

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

AMERICAN DEBT REPAYMENT ACT

HON. BOB SCHAFFER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 16, 1999

Mr. SCHAFFER. Mr. Speaker, along with the Senator from Colorado, Mr. ALLARD, I have introduced the American Debt Repayment Act. The underlying principle of the measure entails a commitment by Congress to pay down the national debt.

Our proposal establishes a 30-year payment schedule—much like a typical homeowner's mortgage payment schedule. Mr. Speaker, every year, every week, and every day, Americans make routine, timely, and scheduled payments on loans for houses, cars, businesses, and other investments. Failure to repay old debts results in mounting interest payments and bad credit, and this is especially true for the federal government.

Mr. Speaker, Colorado has established, as a matter of official state policy, a position on federal debt repayment. The Colorado General Assembly, under the leadership of State Rep. Penn Pfiffner and State Senator Ken Arnold, adopted House Joint Resolution 99-1016. The Resolution calls upon Congress to pay down the national debt and maintain a balanced federal budget. Moreover, the measures endorses the American Debt Repayment Act (H.R. 1017). Specifically, Mr. Speaker, H.R. 1017, as introduced prohibits budgeted outlays from exceeding budget revenues. It requires, beginning with FY 2000, that actual revenues exceed actual outlays in order to provide for the reduction of the gross federal debt and requires the amount of reduction to be equal to the amount required to amortize the debt over the next 30 years in order to repay the entire debt by the end of FY 2029. The bill authorizes a congressional waiver of this Act when a declaration of war is in effect and prohibits a bill to increase revenues from being deemed to pass the House of Representatives or the Senate unless approved by a majority roll call vote of both Houses. Finally, the bill directs the Congress to review actual revenues on a quarterly basis and adjust outlays to comply with this Act.

Mr. Speaker, I deeply appreciate the recommendation of the Colorado General Assembly, and hereby commend its position in support for the American Debt Repayment Act to the House, and furthermore submit, for the RECORD, the full text of Colorado H.R. 1016.

COLORADO GENERAL ASSEMBLY
HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 99-1016

By Representatives Pfiffner, Berry, Clapp, Decker, Fairbank, Gotlieb, Hoppe, King, Lawrence, Lee, McElhany, McKay, Nuñez, Scott, Smith, Spradley, Stengel, Swenson, Taylor, Tool, Webster, T. Williams, Witwer, Alexander, Allen, Bacon, Coleman, Dean, Grossman, Hefley, Larson, May, Miller, Morrisson, Paschall, Tupa, Veiga, S. Williams, Windels; also Senators Arnold, Andrews, Chlouber, Congrove, Dennis, Epps, Evans, Hillman, Lacy, Lamborn, Musgrave, Owen, Powrs, Sullivant, Wham.

Concerning the General Assembly's support for federal legislation that would require a balanced federal budget and the repayment of the national debt

Whereas, the federal government accumulated a seventy-billion-dollar budget surplus in 1998, the first surplus since 1969, and is considering policies for using the 1998 surplus and expected surpluses for 1999 and future years; and

Whereas, the federal government has amassed a national debt of more than five trillion seven hundred billion dollars (\$5,700,000,000,000), and in 1999 federal tax dollars will be used to pay three hundred fifty-seven billion dollars (\$357,000,000,000) in interest on the national debt; and

Whereas, the costs of servicing the national debt have become an increasingly large portion of the federal budget, rising from under ten percent of the budget in 1978 to twenty-two percent of the budget in 1997; and

Whereas, Paying down the national debt will relieve future generations of the burden of paying the costs of servicing the national debt; and

Whereas, Paying down the national debt does not exclude the use of federal moneys for tax relief or for saving social security for future generations; and

Whereas, Paying down the national debt will foster economic growth and stability; and

Whereas, The American Debt Repayment Act, which provides for budgetary reform by requiring a balanced federal budget for each year beginning with federal fiscal year 2000 and requiring the repayment of the entire national debt by the end of federal fiscal year 2029, has been introduced in both houses of the United States Congress; now, therefore,

Be It Resolved by the House of Representatives of the Sixty-second General Assembly of the State of Colorado, the Senate concurring herein:

(1) That we, the members of the General Assembly, support the objectives of the American Debt Repayment Act to pay down the national debt and maintain a balanced federal budget; and

(2) That we, the members of the General Assembly, strongly urge the United States Congress to commit to a plan to repay the national debt before approving a budget resolution.

Be It Further Resolved, That copies of this Resolution be sent to each member of Colorado's congressional delegation.

RUSSELL GEORGE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JUDITH M. RODRIGUE,
Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives.

RAY POWERS,
President of the Senate.

PATRICIA K. DICKS,
Secretary of the Senate.

INTRODUCTION OF THE ARCTIC COASTAL PLAIN DOMESTIC ENERGY SECURITY ACT OF 1999

HON. DON YOUNG

OF ALASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 16, 1999

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure today to introduce the Arctic Coastal Plain Domestic Energy Security Act of 1999.

This bill has three fundamental purposes: creating new jobs for Americans, sustaining and continuing economic growth, and strengthening national security.

The Act accomplishes these purposes through directing the environmentally sound leasing of the 1002 oil reserve area of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge (ANWR) to oil and gas exploration and development. The 1002 oil reserve comprises most of the 1.5 million-acre coastal plain of the 19.6 million-acre ANWR, and is named after the section of the Alaska Lands Act that specifically set the region aside for study and consideration of developing its giant energy potential. Experts believe this area holds America's largest untapped energy resource.

ANWR is enormous in size, the size of South Carolina. Almost one-half is already designated wilderness. Congress considered making the 1002 area wilderness, but rejected it in favor of studying its energy potential to meet future domestic needs. The Reagan Administration endorsed legislation to authorize leasing because the relatively light footprint occupied by development is so negligibly tiny in comparison to the great benefits oil development brings. Put into perspective, opening the 1002 oil reserve would take up less space than a single airport within an area the size of South Carolina.

With national production declines occurring and world production nearing its peak, the legislation is urgently needed. Because at least 10 years of environmental planning, study, and review are necessary to carry out a responsible development plan in the 1002 oil reserve, opening the area now would assure state, federal, local, and industry planners enough time to implement necessary safety and environmental measures. If Congress waits for an oil crisis to occur before recognizing that opening ANWR is necessary, rest assured that in the haste to get the oil, most careful environmental planning will go by the way-side. Opening the area now assures that we can take all 10 years—or more if necessary—of anticipated lead time to move cautiously and responsibly.

The most important benefit of opening the 1002 oil reserve is job creation. Up to 735,000 jobs, many of which are union jobs, could be created throughout all 50 states if a large oil and gas reserve is indeed confirmed and developed. Jobs in the oil industry are among the highest-paying private sector jobs available, but they will be lost if new development and opportunity is not created through a wise-use policy for America's public lands.

• 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.

As hard as it is to believe, there are some who don't think the escalation of oil imports and correlative decline in domestic production is cause for concern. This has manifested itself in a Clinton-Gore Administration policy to discourage new development of resources on public lands.

Unfortunately, the result is a future of ever more dependence on foreign sources of oil and record trade deficits. In fact, the rate of imports has grown from 36% at the time of the energy crisis of the 1970's to 56% today * * * and it is growing rapidly. Excessive reliance on foreign supplies coupled with the paucity of new domestic energy development gives other nations opportunities to unduly influence our economic and foreign policy.

While working Americans understand the importance of oil, they also place high value on the environment. This Act reflects these priorities by balancing resource development with stipulations and conditions that effectively require the environmental standards of North Slope development to match or exceed those of any country upon which we rely for our imports. Such is already the case in Prudhoe Bay, America's largest oil field, where the factual record shows that resource development—when done right—is consistent with conservation of the environment. Alaska's arctic has accounted for one-quarter of the United States' oil production in over twenty years, yet biologists cannot identify any declines in wildlife attributable to the Arctic oil activity. None. In fact, Caribou even outnumber the entire population of Alaskans. This is no mere coincidence, but the result of careful planning and regulations that recognize development and environmental protection are compatible.

But don't take my word for it. Listen to the Inupiat Eskimos—the first environmentalists. They support this legislation. They understand that with careful planning and regulation using the most advanced technology available, oil development is compatible with the conservation of wildlife, habitat, and their Arctic environment.

MAYOR RICHARD SAILORS

HON. BOB BARR

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 16, 1999

Mr. BARR of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Richard Sailors, who has served as mayor of Powder Springs, Georgia for the past 13 years. During his tenure, Mayor Sailors has exemplified the kind of common sense leadership that has made Powder Springs a safe, relaxing, and prosperous place to live.

Not only has Mayor Sailors contributed to the civic development and public safety of Powder Springs, he has also boosted its economy by owning and operating Mableton Mattress Liquidators and Mableton Marble and Granite Company. In the process, he has acquired a well-deserved reputation as a smart, devoted leader, and a successful, fair businessman.

In addition to being a great leader, Richard Sailors is also a man with a firm grip on where life's real priorities are. When his job as Mayor began to interfere too much with the time he could spend with his family, he didn't hesitate

to make a tough decision to leave the job he loves and has held for 13 years.

Mayor Sailors is an inspiration to all of us who want to lead balanced lives, improving our communities, expanding our businesses, and spending time with our families. He has contributed immeasurably to the health, safety, and happiness of thousands of citizens in the past 13 years, and we all owe him a great debt of gratitude.

A TRIBUTE TO THE LEADERSHIP
TRAINING INSTITUTE OF AMERICA

HON. ROY BLUNT

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 16, 1999

Mr. BLUNT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the Leadership Training Institute of America (LTI). LTI is reaching out to the youth of this country to inspire them to become the best they can possibly be.

The Leadership Training Institute of America is educating our youth in principles and values that have made America the proud leader of the world. These principles and values are the traditions of our American forefathers who believed that respect for life, property and individual freedom are foundational to America's greatness. They believed in personal responsibility, compassion, and doing good to others. They believed in the work ethic that has produced in America the most competitive achievements the world has ever known.

The Leadership Training Institute of America is dedicated to inspiring tomorrow's leaders through the example of yesterday's leaders. The United States Congress promotes such endeavors and desires to encourage all of our youth to be founded in the traditions that have proven to make great leaders.

I salute the efforts of the Leadership Training Institute of America to instill in America's youth the values and lessons of self-government, patriotism, moral character and education. As we have learned from the tragedies on our high school campuses this year, our youth need this kind of instruction.

To the staff of the Leadership Training Institute, I say thank you and God bless you. May your efforts and influences increase among our youth.

HONORING 2ND AMPHIBIAN
TRACTOR BATTALION OF WWII

HON. MERRILL COOK

OF UTAH

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 16, 1999

Mr. COOK. Mr. Speaker, it is an honor for me to rise before you today to pay tribute to the 2nd Amphibian Tractor Battalion of World War II, better known as the Alligator Marines. Activated in 1942 at Marine Corps Base, San Diego, and assigned to the newly forming 2nd Marine Division, the Alligator Marines fought for their country in the Southwest Pacific.

The Alligator Marines were so named because of their amphibious vehicles, the Landing Vehicle Tracked, or an amphibious tractor. Later, they became known as Alligators, and those who manned them, Alligator Marines.

This battalion earned Presidential Unit Citations, a Pacific Campaign Streamer with four bronze stars, a National Defense Streamer with bronze star and four battle stars (plus) during their time of service for their country. Their accomplishments are impressive, and they deserve our respect.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I rise before this Congress and honor this group of Marines for their service, their fortitude and their heroics. The Alligator Marines are meeting this week for their annual reunion in Salt Lake City, Utah to come together and remember the tragedy they withstood and the achievements they made. We as a country owe these and all Veterans a debt of gratitude that can never be repaid.

IN HONOR OF THE RETIREMENT
OF DR. MARVIN LOCKE

HON. DOUG OSE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 16, 1999

Mr. OSE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize a life-long educator in my district who is retiring after 39 years of dedicated service to students in my district of California. Dr. Marvin Locke, Tehama County Superintendent of Schools, has been one of the single most influential curriculum and staff development leaders in the state. He will be honored for his achievements on June 19 in Manton, California.

Following receipt of his Doctorate in Education at the University of Pacific in 1970, it was apparent that Dr. Locke would be a pioneer in teacher training. His commitment to a detailed analysis of the factors that improve teacher quality led to the publication of five journal articles in 1971. He then applied his theories in the real world as Director of the Professional Development Center, his first position with the Tehama County Department of Education. In this capacity, he established an intensive teacher-training program to benefit instructors in rural counties. Once the direct benefits to Tehama County instructors became apparent, the Glenn and Shasta County Boards of Education soon adopted their own programs based on Dr. Locke's model.

Dr. Locke then sought to shape the path of curriculum and instructional development at the state level. As Assistant Superintendent for the Tehama County Department of Education, Dr. Locke represented a nine-county region on the State Curriculum and Instruction Committee, where he served an unprecedented two terms as Chairman of the County/State Steering Committee. Prior to assuming the position of County Schools Superintendent in 1991, Dr. Locke served 14 years as Associate Superintendent, during which time he became a key co-founder of the National Forest Counties and Schools Coalition. This Coalition strives to maintain a rational school funding system for those California counties that are timber rich and property tax poor.

It should be noted that throughout his tenure at the Tehama County Office of Education, Dr. Locke was active in many statewide education associations, such as the California Education Research Association, and the Association of California School Administrators, where he served as Chapter President and Region 1

board member. Additionally, he was named 1998 County Superintendent of the Year by the California County Superintendents Education Services Association. Finally, Dr. Locke has received the Phi Kappa Phi and Pi Gamma Mu awards in honor of his contributions to Scholastic and Social Science research.

I am honored to recognize an individual who has committed his life to excellence in a field that is critical to the success of our nation's children. Please join me in congratulating Dr. Marvin Elliott Locke for a lifetime of hard work and a job well done.

TRADE RELATIONS WITH CHINA

HON. ASA HUTCHINSON

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 16, 1999

Mr. HUTCHINSON. Mr. Speaker, within the next month, we will take up the annual debate on extending normalized trade relations to the People's Republic of China (PRC). In light of this fact, I wanted to bring to the attention of the nation some of the efforts undertaken by the Republic of China (Taiwan) to have a positive influence on her neighbor across the Taiwan Strait.

Dr. Koo Chen-fu of the Straits Exchange Foundation, a Taiwanese organization devoted to conducting cross-strait relations, spoke recently before the annual meeting of the International Press Institute World Congress and 48th General Assembly. Dr. Koo's comments about fostering productive dialog between his nation and the PRC were very informative, and I insert them in the RECORD in order that they might be of benefit to all of my colleagues in this body.

ESTABLISHING PEACEFUL AND STABLE RELATIONS ACROSS THE TAIWAN STRAIT

(By Dr. Koo Chen-fu)

Honorable Public Opinion Leaders from Both at Home and Abroad, Distinguished Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen:

I feel greatly honored to be invited to participate in the annual conference of the International Press Institute held in the Republic of China. This year marks the first occasion that the IPI has held an annual conference of such magnitude in Taipei. Your meeting here is an affirmative of and encouragement by the IPI for the ROC government's efforts in promoting freedom of press over the past two decades and for the entire press of our nation, which has worked diligently to pursue the consistent advancement of the news industry.

I would like to take this opportunity to discuss a major issue that is currently confronting our general public: the problem of having too much information, rather than too little. I believe all of the people responsible for Taiwan's media and communication sectors present today are proud to have contributed to this hard-to-achieve status.

On my way to the conference, I was wondering why the prestigious sponsors of the conference invited me to deliver a speech on this occasion. Knowing that a host of prominent personages from all sectors around the world are participating in this grand event, I felt every more apprehensive, until I thought of a privilege I have over all of you: seniority. I am 82 years old and in a society, such as ours, that attaches great respect to elderly people, my age, I suspect, was my ticket to attend this magnificent conference.

The topic I will speak to you about today is unquestionably quite serious, but it is the subject specifically requested by the sponsoring unit of this conference. I promise that I will do my best to be concise and clear about a complex matter.

As you all know, the Republic of China was founded by Dr. Sun Yat-sen in 1912, after the overthrow of the Ching imperial dynasty. Then in 1949, the People's Republic of China was established with Chairman Mao Tz Tung as its leader. Thereafter, China as been ruled separately, with the Chinese communists exercising jurisdiction on the mainland; while ROC government exercising jurisdiction in Taiwan, Penghu, Kinmen, and Matsu. China has not been united for the past half century, and our situation resembles that of North and South Korea. This is a very simple political reality, known and accepted around the world.

Beijing's claim that "there is only one China and Taiwan is part of China, and one China means the People's Republic of China," or "Taiwan is a renegade province of PRC" not only deviates from reality, but completely negate the truth. It is my view that China is now divided, and both Taiwan and the mainland are parts of China and the two sides of the Taiwan Strait are ruled by two distinct political entities, with neither subordinate to the other. What is important is that both sides do not exclude the possibility of future unification of China through the process of peace and democracy, when time and conditions are mature.

At the current stage of development of cross-strait relations, the Straits Exchange Foundation (SEF), under the authorization of the government, has from the very beginning, stressed several key points. We have insisted on conditions that respect historic facts and the status quo, safeguard the well-being of the people of Taiwan, and normalize cross-strait relations. For humanitarian reasons, the ROC government in 1987 began to allow our people to visit relatives on the mainland and worked effectively to increase mutual understanding and exchanges between the people on both sides of the Taiwan Strait.

Then, again in 1991, we terminated the Period of National Mobilization for Suppression of the Communist Rebellion, clearly manifesting our government's sincerity not to resolve cross-strait problems by force. It was a pragmatic move, as our government took the first step and demonstrated our goodwill to acknowledge the existence of the communist authorities. To help raise the living standards on the Chinese mainland and develop its economy, Taiwan's business sector has invested as much as US\$25 billion across the strait over the last ten plus years, creating a great number of job opportunities for the people on the mainland and contributing remarkably to the expeditious accumulation of foreign exchange reserves for the Chinese mainland over the recent years.

In order to show the sincerity of the ROC government in promoting peaceful and stable cross-strait relations, President Lee Teng-hui made a six-point proposal on normalizing cross-strait relations in April 1995. These points are: 1. use Chinese culture as a base to strengthen exchanges between the two sides; 2. enhance economic ties and develop reciprocal and complementary cross-strait relations; 3. participate in international organizations on an equal-footing, thus allowing meetings of leaders from the two sides in appropriate situations; 4. assert peaceful solutions for any disputes which arise; 5. combine the efforts of both sides to maintain the prosperity of Hong Kong and Macau and enhance democracy in these two areas; 6. pursue future national unification while respecting that China is currently di-

vided and ruled by different political entities.

President Lee's understanding and perspective have provided direction to SEF's tasks. We hope to establish a peaceful and stable cross-strait relationship step by step, as follows:

First of all, we have made all necessary preparations for the coming of Mr. Wang Dao han, the senior chairman of the Association for Relations Across the Taiwan Strait (ARATS). I address him as "senior" because he is eighty-three years old, and I'm a year younger than he is. I am expecting Mr. Wang's visit as one which will renew the channel of constructive discourse we first established during my trip to mainland last October. The SEF will make arrangements for Mr. Wang's "getting to know Taiwan" trip safe and comfortable, so the mainland's leading persons will have a better understanding and knowledge of Taiwan. And, for the above mentioned reasons, I look forward to the Taipei meeting with Mr. Wang, which will be held this autumn, so we can work together to frame a peaceful and mutually beneficial relationship for both sides of the strait.

In addition, we will try to persuade the Beijing authorities to reopen the institutionalized consultations established during the Singapore round of the Koo-Wang talks in April 1993. Regarding substantive issues, which most concern the rights of the people, such as repatriating mainland stowaways and hijackers, solving fishing disputes, and dealing with illegal activities cooperatively, we hope that interim agreements will be signed as soon as possible. These agreements will form a basis from which to expand step by step the content gained from future consultations or important issues concerning both sides.

I am well aware that there are people on the Beijing side who anxiously promote political negotiations and dialogue between the two sides. In fact, just as in the Shanghai meeting last October, I would like to broaden the range of subjects during the talk with Mr. Wang in the upcoming Taipei meeting on whatever issues are of concern. If the meeting is restricted only to talks about issues in a particular area, it will minimize the effect of the agreement we may make. This will not be beneficial for improving relations between the two sides.

The 1993 Singapore agreement was the first agreement which was officially authorized for signature by both governments and was approved by respective elected bodies after separation on each side of the strait. If either of the two parties was not willing to abide by the agreement, then the confidence level for the signing of future agreements will certainly be negatively affected. Over time, we will attain more agreements concerning the people's rights and interest. Thus, we can build mutual confidence through the accumulation of interim agreements. This method gives us the ground work for a solid foundations for peaceful and stable cross-strait relations.

Third, the two sides should gradually develop a confidence building measure (CBM), in order to insure the peace of the Taiwan Strait and the security of the Asia-Pacific region. Beginning in 1991, the two sides set up the Straits Exchange Foundation and the Association for Relations Across the Taiwan Straits, respectively, to be the institutionalized communication mechanism between the two sides. This is the accepted communication channel under the informalized relation between the two sides.

For years, these two organizations have exchanged phone calls and letters to conduct necessary contacts and communication. In 1996, however, the Chinese mainland unexpectedly launched a military threat against

Taiwan and unilaterally suspended the functions of the two organizations for more than three years. It is a situation we deeply regret.

Under the influence of democracy and freedom, Taiwan is becoming increasingly liberalized and advanced. Such an environment has exerted a direct impact on the SEF to be more flexible and open, when holding consultations with ARATS. Let me assure you that the ROC government is fully confident and sincere in resolving any political differences between the two sides via consultations. Even so, we will not hold talks with the Chinese mainland under such unfriendly conditions as political inequality, diplomatic interference, and military threat. National security and dignity are what I myself and the SEF personnel constantly must bear in mind, when we exchange contacts with the Chinese mainland. I believe that these two criterias are also the two foremost concerns of the people of Taiwan.

In recent years, I have observed that Beijing has been withdrawing from the position that "we can talk about anything" toward a parochial mentality that "we can only talk about political issues." This confuses us.

I would like to take this opportunity to call on Beijing to return to the consultation table as soon as possible, to establish mutual trust between the two sides through consultations, and to adopt necessary and positive measures to insure the peace and stability of the Taiwan Strait.

Fourth, the two sides should expand items and the scope of exchanges and cooperations and treat each other with sincerity through reciprocity, in order to ultimately normalize bilateral relations. During the past 50 years, the two sides have accumulated individual experiences of development that can be exchanged to assist each other. In the past, we have proposed that the two sides conduct exchanges and cooperate in the areas of agriculture, scientific technology, economic development, and rule by law. We have also suggested the two sides deal with the Asian financial crisis together, in order to jointly contribute to the prosperity and stability of the Asia-Pacific region.

Unfortunately, we have not had any positive response from Beijing, to date. In the future, we will continue to encourage and persuade the Chinese mainland to pragmatically respond to our constructive proposals. We will also unfold various cooperation plans with Beijing to increase mutual trust, achieve consensus, and ultimately attain the goal of establishing normalized relations between the two sides.

Ladies and gentlemen, during the past four decades, the ROC has managed to create miracles in economic development and political democratization, under unfavorable natural environments and conditions. Naturally, we wish to achieve more, and it is our hope that we can bridge the gap of the Taiwan Strait in economic and political developments by appropriate interaction and constructive dialogue between the both sides of the Taiwan Strait. This will help us to realize the natural reunification of both sides in a peaceful and democratic way.

At the threshold of the twenty-first century, with the Cold War era ended, I sincerely hope that the Chinese mainland will discard the remnants of the Cold War "zero-sum" thinking and expand their horizons to join us in building a peaceful and stable relationship for both sides of the Taiwan Strait, under conditions which respect the political status quo of both sides.

As time is pressing, let me finish my speech here. Thank you very much. And I wish all the distinguished participants of this conference health and confirmed success.

TRIBUTE TO SISTER ESTELLA
IBARRA OF TOLEDO, OHIO

HON. MARCY KAPTUR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 16, 1999

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Sister Estella Ibarra of Toledo, Ohio, who is being honored this evening in a special tribute for her work in our community. Since her 1988 arrival in Toledo, Sr. Estella has tended to the housing, employment, and educational needs of South Toledo residents, while ministering to their spiritual needs as well.

After coming to Toledo to establish Marianist Social Ministries, Sr. Estella witnessed the critical housing situation facing many of her clients and it spurred her on to action. While working as Hispanic Outreach Coordinator for Catholic Charities in the Diocese of Toledo, she proposed and initiated CHIP: the Charities' Homeowners Initiatives Program. Since 1992, CHIP has provided close to thirty low-moderate income families with financial counseling, legal assistance, training in budgeting, home management, and retirement planning in preparation for buying a home. Starting in the city of Toledo, Sr. Estella is replicating the program in seventeen other communities in the Toledo Catholic Diocese.

