

# EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

## RECOGNIZING THE HMONG YOUTH FOUNDATION

**HON. GEORGE RADANOVICH**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 20, 1999

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the Hmong Youth Foundation's Third Annual Summer Festival. This Festival provides Hmong youth, many of whom are challenged with language barriers, with opportunities to engage in fun and educational activities.

The Foundation was organized to give Hmong students a place to congregate as colleagues, who share common fears, hopes and goals. The primary objective is to give students opportunities to excel in academic pursuits and to award scholarships. Many of the students come from economically disadvantaged families due, in part, to the fact that a majority of Hmong adults are unable to speak English. The result is that many Hmong adults are unable to hold higher paying jobs.

Hmong youth are constantly challenged with difficulties of social assimilation, lost opportunities, and juvenile crime temptations. The Hmong Youth Foundation seeks to give every Hmong child the opportunity to succeed and overcome obstacles. The Foundation pursue these goals through every avenue available including collaborations with other Hmong and Southeast Asian refugee self-help organizations, as well as non-Asian agencies. Response to the Foundation has been very positive, as it is providing a service to the Hmong community that no other agency offers.

Hmong students in Fresno County have excelled in academic excellence and have received many accolades. Among them are annual Hmong valedictorians in the Fresno and Clovis Unified School Districts. The Hmong Youth Foundation's intent is to help as many students as possible so that even greater success will follow.

Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize the Hmong Youth Foundation for its service to the community. I urge my colleagues to join me in wishing the Foundation many more years of continued success.

## IMF GOLD SALE PROPOSAL

**HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON**

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 20, 1999

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, on Saturday, there will be an historic march in Pretoria, South Africa. For the first time ever, gold miners will march shoulder to shoulder with the management of the gold mining companies which employ more than 250,000 union miners. They will march from the National Union of Mineworkers Building to the British Embassy and to the Swiss Em-

bassy to protest gold sales from those countries' central banks. Just the threat of central bank gold sales has caused the price of gold on the world market to plunge to 20-year lows over the past two months, endangering more than 80,000 jobs and the means of support of almost a million sub-Saharan Africans.

James Motlatsi, president of the NUM, and Bobby Godsell, head of the Chamber of Mines, will return from London—where they are petitioning the Bank of England to stop further sales—to lead the march.

Mr. Speaker, Mr. Motlatsi and Godsell came to Washington two weeks ago to warn of the dreadful consequences for their miners and their continent of central bank gold sales. They came here to tell us that the well-meaning efforts of many of the world's greatest powers, including the US, would cause some of the world's poorest countries to suffer needlessly.

The proposal, endorsed by the G-7 last month, to sell some of the gold reserves of the International Monetary Fund to provide a token contribution to debt relief for the poorest countries, is totally misguided and must be stopped. Because of the weighted voting structure of the IMF, it cannot sell any of its gold without the support of the US representative to the IMF. And, under US law, our IMF representative cannot support any gold sale without first obtaining approval of Congress.

Mr. Speaker, we here in Congress do not have the ability to stop the sale of gold from other central banks, although we can make our disapproval manifest. However, we can stop the sale of IMF gold, and we need to do it now. Our disapproval of the gold sale is not an obstacle to debt relief—there are many ways to deal with debt relief without IMF gold sales.

Mr. Speaker, Members of the House on both sides of the aisle have written to the Treasury Department and to President Clinton stating our unequivocal opposition to gold sales by the IMF, and without objection, I would like to enter into the record copies of those letters.

Before the South Africans begin their march on Saturday, I urge the President to respond to this crisis by withdrawing his support for IMF gold sales, and withdrawing Treasury's request for authorization to support it. The countries we are pledging to help should not be cursed by our misguided generosity.

Stop the gold sales now.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES  
Washington, DC, June 30, 1999.  
Hon. WILLIAM JEFFERSON CLINTON,  
President, U.S. Of America, Washington, D.C.

DEAR PRESIDENT CLINTON: South Africa has just inaugurated its second democratically elected President, Thabo Mbeki. Among the many challenges he faces is an immediate crisis—the terrible shock to his country's economy caused by the dramatic drop in the price of gold over the past three months. The many other gold-producing countries in sub-Saharan Africa are struggling with the same blow to their emerging economies.

Ironically, tragically, the \$30 decline in the price of gold can be traced in part to an-

nouncements of support for the sale of some of the IMF's gold reserves to fund debt relief for some of these very countries. The IMF announcement, coupled with the proposal by the British government to sell some 14 million ounces of their gold reserves, saw the price of gold plummet in just a few days from nearly \$290 an ounce to below \$260. This drop has already reduced the export earnings of the gold-producing Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC's) by more than \$150 million per year.

While we cannot change the decision of the British government to sell its gold reserves, we can prevent the IMF from further damaging the economies of the very countries it seeks to help. The IMF cannot sell any portion of its gold reserves without approval of the US representative to the IMF. And the Treasury Department must obtain Congressional authorization before the US representative can approve such a sale. When this proposal comes before Congress for consideration, we will oppose it vigorously. Make no mistake, we believe strongly in debt relief, and we intend to pursue every avenue to provide as much real relief as quickly as possible. However, selling gold reserves is the worst possible method of financing debt relief.

Gold mineral reserves are a large part of the natural wealth of many poor countries, and is therefore one of the few avenues for economic development. More than three-fourths of the HIPC nations targeted for the IMF debt relief plan are gold producers, and gold plays a crucial role in the economies of 10 of those countries. Since the mining industry draws much of its workforce from the poorest and most rural communities in the subcontinent, often 10 people or more are dependent on the earnings of each miner. If the price of gold remains at the current 20-year low price of about \$258, 40% of South Africa's gold production will become unprofitable, more than 80,000 miners will lose their jobs, and upwards of 800,000 Africans will be plunged into absolute poverty.

