusing on research and evaluation. SD-106	POSTPONEMENTS
9:30 a.m. Joint Economic Committee To continue hearings on issues relating to the High-Technology National Summit. SH-216	JUNE 23 9:30 a.m. Indian Affairs To hold oversight hearings on General Accounting Office report on Interior Department's trust funds management. SR-485	JUNE 17 9:30 a.m. Commerce, Science, and Transportation To hold hearings on mergers and consolidations in the communications industry. SR-253
		Energy and Natural Resources To hold hearings on S. 1049, to improve the administration of oil and gas leases on Federal land. SD-366