To aid families in housing crises, Sr. Estella founded La Posada, a temporary shelter for homeless families. The shelter, named to honor the Mexican Christmas tradition in which families walked through the village by candlelight reenacting the Holy Family's search for shelter on the night of Jesus' birth, allows families in need to stay up to ninety days while re-establishing a foothold. Sr. Estella founded La Posada in 1991 through the combined efforts of herself and five churches in Toledo's Old South End: SS Peter & Paul, Immaculate Conception, St. John's Lutheran, First English Lutheran, and Peace Lutheran. Serving largely Hispanic families in need, La Posada provides help to about 120 people each year, most of whom are migrant workers, recent immigrants, and refugees, as they strive toward self-sufficiency.

St. Estella also works closely with Toledo Central City Neighborhoods Development Corp (TCCN), which is sponsored by ten Catholic churches and rehabilitates and builds affordable homes in Toledo's central city neighborhood. She began service on TCCN's Board in 1994, and even served briefly as the organization's interim director in 1996.

Sometimes referred to as the "Mother Teresa of Toledo," Sister Estella has helped hundreds of Toledo's "poorest of the poor." In a time when many in our government and across our nation have abdicated our responsibilities toward one other, Sr. Estella has chosen instead to follow Christ's teaching; "Whatever you do to the least of my brethren, that you do unto me." She is a quiet and humble example of how we might live as true followers of Christ, and how we might seek to truly impact the life direction of people. Sr. Estella Ibarra is ensuring that our future will not only be different but better because she has been here. I join our community in honoring her achievements and thanking her in the most heartfelt way for the positive changes she has brought to people in need.

CELEBRATING THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF DR. RICHARD SKINNER

HON. MAC COLLINS

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 16, 1999

Mr. COLLINS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Dr. Richard Skinner and his contributions to Clayton College and State University, to the Clayton County community, and to the State of Georgia. For over 5 years, Dr. Skinner skillfully guided Clayton College to the forefront of higher education in the information age.

Dr. Skinner developed and implemented a ground-breaking program providing every student and professor at Clayton College with a personal notebook computer. This launched the school into a new era, setting a higher standard for education not only in Georgia, but in the Nation as a whole. Dr. Skinner also led the steering committee responsible for implementing the Georgia Learning Library Online, the most advanced statewide World Wide Web-based library in the country.

Acknowledged by the Atlanta Journal-Constitution as "a national ambassador for technological training," Dr. Skinner's work has included the development of a fast track for students seeking jobs in the information technology field. The program responded to shortages in high-tech workers by teaming higher education and the information technology industry. Students graduate from the program with an excellent education and the potential to obtain highly paid, high-skill jobs with nearly unlimited opportunities for future advancement.

Dr. Skinner continues to be a strong advocate for improving our higher education system and preparing our work force for the next century. His actions have moved Clayton College strides forward. The Clayton, GA community may be losing a valuable leader, but it will be to the benefit of the entire State of Georgia. Dr. Skinner will serve as president and chief executive officer of Georgia GLOBE (Global Learning On-Line for Business and Education).

Georgia GLOBE will use technologies such as the Internet and the Web to provide Georgians, especially nontraditional adult students, with greater access to continued education. I look forward to continuing to work with Dr. Skinner as he creates new goals to bring Georgians and Americans into the information age. It has been, and will continue to be, an honor working with a man of such vision and dedication.

CONCERNING THE ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT

HON. BOB SCHAFFER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 16, 1999

Mr. SCHAFFER. Mr. Speaker, though derived of good intentions, the Federal Endangered Species Act has proven ineffective in achieving its desired objectives. Moreover, the law threatens the freedom and liberty of all Americans, but particularly rural Americans. As a Representative of the rural Fourth District

of Colorado, I am grateful for the leadership of Colorado State Representative Steve Johnson, and Senator Mark Hillman upon passage of Colorado House Joint Resolution 99-1051.

The findings and recommendations of the Colorado General Assembly, as outlined in this important Resolution are imperative suggestions for this Congress. Accordingly Mr. Speaker, I hereby submit for the RECORD the official position of the State of Colorado regarding amendment of the Federal "Endangered Species Act of 1973." I furthermore urge my colleagues to act favorably upon the instructions offered by my Great State.

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 99-1051

By Representatives Johnson, Alexander, Grossman, McKay, Miller, Smith; also Senators Hillman, Anderson, Congrove, Dennis, Epps, Evans, Lamborn, Musgrave, Owen, Powers, Tebedo, Teck.

CONCERNING AMENDMENT OF THE FEDERAL "ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT OF 1973"

Whereas, The "Endangered Species Act of 1973" (ESA) needs to be amended to encourage proactive species conservation efforts at the state level rather than reactive, burdensome, and costly efforts at the federal level; and

Whereas, Merely listing a species as threatened or endangered does little to conserve the species; and

Whereas, Many state programs such as Colorado's nongame program have been very successful in conserving species such as the boreal toad without a federal listing; and

Whereas, The ESA should provide incentives for states to adopt proactive approaches to avoid the listing of species under the ESA rather than penalizing such efforts; and

Whereas, The ESA should be amended to provide that a federal listing is not required where a state has already adopted a program to protect the species unless it is absolutely necessary to avoid nationwide extinction; and

Whereas, If a state has an effective program to protect a listed species in place, that program should be recognized as a reasonable and prudent alternative under the ESA, thereby providing a cost-effective means for species recovery, maintaining state jurisdiction over land and water resources, and allowing economic development to move forward; and

Whereas, States should not be penalized for efforts to enhance or establish populations of species by federal pre-emption once the species is listed, rather, such populations should qualify as experimental under the ESA, thereby maintaining control and regulation of the species by the state; and

Whereas, The ESA should not be applied retroactively, and projects in existence prior to the passage of the ESA that may come up for a federal permit or license renewal but do not involve an expansion of the project or an increase in the environmental impact of the project should not be subject to consultation under Section 7 of the ESA; and

Whereas, Federal implementation of the ESA to protect aquatic species must consider state water rights, and any recovery program should be structured to avoid or minimize intrusion into state authority over water allocation and administration; and

Whereas, The administration's "No Surprises" policy should be adopted as an amendment to the ESA so that permit holders and landowners have some assurance that once ESA requirements have been met, no further mitigation efforts will be required; now, therefore,

Be It Resolved by the House of Representatives of the Sixty-second General Assembly of

the State of Colorado, the Senate concurring herein:

That we, the members of the Sixty-second General Assembly, urge Congress to adopt these amendments to the federal "Endangered Species Act of 1973".

Be it Further Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the President of the United States, the President of the United States Senate, the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, and each member of Colorado's Congressional delegation.

RUSSELL GEORGE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JUDITH M. RODRIGUE,
Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives.

RAY POWERS,
President of the Senate.

PATRICIA K. DICKS,
Secretary of the Senate.

A NATIONAL MODEL FOR REDUCING YOUTH VIOLENCE

HON. SAM FARR

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 16, 1999

Mr. FARR of California. Mr. Speaker, sex, drugs and rock and roll were condemned thirty years ago and here we are today talking about trying to legislate morality when we should really be talking about are education and prevention programs to stop youth violence.

I want to show my colleagues what one of my communities has done * * * the City of Salinas has just published their Strategic Framework to reduce youth violence in their community. It is the result of a community collaborative planning process involving core group members from the schools, social services, faith community, education, health and law enforcement, and the private sector. The intent of the Strategic Framework is to provide a snapshot of community assets and needs, and to chart out the kinds of long-term efforts needed to prevent and reduce violence.

I want to quote from the Mayor's letter, "The root causes of violence are varied and complex * * * We can no longer afford a fragmented and uncoordinated approach to youth violence. This community needs to create multi-disciplinary partnerships, which share resources and transcend the compartmentalization and organizational limitations of the status quo."

Salinas' "Framework for Violence Prevention" is really a "one size fits all" approach that any community in the country can follow to find their own solutions for youth violence.

If we truly want to have an impact on reducing youth violence, I urge my colleagues to work with their local communities to initiate the kind of grass-roots assessment that Salinas did because we won't find the solutions to youth violence here in Washington.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. JO ANN EMERSON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 16, 1999

Mrs. EMERSON. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 204, I was inadvertently detained. Had I been present, I would have voted "aye."

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. DANNY K. DAVIS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 16, 1999

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, due to business in the District, I was unavoidably detained in Chicago. As a result, I missed roll votes number 210, 211, 212, 213.

Had I been present I would have voted "nay" on 210 "nay" on 211, "yea" on 212, "nay" on 213.

FARM EMPLOYMENT EQUITY

HON. BOB SCHAFFER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 16, 1999

Mr. SCHAFFER. Mr. Speaker, recently I, along with a bipartisan list of cosponsors, introduced H.R. 1874, the Farm Employment Equity Act, also referenced as the "Unemployment Tax Act." The proposal reduces the unemployment tax burden on smaller American agricultural operations—the kind typically know as family farms.

Mr. Speaker, I'm proud to report today, the Colorado General Assembly has endorsed my proposal by the passage of Colorado House Joint Resolution 99-1053 sponsored by State Representative Brad Young, and State Senator Mark Hillman. Colorado's concern for small agriculture producers is now a matter of official public policy, and I commend the leadership of Representative Young and Senator Hillman. Mr. Speaker, this Congress should fully consider and embrace the recommendation of the Colorado General Assembly on this important matter of farm tax relief. Accordingly, I hereby submit for the RECORD, Colorado's official position put by House Joint Resolution 99-1053.

Whereas, Employers who pay cash wages of \$20,000 or more to farm workers in any calendar quarter or employ 10 or more employees at least part time during at least 20 different weeks in a calendar year are required to pay federal unemployment taxes in accordance with the federal "Unemployment Tax Act", and

Whereas, The \$20,000 threshold has not been adjusted since 1978 when federal unemployment tax liability was first imposed upon farm and ranch employees, and the average size of farms and ranches continues to increase as the number of farms and ranches decreases; and

Whereas, While farm production and efficiency have increased, rising costs, imports, and falling commodity prices all threaten the economic security of the nation's family farmers; and

Whereas, Given the crisis situation in American agriculture, America's family farmers need tax relief to maintain their operations and their families; and

Whereas, Unless America's farm families obtain needed tax relief, these farmers may be forced to sell their land, opening the door for development and threatening the well-being of local economies dependent upon small farms; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives of the Sixty-second General Assembly of the State of Colorado, the Senate concurring herein: That we, the members of the Sixty-second General Assembly, request the Congress of the United States to pass legislation to amend the federal "Unemployment Tax Act" to increase the maximum amount of wages that a farmer can pay for agricultural labor without being subject to the federal unemployment tax on such labor, to reflect the effects of inflation on such maximum amount of wages since such tax was first enacted, and to provide for an annual inflation adjustment in such maximum amount of wages; be it further

Resolved, That copies of this Joint Resolution be sent to the Secretary of the United States Department of Agriculture, the Secretary of the United States Department of Labor, and to each member of Colorado's delegation to the United States Congress.

SUPPORT OF THE AIR 21
LEGISLATION

HON. DANNY K. DAVIS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 16, 1999

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the Air 21 legislation. I believe it is a fair attempt to ensure the safety and economic well being of our nation and its airports. I also support the Shuster manager's amendment. Mr. Speaker this legislation is fair and right. For those who oppose immediate elimination of slots this amendment postpones the elimination of slots at O'Hare for two years until 2002, and for New York's Kennedy and Laguardia airports until 2007. This will allow many of the smaller airlines increased access to larger airports ultimately increasing flight availability, reduced flight delays and decreased airfares.

It is imperative that Congress seize this opportunity to invest in our nation's aviation system and protect the flying public. Mr. Speaker, while airports are crowded today, air travel is forecast to increase by over 50 percent to one billion passengers over the next 10 years. We desperately need more funding to curb the increasing demand on our nation's airport. Capacity constraints and air traffic control outages have caused many flight delays and cancellations. Air 21 will enable America to continue to prosper and avoid gridlock in our aviation system. If we fail to invest in our nation's aviation system we will compromise aviation safety, increase delay time and hinder much needed technological innovations. Air 21 is exactly what we need, it provides airport modernization, improves capacity, and increases fair competition.

For this reason I support Air 21 and urge all of my colleagues to vote in support of this very important legislation.

HELP FOR THE UNINSURED: H.R.
2185

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 17, 1999

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, on June 14, I introduced H.R. 2185, the Health Insurance for Americans Act, to provide refundable tax credits for the purchase of health insurance through a consumer co-op type of mechanism.

We must act to revise America's health care system. The current system of employer-based coverage is dying, as the following quote from a May 1999 study for the Health Insurance Association of America by Dr. William Custer, makes clear:

There were 31.8 million uninsured non-elderly Americans in 1987. In 1997, this number had risen to 43.1 million, which represents a 35.5 percent increase. From 1996 to 1997 alone, the number of non-elderly Americans without health insurance rose by 4.1 percent. And this report forecasts that the number of uninsured Americans will climb to 53 million during the next ten years and could, if the nation experiences an economic downturn and higher-than-predicted health-care cost inflation, reach 60 million by 2007. This would mean that almost one of every four non-elderly Americans would lack health coverage.

The primary reason for the increase in the number of Americans without health coverage over the past 15 years has been the increase of health care costs relative to family income. Almost six of every ten uninsured Americans lives in families with incomes of less than 200% of the federal poverty level. And while public programs such as Medicaid provide health coverage to about half of those in families with incomes below the federal poverty level, these individuals account for nearly three out of every ten uninsured Americans.

Is there hope that other proposals will noticeably reduce the number of uninsured? For example, various Republicans are pushing the idea of Health Marts and Association Health Plans as forums where small businessmen can buy cheaper health insurance policies for their workers. But we know from polling of many small businesses that they have no interest in being in the health insurance-providing business. Even if it didn't cost them a penny, a majority of small businesses have said they didn't want to be involved in this process!

In addition, a May 1999 study by the National Coalition on Health Care entitled "Small Employer Health Insurance Purchasing Arrangements: Can They Expand Coverage?" reports:

The central conclusion of this study is that while Health Marts and Association Health Plans will offer advantages to some small firms and may somewhat reduce the deterioration in health insurance coverage in the U.S., they will not by themselves solve the problem of the uninsured. That is primarily because, on balance, neither Health Marts nor Association Health Plans are likely to reduce health costs enough to significantly entice most small firms not now offering coverage to buy health insurance. In addition, benefit packages that are significantly less comprehensive than typical do not seem to have broad appeal, and may still be too costly for most small businesses

Even the most optimistic estimates of the impact of eliminating state mandated bene-

fits or implementing Association Health Plans suggest that between 80% and 80% of the 43 million Americans who are uninsured today would remain uninsured.

Mr. Speaker, it is clear that we need to try new approaches to a problem which is growing evermore serious. Following is a summary of the tax credit bill I have introduced. I hope my colleagues will join me in exploring this approach.

SUMMARY OF HEALTH INSURANCE FOR
AMERICANS ACT

REFUNDABLE TAX CREDIT FOR PURCHASE OF
QUALIFIED HEALTH INSURANCE

Amount: \$1,200/adult; \$600 per dependent child, \$3,600 max per family. Dollar amounts adjusted by annual inflation in Federal Employee Health Benefits Program (FEHBP) average premium increase.

Eligibility: Anyone not participating in subsidized employer plan or public plan, or eligible for Medicare.

QUALIFIED HEALTH INSURANCE

Is private sector insurance sold through new HHS Office of Health Insurance (OHI).

Insurance must be guaranteed issue/no waiting period, no pre-existing condition, community rated policies.

OHI may negotiate on price, ensure quality of providers and adequacy of benefit package (Like the Office of Personnel Management does for FEHBP now), and hold open enrollment periods to facilitate comparison pricing.

Every insurer selling to FEHBP must offer to sell similar policies to OHI, but may also offer zero premium policies.

OHI will serve as an administrative device to move tax credit from IRS to the insurer selected by the individual, thus providing 'advance funding' and preventing fraud.

Effective date: 2001.

Financing: Not spelled out in bill. Can be surplus, business tax, VAT, insurer/provider surtax, savings from reduced subsidies to providers to provide for the uninsured.

IMPROVEMENTS TO THE
ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT

HON. KEN CALVERT

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 17, 1999

Mr. CALVERT. Mr. Speaker, the Endangered Species Act of 1973 was well-intentioned legislation. But the Fish and Wildlife Service, especially in California, is working outside of the ESA and undermining its original intent.

Today, I am dropping the third in a series of single-issue bills to make common sense corrections to the ESA. My bill would prohibit the use of any information obtained by trespassing on privately owned property without the consent of the owner. This bill would restrict Fish and Wildlife from using any information that was illegally obtained to declare habitat or otherwise administer the Endangered Species Act.

It is common sense that trespassing is illegal. We all know that. Yet I continue to hear, over and over, that Fish and Wildlife is using information that was questionably obtained to administer the ESA. Mr. Speaker, the Fish and Wildlife Service is not above the law. While Fish and Wildlife employees may or may not be the ones doing the actual trespassing, they have continually shown a disregard for how information was obtained, thereby encouraging trespassing.

In May, the Resources Committee held a hearing with community officials and landowners to outline the problems they are having with Fish and Wildlife's implementation of the ESA. Every member of Congress needs to sit up and take notice and talk to their local officials. This is not just a problem in California, but in places as far east as North Carolina and as far north as Washington.

I'm frustrated, Mr. Speaker. So frustrated that I will introduce one ESA reform bill every week until the field hearing on July 9. This is a call to common sense.

RECOGNITION OF COMMAND SERGEANT MAJOR DAVID HENDERSON'S RETIREMENT

HON. ROBIN HAYES

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 17, 1999

Mr. HAYES. Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in paying tribute to Command Sergeant Major David Henderson, who will retire from the Army on Monday, June 21, 1999. CMS Henderson has distinguished himself through more than twenty-five years of service to this great nation. I've had the privilege of getting to know CMS Henderson over the last several months, and it is clear after a moment in his company that he possesses a most unique quality of leadership. Like so many of our nation's great figures, CMS Henderson leads by example, bringing out the very best of all those who serve under his command. His genuine concern for and commitment to his soldiers serve as a model for others who seek to inspire excellence.

Over the last ten years, CMS Henderson has served as his unit's senior Non-Commissioned Officer. He has thrice led his men into combat missions which include Operations Urgent Fury, Just Cause, and Desert Shield/Storm. CMS Henderson's service during training, field exercises, and forward deployments is exemplary in every respect.

Mr. Speaker, the Army and our nation will lose a fine soldier this coming Monday. And while his departure from service is a loss for this country, I'm confident that he has instilled in many young men and women the motivation to strive for the best. I'm honored that I will be a guest at CMS Henderson's retirement ceremony. I ask that my colleagues join me in expressing our heartfelt gratitude to CMS Henderson and in wishing him the absolute best in his future endeavors.

IN HONOR OF THE LATE MS. ELIZABETH JEAN BAIN

HON. SCOTT MCINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 17, 1999

Mr. MCINNIS. Mr. Speaker, it is with great sadness that I wish to take this moment to recognize the remarkable life and significant achievements and contributions of one of Colorado's finest, Ms. Elizabeth Jean Bain. Ms. Bain passed away on Monday, June 14, 1999, at age 89. While family, friends, colleagues, and community members remember

the truly exceptional life of Jean Bain, I, too, would like to pay tribute to this remarkable woman.

Born in 1909, Ms. Bain was a member of one of Colorado's pioneering families, and the spirit, work ethic, and leadership of a pioneer was exemplified in her. Jean was a graduate of East High School and the University of Colorado. In 1960, she was elected to serve as a Republican to the Colorado General Assembly where she worked for 12 years to represent the city of Denver.

Serving on more than 30 boards and advisory councils, she provided leadership and inspiration to all she came into contact with. Ms. Bain, at one time, was a trustee of the University of Northern Colorado and Doane College in Crete, NE, and was a member of the National Executive Council of the United Church of Christ. She also found time to serve as director of the Colorado Mental Health Association, the Metropolitan Denver YMCA, the Better Business Bureau of Denver, the Girls Club and the Mile High Chapter of the American Red Cross.

Ms. Jean Bain touched many lives through her involvement in the community and through her desire to serve others. Although her professional accomplishments will long be remembered and admired, most who knew her well will remember her dedication to service and the inspiration she provided. It is clear that the multitude of those who have come to know Ms. Bain will be worse off in her absence. I am confident, however, that in spite of this profound loss, the family and friends of Ms. Jean Bain can take comfort in the knowledge that each is a better person for having known her.

HONORING J. SAVAGE, S.J.

HON. KAREN MCCARTHY

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 17, 1999

Ms. MCCARTHY of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the memory of Father Thomas J. Savage, S.J., the 11th President of Rockhurst College. The passing of this exceptional man leaves us with a great sense of sadness and grief. Fr. Thom cannot easily be described in words but the impact he made upon the Greater Kansas City region is monumental and reflects his selfness, lifelong mission to assist those most in need. He was not just a leader but a visionary whose accomplishments continue to positively affect our community.

Fr. Thom was especially talented in three areas of expertise: urban planning, education, and spirituality. During his tenure at Rockhurst College, he directed the campus renovation and construction of several facilities including the state of the art Richardson Science Center, the Town House Village, the Jesuit Residence, and Van Ackersen Hall. His goal was to expand Rockhurst's services to its students and to the community. Never forgetting the College's neighbors, the made great efforts to make the school inclusive by taking advantage of its urban location. By using valuable input and resources from members of the community as he further developed the area, he opened communication and strengthened a lasting friendship and alliance with the neighbors of Rockhurst.

Committed to lifelong learning and the Rockhurst motto: "Not what to think, but how to think," Fr. Thom supervised and supported the revision of the college's liberal arts core curriculum, the introduction of the master's degree programs in occupational and physical therapy, and a unique partnership with Saint Louis University in South Kansas City at the Ignatius Center. In his own life, education played a significant part in shaping his role as a leader for our community and nation. Fr. Thom obtained an undergraduate degree in philosophy and sociology from Boston College, held a doctor of education and a master's degree in public policy from Harvard University, and a master's degree in city and regional planning from the University of California at Berkeley.

Instructed in the Jesuit tradition and officially ordained in 1979, Fr. Thom always aimed for high intellectual and ethnical standards and moral responsibility. He was a trailblazer who celebrated diversity, respect and true justice. In each aspect of his life he sought to bring about goodness. Even with a full workload and schedule, he could be heard in a lively debate on Sunday mornings on the radio as one of the hosts of "Religion on the Line." His past roles in our community are evidence of his conscientious and generous intentions. As Co-Chairman of FOCUS Kansas City, Chairman of the Missouri Humanities Council, Vice President of the Kansas City Chapter of Phi Beta Kappa, Trustee of the Liberty Memorial Association, Member of the Menninger Clinic Board of Directors, the Kauffman Foundation Board of Trustees, the Midwest Research Institute Board of Trustees, the Preferred Health Professionals Board of Directors, and the Holocaust Memorial Advisory Board, Fr. Thom demonstrated his personal commitment to many worthy causes. He wrote for several publications and newspapers to share his views on board governance, trustees, Catholicism, and pedagogical issues.

Fr. Thom Savage is truly an inspiration for all who knew him and were touched by his innumerable acts of kindness. His sharp, honed wit and personable, outgoing nature were character trademarks and will be sorely missed. Along with many others from our region and across the nation, I mourn the death of this outstanding man. He will long be recognized as a hero, an agent of change, a champion for the underprivileged, a spiritual leader, and most importantly a friend to everyone in my community.

Mr. Speaker, please join me in extending sympathy to his mother and the entire Savage family.

ORION INTERNATIONAL TECHNOLOGIES, INC.

HON. ED PASTOR

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 17, 1999

Mr. PASTOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to acknowledge Orion International Technologies, Inc., the 1999 recipient of the U.S. Small Business Administration's National Small Business Prime Contractor of the Year award.

Since its formation in 1985 by cofounders Dr. Miguel Rios, Jr., and his wife Maria Estela Rios, numerous Federal agencies, including

the Department of Defense, Department of Energy, Federal Aviation Administration, and the Department of Veterans Affairs, have come to rely on Orion's technical excellence and proven contract performance. In addition to the company's commitment to technical achievement, Orion's highly dedicated staff and allegiance to customer service and satisfaction are the foundation for this company's success.

Although headquartered in Albuquerque, NM, over the last 14 years, Orion has experienced controlled, continuous growth, which has resulted in the establishment of satellite offices in Puerto Rico, Massachusetts, Texas, and Virginia. This success and growth would not be possible without the outstanding leadership, vision, and talents of Dr. and Mrs. Rios and Mr. Felix Sanchez.

Under Chairman and Chief Executive Officer Dr. Miguel Rios, Jr., President and Chief Operating Officer Mr. Felix Sanchez, and Executive Vice President for Governmental Affairs Mrs. Maria Estela Rios, Orion has become one of the Southwest's premier providers of high-quality engineering products and services. Orion's success did not come overnight, but through hard work and perseverance this small business achieved the American dream.

I, for one, am inspired by this accomplishment.

A MEMORIAL TRIBUTE TO JUNE
WALLIN

HON. JERRY LEWIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 17, 1999

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to your attention today the fine work and outstanding public service of my very dear friend, June Wallin. June would have been recognized by a grateful community for her many years of volunteer service to the Chaffey Community Republican Women, Federated with a tribute in her honor on Friday, June 25. Sadly, she passed away Monday night.

June Wallin was active in local Republican Party politics for nearly 40 years. Over the years, she showed enormous dedication and gained the enduring respect of many people within the Republican Party. Many will feel the loss of her spirit and drive in our local party.

June began her service as member of the San Bernardino County Central Committee in 1963, and served five times as its chairman. She joined the California Central Committee in 1965 and was awarded the Gold Key for service in 1984 and 1986. She was a delegate to every Republican convention from 1976 to 1992, and served as a California delegate to the Electoral College in 1988. For many people, June Wallin is the heart and soul of the party in San Bernardino County.

June's work and commitment was particularly instrumental to the long-term success of the Federation of Republican Women, where she served as president at the local and state level, as well as on the national board of directors.

Over the years, June has been widely recognized for her contributions to our local community. She was a charter member of the San Bernardino County Adult Correctional Advisory

Council, chairman of the county's Commission on the Status of Women, chairman of the Domestic Violence Task Force and chairman of the local board for the Selective Service System. She was a Grand Juror, an election board trainer and a tutor in the literacy program. She has been active with the Upland First United Methodist Church and the Assistance League of Upland.

Always remaining active, June strongly supported her husband, Ray Wallin, in his activities as a member of the Masons and Shrine. She put in more than 3,000 hours as a volunteer for the San Antonio Community Hospital Auxiliary.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and our colleagues to join me in recognizing the tremendous contributions of this remarkable woman. June Wallin made a difference in the lives of so many people in our local community and I am grateful beyond words for her long and dedicated service.

RECOGNITION OF HOPE ELIZABETH BROWN, LOYAL HIGHWAY CONTRACT LETTER CARRIER FOR THE UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE

HON. ROBERT A. WEYGAND

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 17, 1999

Mr. WEYGAND. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Hope Elizabeth Brown, a resident of Exeter, Rhode Island, who will retire on June 30, 1999, from carrying mail for the Exeter Post Office. Ms. Brown is particularly remarkable in her dedication and loyalty to the United States Postal Service and the state of Rhode Island because of the length of her service. This extraordinary woman—who, in the words of a coworker, is now “eighty-three years young”—has worked for the Postal Service for sixty years.

Except for two years during World War II when Ms. Brown acted as Postmaster in Exeter, all the years of her employment were spent delivering mail in Exeter and nearby Slocum. And, as we all know, our letter carriers work six days a week, fifty-two weeks a year, through rain, sleet, and snow. Ms. Brown certainly contributed to that reputation; in her sixty years of service, she missed work only because of family sorrows.

Ms. Brown's work ethic and dedication to the people she serves has been mirrored by the devotion shown her by her family, friends, and coworkers. Although she still insists on placing the mail in the boxes herself, members of her family support her by driving the route, as she no longer always feels capable of handling the delivery truck on the highway. The current Postmaster of Exeter, Mr. Thomas Fisher, recently wrote of Ms. Brown that she “exemplifies the spirit of America's mail system,” and that, furthermore, “her dedication, commitment, and honesty is surpassed only by her love for the mail.” On June 19, her community will honor her with a retirement party at the American Legion Hall in North Kingstown, Rhode Island, a well-deserved tribute to her service and example to us all.

In today's booming economy, we sometimes forget to recognize and celebrate the workers who, simply by doing their jobs faithfully and

well every day, ensure that this country continues to thrive. Ms. Brown, through her work as a Highway Contract Letter Carrier, has made an amazing contribution both to her community and, by extension, to her country as a whole. Without people like her, who show up for work every day without excuse or complaint, we would not be enjoying the economic prosperity we have today. Although her type of work ethic should be the norm, it should never be taken for granted, and we must always remember to thank the people who work hard for us. Please join with me in the long-overdue appreciation of Hope Elizabeth Brown and other dedicated workers like her.

TRIBUTE TO THOMAS J.
D'ALESSANDRO III, ESQ.

HON. ANNA G. ESHOO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 17, 1999

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Thomas J. D'Alesandro, III who was recently awarded the distinguished President's Medal by his alma mater, Loyola College of Baltimore, at Loyola's commencement ceremonies on May 18, 1999.

Thomas D'Alesandro is one of Baltimore's great civic leaders whose leadership as Mayor of Baltimore came at a crucial time during the city's history. His dedication to the principles of justice and equality helped advance the cause of civil rights in Baltimore. Grounded in a personal commitment to these values, he led his community with a moral authority, championing landmark legislation for all he represented.

Thomas J. D'Alesandro, III is part of a legendary political family. The D'Alesandros are the “first family of Baltimore politics” and a classic American success story. Thomas' father, Thomas D'Alesandro, Jr. was also a great Mayor of Baltimore and later served as a Member of Congress. His mother, Nancy D'Alesandro, was a major figure in Baltimore politics in her own right and was described by former Governor William Schafer as “a very fiery woman, loved her kids, and was superb to old Tommy. She was a Democrat through and through.” His only sister NANCY was elected to the Congress in 1987, and has distinguished herself as a great civic leader of her adopted City of San Francisco and is considered one of the most widely regarded Members of Congress.

Mr. Speaker, character blooms in critical moments of choice. At that moment, complacency must give way to action, the expected must be set aside for what is just. Thomas D'Alesandro's resolute leadership as President of the City Council resulted in the passage of Baltimore's landmark Civil Rights Act. He later said that this legislation grew not from political expediency but from a moral imperative instilled in him by his years of Jesuit education.

After serving as President of the Baltimore City Council, Thomas J. D'Alesandro, III followed in his father's footsteps and was elected Mayor in 1967. During his term as Mayor, Baltimore saw advancement in nearly every avenue of equal opportunity from housing to employment. Through criticism and praise alike, he maintained his distinctive presence of straightforwardness and honesty. It was because of his leadership that Baltimore was

kept calm for two full days after the tragic assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King.

The Jesuits of Loyola College look with pride at the extraordinary contributions that Thomas D'Alesandro has made. His service to his community, his devotion to his family, and his commitment to the faith and values taught at Loyola represent the "Jesuit ideal" that the Society of Jesus seeks to instill in their pupils. It is truly fitting that Loyola honors him with its President's Award.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join in honoring Thomas D'Alesandro, III for his historic contributions to civic life in Baltimore and congratulate him on being awarded the prestigious Loyola President's Award for a life lived by the highest ideals of service to humankind.

A SPECIAL TRIBUTE TO GEORGE COX FOR HIS SERVICE AND PATRIOTISM TO THE VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS

HON. PAUL E. GILLMOR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 17, 1999

Mr. GILLMOR. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise today to pay very special tribute to an outstanding individual from the state of Ohio, George Cox. This weekend, in Columbus, Ohio, a very special celebration will take place marking the 100th Anniversary of the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

Mr. Speaker, George Cox is currently serving as the State Commander for the Ohio Veterans of Foreign Wars and has been instrumental in organizing the 100th Anniversary celebration. Through his efforts over the years, George Cox has helped make the Ohio VFW one of the premier veterans service organizations in the nation.

Without question, George Cox has taken his love of country and his commitment to duty and honor very seriously. He served valiantly during the Korean Conflict with the First Marine Division. In 1968, Mr. Cox joined the Veterans of Foreign Wars and has achieved success over the years serving as State Commander, District Commander, and Post Commander. He is currently a member of VFW Post 6772 in Spencerville, Ohio.

Not only has George Cox given much to the VFW, he has shown unwavering devotion to many other activities as well. He has served on the Allen County Veterans Commission, American Legion Post 191, and retired from the Ford Motor Company after forty-two years with the company. In addition, George spends time working with children at the national home, in parades, and at Post 6772 events. George also founded a Christmas party for underprivileged children in Spencerville.

Mr. Speaker, George Cox is a remarkable person. A dedicated family man, he and his wife, Mary, have been married for forty-six years and have a wonderful family. He has unselfishly given his time and energy to serve veterans from across the state of Ohio and for that we owe him our profound thanks.

At this point, I would urge my colleagues to stand and join me in paying special tribute to the Ohio State VFW Commander, George Cox, and to everyone attending the 100th Anniversary of the Veterans of Foreign Wars. We wish you the very best both now and in the future.

THE MARRIAGE TAX PENALTY

HON. BOB SCHAFFER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 17, 1999

Mr. SCHAFFER. Mr. Speaker, the Marriage Tax Penalty should be repealed.

As we prepare to celebrate Fathers Day on June 20, Congress would do well to seize the occasion by repealing the pernicious laws which attack the institution of marriage.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud of my home State of Colorado for establishing official policy opposed to the marriage tax penalty. Under the visionary leadership of Colorado State Representative Andy McElhany, and State Senator Ken Arnold, the Colorado General Assembly has established its official position on this matter by virtue of its passage of Colorado House Joint Resolution 99-1055.

Mr. Speaker, I hereby submit for the RECORD, and for the consideration of our colleagues, H.J.R. 99-1055. This important Resolution urges us to repeal all taxes which penalize marriage, and I urge my colleagues to follow the wise example of Colorado policy.***HD***House Joint Resolution 99-1055

Whereas, The Congressional Budget Office estimates that the federal income tax system imposes a marriage tax penalty on twenty-three million Americans; and

Whereas, The marriage tax penalty discourages hard work by penalizing dual-income married couples more than any other individuals; and

Whereas, Under the federal income tax system, married individuals have smaller standard deductions, earlier loss of itemized deductions and personal exemptions, a smaller capital loss deduction, and a double loss of IRA deductions when compared to single individuals; and

Whereas, The marriage tax penalty has a severe impact on the working poor; and

Whereas, It is unfair and inappropriate for the federal government to impose an additional income tax penalty on married individuals; and

Whereas, Several bills to eliminate the federal marriage tax penalty are presently pending before the United States Congress; and

Whereas, The elimination of the federal marriage tax penalty is an important step in creating a fairer and simpler federal income tax system; now, therefore be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives of the Sixty-second General Assembly of the State of Colorado, the Senate concurring herein:

That we, the members of the General Assembly, urge the United States Congress to enact legislation eliminating the federal marriage tax penalty. Be it

Further Resolved, That copies of this Joint Resolution be sent to each member of the Colorado congressional delegation and to Charles O. Rossotti, Commissioner of the Internal Revenue Service.

HONORING CHARLENE NELSON

HON. SCOTT MCINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 17, 1999

Mr. MCINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to honor an individual who, for so many years, has provided a strong voice and dynamic leadership to one of Colorado's schools, Charlene Nelson. In doing so, I would like to honor this individual who, for so many years, has exemplified the notion of public service and civic duty.

As a sixth grade teacher at Penrose Elementary School, Charlene Nelson has spent the last 8 years making an impact on her students and teaching how learning can be fun. Specializing in rain forest issues, Mrs. Nelson has sparked lasting interest in her students by contributing to the World Wildlife Fund, and teaching about diminishing rain forests.

With all the things that Mrs. Nelson does to encourage her students, it is not hard to see why she has been awarded the title of "Teacher of the Year". To earn this title, Charlene Nelson was nominated by her peers and selected by a committee of past winners and administrators. Mrs. Nelson has proven herself to be a woman with a warm heart who, selflessly, gives to those who look up to her.

Individuals such as Mrs. Charlene Nelson, who contribute and set a good example to our youth, are a rare breed. Fellow citizens, as well as students, have gained immensely by knowing Charlene Nelson, and for that we owe her a debt of gratitude.

IN MEMORY OF GARRETT R. CROUCH

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 17, 1999

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, Mr. Speaker, it is with deep sadness that I inform the House of the death of Garrett R. Crouch of Warrensburg, Missouri.

Mr. Crouch was born on November 5, 1921, in Bethany, Missouri, the son of Ben G. Crouch and Nina M. Traxler Crouch. On August 29, 1948, he married Sue Robinson in Warrensburg, Missouri. Mr. Crouch was a veteran of WWII, serving in Europe with the United States Army. He was a graduate of the University of Missouri-Columbia, receiving a Bachelor of Science in Business Administration in 1947, and a Juris Doctor degree in 1949. He was admitted to the Missouri bar in 1949. At the time, he moved to Warrensburg, where he practiced law until 1999. He was City of Warrensburg Municipal Judge from 1981 until 1992.

Mr. Crouch was active in the community. He served as Commander of Warrensburg American Legion Post No. 131 and in 1956, as State of Missouri Department Commander. He was a member and past exalted ruler of the Warrensburg Elks Lodge No. 673, a member of Central Missouri State University Board of Regents and from 1989 to 1995, served as President of the Board. He was Director and Past President for Central Missouri State University Foundation and a recipient of the Central Missouri State University Distinguished

Service Award in 1995. He was also past President of the Warrensburg Rotary Club, a Paul Harris Fellow, and a member of the Missouri Bar and Johnson County Bar Association. He was a member of First Presbyterian Church of Warrensburg and a life member of the American Legion.

Mr. Crouch is survived by his wife, Sue; two sons, Garrett and Jeff; and one grandson, Drew.

Mr. Speaker, Garrett Crouch was a true friend through the years, to both myself and my father. He will be missed by everyone who had the privilege to know him. I am certain that the Members of the House will join me in paying tribute to this fine Missourian.

LEGISLATION TO AMEND PROVISIONS OF THE TRADE ACT OF 1974

HON. JOHN J. DUNCAN, JR.

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 17, 1999

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, today, I introduced legislation which will amend the provisions of the Trade Act of 1974.

I think that everyone will agree that reimbursement of training costs under the Trade Readjustment Act (TRA) is of critical importance to those individuals who have been negatively impacted by the North American Free Trade Act (NAFTA). I have seen firsthand companies relocating and jobs being lost because of this Act.

Currently, an individual cannot be reimbursed by TRA funds for any training costs which have been incurred prior to the approval of the training program under the TRA.

In fact, an individual in my District encountered this problem. My constituent was laid off due to job relocation and started school just days prior to the certification of the TRA petition. Since the TRA makes no provisions to retroactively approve training, the individual did not receive a reimbursement. His only other choice would have been to deny his training an entire semester which would have meant he would be out of work even longer.

The legislation I introduced today would prevent this from occurring again by providing a retroactive 30-day period, preceding the date the Secretary approves the TRA petition, during which someone could be reimbursed for training expenses under the act.

This is the only way for individuals who try to plan ahead and then find themselves in this type of situation to take advantage of the funds allocated under TRA.

I encourage all of my colleagues to join me in supporting this modest proposal.

GAY AND LESBIAN DEMOCRATIC CLUB TWENTY-FIVE YEAR FIGHT FOR GAY RIGHTS

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 17, 1999

Mrs. MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise to salute the Gay and Lesbian Democratic Club, on its twenty-fifth anniversary.

The Gay and Lesbian Independent Democrats (GLID) began as the Gay Independent Democrats five years after the Stonewall demonstrations.

GLID has played a central role in the fight for gay rights and in the election of openly gay candidates. An early leader of GLID, Christopher Lynn served as the head of New York's Taxi and Limousine Commission and later as NYC Transportation Commissioner. More recently, GLID leaders such as Tom Duane and Deborah Glick, two of the first openly gay persons elected to office in New York, used GLID as a springboard to elected office. In recent years, GLID played pivotal roles in the elections of three gay City Council Members, Christine Quinn, Margarita Lopez and Phil Reed.

As fighters for gay rights, GLID has been in the forefront of the effort to enact an appropriate domestic partnership bill in New York City. At the Federal level, GLID has worked to promote civil rights for gays, including efforts to pass the Anti-Hate Crimes Bill. GLID is one of the leading organizations fighting anti-gay measures like the Defense of Marriage Act and the Religious Liberties Freedom Act.

As part of their celebration GLID will honor three outstanding gay leaders in the city and state of New York. Two of these honorees, Tim Gay and Harry Wieder are long time members of GLID. Through their work with GLID, they have helped to reach out and mobilize gays and lesbians to elect progressive candidates. They have manned the barricades to protest injustices like the murder of Matthew Shepherd and discrimination in the military.

Tim Gay is a long time district leader in the Chelsea area of New York City, Tim Gay's diligence in fighting to improve the quality of life for his constituents has greatly contributed to the revitalization of Chelsea.

Harry Wieder in addition to his activities as a gay activist, has served as a leading advocate for the physically and mentally disabled. As a founder and board member of the 504 Democratic Club (named for a key provision in the Rehabilitation Act of 1973), Harry Wieder has fought tirelessly for the disabled and the reform of our health care system.

Barbara Kavanaugh was one of the first openly lesbian officeholders in New York State. A true trailblazer, Barbara was elected to the Buffalo City Council as an openly gay candidate. She currently serves as the Assistant Attorney General for Buffalo and has been active in the National Stonewall Democratic Federation.

I salute GLID for leading the fight to ensure full rights for gays and lesbians. This battle may take another twenty-five years, but with the strong efforts of GLID and others we can succeed.

H.R. 1400, THE BOND PRICE COMPETITION IMPROVEMENT ACT

HON. TOM BLILEY

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 17, 1999

Mr. BLILEY. Mr. Speaker, I am in receipt of the following correspondence from the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. BARRETT), the chairman of the Subcommittee on General Farm Commodities, Resource Conservation,

and Credit, regarding H.R. 1400. I submit the letter for the RECORD.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE,
Washington, DC, May 24, 1999.

Hon. TOM BLILEY,

Chairman, House Commerce Committee, House of Representatives, Rayburn House Office Building, Washington, DC

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: I want to take this opportunity to offer my congratulations on your bill, H.R. 1400, the Bond Price Competition Improvement Act of 1999. This important legislation will improve transparency in the bond market that will be beneficial to those purchasing these important financial instruments.

In reading the bill's report language, I note in section 3 that the bill's proposed changes "are to affect only debt securities." The report language states further that these "changes are not intended to affect the exemption from registration requirements enjoyed by securities issued by government sponsored enterprises, or to impose any requirements on government sponsored enterprises."

As chairman of the House Agriculture credit subcommittee, I am extremely sensitive to proposals affecting the providers of credit to farmers and ranchers across our nation. The Farm Credit System, a government sponsored enterprise whose authorities fall solely within the jurisdiction of the Agriculture Committee, is an important provider of credit to production agriculture. The 500,000 farmers who use Farm Credit System institutions for their credit needs are facing terrific challenges brought about by bad weather, low commodity prices and lost export markets. Any change in registration requirements and the cost associated with such a change would be unwelcome, particularly at a time of such stress in the agricultural economy. Again, I note your bill in no way contemplates changes relative to securities issues by the Farm Credit System and therefore I am pleased to support H.R. 1400.

I appreciate all the work you have done on this legislation, and I look forward to working with you on issues of mutual concern in the future.

Sincerely,

BILL BARRETT,
*Chairman, Subcommittee on
General Farm Commodities,
Resource Conservation and Credit.*

HONORING THE OAKLAND HIGH SCHOOL BASEBALL TEAM

HON. BART GORDON

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 17, 1999

Mr. GORDON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to acknowledge the accomplishment of a dedicated group of young men who worked together in the true spirit of sportsmanship to achieve a distinguished goal.

The Oakland High School baseball team of Murfreesboro, Tennessee, won the state 3-A baseball championship this past season, the first Rutherford County high school team to ever win a state baseball championship.

These players trained vigorously and played tirelessly, as their 37-2 record indicates. They deserve recognition for a job well done.

I congratulate each team member, head coach Mack Hawks, assistant coach Jeff Mitchell, managers Brian Johnsey and Jacob Lamb, and school Principal Ken Nolan. I know they won't soon forget this milestone.

The players are true champions. They are Chuck Akers, Jeremy Slayden, Casey Rauschenberger, Brennan King, Jeremy Wilson, Shane Vaughn, Brian Blaylock, Jason Sharber, Bennie Hendrix, Jerry Knox, Joey Yost, Stephen McGowan, Caleb Barrett, Matt Lane, Tommy Smith, John Williams, Patrick Hicklen, Stevie Kline and Noah Thompson.

A TRIBUTE TO JUNETEENTH

HON. TAMMY BALDWIN

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 17, 1999

Ms. BALDWIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to acknowledge Juneteenth Independence Day. June 19, 1865, is the date that news of freedom reached slaves in Texas; two and one-half years after President Lincoln signed the Emancipation Proclamation to abolish slavery. This holiday is now celebrated throughout our country as a time of joy, remembrance, and reflection.

It is my hope that all citizens recognize this important day and that we celebrate together for our communities, our nation, and our children. Among the plans for celebrating this day in Wisconsin's Second Congressional District, the Nehemiah Community Development Corporation's 1999 Juneteenth Celebration Executive Committee has organized a special event with beautiful cultural exhibits, colorful dancing, delicious food, exciting entertainment and music! I want to commend the organizers of this and other important celebrations going on in Wisconsin and throughout the United States.

Former U.S. Representative Barbara Jordan captured the aspirations of many who recognize the important symbolism of this day. She said, "What the people want is simple. They want an America as good as its promise." How true her words are. Locally and nationally, the struggle for equality continues, but this holiday offers hopefulness for a better future.

IN MEMORY OF THEODORE WILSON GUY

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 17, 1999

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, it is with deep sadness that I inform the House of the death of Colonel (Retired) Theodore Wilson Guy, United States Air Force, of Sunrise Beach, Missouri.

Colonel Guy was born April 18, 1929, in Chicago, Illinois, the son of Theophilus Wilson and Edwina LaMonte Guy. He was a highly decorated fighter pilot in Korea and Vietnam and was a prisoner of war for five years and one month in Laos and Vietnam. In March, 1968, his plane went down in Laos and he was the first military officer captured in Laos. He was eventually interned in North Vietnam and spent over four years in solitary confinement while a P.O.W.

Colonel Guy received the Air Force Cross, Silver Star with one oak leaf cluster, the Distinguished Flying Cross with three oak leaf

clusters, the Air Medal with 12 oak leaf clusters and the Purple Heart with one oak leaf cluster.

Colonel Guy retired from the Air Force in 1973. He then became national adjutant for the Order of Daedalians and in 1977, became associated with TRW, with subsequent assignment in Iran as the senior tactical advisor to the Commander, Iranian Tactical Air Command.

Colonel Guy graduated from Kemper Military College in 1949, and immediately entered the Air Force, becoming a pilot in September, 1950. Except for senior service schools, his entire career was spent in Air Training Command and Tactical Air Command in the operations field. He amassed 5,700 hours of flying time—all in fighter or fighter trainer aircraft. Colonel Guy was a frequent speaker at local schools, colleges and universities throughout the United States.

Colonel Guy is survived by his wife, Linda; his two sons, Ted Jr. and Michael; two stepdaughters, Elizabeth and Katherine; one brother, Donald; and three grandsons.

Mr. Speaker, Colonel Guy was a dedicated airman and true patriot. I am certain that the Members of the House will join me in paying tribute to this fine Missourian.

BALANCED BUDGET AMENDMENT RESOLUTION OF 1999

HON. BOB SCHAFFER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 17, 1999

Mr. SCHAFFER. Mr. Speaker, on the first day of the 106th Congress, I introduced H.J. Res. 1—the Balanced Budget Amendment Resolution of 1999.

Passage of this measure is of great importance to my State of Colorado. In fact Colorado, by adoption of House Joint Resolution 99—1040 in both House of the Colorado General Assembly, supports H.J. Res. 1 as a matter of official state policy.

I have spoken many times on the floor of the urgent need for a balanced budget amendment to the Constitution. Today I urge my colleagues to once again consider the necessity of this amendment. Furthermore I commend the leadership of Colorado State Representative Steve Tool, who is also my State Representative, and Senate President Ray Powers, for sponsoring H.J. Res. 99—1040. These statements have added great credibility and weight to the argument in favor of a balanced budget amendment.

Accordingly, I submit for the RECORD Colorado H.J. Res. 99—1040 and urge colleagues to consider the thoughtful opinion of the State of Colorado.

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 99-1040

Whereas, the federal budget has been balanced only once since 1969, and federal public debt now exceeds \$5.5 trillion, an amount equaling approximately \$20,000 for every man, woman, and child in America; and

Whereas, Chronic deficit spending demonstrates an unwillingness or inability on the part of the executive and legislative branches of the federal government to spend no more than the amount of available revenues; and

Whereas, Fiscal irresponsibility at the federal level lowers our standard of living, de-

stroys jobs, and endangers economic opportunity now and for those in the next generation; and

Whereas, The federal government's unlimited ability to borrow money to finance its deficits raises concerns directed to the fundamental structure and responsibilities of government, making such fiscal policies an appropriate subject for limitation in the United States constitution; and

Whereas, The United States constitution vests the ultimate responsibility for changing the terms of that charter with the people, as represented by their elected state legislatures, and opposition by a small minority in the United States Congress has consistently thwarted the will of the people that a balanced budget amendment be submitted to the states for ratification; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives of the sixty-second General Assembly of the State of Colorado, the Senate concurring herein,

That we, members of the Sixty-second General Assembly, request the Congress of the United States to expeditiously pass and submit to the legislatures of the fifty states for their ratification an amendment to the United States constitution requiring that, in the absence of a national emergency the total of all federal appropriations for any given fiscal year not exceed the total of all estimated federal revenues for the fiscal year. Be it

Further resolved, That copies of this Joint Resolution be sent to each member of Colorado's delegation to the United States Congress.

A SPECIAL TRIBUTE TO CHLOE WILLIAMS FOR HER DEDICATION TO OUR NATION'S VETERANS

HON. PAUL E. GILLMOR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 17, 1999

Mr. GILLMOR. Mr. Speaker, it is with pride that I rise today to pay special tribute to an outstanding individual from the great state of Ohio. This weekend, in very special ceremonies in Columbus, Ohio, the Ohio Veterans of Foreign Wars will celebrate the 100th Anniversary of the organization. At those ceremonies, Ms. Chloe Williams will be among those helping make the 100th Anniversary a success.

Ms. Williams, of Post 1090, has given her time and energy to assisting our nation's veterans. A veteran of the United States Army, Ms. Williams is a life member of the Veterans of Foreign Wars. Through her service to our veterans and the VFW, she has moved through the ranks at the district and state levels of the VFW and Ladies Auxiliary.

Mr. Speaker, it is people like Chloe Williams that truly make a difference in the lives of our veterans. Through her work in District 8 and around the state, she has vigorously promoted the programs of the VFW, especially the Operation Uplink program, which provides long distance phone service to active duty personnel and to veterans.

It has been said that America thrives and prospers due to the unselfish and dedicated efforts of her citizens. With the hard work of Chloe Williams and the two million members of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, I think that adage is perfectly clear.

Mr. Speaker, on this 100th Anniversary of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, I would like to

say thank you to all those who have worked so hard on behalf of our veterans. Certainly, Chloe Williams has made a positive impact, and we thank her for her commitment. I would urge my colleagues to stand and join me in special tribute to Chloe Williams and to those attending the 100th Anniversary of the Veterans of Foreign Wars. Best wishes to each of you now and in the future.

BAN JUDICIAL TAXATION

HON. DONALD A. MANZULLO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 17, 1999

Mr. MANZULLO. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing an amendment to the Constitution to ban the Judiciary at any level of government from levying or increasing taxes. Why? Because levying and increasing taxes is a function of the legislative branch of government. Consider, after all, the separation of powers doctrine. Most citizens of our great country have heard at one time or another about separation of powers. We were taught about it in our civics classes growing up. We learned about it in our history classes. We read about it in the Constitution. I, for one, believe that the Constitution is clear in its delineation of duties. I don't believe the Founding Fathers meant to leave much to interpretation. There really are no mincing of words. Please consider:

Article I. Section 8. The Congress shall have Power to lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defense and general Welfare of the United States, but all duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.—United States Constitution

Article I. Section 7. All Bills for raising Revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with Amendments as on other bills.—United States Constitution

These words are succinct and explicit, and they spell out exactly how taxes are to be raised. If there is any question, consider the following quotations from other relevant sources:

"Were the power of judging joined with the legislative, the life and liberty of the subject would be exposed to arbitrary control for the judge would then get the legislator. Were it joined to the executive power, the judge might behave with all of the violence of an oppressor."

"There can be no liberty where the legislative and executive powers are united in the same person, or body of magistrates, or, if the power of judging be not separated from the legislative and executive powers . . ."—James Madison, Federalist Number 47, quoting Montesquieu to defend the Constitution's separation of powers.

"[T]he judiciary, from the nature of its functions, will always be the least dangerous to the political rights of the constitution; because it will be least in a capacity to annoy or injure them. The executive not only dispenses the honors, but holds the sword of the community. The legislature not only commands the purse, but prescribes the rules by which the duties and rights of every citizen are to be regulated. The judiciary on the contrary has no influence over either the sword or the purse, no direction either of the strength or of the wealth of the society, and can take no active resolution, whatever. It may truly be said to have neither Force nor Will, but merely judgement; and ultimately must depend upon the aid of the executive arm even for the efficacy of its judge-

ments."—Alexander Hamilton, Federalist Number 78

"The interpretation of the laws is the proper and peculiar province of the courts. A constitution is in fact, and must be, regarded by the judges as a fundamental law. It therefore belongs to them to ascertain its meaning as well as the meaning of any particular act proceeding from the legislative body."—Alexander Hamilton, Federalist Number 78

If there is any phrase that sums up the reason for the existence of this republic, that phrase is "no taxation without representation." These are the words of Thomas Jefferson, who, when he wrote the Declaration of Independence, cited King George for three things: (1) the king refused to pass laws that would allow people the right to be represented in their own legislature; (2) he called together legislative bodies at unusual times so nothing could be done; and (3) he imposed taxes on the people without their consent!

Finally, James Madison asked the rhetorical question in Federalist number 33, "[w]hat is a power but the ability or faculty of doing a thing? What is the power of laying and collecting taxes but a legislative power?"

Why, then, 210 years after the ratification of our nation's Constitution do we have unelected judges—from the "least dangerous" branch—who are appointed for life, levying and raising taxes? Some people with whom I have spoken have asked me if judges can really do this. Well, they are doing it because they can. They can because Congress allows them to get away with it.

What is judicial taxation? It is the act whereby a federal court orders a state or political subdivision of a state to levy or increase taxes. In *Missouri vs. Jenkins* (110 Sup. Ct. 1661 (1990)), the Supreme Court held that a federal court had the power to order an increase in state and local taxes. Specifically, the 5 to 4 majority ruled that a federal district court has "abused its discretion" by directly imposing a local property tax increase to finance implementation of a school desegregation plan for the Kansas City, Missouri school district. BUT, the court stated that "[a] court order directing a local government body to levy its own taxes is plainly a judicial act within the power of a Federal court," and that the federal judiciary may also block enforcement of state law limitations on local tax efforts that interfere with the funding of constitutionally-based desegregation plans. This is an "indirect" tax. The dissenters in the *Jenkins* ruling criticized the direct versus indirect distinction as a "convenient formalism." However, the decision EXPANDED SIGNIFICANTLY THE POWER OF THE FEDERAL COURTS!

Those who oppose attempts to curb this power claim that the Kansas City case is the only case where a federal judge, Russell Clarke, ordered a tax increase to finance the building of a magnet school system to make it more appealing. Similarly, judicial taxation took place two decades ago when federal Judge Leonard Sand forced the elected representatives of Yonkers, New York to raise taxes on their constituents in order to finance the construction of public housing in middle-class neighborhoods. In New Hampshire, the state Supreme Court decreed that local schools must be funded with a statewide tax in order to equalize spending per pupil across the school districts.

In the congressional district I represent, Judge Michael P. Mahoney, the federal magistrate judge overseeing a desegregation case in Rockford, Illinois, concluded that the school district had authority under Illinois' Tort Immunity Act to issue bonds without referendum

and to levy taxes to fund the remedial programs. Pursuant to this finding, the school district issued bonds and levied taxes from 1991 through 1997 under the Tort Immunity Act. Although the Tort Fund is not subject to voter control and was originally intended to be used to pay damages to individuals in civil liability suits, the federal magistrate ordered its use. More recently, the federal magistrate again ordered each member of the school board under threat of contempt and jail to increase taxes. Following that threat in late 1997, the school board capitulated and approved the \$25 million tort levy for that year. After the vote, School Board Member David Strommer said, "It's a disgrace for an American public official to face this kind of pressure." Since 1989, the city of Rockford, with a population of 140,000 people, has paid \$183 million to comply with the court orders. That is a lot of money for such a small population, and that's for schools alone.

All of these examples run counter to the intentions of the Founding Fathers. Our nation cannot allow its liberties to slip by the wayside. We have judges raising taxes. We have a regulatory body, the FCC, imposing a telephone tax. We have a Congress that doesn't believe this is a problem. Of these, it is Congress that is directly accountable to the people.

So, what I have done legislatively to address judicial taxation? During the last Congress, I was able to insert a provision into the Judicial Reform Act. The provision was straight forward and was designed to severely limit the imposition of judicially imposed taxation. It would have applied to any order or settlement that directly or indirectly required a State, or political subdivision of a State, to increase taxes.

My efforts to bar the federal judiciary from directly or indirectly raising taxes were defeated by a gutting amendment. However, in a sense we succeeded because this may have been one of the few times and possibly the only time in the history of our republic where the issue of Congress ceding taxing authority to the courts has ever been debated. Putting a halt to judicial taxation is NOT about desegregation, prison overcrowding, environmental law enforcement, housing, or what have you. It is all about abiding by the fundamental tenants of our Constitution.

This Congress, I am focusing on a two-pronged approach. It is not going to be easy, but given the options, I believe that we have very few alternatives. I have introduced a joint resolution to amend the Constitution which reads simply, "Neither the Supreme court, nor any inferior court of the United States, nor the court of any State in its application of laws under this Constitution or any Federal law, shall have the power to instruct or order a State or political subdivision thereof, or an official of such State or political subdivision, to levy or increase taxes."

The second approach, and this is very important, is through the states proposing a constitutional amendment. Currently, states cannot propose amendments to the Constitution without first the calling of a constitutional convention. However, there is a proposal—H.J. Res. 29—which was introduced by Virginia Representative TOM BLILEY that would allow for a mechanism by which the states could propose amendments to the Constitution without calling for a constitutional convention. I am a cosponsor of this resolution.

Right now, as I understand it, 15 states have passed either a Resolution or a Memorial calling upon Congress to send to the

states for ratification of an amendment to the U.S. Constitution banning federal judges of inferior courts or the Supreme Court from having the power to levy or increase taxes. Those states include Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Colorado, Delaware, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, Nevada, New York, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Tennessee and Utah. As it stands, there are no teeth in those resolutions because there is no mechanism. H.J. Res. 29 would provide that mechanism. We should all be working to pass that amendment, as well.

Levying taxes should remain a prerogative of the legislative branch. Thus, I will continue my efforts to stop judicial taxation.

HONORING THE 25TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE UNITED SENIOR CITIZENS CENTER OF SUNSET PARK

HON. NYDIA M. VELÁZQUEZ

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 17, 1999

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of the United Senior Center of Sunset Park as they celebrate 25 years of service to the elderly citizens throughout the Sunset Park area of Brooklyn. The organization provides fellowship and lends a helping hand whenever, wherever and to whomever it is needed.

First started in 1974, the center, then located at 56th and 6th Avenues, quickly became a vital part of the communities it served. As it grew, the need for their services was so great that they soon had to relocate to larger space at their current location of 53rd and 3rd Avenues where they have been for twenty years.

As the center expanded it began to address the diverse cultural needs of the communities they serve. They began by offering services in Spanish and, soon after that, added staff and programs in Chinese. These enhancements made the United Senior Center in Sunset Park more responsive and a more integral part of the rich cultural fabric of Brooklyn.

The diverse groups of seniors in Sunset Park can take advantage of the United Senior Centers many recreational programs, including tai-chi, bingo, arts and crafts, and swimming. Additionally, the center also offers important English as a Second Language courses to help individuals improve their day-to-day lives. There are citizenship programs, and nutrition-education seminars, as well as a variety of programs designed to assist seniors regarding senior's rights and entitlement benefits.

The dedicated staff and leadership of the United Senior Center of Sunset Park has done an exemplary job of helping seniors in our communities. Through their efforts they help an estimated 36,000 people a year.

I urge my colleagues to join me in congratulating the leaders and staff of the United Senior Center of Sunset Park on their 25th anniversary. The center is an integral part of our diverse culture in Brooklyn, and I wish them continued success for the next 25 years and beyond.

BOND PRICE COMPETITION
IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 1999

SPEECH OF

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 14, 1999

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, as Ranking Member of the Committee on Commerce, as well as one of the original sponsors and a Floor-Manager of H.R. 1400, the Bond Price Competition Improvement Act of 1999, I rise to clarify a matter involving the legislative history of this legislation. My remarks are an extension of remarks that I made during House consideration of H.R. 1400 (June 14, 1999, CONGRESSIONAL RECORD at H4137).

Prior to floor consideration of H.R. 1400, both the bill and the committee report had been processed on a fully cooperative, bipartisan basis that respected the rights of the majority and minority members of the Commerce Committee. For that, I commend the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. BLILEY), distinguished chairman of the Committee on Commerce.

During House consideration of H.R. 1400 on Monday of this week (June 14, 1999, CONGRESSIONAL RECORD at H4132–4137, 4139–4140), I became aware of the intention of the Majority to insert in the RECORD as an extension of Chairman BLILEY's remarks "legislative history" submitted by the Bond Market Association (BMA).

When I questioned proceeding in this manner, I was assured by Mr. BLILEY that the material was "not a part of the legislative history at the moment" and that the minority would be given an opportunity to peruse and approve the BMA remarks before they became legislative history (June 14, 1999, CONGRESSIONAL RECORD at H4136). However, I was informed by the gentleman from Virginia in a subsequent phone call that he had misspoken: the material had been inserted in the RECORD without the Minority's review and approval.

I have the following comments on that material which is printed on pages H4134–4135 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for June 14, 1999, immediately following the statement that Chairman BLILEY actually delivered to the House:

The Bond Market Association's representatives, who played a constructive role in the development of the legislation, have explained that they wanted to address several concerns raised by their lawyers with the Committee report. They felt that it was inaccurate and painted too bleak a picture of the state of bond market transparency. I have no particular quarrel with their goal. I have a large quarrel, as I stated on June 14, with the process. Furthermore, the BMA document itself contains inaccurate statements.

Because the Majority did not include in the main body of the Committee report the findings of the SEC's review of price transparency in the markets for debt securities in the U.S., I included a summary thereof in my additional views (House Report No. 106–149 at 12). BMA admits that my summary is correct. The BMA summary that appears in the RECORD, however, is not correct (H 4134, carry-over paragraph, top 2nd column). For example, contrary to the BMA document's assertion, the entire U.S. Treasury market was not found to

be "highly transparent." The markets for "benchmark" U.S. Treasury bonds were found to be "highly transparent," while other Treasury and Federal agency bonds were found to provide a "very good" level of pricing information. While the differences that give rise to a "highly transparent" versus a "very good" rating may escape the untrained and uninitiated, the BMA document's failure to accurately reflect the SEC's conclusions begs the question whether this was sloppy draftsmanship or a deliberate attempt to mislead. The text of the SEC report's summary of findings appears at the end of these remarks. The entire report is printed in the September 29, 1998 hearing record, Serial No. 105–130, at pages 7–18.

The March 1998 Treasury-SEC-Federal Reserve Joint Study of The Regulatory System For Government Securities did report on private sector efforts to improve the timely public dissemination and availability of information concerning government securities transactions and quotes. Its conclusion at page 18 was that "[t]here have been significant advances in transparency for government securities transactions over the past several years, primarily originating from commercial vendors" (H4134, paragraph 1, 2nd column).

Contrary to the impression given by the BMA's document, Nasdaq's Fixed Income Pricing System (FIPS) has done little to make the high yield market more transparent. Specifically, FIPS does not make public any actual transaction reports for high yield bonds, although it is true that such transactions are reported to the NASD, mostly at the end of the day. FIPS publishes quotations, which are generally considered too inaccurate to be useful, for just 50 selected bonds, and also publishes transaction summaries giving the high price, low price, and aggregate volume for all registered high yield bonds (H4134, bottom 2nd column, top 3rd column).

The BMA document notes testimony claiming vast differences in the level of price transparency between liquid and illiquid equities. However, NASD Bulletin Board stocks are subject to real time last sale reporting, as are many listed equities and listed options which are, in fact, highly illiquid (H4134, paragraph 1, 3rd column).

There are nothing like 300,000 to 400,000 corporate bonds, as that term is commonly understood. The SEC has advised us that there are approximately 30,000 to 40,000. The estimate of 300,000 to 400,000 in the BMA document probably includes mortgage-backed securities guaranteed by GNMA which are issued by private corporations but are "exempt" securities and not ordinarily understood to be corporate bonds. The BMA document gives a completely wrong impression of the characteristics of the market (H4134, paragraph 2, 3rd column).

The close relationship that exists among some corporate bonds (but which falls well short of the "fungibility" claimed by the BMA document) is one of the reasons that transaction reporting can be valuable, since the price of one bond may be important information about the value of many others (H4135, carry-over paragraph, top 1st column).

The BMA document is correct that the Finance Subcommittee did hear testimony expressing the concerns of some market participants about possible liquidity effects of the immediate disclosure of price and volume information for some transactions. However, SEC

Chairman Levitt specifically testified at the Finance Subcommittee's March 18, 1999, hearing on this bill that he did not believe that transparency harmed liquidity.

"Mr. OXLEY. Do you support giving investors bond prices at real time? There's some argument that doing so may affect liquidity." "Mr. LEVITT. I think that transparency is good for liquidity. I reject the notion that it is bad for liquidity. I think a market that is open, transparent, available to anyone who wants to access that market is a market that throughout the history of markets has attracted the greatest amount of interest. I believe that, while real time is a goal, it's certainly one that is realizable, and I am supportive of moving in that direction." (Serial No. 106-8 at 12).

However, the Commission has been sensitive to similar concerns in other contexts and can be relied on to reach an appropriate balance between liquidity concerns and the value of transparency. This was the conclusion of the Committee in its unanimous decision to give the SEC this responsibility. I believe it is echoed in the resounding 333-1 vote of the House in favor of passing H.R. 1400 (H4135, 1st paragraph, 1st column).

The BMA document's partial quotation, "the Commission shall take into consideration . . . private sector systems for the collection and distribution of transaction information on corporate debt securities," omits the significant phrase "among other things." I strongly support private sector initiatives and solutions, where appropriate and effective. I believe that the purpose of this phrase in H.R. 1400 is to give the Commission flexibility to assure the effectiveness of transaction reporting by looking at and to the entire landscape, both private and government. It is not a mandate that there be competition beyond that already required under section 11A of the Exchange Act which requires actions that "foster efficiency, enhance competition, increase the information available to brokers, dealers, and investors, facilitate the offsetting of investors' orders, and contribute to best execution of such orders" (H4135, 2nd paragraph, 1st column).

I. SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Overall we believe the debt markets are functioning well. Of the market segments we reviewed, U.S. Treasury securities and other Federal Agency bonds are the most actively traded and are also the most transparent and efficient. We found no evidence in those markets that dealers have a substantial advantage compared to institutional clients in terms of market knowledge. Other market segments function effectively as well, though some are distinctly less transparent and efficient than the government securities markets. Specifically, we found that:

The markets for "benchmark" U.S. Treasury bonds are highly transparent. Bids, offers and trade prices from the interdealer market are widely available through interdealer broker ("IDB") screens, GovPX, Bloomberg and other vendors.

Other Treasury and Federal Agency bonds, which trade in a relatively stable relationship to benchmark Treasuries, are ordinarily traded in terms of a basis point spread from the Treasury yield curve set by the benchmark bonds. Quotes in frequently traded securities are widely available, although the spreads are not as narrow as those for benchmark Treasuries. GovPX and others produce "valuations" on a real time basis for securities that do not have current dealer quotes. The combination of real time data for benchmark Treasuries and supplementary quotes

and other information for the other securities appears to provide a very good level of pricing information for all government bonds.

Mortgage Backed Securities ("MBS", and other structured products such as Collateralized Mortgage Obligations ("CMOs") and Asset Backed Securities ("ABS") are primarily high credit quality securities with complex structures. Values are largely determined by a) the Treasury yield curve, b) the structure of the particular instrument, and c) the relationship of similar instruments to the Treasury yield curve. The relationship to Treasuries is established by markets in generic forward contracts called TBAs ("to be announced") for which current dealer quotes are available from IDBs, Bloomberg and other vendors. Relatively sophisticated analytical tools to value MBS, CMOs, and ABS are available from Bloomberg, Bridge and other vendors. Dealers and some institutional investors have in-house analytical models as well. At least two services make such tools available over the Internet. Overall, the quality of pricing information and interpretive tools available to the market is good.

High yield corporate bonds generally do not have a stable relationship to Treasuries. Therefore, the transparency of the Treasury market does not imply known values for high yield bonds. Interdealer trading is facilitated by IDBs, but prices are not shown on screens. Dealer indicated prices for selected securities generally are transmitted to customers each day by fax and/or e-mail. Overall, the quality of pricing information available in the market for high yield corporate bonds is relatively poor, although dealers do not appear to enjoy a great advantage over their institutional clients.

Investment grade corporate bonds fall between high yield corporates and government bonds both in credit quality and in terms of the quality of pricing information available. They are generally traded in terms of a spread from Treasuries but the relationship is less stable than for non-benchmark Treasuries and Federal Agency bonds. As with high yield corporates, interdealer trading is facilitated by IDBs but prices are not shown on IDB screens. "Investment grade" covers a spectrum of quality and the sensitivity of a bond's price to company or industry specific development tends to increase with lower credit quality. Similarly, the quality of pricing information available for investment grade bonds may be described as ranging from fairly good to fair.

Convertible bonds are not ordinarily traded in fixed income departments. Their close relationship to equity is demonstrated by the fact that both buy and sell side firms typically trade convertible securities (including convertible preferred) in their equity trading departments.

Municipal bonds also do not trade in a close relationship to Treasuries although Treasury prices are certainly very important. The municipal market has become somewhat more commoditized in recent years with more new issues carrying credit insurance. However, this market is highly fragmented—and is characterized by an extremely large number of issues and issuers with a relatively small trading volume, and is highly regionalized. This is a market in which there are few real prices in comparison to the number of different securities. As a result, many securities are difficult to value either for portfolio valuation or trading. All market participants are impacted, but unlike other market segments, retail investors represent an important part of the municipal market (roughly 30% of holdings). The nature of the municipal market is such that price discovery is necessarily difficult,

but the MSRB's transparency efforts will improve the distribution of prices, and will also provide the tools that the NASD requires to assure that the municipal market is fair.

Dollar denominated foreign sovereign debt securities, particularly from emerging markets, also do not trade in a close relationship to Treasuries. There are approximately 10 major dealers in this market. Brady bonds, which were largely responsible for the development of this market, now account for less than half of its trading volume and are declining steadily in significance. Interdealer trading is facilitated by IDBs and real time quotes and transaction prices for many of these securities are provided by EDB screens to the dealer community, but are not generally available outside that group. End-of-day prices are readily available.

Electronic trading of bonds is rapidly becoming a reality, though its ultimate impact is far from clear. There are several single dealer systems in operation, most of them accessible through Bloomberg terminals, offering some form of electronic trading of Treasury securities. Some also offer Federal Agency securities and at least one offers municipal and mortgage backed securities as well. One multi-dealer system, Trade Web, is currently in operation with five sponsoring dealers. Bloomberg, which provides access to several single dealer systems, is preparing to offer a more integrated facility providing access to the quotes of all participating dealers on a single screen. Several other electronic bond trading systems are known to be under development, including at least one that will focus on high yield corporate bonds. A recent survey by the Bond Market Association. ("TBMA") shows that there is a consensus in the industry that electronic execution in some form will be common within a few years.

REMEMBERING RABBI SENDER
DEUTSCH, A'H

HON. JERROLD NADLER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 17, 1999

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor the memory of Rabbi Sender Deutsch, a'h, who served, for the past four decades, as the editor and publisher of the influential Yiddish Language newspaper *Der Yid*, and as Vice President of the Satmar community. Reb Sender Deutsch, as he was affectionately known, was a survivor of the Holocaust and was the right hand of the previous Grand Rebbe of Satmar, Rabbi Joel Teitelbaum, z'l, and the present Grand Rebbe, Rabbi Moses Teitelbaum, Shlita.

Reb Sender, who was 76, and who passed away on September 2, 1998, was laid to rest in the community of Kiryas Yoel, in Monroe, N.Y. He is survived by his wife, three sons, three daughters, grandchildren and great grandchildren. He will be remembered as a compassionate man, a great scholar, and an orator of exceptional skill.

As the Editor of *Der Yid*, Reb Sender was often considered the voice of the Satmar community, and an influential voice in the Chassidic community at large. He was the main speaker at almost all functions organized by the Satmar community worldwide, and on many occasions he traveled the world as an emissary of the Grand Rebbe and the community. He was the author of a three volume history in Yiddish of the Second World War and

the tragic fate of world Jewry during that period. He also served as the vice president of the Satmar Jewish school system, United Talmudical Academy and Beth Rachel School with an enrollment of over 18,000 students, the largest Jewish school system in the United States and worldwide.

Mr. Speaker, my neighbors in Brooklyn join with the many thousands of people around the world whose lives were touched and benefited by the life and work of Reb Sender Deutsch, in honoring his memory and his life of extraordinary accomplishment and dedication to learning. It is an example which I believe all Americans will find inspiring and beneficial.

FREEDOM TO CHOOSE A UNION

HON. BOB SCHAFFER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 17, 1999

Mr. SCHAFFER. Mr. Speaker, in America, no citizen should be forced to join an organization and pay dues against their will. Amazingly, Federal law actually grants private labor unions the authority to speak and act on behalf of otherwise free Americans with respect to their jobs, their wages, the terms of their employment and their choices at the ballot box. The law also empowers unions to make political decisions and even cash political contributions to various political causes regardless of whether the worker consents.

The Colorado General Assembly has urged this Congress to repeal these unfair federal laws. A resolution sponsored by State Representative Mark Paschell, and State Senator Jim Congrove has passed both Houses of the State Legislature and as such constitutes my State's official policy on this important matter.

Mr. Speaker, I commend Representative Paschell, and Senator Congrove for their bold leadership and urge my colleagues to follow the suggestions contained in Colorado's House Joint Resolution 99-1032 which I hereby submit for the RECORD.

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 99-1032

Whereas, The "National Labor Relations Act", 29 U.S.C. sec. 159(a), grants certified labor organizations the authority to represent and contractually bind all employees in a bargaining unit, including those employees who prefer not to join, financially support, or be represented by a labor organization; and

Whereas, Some union officials consider this federally granted "exclusive representation" an unfair arrangement under state legislation that bans the mandatory collection of a service or other such fee from nonunion employees; and

Whereas, The General Assembly of the state of Colorado agrees that bargaining agreements negotiated by a labor organization should cover or bind only those employees who join or financially support such labor organizations; and

Whereas, The General Assembly believes that employees who choose not to join or financially support a labor organization should not be bound by the provisions of such labor organization's collective bargaining agreement, nor should they be required to accept such labor organization as their bargaining representative; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives of the Sixty-second General Assembly of the State of Colorado, the Senate concurring herein:

That the General Assembly of the state of Colorado strongly urges the Congress of the United States to repeal all provisions of federal law that allow or require a labor organization to represent employees who choose not to join or financially support such labor organization. Be it

Further Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, J. DENNIS HASTERT, Senate Majority Leader, TRENT LOTT, House Minority Leader, RICHARD GEPHARDT, Senate Minority Leader, THOMAS DASCHLE, and each member of the Colorado congressional delegation.

TRIBUTE TO RETIRING FOOTBALL COACH GIL RECTOR

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 17, 1999

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, it has come to my attention that after 31 years, five Missouri state championships, 10 Missouri River Valley Conference Championships, and 13 district titles, Gil Rector of Lexington, Missouri, is retiring as Lexington High School's Head Football Coach.

Coach Rector came to Lexington in 1965 as a student teacher. Upon graduation, he moved to Carrollton where he worked as an assistant coach until 1968. He returned to Lexington as head football coach during the 1968-69 school year, upon the retirement of William "Bill" Hamann. Over the years, Coach Rector has coached many young men on the fundamentals of football and how to become champions. One of the many highlights of his career was in 1980 when the Lexington Minutemen won the State Championship. Lexington High School had been denied a shot at the state title the previous year, despite an undefeated season, because of a point system which kept the team for qualifying for the State Championship. In 1980, the team continued its winning streak, going on to win a co-championship with John Burroughs High School of St. Louis, Missouri.

Coach Rector knows exactly what it takes to have a competitive program. His statistics include a 25 game winning streak from 1975-81. This accomplishment is the longest streak in the history of Lexington Football, and is still untouched by any other team in the Missouri River Valley Conference.

Mr. Speaker, Coach Rector was a winner who will be sorely missed by all who knew him at Lexington High School. I know the Members of the House will join me in paying tribute to this fine Missourian.

CONDEMNING THE NATIONAL ISLAMIC FRONT (NIF) GOVERNMENT

SPEECH OF

HON. GREGORY W. MEEKS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 15, 1999

Mr. MEEKS of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of House Concurrent Resolution 75 which condemns the National

Islamic Front (NIF) Government for its genocidal war in Southern Sudan, their support of terrorism and for its gross human rights violations. I want to thank the Chairman, Mr. ROYCE, and ranking member, Mr. PAYNE, of the Africa subcommittee for bringing this resolution to the attention of Congress and to the world.

Over the past fifteen years some 1.9 million people are dead because of the barbaric and inhumane treatment of the people of Southern Sudan. 1.9 million people have suffered from starvation and famine, which the National Islamic Front Government has allowed millions of people to be sold into slavery.

We, as Americans, cannot afford to turn our backs on the people of Sudan in their time of need. We cannot turn our backs on the dark reality of slavery in the 21st century. We must continue to support the Operation Lifeline Sudan (OLS) efforts in providing humanitarian relief and most importantly food to the people of southern Sudan. We must show that we are very much concerned about our brothers and sisters in Sudan as we are of our brothers and sisters in Kosovo. We must continue to do what is the morally and just thing to do. For genocide is genocide no matter where it happens. I urge my colleagues to show their compassion and support to the people of Sudan and vote "yes" on this resolution.

IN SPECIAL RECOGNITION OF REVEREND DR. CLARENCE KEATON

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 17, 1999

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Reverend Dr. Clarence Keaton because of his dedication to spreading the gospel. The creation of a man of God involves a divine process. God prepares a man from birth for the work of the gospel and equips him with the necessary tools to perform the task. Once a man receives the proper preparation, God identifies that man's spiritual calling. In 1975, God called Reverend Dr. Keaton and anointed him to teach the gospel. In following the direction of God, this man became the pastor and founder of the True Worship Church Worldwide Ministries. True Worship opened on November 24, 1985 with only a few members.

In laboring to win souls, this man of God envisioned developing a ministry in an area that other individuals avoid because they fail to recognize the magnificence of God. In spite of those that doubted the power of the gospel, Reverend Dr. Keaton persevered in his efforts to reach out to young people. Today there are 1000 members of True Worship. The diligence, sincerity, and compassion of this man helped many youth develop a closer relationship with Christ. Over a period of fourteen years, the Reverend Dr. Keaton established a ministry that is the pillar for many communities.

The work of Reverend Dr. Keaton includes a staff of 21 ministers and evangelists who focus on using spiritual strength and knowledge to address social problems that plague our communities. These ministries include: a social service department, a computer training program, a beautiful children's ministry, a successful youth department, an 86 voice youth choir, a training course in sign language, a

broadcast committee, an audio/video ministry, and a tape ministry.

We pray that God will continue to bless the growth of this ministry. Our communities need individuals like Reverend Dr. Keaton.

A TRIBUTE TO GEORGE D.
HOLLIDAY

HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 17, 1999

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, today I want to honor the accomplishments of George D. Holliday, a Specialist in International Trade and Finance at the Congressional Research Service. Dr. Holliday is retiring after 27 years at CRS and is beginning a new position at the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development in Paris in July. Over the years, the Congress, and especially the Subcommittee on Trade of the Committee on Ways and Means, has benefited from Dr. Holliday's expertise, in-depth analyses, and timely response on a wide range of trade issues. For example, a few years ago, he assisted the Subcommittee in preparing for the WTO's Singapore Ministerial. More recently, Dr. Holliday provided invaluable assistance to the Subcommittee in preparation for a hearing on the important issue of China's accession to the WTO.

Dr. Holliday earned both a B.A. and Ph.D. from George Washington University, where his major fields of study were international economics, international affairs, and Soviet economics. In addition, he is fluent in Russian (as a linguist in the U.S. Army, he performed intelligence work in Frankfurt, Germany in the early 1960s), and reads and speaks French and German.

He began his career at CRS in 1972 as a research assistant, contributing to studies on East-West trade and the economies of the Soviet Union, Eastern Europe, and China. As a specialist in international trade and finance from 1975 to the present, Dr. Holliday coordinated and authored more than 50 CRS reports and issue briefs on a variety of trade issues, all of which reflect his strong analytical and writing skills. Early in his career, his reports focused on the U.S. Export-Import Bank and export promotion, technology transfer, and East-West trade. Recent reports covered topics such as regional and multilateral trade agreements, reauthorization of fast-track authority, and the Generalized System of Preferences. Dr. Holliday was called upon many times by Members of Congress and their staffs for briefings on these issues.

Dr. Holliday also served as head of the International Section of the Economics Division of CRS from 1979 to 1983 and again from 1989 to 1995. In this capacity, he helped to shape CRS's work on trade policy for the Congress. Dr. Holliday's supervision, guidance, and review of research projects contributed to the high quality of reports authored by other CRS analysts.

His many outside professional activities advanced the understanding of international trade. His doctoral dissertation, Technology

Transfer to the USSR, 1928–1937 and 1966–1975, was published in 1979 and remains a seminal work. He contributed to a number of Congressional publications on topics such as economic reform in Eastern Europe and the economies of the former Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. He wrote a study on East-West technology transfer, which was published by the OECD in 1984. His article, The Uruguay Round's Agreement on Safeguards, was published by the Journal of World Trade in 1995. Dr. Holliday coauthored a course guide entitled International Economies for a course sponsored by the University of Maryland in 1995–96. He participated in the U.S. Congressional Task Force for Interparliamentary Cooperation in Ukraine and Romania in 1995 and 1996. Dr. Holliday spent 1998 in Moscow, where he was a trade advisor to the Government of Russia.

I want to thank Dr. Holliday for his many contributions to the Congress and wish him well in his new position at the OECD.

HONORING THE FOUNDATION FOR
ETHNIC UNDERSTANDING FOR
THEIR CONTRIBUTION TO AD-
VANCING CIVIL RIGHTS

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 17, 1999

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I stand today to recognize the contributions of the Foundation for Ethnic Understanding under the leadership of Rabbi Marc Schneier. The Foundation has over the last ten years worked to highlight the need for strengthening relations between Blacks and Jews. In so doing the Foundation has reminded Americans of the pain endured by our nation during the Civil Rights Movement and the ultimate success of those efforts.

Yesterday, members of Congress and leaders from both the African-American and Jewish-American communities gathered in the halls of Congress to commemorate the thirty-fifth anniversary of the Freedom Rides, during which groups of young people traveled throughout the South to challenge the harsh environment of the region at that time. Three such young people, James Chaney, Michael Schwerner and Andrew Goodman, tragically lost their lives in carrying out their selfless sacrifice.

Even as we paid tribute to these late heroes of the movement, we joined the Foundation in honoring two members of Congress, my colleagues, Congressmen BOB FILNER and JOHN LEWIS. Both of these men deserve our greatest admiration for their roles in the Freedom Rides and the civil rights movement. Since that time their commitment to insuring that justice and liberty prevail within our nation has not wavered.

Earlier this week, this body bestowed its highest award upon Ms. Rosa Parks, for her role in igniting the Civil Rights Movement, by refusing to move to the back of the bus. Mr. Speaker, it is with this same spirit of justice that Rabbi Schneier, Congressman FILNER and LEWIS, and countless others, perhaps less dramatically, but with equal success, have

challenged the system of segregation. That has now given way to a better America.

“GO FOR BROKE” MONUMENT

HON. ROBERT T. MATSUI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 17, 1999

Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, I honored to recognize the completion of the “Go for Broke” Monument today in Los Angeles, California. I ask all of my colleagues to join with me in commemorating this important unveiling.

The “Go for Broke” Monument is the first of its kind in the Mainland United States to honor the World War II heroics of Japanese American soldiers who fought bravely while their families were held in U.S. internment camps. It commemorates the 100th, 442nd, MIS, 522nd, 1399th, and 232nd battalions and serves as a permanent reminder that civil liberties belong to all Americans of all races and ethnic backgrounds.

Today, the “Go for Broke” Monument will be given to the City of Los Angeles by its builder, the 100th/442nd/MIS World War II Memorial Foundation. Nisei veterans, their children, and grandchildren from throughout the United States will gather to celebrate the “Go for Broke” Monument.

This is a special moment for all Americans, but especially those of Japanese descent, to pay tribute to the brave soldiers who defended democracy while their own families were being denied the most basic civil liberties back home. I applaud the foundation's mission to educate our nation about the selfless achievements of these brave Nisei veterans.

I am honored to join with Senator DANIEL INOUE, Secretary of the Army Louis Caldera, and a host of other distinguished guests and veterans in marking this great occasion. The legacy of the Japanese American soldiers who fought in World War II, and the values that they represent, must never be forgotten.

In addition to building the monument, the non-profit 100th/442nd/MIS World War II Memorial Foundation, in partnership with the Japanese American Citizens League and the Japanese American National Museum, has secured grant funding to develop an important educational program on constitutional issues and civil rights. I salute these efforts to educate all Americans about our nation's bedrock principles.

Too few of our nation's young people are aware of the heroics of the 100th/442nd/MIS during World War II. This monument will attract students, foreign visitors, and many others to the story of the Japanese Americans who fought during World War II. All of my colleagues can share in my pride knowing that this chapter of our national history will not be told more often to more of our citizens.

Mr. Speaker, as the “Go for Broke” Monument is unveiled in Los Angeles, I am extremely honored to recognize all of the Nisei veterans present for their steadfast patriotism and commitment to our country. I ask all of my colleagues to join me in saluting them and commemorating the unveiling of this marvelous monument.

THE VISIT OF THE PRESIDENT OF HUNGARY TO THE UNITED STATES—TOASTS AT THE STATE DINNER

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 17, 1999

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, just a few days ago, the President of Hungary, His Excellency Arpad Goncz, paid an official visit to the United States.

President Goncz stands with Vaclav Havel, President of the Czech Republic, as one of the pivotal leaders of post-Communist Central Europe—a man of integrity, a man of character who has provided a moral anchor as Hungary has sought to find its way in establishing a democratic society and a free market economy.

Arpad Goncz graduated with a Doctor of Law degree in 1944. After the liberation of Hungary, he was active in non-Communist political groups. When the Communist Party came to power in Hungary, he was forced to earn his living as a welder and pipe fitter and later as an agricultural engineer. He supported the Hungarian Revolution of 1956, and in 1957 he was tried and sentenced to life imprisonment for his efforts in the attempt to overthrow the communist regime. His time in prison was well-spent, because that is where he learned English.

After serving 6 years in prison, Arpad Goncz was released under terms of a general amnesty. He then began a career as a literary translator and free-lance writer. He translated the works of more than a hundred writers, mostly American and English authors including James Baldwin, E.L. Doctorow, William Faulkner, William Golding, Ernest Hemingway, William Styron, Susan Sontag, John Updike, Edith Wharton, President Goncz is also a playwright and novelist in his own right.

When Hungary moved from a communist to a democratic government, Arpad Goncz was elected a member of the democratically elected parliament in the spring of 1990. He was chosen Speaker of Parliament on May 2, 1990, and in this position served as Interim President of the Republic of Hungary. On August 3, 1993, Arpad Goncz was elected President of the Republic of Hungary, and on June 19, 1995, he was reelected to a five-year term as President.

Mr. Speaker, as a moral influence and a voice of integrity, President Arpad Goncz has been a pivotal figure in the democratic transformation of Hungary. It is most appropriate that he was highly honored during his recent visit to the United States.

Mr. Speaker, I submit the speech at the State Dinner honoring President Goncz by President Clinton and the response of President Goncz to be placed in the RECORD.

TOAST OF PRESIDENT CLINTON

The President of the United States: Ladies and gentlemen, welcome to the White House. And a special welcome to President and Mrs. Goncz and members of the Hungarian delegation.

Exactly 150 years ago, in 1849, a young congressman from Illinois, serving his first and only term in the U.S. House of Representatives, offered a resolution supporting the Hungarian people's struggle for independ-

ence and democracy. At that time, the leader of the Hungarian freedom movement, of course, was Lajos Kossuth. The congressman was Abraham Lincoln. The bonds between our citizens, based not only on the large number of distinguished Hungarian Americans in our country, but also on our shared aspirations for freedom and democracy, have very deep roots.

I would like to say a special word of thanks to Congressman Tom and Annette Lantos, and others who have helped them, because they are responsible for the fact that a bust of Kossuth now stands in the Rotunda of our Capitol.

Ralph Waldo Emerson called him "the angel of freedom." He was only the second non-American—Lafayette being the first—to address both Houses of Congress. Crowds greeted him wherever he went. He was a true American hero.

Mr. President, like Kossuth, you taught yourself English while you were in prison—at a time when you had just escaped a death sentence and faced a life term, because you stood for liberty. Later, you translated the works of many great writers: Edith Wharton, Thomas Wolfe, William Faulkner, Ernest Hemingway, Arthur Miller, James Baldwin, John Updike, Alice Walker. And at least two I think are here tonight—William Styron and Susan Sontag. These translations offered Hungarians a window on the West and earned you many admirers at home. This work is just one part, but it is a vital part, of your contribution to ending the division of Europe.

I even noted in preparing for this evening that you translated into Hungarian President Bush's 1988 campaign biography, "Looking Forward." Now by the time Al Gore and I published our book, "Putting People First," in 1992, you were already President of Hungary and, unfortunately, too busy to translate this profoundly important work. At least I choose to believe that is the reason you did not choose to translate it.

In this decade your own works have been translated and published in English, your plays performed in the United States. They are a brave set of explorations of political conflict and war, freedom and betrayal, the struggle for daily survival and dignity in the face of adversity. Americans have absorbed these works as we have watched you lead your nation, deepening freedom there, and promoting human rights and ethnic tolerance around the world, and especially in your own region.

The only Hungarian head of state to make an official visit to Romania in this century, you told the joint session of Parliament there that ethnic minorities enrich their nations and "form a valuable connective link in strengthening relations" between nations.

Your vision of people living together and nations living together, resolving differences peacefully, drawing strength from their diversity, treating all people with equal dignity—this will form the basis of a better future for Europe and the world. It is at the heart of what we have been trying to do in our efforts to reverse ethnic cleansing in Kosovo, and to build a Southeastern Europe in which all people can live together in dignity and freedom.

Now, Mr. President, normally when I propose a toast to a visiting head of state, I say something like, "cheers." I have been advised by the State Department that the Hungarian word for "cheers" is—and I want to quote from the memo I got—"practically impossible to pronounce correctly." I have accepted their considered judgment. So, instead, I would like to salute you and Mrs. Goncz with the words that greeted Kossuth on streamers all across New York City on the day he arrived in America—Isten Hozta. "Welcome."

I ask all of you to join me in a toast to President and Mrs. Goncz, and to the people of Hungary. Thank you very much.

TOAST OF PRESIDENT GONCZ

The President of Hungary: Mr. President, Mrs. Clinton, dear friends. Back home in my own country I have the privilege of speaking in my own native language. It would be becoming to speak English here, but there is one thing I learned when I was a writer—that lesson I learned, that if you cannot express yourself in an adequate way in that language, then you'd rather not deliver speeches in that language.

I do apologize for not speaking English, because eventually I might end up as Kossuth did when he was here. As it was mentioned, he learned English also in prison, as I did. And he had excellent rhetoric abilities. And after one of the enlightening speeches he made here in America, two listeners started to whisper between each other, "I never thought that English was so close to Hungarian."

Now, this time, I would like to spare you that experience. My friend speaks better English than I do.

Mr. President mentioned something about my past as a translator. I learned English in the prison through the works of Kennedy. First, I translated the speeches of Kennedy. This was something like lawful—translated for the higher authorities in the party. It was strictly confidential. I am terribly sorry that President Kennedy never had the chance to see himself how authentic the Hungarian translation was.

But I'd like to come back on the events of today. Officially, I was in the White House in an official capacity in April 1993. At that time I met the President, and there were some other heads of state also here. And then when I looked around, I had the wind of youthfulness, optimism, and an air of determination. Today, I experienced the same: a determined leadership that decides the fate of the world; responsibility and profound humanity.

We have had long discussions today. It is a God-given gift that my visit that had been prepared for months was realized today—all of these days going to be decisive. This is a crucial day when the Kosovo crisis is raising its beak and it's going to come to completion.

We have had a long discussion with Mr. President, not only the two of us. But if I were to characterize the meeting, I would say that it was not negotiations, diplomatic negotiations, but thinking together. And this was the first time I really felt, genuinely, that the two countries are allies, and a real alliance is characterized by identical values and also that you approach the problems to be solved from the same angle.

Even during the air campaign we tried to find the man, a human being in that. And we fully agreed that the peace of Europe is unthinkable without the peace in the Balkans. And without the understanding and the cooperation of the people in the Balkans, it is inconceivable to have peace in that region.

The discussions we have had today will have a very significant imprint not only because of the political implications, but also because I made a great acquaintance of a genuine, real man.

During my presidency we have met about four or five times, but we never had a chance before to think together about the course of the world. We did that today. And we also found that it is the human being that is the common denominator: the man in Kosovo, the Serbian man; let me tell you, also the Hungarian man, who has got responsibility for the Serbs, as well, after having lived together with them for hundreds and hundreds of years.

And if one day the Democratic leadership in Serbia is created, we Hungarians are ready to share our experience in building democracy with the Serbian people, with the Serbian leadership. And we are prepared to do what we have done with other neighboring countries already. We are going to tell them not only what we have done correctly and well, what we are going to tell them where we made a mistake, where we made an error, because it's a matter of course that sometimes one makes mistakes. But if through good advice you can avoid at least one mistake, then it was worth it.

We are prepared to extend a helping hand to a democratic Serbian government, to the Serbian people, because we know what bombing means from our own experience. We know what has to be restored—bridges, oil refineries, infrastructure, but primarily and foremost, the belief of the people in the future—the faith in humanity, belief in the willingness of the people to help each other.

And if we manage to help all the wounds that were acquired during the war since 1992, and we manage to resolve all the hatred, which may take even two generations, then we have to give them help and assistance to make the first first.

It was a gratifying and a good feeling to me to have understanding between the two sides. Because you can feed in information about the amount of bombs you want to drop; you can feed in costs; but there is one thing you cannot feed in, in a computer—the past of a nation, the mentality of the people, the moral feelings, eventual solidarity or hostility. I can see that the American leadership is ready to consider that, as well, after the success of the air campaign and, perhaps, even more so, afterwards.

The serious negotiations we have had here in Washington, D.C., I will take that home with me as one of the greatest experiences in my life. First, because I was really convinced that it is possible for a big country and a small country to become real allies on the basis of equality. And I do hope, Mr. President, you're not going to misunderstand me if I say, I am taking with me the experience of a new friendship, as well, with me.

Perhaps I cannot say anymore than that. If you want, I can tell you all the political slogans that you know by heart here, but I suppose these few things are a lot more worthy. For the Hungarians, for the Serbs, for the Kosovars, for the whole of Central Europe, I do hope, out of the bottom of my heart, that all the generals of NATO—and perhaps it will all help us to understand the events and developments of our days.

Once again, I apologize for speaking in Hungarian, but I suppose it was better to tell that in Hungarian than mumbling it in English. Thank you for listening to me.

HONORING THE SPECIAL GRADUATES OF THE JOHN D. WELLS JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL

HON. NYDIA M. VELÁZQUEZ

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 17, 1999

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I ask you and my colleagues to join me in congratulating special graduates of the 12th Congressional District of New York. I am certain that this day marks the culmination of much effort and hard work which has led and will lead them to continued success. In these times of uncertainty, limited resources, and random violence in our commu-

nities and schools, it is encouraging to know that they have overcome these obstacles and succeeded.

These students have learned that education is priceless. They understand that education is the tool to new opportunities and greater endeavors. Their success is not only a tribute to their strength but also to the support they have received from their parents and loved ones.

In closing, I encourage all my colleagues to support the education of the youth of America. With a solid education, today's youth will be tomorrow's leaders. And as we approach the new millennium, it is our responsibility to pave the road for this great Nation's future. Members of the U.S. House of Representatives I ask you to join me in congratulating the following Academic Achievement Award Recipients: Lizandro Gonzalez and Aris Rodriguez.

WOMEN IN CONSERVATIVE POLITICS

HON. SUE W. KELLY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 17, 1999

Mrs. KELLY. Mrs. Speaker, I insert the attached speech for the RECORD. This speech was given by Fanny Palli-Petralia, a member of Greece's Parliament at a conference that was held in Washington, D.C., in March of this year, hosted by the International Women's Democratic Union. I found it to be quite insightful and would recommend it to my colleagues.

[At the Conference of IWDU, Washington, Mar. 3-5, 1999]

ADDRESS BY THE HONORABLE FANNY PALLI-PETRALIA

First, I would like to express my deep appreciation to the organizers of the conference for the invitation to participate and address this gathering. I consider it a privilege and a unique opportunity to share with leaders from all over the world my perspectives on the role of women contemporary politics and the problems they face in Europe and especially my own country. I am referring of course, to women belonging to the conservative, or as I prefer to state, Center and Center-Right ideological spectrum.

However, before I discuss specific problems I believe it is necessary for us to define or re-define certain concepts and to reflect on the following question: what defines conservative politics in our time. I believe a new definition of conservatism is essential, given the fact that the central criterion used to distinguish between Right and Left ideology i.e.—i.e. economic philosophy—is no longer valid. As we all know, belief in a free market economy, espoused by conservative thinkers has been coopted with unrestrained enthusiasm by old and new liberals. Whether we are talking about Great Britain, Germany or the United States, we see Social Democrats, Liberals and their American equivalent, the Democratic Party, endorsing and applying Milton Freedman's doctrine of free markets with the zeal usually displayed by late converts to a cause. No wonder that we now see big business, traditionally viewed as allies of conservative parties, moving to the socialist corner of the political arena. I have only one explanation for this phenomenon: either big business cannot see the difference between the two philosophies, which I doubt, or the dividing lines between ideological camps

have been blurred beyond recognition. In either case, now that our economic philosophy has caused global mass conversion among the liberal ranks, there is a need to differentiate our agenda by other criteria.

Now that liberal and the left-wing politicians have embraced free market over socialist planning, we have to ask what is next in our philosophical agenda in an era that often seems as being in a moral drift? The answer, in my opinion, is obvious: though the economic philosophy of conservatism has triumphed, a cultural war is under way globally and whether we want it or not, we must be concerned and respond. Far too many of the core values that served as the glue to keep society in harmony have been trashed and a climate of moral relativism permeates the industrial world. We are witnesses to a troubling trend since the collapsed of the Communist bloc: traditions, family, history, religion, culture are under assault by "feel good crowd." These are the values that have and ought to distinguish the Center-Right political parties: we cherish them while the Liberal left makes them optional.

The question is what is the role of women in the field of culture? At the risk of sounding immodest, let me state at the outset that women have always been in the forefront of cultural battles and helped shape the core values of free societies. More precisely, women have been persistent defenders of human rights and effectively linked rights, values, economics and politics and in the process, redefined the latter for the better. However it is also true that, by and large, the contributions of women in the political life of nations and the affirmation of social and political values have been achieved through men. The old cliché "next to a great man stands a greater woman," still rings true. But our concern today is not what Aspasia or Theodora, Eleanor Roosevelt, or Hillary Clinton have done behind the scenes. The question is what happens in the public domain—and here is where a convergence of view emerges among women of all political persuasions.

II

It is obvious that inequalities between men and women persist and opportunities for women are limited by artificial barriers in all societies, including the United States where the struggle for equality started, at end of the 19th century.

As conservative women and political leaders in our own right, we can not ignore gender disparities in public life; neither can we ignore the fact that traditions and values, prevalent for generations, do play a role in defining our place in contemporary society. Because women have played a central role in defining core values, they must now assume a similar role in defining a political system that assures the promotion of the most central of all values—equality without qualifications.

I am cognizant of the fact that social trends take time to be set in motion and even more time to be reversed. We cannot ignore the role of history and special conditions that have played a role in determining a woman's place in society. In Southern Europe, for example, cultural factors, religion and social attitudes made change a slow and arduous process when compared to northern European societies. For example, the right to vote in my country, Greece, was granted to women in 1952 and full equality in all walks of life was constitutionally guaranteed in 1974.

III

The equal rights movement in Europe, in which women from all political persuasions participated, was fought not only to secure basic political and individual rights but also

equal opportunities in education, the work place, equal compensation for comparable work and, above all, equal participation in decision-making structures. No doubt after many false starts and strenuous efforts, progress has been made, albeit slowly, in all fields. The latest achievement that I can briefly mention is the incorporation of an equality clause of the Amsterdam Treaty entered upon by members of the European Union and which, I am proud to say, was ratified only days ago by the Greek parliament. This Treaty makes equality of genders in the European Union a legal, social and political reality. As the Treaty States (article 2) states, "equality between women and men is now part of the mission of the European Union." Yet, in spite of all progress, we are far from the final goal of complete equality between men and women. As far as laws, rules and regulations are concerned, we are fully equal! In practice, matters are quite different. It is hardly a "militant stance" to note that:

In almost every country the working woman continues to maintain two careers, home and the work place without compensation and often without moral recognition.

Women' unemployment, at least in Europe, is double that of men and concerns younger, female university graduates.

The presence of women in Cabinet level positions is poor and symbolic rather than substantive.

These facts suggest that equality between the sexes remains an elusive goal. And I do not believe this goal will be reached unless all human beings are given the opportunity to make their contributions through full participation at all levels of government and wherever economic, political and social issues are decided.

Conservative women know where inequality exists and have the solutions to the problem. It is to be found in the gross under representation of women in all public institutions. Thus, while the women make up 51% of the global population, the world average of women in parliaments, for example, is 12.3%. In the European Parliament itself, out of a total of 626 members only 173, or 27.6% are women, while the average the national assemblies of member states of the EU is only 21.4%. The gap between countries is even greater. Under representation is higher in the southern countries, while the northern ones have made remarkable strides in the past three decades. In Sweden, for example, women make up 40.4% of the Parliament, in Denmark 30.3% and in Germany 25.7%. The picture changes dramatically as we look south. Greece, with an electorate of 52% women has only 6% women members in the current parliament.

The situation is similar for participation in high government positions: Sweden, again has a cabinet divided equally among men and women: 39% of cabinet posts in Finland and 35% in Denmark are held by women. In Greece, in a fifty member cabinet, only three posts are occupied by women.

These figures show that there is a deficit in the democratic game of politics and a surplus of explanations of its causes.

Some have argued that culture has been the culprit that discourages women from pursuing public office. There is some truth to this and similar arguments as well as to the argument that the system itself has something to do with it. It is a system built by men and its rules and regulations reflect its origins. As designed, the political system is more like a "hunting adventure" rather than a family game. Power, not sensibility or efficiency seem to be its main characteristic. Of course, all women that take part in the existing political game, must learn the man-made rules and how to use

them to their advantage. In short, they must learn to "hunt" or risk becoming spectators of someone else's game. We have come too far and have too much at stake to accept such a fate.

Finally, let me conclude with some tentative answers to the question what can be done? Well, as I stated at the beginning there is a general need to redefine the identity, the goals and methods of Center and Center-Right political parties. And there is a greater need to reassess women's roles in the cultural field so as to become full participants in the ongoing debate about values. I believe ultimately it will be the outcome of what some people call the "cultural wars" that will shape global political and by extension, economic agendas. Though I am not a proponent of a "women" made political system I, nevertheless, believe that women can restructure, sensitize and adapt the existing one with a view of making it fully democratic. This can be achieved, with emphasis on full participation in all level of government and full use of women's imagination, sensitivity, efficiency and intellect to improve the human condition.

Unless women work for the day when they can place their own seal on the political system, the Margaret Thatchers and Madeleine Albrights, will be looked upon as an alibi for the maintenance of the status quo.

TRIBUTE TO CHARLES ABBOTT

HON. STEVEN T. KUYKENDALL

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 17, 1999

Mr. KUYKENDALL. Mr. Speaker, my district recently lost one of its most committed residents, Charles H. Abbott, Jr. I rise today to honor his memory and to acknowledge the legacy that he leaves behind for Rancho Palos Verdes.

When I received the news about Charley's untimely passing, my immediate reaction was one of pure disbelief. Charley had been my friend for 15 years. As I entered the political arena, Charley became a trusted advisor; I sought out his judgment and wisdom because he knew, better than most, the problems and issues facing the community. Importantly, he had suggestions to improve all of our lives. His unexpected death hits close to home because he was one of the most active, vital people I knew. His death causes me to reflect on my own mortality.

I attach a memorial that appeared in one of the local papers about Charley. It eloquently summarizes Charley's life and contributions. Charley's legacy lives on through the dedicated service to the public demonstrated by his family, his sons in particular. He touched the lives of many children in the community, through his years of athletic coaching, leaving a little piece of himself with each one of his athletes. Charley had an active charity agenda, and like his athletes, each charity on which he served is a better, stronger organization for his dedicated service. As a civil engineer, Charley certainly left his enduring presence on the city of Rancho Palos Verdes where he served in numerous professional capacities.

I celebrate my friend Charley and will miss him. I offer my support and deepest sympathies to his family. To each and every one of my constituents, I challenge them to follow

Charley's practice of caring enough about the community to get involved.

REMEMBERING CHARLEY

By Mary Jane Schoenheider

I, like many of you, have lost a good friend. Charles Abbott, known to all of us as Charley, was called to his Maker on Monday evening, April 26 while he was working out on his treadmill before retiring for the night. He had spent a good part of that day doing what he most enjoyed; playing golf. This day, like many before was for charity. This just happened to be the Rolling Hills Covenant Church Golf Tournament, but it could have been one of many he participated in throughout the years.

Charley loved his work as a civil engineer, he loved his family, he loved his community and he loved life. He gave back over and over again to countless causes with both his time and talents. Everyone always knew you could count on Charley, be it as a coach for his two sons' baseball and soccer teams in their early years on the Peninsula, or for the past two years participating in his Rotary Club's service project as a volunteer tutor for the kids in Harbor Hills 4H after school program. His energy and involvement seemed to be endless.

My closest association with Charley and his wife Sue came in the past three years as we shared the experience as host parents for Rotary Exchange students.

With both of their boys away at college, Charley and Sue became Dad and Mom to three young women, Malina from Denmark, and Malen and Linda both from Sweden. All three of these girls touched Charley's heart and became his "adopted" daughters for life.

The Thursday evening prior to his passing, Charley presided as President at the Community Association of the Peninsula (CAP) Annual Meeting. Many of us were there listening to the light West Virginia drawl, and wit that was uniquely Charley's.

It is never fair when someone like Charley is taken in the prime of his life at 58. He and Sue were looking forward to a trip to Denmark and Sweden, his son Charlie's wedding this summer and to retirement in a couple of years to the home they recently built at La Quinta. We who are left to carry on will do so in memory of a man who gave so much of himself to his community, and loved doing it. You're a Good Man, Charley Abbott.

Funeral services were held at Peninsula Baptist Church on April 30 with interment at Green Hills Memorial Park. Charley is survived by his wife Susan, a teacher at Peninsula High School, his two sons, Charlie and Mark, his father Charles Abbott Sr. and two brothers. Donations in memory of Charley may be made to Harbor Hills 4H Community Center c/o Palos Verdes Peninsula Rotary Club, P.O. Box 296, Palos Verdes Estates, CA 90274 or to Hospice Foundation, 2601 Airport Drive, Suite 110B, Torrance, CA 90505.

INDIA IS USING CHEMICAL WEAPONS IN KASHMIR; U.S. SHOULD STOP ITS PRO-INDIA TILT

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 17, 1999

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I was disturbed to find out that India has been using chemical weapons in its war against the freedom fighters of Kashmir. Reuters, CNN, the BBC, the Associated Press, and others have all reported that India fired chemical weapons

shells into Pakistan. Remember that India's nuclear tests last year started the nuclear arms race in South Asia, which is very destabilizing to our ally Pakistan, to India, the subcontinent, and the world.

In recent days, there have been news reports of a mass exodus from border villages in Punjab, the homeland of the Sikhs. According to at least one report, 70 percent of the population of these villages has fled. These Sikhs are apparently afraid that India's war on the freedom fighters will spread to Punjab. There are good reasons to believe this. India sent a new deployment of troops to Punjab, Khalistan. These troops are on top of the half-million troops who were already stationed in Punjab to suppress the Sikh freedom movement.

Mr. Speaker, this situation is entirely India's responsibility. India that started the conflict in Kargil to wipe out the freedom movement in Kashmir and scare the other freedom movements into submitting to Indian rule. India introduced nuclear weapons to South Asia last year and introduced chemical weapons into this conflict. These are weapons of mass destruction, Mr. Speaker. Indian has brought these weapons of mass destruction to South Asia. Why do we still give aid from American tax dollars to India?

Recently an Indian colonel admitted that Indian soldiers are "dying like dogs." India is losing this war in Kargil, while it loudly proclaims victory. As India's desperation increases, the situations gets more dangerous. It is feared that India will use its new deployment in Punjab, Khalistan to invade Pakistan in an attempt to cut off the Kashmiris' supply lines.

Mr. Speaker, we all salute the President for his attempt to keep the fighting from escalating, but there seems to be a pro-India tilt to our effort and to our policy in the region. Yet India denies self-determination and other basic human rights to the Kashmiris, the Sikhs of Khalistan, the Christians of Nagaland, and the other occupied nations of South Asia. When basic human rights are denied, we have an obligation to help people reclaim their rights. We should be working for peace, freedom, and self-determination. We should not be aligned with India, which remains one of the world's worst human-rights violators.

Let this Congress do whatever we can to support democracy, self-determination, peace, and stability in the subcontinent. We should impose sanctions on India, cut off American aid to India, and pass a resolution stating our support for a free and fair plebiscite under international supervision in Punjab, Khalistan, in Kashmir, in Nagaland, and everywhere else that the people seek their freedom. I am proud to have co-sponsored such a resolution in the last Congress. This is the right time to take these measures when they will have the greatest effect. Let us take these measures to support freedom.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert the Council of Khalistan's press release on India's chemical weapons use into the RECORD.

INDIA USING CHEMICAL WEAPONS IN ITS WAR AGAINST KASHMIRI FREEDOM FIGHTERS; NOW IS THE TIME TO FREE KHALISTAN

WASHINGTON, DC, June 14—Dr. Gurmit Singh Aulakh, President of the Council of Khalistan, today condemned India for using chemical weapons in its war against the Kashmiri freedom fighters at Kargil. Reu-

ters, BBC, CNN, Associated Press, and other news sources have reported that India fired chemical weapons shells into Pakistan. The Pakistani Foreign Minister said that his country had found Indian chemical shells that were fired across the border.

Dr. Aulakh condemned "this irresponsible and dangerous action. India is using these weapons despite being a signatory to the Chemical Weapons Convention," he noted. "So far these weapons have only caused skin irritations, shortness of breath, and other minor health problems," he said, "but the potential dangers are frightening."

"Remember that India started this war to suppress the Kashmiri freedom movement," Dr. Aulakh said. He took note of an India Today report that the war is costing India 15 core (150 million) rupees each day. "Apparently, no amount of blood or money is too great for the Indian government," he said.

"America took action against Iraq for using chemical weapons in its war against Kuwait," he pointed out. "Why does America continue to support India with aid and trade?" he asked. "The United Nations should impose strong sanctions on India for this brutal act," he added.

"The news that India is using chemical weapons is very disturbing, not only to the people of Kashmir but to the people of Punjab, Khalistan," he said. "India, the country which started the nuclear arms race in South Asia, is now using weapons of mass destruction," he said. According to Kashmiri leaders, India also used chemical weapons against them in 1994.

"This terrorist act shows India's desperation to keep its artificial borders intact," Dr. Aulakh said. "India is losing this war," he said. "One Indian Army colonel admitted that Indian troops are 'dying like dogs.' I call on Sikh soldiers not to fire on Kashmiri freedom fighters," he said. "I urge Sikh soldiers to join the Sikh freedom movement and liberate Khalistan."

"I cannot help but think that these attacks are related to the massive evacuations of 37 villages along the border in Punjab," he said. "It is not the Pakistanis the villagers are afraid of," he said, "it is expansion of India's terrorist war into Punjab, Khalistan."

"In war, people get killed, and that is unfortunate," Dr. Aulakh said. "Countries that are moral and democratic do not deliberately kill civilians," he said. The Indian government has murdered over 250,000 Sikhs since 1984. India has also murdered over 200,000 Christians in Nagaland since 1947, more than 60,000 Muslims in Kashmir since 1988, and tens of thousands of Assamese, Manipuris, Dalits ("black untouchables"), Tamils, and others.

"Freedom struggles don't go away," he said. "Just as India cannot suppress Kashmir's freedom struggle with weapons of mass destruction, the freedom struggle in Khalistan will go on until Khalistan is free," he said. "Now is the moment for the Sikh Nation to liberate Khalistan with the help of the Sikh soldiers. It is time to rebel. Khalsa Bagi Yan Badshah."

COMMENCEMENT ADDRESS OF
GEORGE SOROS AT THE PAUL H.
NITZE SCHOOL OF ADVANCED
INTERNATIONAL STUDIES

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 17, 1999

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, this is the season of commencement speeches. Many of

them deserve the oblivion that most of them receive. There are a few, however, that are particularly worthy of note. One outstanding exception was the commencement address given by my friend George Soros at the Paul H. Nitze School of Advanced International Studies of Johns Hopkins University on May 27th of this year.

Mr. Soros has used this commencement address as an opportunity to give us his thoughtful and incisive reflections on the current conflict in Kosova and the broader significance of that conflict for the international system as the world enters the 21st century. It is ironic that the end of the Cold War has brought about a significant reduction in the threat of major confrontation involving the United States directly, but at the same time we have seen an increase in the violence of regional ethnic and religious conflicts, such as that in Kosova. George Soros has given considerable critical thought to the role of the United States in the post-Cold War era, and his thoughts are useful for all of us here in the Congress who must grapple with the question of the appropriate international role for the United States.

A successful international financier and investment advisor, George Soros is a major philanthropist with a focus on encouraging the development of the infrastructure and culture necessary for democratic societies. He established the Open Society Foundation which operates a number of foundations throughout Central and Eastern Europe, South Africa, and the United States. These foundations are helping to build the infrastructure and institutions of a free and open and democratic society through supporting a variety of educational, cultural and economic restructuring activities. A native of Budapest, Hungary, and a current citizen of the United States, Mr. Soros brings a personal insight to the problems of South-eastern Europe and the world.

Mr. Speaker, I submit George Soros' commencement address to be placed in the RECORD, and I invite my colleagues to give it thoughtful attention.

PAUL H. NITZE SCHOOL OF ADVANCED INTERNATIONAL STUDIES, JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY

COMMENCEMENT SPEECH DELIVERED BY GEORGE SOROS, MAY 27, 1999

A commencement speech is meant to be inspirational and I am not sure whether I can deliver such a speech because I am stunned and devastated by what is happening in Kosova. I am deeply involved in that part of the world and what is happening there has raised in my mind a lot of questions to which, frankly speaking, I don't have the answers. I feel obliged to reconsider some of my own most cherished preconceptions.

I am a believer in what I call an open society which is basically a broader and more universal concept of democracy. Open society is based on the recognition that nobody has access to the ultimate truth; perfection is unattainable and therefore we must be satisfied with the next best thing; a society that holds itself open to improvement. An open society allows people with different views, identities and interests to live together in peace. An open society transcends boundaries; it allows intervention in the internal affairs of sovereign states because people living in an oppressive regime often cannot defend themselves against oppression without outside intervention but the intervention must be confined to supporting the people living in a country to attain their legitimate aspirations, not to impose a particular ideology or to subjugate one state to

the interests of another. These are the principles I have put into practice through my network of open society foundations.

Judging by these principles, I have no doubt that Milosevic infringed the rights of the Albanian population in Kosovo. Nor do I have any doubts that the situation required outside intervention. The case for intervention is clearer in Kosovo than in most other situations of ethnic conflict because Milosevic unilaterally deprived the inhabitants of Kosovo of the autonomy that they had already enjoyed. He also broke an international agreement into which he entered in October of last year. My doubts center on the ways in which international pressure can be successfully applied.

I am more aware than most people that actions have unintended consequences. Nevertheless I'm distressed by the consequences of our intervention. We have accomplished exactly the opposite of what we intended. We have accelerated the ethnic cleansing we sought to interdict. We have helped to consolidate in power the Milosevic regime and we have helped to create instability in the neighboring countries of Montenegro, Macedonia and Albania, not to mention the broader international implications such as our relationship with China.

It is obvious that something has gone woefully wrong and we find ourselves in an awful quandary. I am not going to discuss how we got there and how we can extricate ourselves. I want to discuss the principle of intervening in the internal affairs of a sovereign state in order to protect its people. Because that is what we are doing and it is not working. It is easy to find fault with the way we have gone about it, but the problem that preoccupies me goes deeper. In the case of Yugoslavia we have intervened in different ways. In Bosnia we tried it with the United Nations and it didn't work. That is why in Kosovo we tried it without the United Nations and that didn't work either. We also tried it by applying economic sanctions but that too had adverse consequences. The sanctions could be broken with the help of the ruling regimes by shady businessmen who in turn became an important source of support for the ruling regimes not only in Yugoslavia but also in the neighboring countries. In short, nothing worked. And we have a similar record in Africa.

The question I have to ask myself: is it possible, is it appropriate to intervene in the internal affairs of a state in the name of some general principle like human rights or open society? I did not want to consider such a question and I certainly don't want to accept no for an answer. It would be the end of the aspiration to an open society. In the absence of outside intervention oppressive regimes could perpetrate untold atrocities. Moreover, internal conflicts could easily broaden into international hostilities. In our increasingly interdependent world, there are certain kinds of behavior by sovereign states—aggression, terrorism, ethnic cleansing—that cannot be tolerated by the international community. At the same time we must recognize that the current approach does not work. We must find some better way. This will require a profound rethinking and reorganization of the way we conduct international relations.

As things are now, international relations involve relations between states. How a state treats its own citizens involves relations within the state. The two relations are largely independent of each other because the states enjoy sovereignty over their territory and their inhabitants. Sovereignty is an outdated concept but it prevails. It derives from the time when kings wielded power over their subjects but in the French Revolution when the people of France overthrew their

king they assumed his sovereignty. That was the birth of the modern state. Since then, there has been a gradual recognition that states must also be subject to the rule of law but international law has been slow to develop and it does not have any teeth. We have the United Nations but the UN does not work well because it is an association of states and states are guided by their interests not by universal principles, and we have the Declaration of Universal Human Rights.

The principles which ought to govern the behavior of states towards their own citizens have been reasonably well-established. What is missing is an authority to enforce those principles—an authority that transcends the sovereign state. Since the sovereignty of the modern state is derived from the people, the authority that transcends the sovereign state must be derived from the people of the world. As long as we live in a world of sovereign states, the people need to exercise their authority through the states to which they belong, particularly where military action is concerned. Democratic states are supposed to carry out the will of the people. So in the ultimate analysis the development and enforcement of international law depends on the will of the people who live in democratic countries.

And that is where the problem lies. People who live in democratic countries do not necessarily believe in democracy as an universal principle. They tend to be guided by self-interest, not by universal principles. They may be willing to defend democracy in their own country because they consider it to be in their own self-interest but few people care sufficiently about democracy as an abstract idea to defend it in other countries, especially when the idea is so far removed from the reality. Yet people do have some concerns that go beyond self-interest. They are aroused by pictures of atrocities. How could these concerns be mobilized to prevent the atrocities? That is the question that preoccupies me.

I have attended a number of discussions about Kosovo and I was shocked to discover how vague and confused people, well-informed people, are about the reasons for our involvement. They speak of humanitarian reasons and human rights almost interchangeably. Yet the two are quite different. Human rights are political rights. When they're violated, it may lead to a humanitarian disaster, pictures on CNN that arouse people's emotions but by then it is too late. The damage is done and the intervention is often counterproductive. The humanitarian disaster could have been prevented only by protecting the political rights of the people. But to achieve this, people must take an interest in the principles of open society. Prevention cannot start early enough. To be successful it must be guided by a set of clear objectives. That is what the concept of open society can provide.

Suppose that the people subscribed to the principles of an open society; how could those principles be translated into effective institutions? It would require the cooperation of democratic states. We need an authority that transcends the sovereignty of states. We have such an authority in the form of the United Nations, but the UN is not guided by the principles of open society. It is an association of states, some of which are democratic, others not, each of which is guided by its national interests. We have an association of democratic states, NATO, which did intervene in defense of democratic values, but it is a military alliance incapable of preventive action. By the time it intervenes it is too late and we have seen that its intervention can be counterproductive. It needs to be complemented by a political alliance dedicated to the promotion of open so-

ciety and capable of acting both within the UN and outside it.

Such an alliance would work more by providing rewards for good behavior than punishment for bad behavior. Belonging to the alliance or meeting its standards should be a rewarding experience. This would encourage voluntary compliance and defer any problems connected with the infringement of national sovereignty. The first degree of punishment would be exclusion; only if it fails need other measures be considered. The greatest rewards would be access to markets, access to finance, better treatment by the international financial institutions and, where appropriate, association with the European Union. There are a thousand little ways that diplomatic pressure can be applied; the important thing is to be clear about the objectives. I am sure that the abolition of Kosovo's autonomy in 1989 could have been reversed if the international community had been determined enough about it. In Latvia, international pressure had led to a reform of the naturalization law which could have caused conflict in Russia. In Croatia, the international community did not do enough to assure the existence of independent media. Nor is it sufficiently aroused by proposals in various Central Asian republics to introduce lifetime presidencies. We shall not be able to get rid of Milosevic by bombing but if, after the war, there is a grand plan for the reconstruction of South East Europe involving a customs union and virtual membership in the EU for those countries which are not ruled by an indicted war criminal, I am sure that the Serbs would soon get rid of Milosevic in order to qualify.

A political alliance dedicated to the promotion of open society might even be able to change the way the UN functions, especially if it had a much broader membership than NATO exactly because it can act either with or without the UN. NATO could still serve as its military arm.

Ironically, it is the US that stands in the way of such a political alliance. We are caught in a trap of our own making. We used to be one of the two superpowers and the leaders of the free world. We are now the sole remaining superpower and we would like to think of ourselves as the leaders of the free world. But that is where we fail, because we fail to observe one of the basic principles of the open society. Nobody has a monopoly of the truth, yet we act as if we did. We are willing to violate the sovereignty of other states in the name of universal principles but we are unwilling to accept any infringement of our town sovereignty. We are willing to drop bombs on others from high altitudes but we are reluctant to expose our own men to risk. We refuse to submit ourselves to any kind of international governance. We were one of seven countries which refused to subscribe to the International Criminal Court; the others were China, Iraq, Israel, Libya, Qatar, and Yemen. We do not even pay our dues to the United Nations. This kind of behavior does not lend much legitimacy to our claim to be the leaders of the free world.

To reclaim that role we must radically alter our attitude to international cooperation. We cannot and should not be the policemen of the world; but the world needs a policeman. Therefore we must cooperate with like minded countries and abide by the rules that we seek to impose on others. We cannot bomb the world into submission but we cannot withdraw into isolation either. If we cannot prevent atrocities like Kosovo we must also be willing to accept body bags. I hate to end on such a somber note, but that is where we are right now.

FAREWELL AND BEST WISHES,
CAPTAIN DOUGHERTY

HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 17, 1999

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take a moment today to praise Captain Michael Dougherty, presently the commanding officer at the Naval Air Engineering Station in Lakehurst, New Jersey.

Sadly, we will be losing the fine leadership of Capt. Dougherty at Lakehurst on June 24th. As he moves on to his next assignment as head of the Foreign Military Sales Office at the Naval Aviation Systems Command at Patuxent River, I wish him the very best of success.

Five years ago, Capt. Dougherty came to Lakehurst as the Project Coordinator for Support Equipment. He quickly rose to Head of the Aircraft Division Logistics Group, and in May 1997 after serving as Executive Officer, he assumed his current duties as Commanding Officer of the Naval Air Engineering Station at Lakehurst.

In addition to his duties as Commanding Officer, Captain Dougherty is also a family man, and is married to the former Alice Scherer, who works as a school nurse for Independent Child Study Teams of Jersey City. He is the proud father of four children: Maureen, Jill, Claire, and Kevin. Maureen is a graduate of Ithaca College, and Jill is a Midshipman in the Naval Reserves, and a junior at Holy Cross. Claire and Kevin are both students at Monsignor Donovan High School in Toms River.

Captain Dougherty took command of the base in 1997, in the wake of the Pentagon's unsuccessful attempt to close the Lakehurst Naval facility during the 1995 Base Realignment and Closure Commission (BRAC) process. It fell to him to reassure Pentagon number crunchers, the BRAC commission and Congress that saving the base was indeed the best course for the Navy and American security interests. Captain Dougherty showed us the way.

Almost immediately, Capt. Dougherty organized the Community Partnership Program with State, County, and business leaders to broaden and deepen public/private awareness of Lakehurst's unique capabilities. Consequently, Captain Dougherty invited countless businesses and local governments to come visit the base to learn ways they can work more closely together on issues of common interest.

Lakehurst is a world-class facility with a priceless base of knowledge about engineering and advanced technologies relating to the successful operation of our aircraft carriers. Through his Community Partnering Program, Captain Dougherty has made available to the business community some of Lakehurst's technology, facilities, and personnel. For instance, under the program, if a business has a problem with a manufacturing process, they can come to Lakehurst for technical assistance in solving the problem. This has been a win/win situation for both the public and private sector. The local community now has increased access to advanced technological know-how and the base has expanded its

solid reputation as a good neighbor. And in some instances the base has been able to reduce expenses as private contractors shared some of the operating costs. This is but a single example of Captain Dougherty's work to connect the local community to the base, and the base to the local community.

Captain Dougherty's partnering initiatives are epitomized by the success of the educational partnering agreement with Rowan University's School of Engineering. This agreement will give students at Rowan University invaluable hands-on experience on how to solve real world engineering problems. Through the interaction with Lakehurst's staff expertise, unique facilities, and equipment related to aircraft platform interface technology at Navy Lakehurst, the agreement will certainly strengthen the quality of engineering students at Rowan who participate in this program.

On the flip side, the Rowan-Lakehurst partnership helps Lakehurst to secure additional engineering talent from within the state to replace engineers at the base when they move on to other jobs or retire. The partnership also enables Lakehurst to tap into a huge network of expertise and knowledge at Rowan University, which will be vital if Lakehurst is to maintain its status in cutting-edge aircraft platform interface technology. This is yet another good neighbor, win-win situation adding to the list of successes Capt. Dougherty has brought to the base under his command.

These successful efforts have produced tangible results. The Lakehurst Naval Air Engineering Center is an important and integral part of the Ocean County economy and that of the surrounding region. Lakehurst is a \$450 million dollar business, with about \$10 million going directly to Ocean County. As the county's largest employer, the base provides jobs for 1,900 people. Captain Dougherty also has taken important steps to encourage the base to reexamine its purchases of many categories of goods and services, to see where it can expand its network of local contractors and service providers.

On issue after issue of importance to naval aviation, Captain Dougherty has demonstrated real leadership. He has been an advocate, as I have been, for the construction of a new, state-of-the-art Aircraft Platform Interface (API) laboratory at Navy Lakehurst. In fact, just last week my fellow members here in this chamber joined me in authorizing a new "supertab" for Lakehurst. The \$15.7 million in funding authorization for the construction of a new API laboratory will solidify Lakehurst's status as "the heart of naval aviation." But this giant leap for the base did not occur in a vacuum, I assure you. It happened because of the dedication and hard work of people interested in the base and the critical work performed there—people like Capt. Dougherty.

Mr. Speaker, throughout his command, Capt. Dougherty has had an impressive series of accomplishments for which he can be proud, in both his personal and professional life. It has been my privilege to work with him on the many initiatives that have put Lakehurst at the forefront of naval aviation, and will keep it there well into the twenty-first century. On behalf of the citizens of the fourth district who have benefited from the vital work he has performed while at Lakehurst, and on behalf of

the country he has so diligently served, it is my pleasure to thank Capt. Dougherty for his fine leadership and wish him well in his future endeavors.

TRIBUTE TO HAROLD P. MACHEN

HON. ROBERT T. MATSUI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 17, 1999

Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, I rise in tribute to Mr. Harold P. Machen of Sacramento, California. Mr. Machen passed away on June 11, 1999. He will be eulogized on June 19th and I ask all of my colleagues to join with me in remembering him as a great citizen and attorney.

Harold P. Machen was born in Chicago, Illinois on February 17, 1924. After completing high school, he attended Lincoln University in Jefferson City, Missouri. While in college, he worked as a dining car waiter for the New York Central Railroad.

His plans for law school were interrupted by the military draft. He served in the United States Coast Guard for three years. Upon leaving the Coast Guard, he studied at Los Angeles City College. He eventually earned his L.L.B. and Juris Doctorate from Southwestern Law School.

On July 22, 1953 Mr. Machen was admitted to the California State Bar. He would enjoy an excellent legal career spanning more than forty years. After practicing law in the impoverished area of Watts in Los Angeles County, Mr. Machen moved to Sacramento in 1969.

For the next several decades, Harold Machen established a first-rate reputation as an attorney and Counselor at Law, as well as a good friend to the Sacramento legal community. He was a special member of the Wiley Manuel Bar Association, of which he was a founding member in 1977.

As an accomplished attorney and community servant, Harold Machen rendered legal assistance and financial support to numerous organizations and social causes. Among these were the Volunteer Legal Services Programs, the Sacramento City Unified School District's 4th and 5th R Program, and the 100 Black Men Mentor Program.

Concisely, Mr. Machen demonstrated a long-standing commitment to serving the legal needs of citizens in the State of California and especially in the Sacramento region. On July 14, 1995 he was honored by the Wiley Manuel Bar Association of Sacramento County for his outstanding 40 year legal career, as well as his efforts to improve employment and living conditions for Sacramento's citizens through his service on the City's Human Rights Commission.

Mr. Speaker as Harold P. Machen is remembered in Sacramento, I ask all of my colleagues to join with me in saluting his outstanding record of quality legal representation, public service, and civic activism. His community contributions will certainly be remembered for many more years to come.

REMARKS BY EDWARD HERMAN
(Item No. 11) PROFESSOR EMERITUS OF FINANCE, THE WHARTON SCHOOL

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 17, 1999

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, on June 10, 1999, I joined with Rep. CYNTHIA A. MCKINNEY, Rep. BARBARA LEE, and Rep. JOHN CONYERS in hosting the fifth in a series of Congressional Teach-In sessions on the Crisis in Kosovo. If a lasting peace is to be achieved in the region, 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 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 Edward Herman, Professor Emeritus of Finance, Wharton School, University of Pennsylvania. He taught for a decade in the Annenberg School of Communications at Pennsylvania State University, with a course in Analysis of Media Bias. He is a professional economist and media analyst. He is also a renowned author with some 20 books on economics, political economy, and the media. Among them are *The Political Economy of Human Rights* (2 vols, 1979, with Noam Chomsky) and *Manufacturing Consent: The Political Economy of Mass Media* (with Noam Chomsky, 1988).

Professor Herman exposes the manner in which the mainstream media has uncritically adopted a variety of "loaded words" that present a distorted and misleading impression of the reality of the War in Yugoslavia. One by one he dissects terms such as "credibility" and "negotiations," and describes the cynical manipulation of phrases such as "collateral damage" and "genocide and ethnic cleansing." He concludes that "western hostility to genocide and ethnic cleansing has been highly selective," citing a number of severe humanitarian crises in which the United States and NATO chose to do nothing.

Following Professor Herman's remarks is an article authored by him, along with David Peterson, that appeared in *Z Magazine*. This article, entitled "Bomb the New York Times?", discusses the hypocrisy of the western media when it justifies the bombing of Serbian media installations because of the Serbs' lack of "balance" in their treatment of the war.

PRESENTATION BY PROFESSOR EDWARD HERMAN, THE WHARTON SCHOOL

Although this is a free society, the U.S. mainstream media often serve as virtual propaganda agents of the state, peddling viewpoints the state wishes to inculcate and marginalizing any alternative perspectives. This is especially true in times of war, when

the wave of patriotic frenzy encouraged by the war-makers quickly engulfs the media. Under these conditions the media's capacity for dispassionate reporting and critical analysis is suspended, and they quickly become cheer-leaders and apologists for war.

This is reflected in their uncritical acceptance of loaded words that cry out for careful analysis, but which are used by the media instead to confuse and obfuscate issues. Let me illustrate with some key words in current usage that purr or snarl in service to propaganda.

Credibility: Credibility is a purr word, that oozes goodness. We all want to be credible and to have our country and NATO credible. But when Senator JOHN MCCAIN called for a ground war in Yugoslavia in order to preserve our own and NATO's credibility, common sense tells us that he ignored the danger of turning a mistake into a catastrophe. Isn't it a sign of moral weakness to be unable to admit a mistake? And isn't the failure to do so exceedingly stupid? Isn't the kind of credibility that comes from continuing a mistaken course obtained at the cost of a loss of credibility as a rational actor? The media have been extremely lax in failing to look behind this purr word to the real issues at stake. And they have thereby allowed it to serve as an instrument of war propaganda.

Humanitarian bombing: NATO allegedly began bombing in March for humanitarian purposes. Humanitarian is a purr word, but humanitarian bombing is an oxymoron, blending the warm-hearted with dealing death. As the NATO bombing exponentially increased the damage inflicted on the purported beneficiaries, as well as large numbers of innocent Serb civilians, it has been anti-humanitarian in fact at all levels. The CIA and NATO military officials like General Wesley Clark have admitted that the negative humanitarian effects were expected. These facts lead me to conclude that the phrase is a propaganda fraud covering over a hidden agenda, in which Kosovo Albanian welfare had little or no place. But the media have never considered the phrase an oxymoron or the policy a human rights fraud. With the end of the bombing, the media trumpet the official view that NATO won a "victory," but they do not ask whether this triumph was in fulfillment of the alleged humanitarian aim—they have implicitly abandoned that purported objective in favor of victory over the Serbs.

Military targets: NATO has repeatedly claimed that it is avoiding civilian and sticking to military targets. However, it has steadily expanded the definition of military target into anything that directly or indirectly helps the Serb war effort, so that electric and water facilities that primarily serve civilians are included as military targets. This is in violation of international law and the army's own rules of warfare, and therefore amounts to the commission of war crimes (on which Christopher Simpson gives interesting details). NATO has been one step away from finding the direct bombing of civilians proper military targeting—after all, those civilians pay taxes that help fund Milosevic's war machine. The media have treated this process of redefinition, and the de facto commission of war crimes, with the lightest touch. In fact, pundits like Thomas Friedman of the *New York Times* have urged the direct bombing of civilians and thus the commission of war crimes. On NATO principles justifying the bombing of Serb TV, the *New York Times* is eminently bombable. So is a "command and control center" like the White House.

Collateral damage: This is our friend from the Vietnam and Persian Gulf wars. It purrs, suggesting inadvertence and "errors." But

where the likelihood of "errors" in a bombing raid have a probability of over 90 percent, the damage is intentional even if the particular victims were not targeted. If somebody throws a bomb at an individual in a crowded theater, and 100 bystanders are also killed, would we say that the bomb thrower was not clearly guilty of killing the 100 because their deaths were unintended and the damage was "collateral"? We only reserve such purr word excuses for "humanitarian" bombing.

Negotiations: During the Vietnam and Persian Gulf wars, U.S. officials regularly claimed to be interested in "negotiations," when in reality they were only ready to accept surrender. With incredible patriotic gullibility the media swallowed the official propaganda claims and helped pave the way for war and the prolongation of war. At Rambouillet, NATO offered Yugoslavia an ultimatum that included NATO's right to occupy all of Yugoslavia. This offer was one no sovereign nation could accept and was designed to be rejected. But just as in the earlier cases, the media accepted the false official version, that Milosevic rather than NATO was unwilling to negotiate or accept reasonable terms. And once again the media helped pave the way for war.

Rule of law: This is a purr phrase, that is used only when convenient. During the Persian Gulf war, at which time the Bush administration could get Security Council agreement for action against Iraq, President Bush declared that the issue at stake was the "rule of law" versus the law of the jungle. However, at the time of the incursion into Panama in 1989, when Security Council approval was not obtainable and the incursion was in violation of the OAS agreement, the matter of law was muted. Similarly, unable to obtain Security Council approval for the NATO attack on Yugoslavia, with the attack in seeming violation of the UN Charter, and with U.S. participation eventually in violation of the War Powers Act, U.S. and NATO officials do not stress the urgency of the rule of law. And the U.S. mainstream media cooperate by setting this issue aside as well. They now ignore their old favorite Alexander Solzhenitsyn, who says that "The aggressors have kicked aside the UN, opening a new era where might is right."

Genocide and ethnic cleansing: These snarl words have been frequently applied to the Serbs, helping justify the bombing that has turned a moderately serious Kosovo crisis into a regional catastrophe. The greatest single case of ethnic cleansing in Yugoslavia in the 1990s occurred at Krajina in Croatia in 1995, where several hundred thousand Serbs were put to flight and many killed. This action was done with U.S. and NATO aid and was not objected to in any way by NATO.

Before the NATO bombing an estimated 2,000 had been killed in Kosovo in the prior year. This is half the number killed in Colombia the same year; a country that gets \$290 million in U.S. military aid. Two important cases where the word genocide might apply over the last 25 years are Ruanda, in which U.S. officials refused to apply the word and sabotaged any international intervention, and East Timor, where a third of the population died in the wake of Indonesia's invasion and occupation. In the East Timor case, the United States supplied the weapons for the killing and vetoed any effective UN intervention. As regards General Suharto, the world's only known triple genocidist (Indonesia, West Papua, East Timor), on his visit to Washington in 1995 a senior Clinton administration official was quoted in the *New York Times* as saying of him: "he's our kind of guy."

In sum, U.S. and western hostility to genocide and ethnic cleansing has been highly selective. The policy toward Kosovo has been

riddled with contradictions and hypocrisies, and has enlarged a local human rights crisis to a regional disaster. This has been helped by a system of doublespeak that the mainstream media have not only failed to challenge but have incorporated into their own usage. Contrary to their proclaimed objectivity, this failure has made them agents of state propaganda, rather than information servants of a democratic community.

BOMB THE NEW YORK TIMES?

(By Edward S. Herman and David Peterson)

NATO spokespersons have justified the bombing of Serbian TV and radio on the grounds that these broadcasters are an "instrument of state propaganda," tell lies, spew forth hatred, provide no "balance" in their offerings, and thus help prolong the war. In an April 8th news briefing NATO Air Commodore David Wilby explained: "Serb radio is an instrument of propaganda and repression. It has filled the airwaves with hate and with lies over the years, and especially now. It is therefore a legitimate target in this campaign. If President Milosevic would provide equal time for Western news broadcasts in his programs without censorship . . . then his TV would become an acceptable instrument of public information."

The mainstream U.S. media have accepted this NATO rationale for silencing the Serbia media, viewing themselves as truth-tellers and supporters of just policies against the evil enemy. But this is the long-standing self-deception of people whose propaganda service is as complete as that of Serbian state broadcasters. Just as they did during the Persian Gulf war, the mainstream media once again serve as cheer-leaders and propagandists for "our side. And as the brief review below shows, on NATO principles the Times et al. are eminently bombable.

BALANCE

The Serbian media is bombable, says Wilby, because it has not provided "equal time" to western broadcasters. This ludicrous criterion is far better met by the Serbian media than by those of the U.S. (or Britain). An estimated one-third or more of Belgrade residents watch western TV news broadcasts (including CNN, BBC, and Britain's Sky News), and many Serbs watch CNN for advance warning of bombing raids. This greatly exceeds the proportion of U.S. citizens who have access to dissident foreign messages, and domestic dissent here is marginalized. FAIR's May 5 study "Slanted Sources in Newshour and Nightline Kosovo Coverage" showed that only 8 percent of its participants were critical of the bombing campaign, far below the Wilby standard for Serbia.

SPEWING HATRED

The demonization of Milosevic, the shameful use of the plight of Albanian refugees to stoke hatred and justify NATO violence, and the near-reflexive use of words like "genocide" and "ethnic cleansing" surely competes with anything that the "state-controlled" Serbian media have served up. As with the earlier demonization of Saddam Hussein, *Newsweek* placed Milosevic on its cover titled "The Face of Evil" (April 19), while *Time* showed the demon's face with an assassin's crosshairs centered between his eyes (April 5). A State Department official has acknowledged that "the demonization of Milosevic is necessary to maintain the air attacks" (San Francisco Chronicle, March 30, 1999), and the media have responded.

Times Foreign Affairs columnist Thomas Friedman has repeatedly called for the direct killing of Serbian civilians—"less than surgical bombing" and "sustained unreasonable bombing"—as a means of putting pres-

sure on the Yugoslavian government (April 6, 9, 23, May 4 and 11), which amounts to urging NATO to commit war crimes. If Serb broadcasters were openly calling for slaughtering Kosovo Albanians the media would surely regard this as proving Serb barbarism.

EVADING OR SUPPRESSING INCONVENIENT FACTS AND ISSUES

Because the NATO attack is in violation of the UN Charter the mainstream media have set this issue aside, although in 1990, when George Bush could mobilize a Security Council vote for his war, he stated that he acted on behalf of a world "where the rule of law supplants the rule of the jungle." In 1990, it was awkward that Bush had appeased Saddam Hussein before his invasion of Kuwait, so the media buried that fact; in 1999 the media rarely mention that Clinton supported the massive Croatian ethnic cleansing of Serbs in 1995 or that he has consistently ignored Turkey's repression of Kurds (with Turkey actually providing bases for NATO bombing attacks on Yugoslavia).

THE BIG LIE OF NATO'S HUMANITARIAN AIM

That this is a lie demonstrated by the terrible effects of NATO policy on the purported beneficiaries; by the fact that these negative consequences were seen as likely by intelligence and military officials, which didn't affect their willingness to "take a chance"; by NATO's continuation of the policy even as evidence of its catastrophic effects mounted; by NATO's methods, which have included the destruction of the Serb's civilian infrastructure and the use of delayed action cluster bombs and depleted uranium shells that could make Kosovo uninhabitable; and by the NATO's failure to prepare for the induced refugee crisis and its unwillingness to accept more than nominal numbers of refugees. NATO's official responses to repeated civilian casualties from its bombing attacks have been notably lacking in human sympathy. British journalist Robert Fisk was appalled by a NATO press conference of May 14, the day after 87 ethnic Albanians were "ripped apart" by NATO bombs at Korisa. NATO spokesmen Jamie Shea and Major-General Walter Jertz "informed us 'It was another very effective day of operations.'" There was "not a single bloody word of astonishment or compassion," (*The Independent* [London], May 15, 1999). This response of NATO officials was not mentioned, let alone featured, in the U.S. media.

Thanks to the scale of the refugee crisis, the U.S. media have been unable to avoid reporting that the NATO bombing has been followed by catastrophic effects. But while some commentators have declared the policy a failure and have castigated the administration for it, most have followed the official line of blaming all of these nasty developments on Milosevic. They have focused intently and uncritically on alleged Serb abuses, all allegedly "deliberate," whereas NATO killings and damage are slighted, and when unavoidably reported are allowed to be "errors."

THE BIG LIE ABOUT THE "FAILURE" OF DIPLOMACY

As with Kosovo, during the Persian Gulf war experience the media accepted that the enemy has refused to negotiate, thus compelling military action. Although Bush himself stated repeatedly that there would be no negotiations—"no reward for aggression"—and that Iraq must surrender, the media pretended that the U.S. was laboring to "go the extra mile for peace," while they suppressed information on numerous rejected peace offers. Thomas Friedman, after acknowledging that Bush strove to block off diplomacy lest negotiations "defuse the crisis" (Aug. 22, 1990), subsequently reported that "diplomacy

has failed and it has come to war" (Jan. 20, 1991), without mentioning that the diplomatic failure was intentional.

In the case of the NATO war on Yugoslavia, the official position is that Yugoslavia refused NATO's reasonable offer at Rambouillet, and that Milosevic's intransigence thus forced NATO to bomb. This is a Big Lie—NATO's offer was never reasonable, requiring Yugoslavia to accept not only full occupying power rights by NATO in Kosovo—apart of Yugoslavia—but also NATO's right to "free and unrestricted passage and unimpeded access" throughout Yugoslavia. The Serbs had indicated a definite willingness to allow a military presence in Kosovo, but not by NATO and certainly not with NATO authority to occupy all of Yugoslavia. NATO would not negotiate on these matters and issued an ultimatum to Yugoslavia that no sovereign state could accept.

As in the Persian Gulf war case, however, the mainstream U.S. media accepted the official line that the bombing resulted from a Serbian refusal of a reasonable offer after "extensive and repeated efforts to obtain a peaceful solution" (Clinton). The Serb position and the continued Serb willingness to negotiate on who would be included in the occupying forces was essentially ignored or deemed unreasonable; the ultimatum aspect of the process was considered of no importance; and the fact that the ultimatum required Yugoslavia to agree to virtual occupation of the entire state by NATO was suppressed. The NATO position, as the bush position in the Persian Gulf war, was surrender, not negotiate. And the media today, as then, pretend that we are eager to negotiate with a mulish enemy.

In sum, the propaganda service of the mainstream U.S. media to the Kosovo war would be hard to surpass, and on NATO principles the New York Times and its confreres are eminently bombable. But as usual, for the U.S. and NATO powers international law and moral principles apply only to others. To the godfather and his flunkies, an entirely different set of principles applies.

IN HONOR OF TOM PARKER

HON. THOMAS M. BARRETT

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 17, 1999

Mr. BARRETT of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate this opportunity to share with my colleagues my appreciation and regard for Tom Parker. On Friday, June 18th, Tom's friends, family and admirers will gather in Milwaukee to celebrate his career and wish him well as he retires as President of the Milwaukee County Labor Council AFL-CIO.

Tom Parker is proud to be a machinist by trade. When he began his career at the Milwaukee-based heavy equipment manufacturing firm Allis Chalmers, he also joined the Machinists International Union. After leaving Allis Chalmers, Tom traveled around a bit, repairing printing presses and generators, and in 1962, he took a job at Miller Brewing and joined Machinist Lodge 66. He took an active interest in the union's advocacy efforts and worked himself into a leadership role. In 1973, Tom left the brewery to accept a full-time position as the local's Secretary-Treasurer.

In 1978, Milwaukee's labor community was shocked by the sudden death of Labor Council President Leo Winninger. Area union leaders urged Tom Parker to run, and he was elected

to the first of what would become 10 consecutive terms as President of the Milwaukee County Labor Council.

Throughout his service as Labor Council President, Tom Parker has been a vigorous advocate for Milwaukee area workers and their families and a gifted spokesman for organized labor. He has helped the Labor Council to work better, communicate more productively with the community and within its own membership, and respond more quickly and effectively to individual challenges and broader economic and policy changes.

Tom's public service is not limited strictly to the responsibilities of organized labor. He currently serves as a member of the Greater Milwaukee Committee, one of the area's leading civic organizations, as well as on the Aurora Health Care Board of Directors and the City of Milwaukee's Ethics Committee. Tom has also served on the boards of directors of some of Milwaukee's most active and enduring institutions, including the International Institute, the Villa Terrace Art Museum, Community Care of Milwaukee, the Milwaukee Council on Alcoholism and Drug Dependence, and the American Red Cross.

Mr. Speaker, I have always respected Tom Parker's keen understanding of the impact the issues and policies at hand have on the people they affect. He has always remembered that a contract negotiation or a legislative decision is not an abstract, but a very tangible act with very real consequences for workers and their families. He has approached all of his public activities in this same spirit, and I am proud to count myself among the many who have benefitted from his example.

As Tom's family, friends, union brothers and sisters, and admirers prepare to celebrate his career, I am honored to offer my congratulations on a job well done, my thanks for a lifetime of service, and my very best wishes to Tom Parker.

RECOGNIZING RENEWAL WEEK
AND THE VALUE OF COMMUNITY
BASED PROGRAMS LIKE CHAR-
ACTER COUNTS IN THE FIGHT
AGAINST JUVENILE CRIME

HON. ZACH WAMP

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 17, 1999

Mr. WAMP. Mr. Speaker, this week is Renewal Week. A week that we in the Renewal Alliance have set aside to remind our Colleagues and America about the value of private, community, and faith based organizations. Our nation has awakened this year to the reality of a cultural breakdown, where traditional values of respect and responsibility have often been replaced by indifference and apathy. But instead of just looking to Washington for a short term band-aid, I encourage everyone to help us look for a comprehensive solution. Our efforts should both protect our children and give them hope for their future. The only way we can do this is to bring traditional values back into our families, schools, and communities.

I want to share with you the exciting work being done by a program known as Character Counts. This is a program designed to bring character-based education to our nation's

schools. The Character Counts curriculum is taught in my district in Hamilton County and has been particularly successful this past school year. Values such as honesty, courage, citizenship, responsibility, values that helped make our country great, are discussed every week. In recent years violence, crime, addiction, poverty, and the breakdown of the family have taken its toll on the health of our local communities. If we truly want to stem the tide, we must return to our core values. I particularly want to praise Senator PETE DOMENICI who has been a strong advocate for this organization in the Senate and throughout the country. I encourage all of my colleagues to follow his lead.

Throughout this week, I encourage you to join me in empowering community institutions and encouraging community renewal to help inner cities and distressed rural communities gain their share of America's property. We must acknowledge a federal role, but let's focus on our communities to give our children hope for the future. We cannot fight this battle alone.

HONORING MEMBERS OF THE
AMERICAN LEGION AUXILIARY

HON. MICHAEL BILIRAKIS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 17, 1999

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, initially, the American Legion Auxiliary was organized by concerned women who took on the day-to-day responsibilities of life when U.S. soldiers were sent to Europe during World War I. Aware of the plight of fatherless families and the needs of returning veterans, these women vowed to continue their supportive role when the veterans of World War I founded the American Legion in 1919.

The first words of the Auxiliary preamble are "For God and Country." Auxiliary members believe in the ideals and principles of America's founding fathers. They also pledge to foster patriotism, preserve and defend the Constitution, promote allegiance to God and Country, and uphold the basic principles of freedom of religion, freedom of expression and freedom of choice.

The organization's programs were created to provide assistance, education and financial support for veterans and their families and to benefit the community because the Auxiliary focuses on helping to create a better society, particularly for the nation's citizens of the future, our children and young people. Through its nearly 12,000 units located in every state and some foreign countries, the Auxiliary embodies the spirit of America that has prevailed through war and peace.

I would like to recognize five exceptional Auxiliary members from Florida who have over 270 years of combined service to our nation. These women are: Shirley Campbell with 52 years of service; Edna Davis with 52 years of service; Barbara Pfohl with 52 years of service; Anna Rottensterger with 52 years of service; and Bertha Wolfe with 63 years of service.

These women have spent thousands of hours volunteering at the Bay Pines VA Medical Center. Their activities include holding monthly bingo and card parties; providing homemade cookies to veterans; delivering

candy and books to veterans in the hospital; and manning the Medical Center's information desks. These Auxiliary members have also distributed flags to thousands of school children, collected food for the needy and raised funds for student scholarships.

I want to commend each of these exceptional women and all of the members of the American Legion Auxiliary for their dedicated service to America's veterans and our nation.

THERE THEY GO AGAIN: CLINTON-GORE
"BLACKLISTING" U.S. TAX-
PAYERS, JOBS AND EMPLOYERS
AS PAYBACK TO THE AFL-CIO

HON. RANDY "DUKE" CUNNINGHAM

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 17, 1999

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, I want to bring to my colleagues' attention an old Clinton-Gore Administration initiative to endanger American jobs, and raise the government's cost of doing business. This initiative is known as the Blacklisting Regulation. This old proposal has new life because a presidential election is coming, and Vice President GORE is paying back the AFL-CIO.

In short, this proposed addition to the Federal Acquisition Regulations (FAR) would "blacklist" employers deemed to have insufficient "responsibility" in relations with workers from being able to do business with the Federal Government. It does not make goods and services less costly to the taxpayers. It does not improve the quality of goods and services provided to the government. It does not streamline or improve the procurement process.

No, what the Clinton-Gore Blacklisting Regulation would do is hand the union bosses the sword of Damocles over every employer in America—and over every one of their workers. For under this dangerous proposal, an employer and its workers may be in full compliance with the labor laws and regulations, in full compliance with workplace safety laws, and in full compliance with all other laws and regulations relating to procurement, but in danger of a politically-driven and costly contract cutoff.

Here is how the Clinton-Gore Blacklisting Regulation would work. Say a union is waging economic terrorism on an employer, filing frivolous complaints with the Occupational Safety and Health Administration, the Wage and Hour Division and the Office of Fair Employment Practices. Then that pile of complaints—not convictions, not findings of wrongdoing, but complaints—may identify the targeted employer as insufficiently "responsible." Federal procurement officials would ban the government from doing business with that employer. And workers would lose their jobs. They would be unemployed. Unless, of course, they knuckled under to the union bosses' economic terrorism.

As Americans, we are united in support of safe workplaces, fair treatment of employees, the right of employees to bargain collectively according to the law, and a day's pay for a day's work. Perhaps this Administration is not aware that America already has labor laws, and penalties for violating them. Perhaps this Administration is not aware that America has

laws that prohibit contractor fraud, and penalties for violating them. These laws and our Constitution provide every American equal protection under the law.

So what is the purpose of this regulation, if it will not provide taxpayers any more value? I would rather not characterize this Clinton-Gore Blacklisting Regulation as driven by the Administration's payback of an old political debt to the AFL-CIO, or by the Vice President's moribund campaign for the White House. But let quote from the June 12, 1999, edition of National Journal, an article titled "Gore's Contract with Labor," by Alexis Simendinger:

Vice President Al Gore is on the verge of fulfilling a powerful promise he made to organized labor more than two years ago.

The business community views the language as nothing more than a well-timed gift from Gore to labor—a constituency the Vice President hopes to mobilize in full force on his behalf in the presidential race next year . . . some union presidents are reluctant to endorse Gore, because of differences with the Administration over trade. The Vice President is expected to meet with the holdouts before the AFL-CIO's Executive Council meets in Chicago in August.

The proposal is "not an analytically good thing to do, with clear benefits to the procurement system that will buy more for the public, or that will have any good government logic it," said one Administration official.

AFL-CIO President John J. Sweeney, in an eight-page memo distributed to national and international union presidents in March 1997, initiated a fact-finding effort to gather the kind of specifics that would justify the rule change that Sweeney sought and that Gore promised. In his memo, Sweeney said the AFL-CIO needed data "to withstand Republican and business community opposition in Congress and the courts."

This Clinton-Gore Blacklisting Regulation is wrong, Mr. Speaker. It is anti-taxpayer, anti-worker, anti-business and anti-American. It unbalances 60 years of labor laws enacted by Congress. And in the interest of every worker in America, unionized or not, whose livelihood providing goods and services to the U.S. Government is now endangered by the Clinton-Gore Blacklisting Regulation, we must work together to stop it.

For my colleagues and the public, I include a copy of this proposal in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. In addition, I want my colleagues to know that the AFL-CIO President John Sweeney memo referenced above was entered into the RECORD of April 15, 1997, page E-661, in a speech titled "There They Go Again: The Big Labor Bosses Versus American Taxpayers, Employers and Jobs."

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE
ADMINISTRATION

48 CFR Parts 9 and 31

Federal Acquisition Regulation; Contractor Responsibility; Labor Relations Costs and Costs Relating to Legal and Other Proceedings

Agencies: Department of Defense (DOD), General Services Administration (GSA), and National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA).

Action: Notice of proposed rulemaking.

Summary: The Federal Acquisition Regulatory Council proposes to amend FAR Parts 9 and 31 to clarify coverage and give exam-

ples of suitable contractor responsibility considerations; as well as to make unallowable the costs of 1) attempting to influence employee decisions respecting unionization, and 2) make unallowable those legal expenses related to defense of judicial or administrative proceedings brought by the Federal Government when a contractor is found to have violated a law or regulation, or where the proceeding is settled by consent or compromise.

Dates: Comments should be submitted to the FAR Secretariat at the address shown below on or before [insert date 120 days after *Federal Register* publication date] to be considered in the formulation of the final rule.

Address: Interested parties should submit written comments to: General Services Administration, FAR Secretariat (MVRs), 18th and F Streets, NW, Room 4035, Attn: Ms. Beverly Fayson, Washington, DC 20405.

Please cite FAR case 99- , in all correspondence related to this case.

For further information contact: at in reference to this FAR case. For general information, contact the FAR Secretariat, Room 4035, GS Building, Washington, DC 20405 (202) 501-4755. Please cite FAR case 99- .

Supplementary information:

A. BACKGROUND

FAR Responsibility Criteria

The Federal Acquisition Regulatory Council is proposing to amend FAR Part 9 to clarify coverage concerning contractor responsibility considerations, by adding examples of what falls within the existing definition of an "unsatisfactory record of integrity and business ethics." The proposed amendment will provide Contracting Officers with guidance concerning general standards of contractor compliance with applicable laws when making pre-award responsibility determinations. Accordingly, language has been proposed for addition to FAR Subsection 9.104-1(d) and (e).

A prospective contractor's record of compliance with laws and regulations promulgated by the Federal Government are a relevant and important part of the overall responsibility determination. This proposed FAR amendment clarifies the existing rule by providing several examples of what constitutes an unsatisfactory record of compliance with laws and regulations. These examples are premised on the existing principle that the Federal Government should not enter into contracts with law breakers. For example, some Contracting Officers have inquired as to whether a prospective contractor's failure to comply with applicable tax laws may be considered in making a responsibility determination. The proposed rule clarifies that such a circumstance may be considered by the Contracting Officer. Similarly, inquiries have been made concerning contractors with a record of employment discrimination, and whether this circumstance should factor into the overall responsibility determination. Again, the proposed rule attempts to clarify the fact that an established record of employment discrimination would be a relevant part of the Contracting Officer's determination because such a record or pattern is a strong indication of a contractor's overall willingness or capability to comply with applicable laws.

Inquiry has also been made as to whether responsibility determinations must rest upon a final adjudication. Normally, adverse responsibility determinations involving violations of law or regulation should be based upon a final adjudication by a competent authority concerning the underlying charge. However, in some circumstances, it may be appropriate for the Contracting Officer to base an adverse responsibility determination

upon persuasive evidence of substantial non-compliance with a law or regulation, (i.e., not isolated or trivial), but repeated and substantial violations establishing a pattern or practice by a prospective contractor. The facts and circumstances in each such case will require close scrutiny and examination).

An efficient, economical and well-functioning procurement system requires the award of contracts to organizations that meet high standards of integrity and business ethics and have the necessary workplace practices to assure a skilled, stable and productive workforce. This proposal seeks to further the Government's use of best commercial practices by ensuring the Government does business only with high-performing and successful companies that work to maintain a good record of compliance with applicable laws.

Cost Principle Changes

The Council is also proposing to amend the cost principle at FAR 31.205-21 to make unallowable those costs relating to attempts to influence employee decisions respecting unionization. This cost principle change is in furtherance of the Government's long-standing policy to remain neutral with respect to employer-employee labor disputes (see FAR Part 22). It has come to the Council's attention that some contractors are claiming, as an allowable cost, those activities designed to influence employees with respect to unionization decisions. Inasmuch as a number of cost-based Federal programs have long made these types of costs unallowable as a matter of public policy (e.g., see 29 U.S.C. 1553(c) (1), 42 U.S.C. 1395x(v)(1) (N), 42 U.S.C. 9839(e), and 42 U.S.C. 12634(b)(1)), equity dictates that this same principle be extended to Government contracts, as well.

Finally, the Council is proposing to amend FAR 31.205-47 to make clear that costs relating to legal and other proceedings are unallowable where the outcome is a finding that a contractor has violated a law or regulation, or where the proceeding was settled by consent or compromise (except that such costs may be made allowable to the extent specifically provided as a part of a settlement agreement). At present, the relevant cost principle generally makes unallowable legal and other proceeding costs where, for example, in a criminal proceeding, there is a conviction, or where, for example, in a civil proceeding, there is a monetary penalty imposed. It has been brought to the Council's attention that there are a number of civil proceedings brought by the Federal Government each year that do not result in imposition of a monetary penalty (e.g., NLRB or EEOC proceedings), but which do involve a finding or adjudication that a contractor has violated a law or regulation, and where appropriate remedies are then ordered.

Under the proposed rule, the allowability of legal and other proceedings costs would depend on whether or not a contractor is found to have violated a law or regulation rather than on the nature of the remedy imposed. Taxpayers should not have to pay the legal defense costs associated with adverse decisions against contractors, especially where the proceeding is brought by an agency of the Federal Government.

Additional Consideration

In order to give greater effect to the FAR responsibility clarifications being proposed, the Council would appreciate receiving comments and suggestions concerning whether the provision appearing at FAR 52.209-5—"Certification Regarding Debarment, Suspension, Proposed Debarment, and Other Responsibility Matters," should be amended to provide for enhanced responsibility disclosure relative to this proposal.

B. REGULATORY FLEXIBILITY ACT

This proposed rule is not expected to have a significant impact on a substantial number of small entities within the meaning of the Regulatory Flexibility Act, 5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*, because most contracts awarded to small entities do not involve use of formal responsibility surveys. In addition, most contracts awarded to small entities use simplified acquisition procedures or are awarded on a competitive fixed-price basis and do not require the submission of cost or pricing data or information other than cost or pricing data, and thus do not require application of the FAR cost principles. An Initial Regulatory Flexibility Analysis has, therefore, not been performed. Comments are invited from small business and other interested parties. Comments from small entities concerning the affected FAR parts also will be considered in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 601. Such comments must be submitted separately and cite 5 U.S.C. 601, *et seq.* (FAR case 99-), in correspondence.

C. PAPERWORK REDUCTION ACT

The Paperwork Reduction Act does not apply because the proposed FAR changes do not impose recordkeeping or information collection requirements, or collection of information from offerors, contractors, or members of the public which require the approval of the Office of Management and Budget under 44 U.S.C. 3501, *et seq.*

List of Subjects in 48 CFR Parts 9 and 31: Government procurement.

Dated:

EDWARD C. LOEB,

Director, Federal Acquisition Policy Division.

Therefore, 48 CFR Parts 9 and 31 are proposed to be amended as set forth below:

PART 9—CONTRACTOR QUALIFICATIONS

1. The authority citation for 48 CFR Part 9 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 40 U.S.C. 486(c); 10 U.S.C. chapter 137; and 42 U.S.C. 2473(c).

2. Subsection 9.104-1 is proposed to be amended by revising paragraphs (d) and (e) to read as follows:

9.104-1 General standards.

* * * * *

(d) Have a satisfactory record of integrity and business ethics (examples of an unsatisfactory record would include persuasive evidence of the prospective contractor's lack of compliance with tax laws, or substantial noncompliance with labor and employment laws, environmental laws, anti-trust laws and other consumer protections);

(e) Have the necessary organization, experience, accounting and operational controls, and technical skills, or the ability to obtain them (including, as appropriate, such elements as production control procedures, property control systems, quality assurance measures, and safety programs applicable to materials to be produced or services to be performed by the prospective contractor and subcontractors) (see 9.104-3(a)), and the necessary workplace practices addressing matters such as training, worker retention, and legal compliance to assure a skilled, stable and productive workforce;

* * * * *

PART 31—CONTRACT COST PRINCIPLES AND PROCEDURES

3. The authority citation for 48 CFR Part 31 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 40 U.S.C. 486(c); 10 U.S.C. Chapter 137; and 42 U.S.C. 2473(c).

4. Subsection 31.205-21 is proposed to be amended by redesignating the current text as paragraph "(a)" and adding a paragraph (b) to read as follows:

31.205-21 Labor relations costs.

(a) Costs incurred in maintaining satisfactory relations between the contractor and its employees, including costs of shop stewards, labor management committees, employee publications, and other related activities, are allowable.

(b) Costs incurred for activities related to influencing employees respecting unionization are unallowable.

5. Subsection 31.205-47 is proposed to be amended by adding a new subparagraph (f)(9) to read as follows:

31.205-47 Costs related to legal and other proceedings.

* * * * *

(9) Defense of judicial or administrative proceedings brought by the Federal Government for violation of, or failure to comply with, law or regulation by the contractor (including its agents or employees), where (i) the contractor was found to have violated a law or regulation or (ii) the proceeding was settled, except that costs not otherwise unallowable may be allowed to the extent specifically provided as part of a settlement agreement between the contractor and the Federal Government resolving the proceeding by consent or compromise.

A TRIBUTE TO THREE CIVIL RIGHTS LEADERS

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 17, 1999

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, earlier this week, we were gratified to present Mrs. Rosa Parks with a Congressional Medal of Honor. She is commonly known as the Mother of Civil Rights. The next day we honored Congressman BOB FILNER and Congressman JOHN LEWIS at a luncheon commemorating the thirty fifth anniversary of the Freedom Rides. Both Congressmen participated in the rides of 1961. These people were willing to sacrifice their own lives in order to free our country of social injustice. Accordingly, I rise today to ask our colleagues to join me in honoring Mrs. Rosa Parks, Congressman JOHN LEWIS, and Congressman BOB FILNER. All three of these outstanding Americans have dedicated their lives to the defense of our civil rights. They participated in the Civil Rights Movement, understanding that there was a danger to their own lives.

Rosa Parks boarded a bus in December of 1955. She was not looking to incite any trouble. She was tired of being told for her entire life to move to the back of the bus for white people. She took a stand in refusing to move from her seat and was arrested. A year later, she rode a bus again. This time she sat where she pleased. Because of her leadership in the subsequent bus boycott, the transit company was brought before a Federal court that issued a ruling recognizing the right of all people to ride the bus and sit where they pleased. She has since become known as the "Mother of the Civil Rights Movement."

Mrs. Parks became the secretary of the NAACP. Later she became the Advisor to the NAACP Youth Council. Rosa Parks has created educational programs for our youth through the Rosa and Raymond Parks Institute for Self-Development. These programs are designed to expand the knowledge of chil-

dren, ages eleven to eighteen, regarding the Civil Rights Movement, the Underground Railroad and other significant aspects of African American History.

Rosa Parks took a stand when the odds were against her. Her courageous actions are an example of the efforts that we must all make in our everyday lives to defend our rights and the rights of those around us.

Congressman JOHN LEWIS became involved in the Civil Rights Movement at an early age. He challenged segregation at lunch counters. Congressman LEWIS participated in the Freedom Rides in 1961. He was severely beaten by mobs, risking his life. From 1963 until 1966, he was the chairman of Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) which was responsible for organizing sit-ins and other events to help further the Civil Rights Movement. JOHN was considered to be one of the "Big Six" leaders of the civil rights movement. LEWIS both planned and spoke at the March on Washington. Congressman LEWIS led a march across the Edmund Pettus Bridge in Selma, Alabama in 1965. The marchers were met by the Alabama State Troopers in a violent scene. This confrontation aided in the passing of the Voting Rights Act of 1965.

Congressman JOHN LEWIS has been a member of Congress since 1986. He has been a member of the House Ways and Means Committee, the Subcommittee on Health, and the Subcommittee on Oversight. He is a member of several different caucuses. JOHN LEWIS has served our nation his entire life. He embodies everything that our country stands for. Today, he is especially devoted to the needs and aspiration of his constituents.

Congressman BOB FILNER began his struggle for civil rights in 1961. He was a participant in the first Freedom Rides. He was arrested and imprisoned in Mississippi for several months for his courageous stand. Congressman FILNER entered Congress in 1992. He was named to the Committee on Transportation immediately. FILNER has been an advocate for funding Medicare, crime control, education, the environment, and veterans.

These courageous civil rights advocates remind us of our responsibilities. They protected the deepest virtues that our country promises. That is freedom and equality. They knew and understood that the oppression of people was wrong and rebelled against the evil of injustice. They recognized the social ills that surrounded them and destroyed the foul winds of prejudice.

We, in the Congress, who are aware of the achievements of Mrs. Rosa Parks, Congressman JOHN LEWIS and Congressman BOB FILNER have a responsibility to inform the public of their heroic acts. I know that my colleagues will join me in honoring and commending Mrs. Rosa Parks, Congressman JOHN LEWIS, and Congressman BOB FILNER for their outstanding achievements. I am confident that their acts will inspire us to foster and protect our nation's civil rights.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. MARK GREEN

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 17, 1999

Mr. GREEN of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 204 (H.R. 1000), I was unavoidably

detained during travel from my district to Washington. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea."

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 17, 1999

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, during roll-call vote No. 230 I was avoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted "yes."

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. DAVID MINGE

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 17, 1999

Mr. MINGE. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 230, had I been present, I would have voted "yes."

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. DAVID MINGE

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 17, 1999

Mr. MINGE. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 231 had I been present, I would have voted "yes."

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. DAVID MINGE

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 17, 1999

Mr. MINGE. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 232 had I been present, I would have voted "yes."

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. DAVID MINGE

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 17, 1999

Mr. MINGE. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 233 had I been present, I would have voted "yes."

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. DAVID MINGE

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 17, 1999

Mr. MINGE. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 229, had I been present, I would have voted "yes."

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. DAVID MINGE

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 17, 1999

Mr. MINGE. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 228, had I been present, I would have voted "yes."