Debt relief does not require IMF gold sales in order to be effective. In fact, the proceeds from the gold sales which are actually targeted to debt relief are virtually nil. According to one calculation, there would be less than \$60 million per year available to retire the estimated \$220 Billion HIPC debt. There are alternatives to gold sales which would provide more debt relief in a shorter period of time.

We will not support central bank gold sales; we will oppose them in whatever form they are presented to the Congress. We intend to examine more realistic, more productive, and less harmful alternatives. We hope you will join us.

Sincerely,

James Clyburn, Sanford Bishop, Eva M. Clayton, Robert Scott, Bennie G. Thompson, Albert R. Wynn, Eddie Bernice Johnson, Melvin Watt, Edolphus Towns, Bobby Rush, Carolyn Kilpatrick, Danny K. Davis, Elijah E. Cummings, John Conyers, Juanita Millender-McDonald, Harold Ford, Jr., Earl Hilliard, Gregory Meeks, Carrie Meek, Charles B. Rangel, Major R. Owens, Stephanie Tubbs Jones, Alcee L. Hastings, Julian Dixon, Sheila Jackson-Lee, John Lewis.

• 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.

UNITED STATES SENATE,

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS,

*Washington, DC, June 21, 1999.*

Hon. LAWRENCE SUMMERS,  
Deputy Secretary, U.S. Department of the  
Treasury, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: We join a bipartisan group of Senators who are opposed to the International Monetary Fund's proposal to sell a portion of its gold reserves to fund debt relief for countries under the Heavily-Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Initiative.

We are unalterably persuaded that selling IMF gold reserves would adversely affect the very countries the Administration intends to assist and further damage the U.S. domestic gold industry.

As is well known, gold prices are depressed—prices dropped more than \$25 per ounce since Great Britain announced it would sell a portion of its holdings. During the past month, the price of gold has plunged to a twenty-year low.

Since the U.S. is the world's second largest producer of gold, we are concerned that American companies and the jobs of thousands of working Americans will be at risk if prices continue to fall.

Thirty-six of the 41 nations slated to benefit from the HIPC program are gold producers. If sales further depress gold prices, it is questionable that benefits from debt relief would outweigh the harm done by falling gold prices. We cannot support a proposal that could very well damage viable private businesses and free markets in developing countries in exchange for relieving a portion of a country's sovereign debt.

We are fully confident that creative minds at the Treasury Department and the IMF can come up with alternatives to gold sales, and the Foreign Relations Committee stands ready to work with you.

kindest regards.

Sincerely,

JESSE HELMS.  
CHUCK HAGEL.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
OFFICE OF THE MAJORITY WHIP,  
*May 12, 1999.*

Hon. DAVID DREIER,  
Chairman, Committee on Rules,  
Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN DREIER: I am writing to bring to your attention my strong opposition to an Administration request to sell a portion of the gold reserves held by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to provide debt relief to certain nations within their Heavily-Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) initiative. I am concerned that the Administration has not taken into account the economic and financial issues involved that are likely to pose serious policy concerns.

As you know, I have been an outspoken critic of the IMF with respect to how it conducts its mission, including the management of its resources. Given the current credit risks at the IMF, the maturity mismatch between its liabilities and assets, and its concentration of loans to five nations, I am concerned that if this ill-conceived proposal were implemented, the direct result would be a further weakening of the IMF balance sheet.

In addition, the sale of IMF gold reserves would significantly harm the U.S. gold mining industry by leading to the further decline in the price of gold. The mere discussion alone of a possible IMF gold sale has contributed to a more than 3.5 percent drop in the price of this commodity over the last few weeks.

The gold industry provides thousands of high paying jobs in this country and a valuable U.S. export commodity that substan-

tially benefits our balance of trade. Yet, the current depressed price of gold on world markets has resulted in major job losses and hardship in the mining sectors of the 13 states that produce nearly 15 percent of the world's output of gold annually. Continued declines in the price of gold would be devastating to the rural communities in this country that rely on the stable price and production of this precious commodity.

With regard to the HIPC initiative, IMF gold sales actually could result in greater harm than assistance to these 41 nations. Indeed, gold mining is a viable and productive sector in the economies of well over half of the HIPC nations. In 10 of those countries, gold mining accounts for between 5 and 40 percent of exports and, as a result, is crucial to national economic well being and employment. In certain other HIPC countries, which do not presently mine gold to any significant extent, there are advanced plans for major gold mining development. Thus, while it is my view that U.S. support for the HIPC initiative not be provided at the expense of an important sector of our economy, the justification for IMF gold sales becomes even less compelling with the possibility that HIPC nations could be harmed—not helped—by such sales.

It is my understanding that congressional authorization is required prior to U.S. representatives to the IMF voting in favor of transactions involving the sale of its gold reserves. As matters involving the IMF come before you, particularly as they relate to the sale of IMF gold reserves, I hope you will consider the risk of harm posed by such sales to a vital sector of our economy.

Finally, Majority Leader Armer has correctly requested that Joint Economic Committee Vice Chairman Jim Saxton direct the JEC to examine the full context of this IMF gold sales proposal along the lines to these same concerns. As such, nothing should proceed on this proposal until the JEC has completed its examination.

Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Sincerely,

TOM DELAY,  
Member of Congress.

Similar Letters Sent To: Jim Leach, Chairman, Committee on Banking and Financial Services; Ben Gillman, Chairman, Committee on International Relations; C.W. Young, Chairman, House Appropriations Committee; Sonny Callahan, Chairman, Subcommittee on Foreign Operations; Spencer Bachus, Chairman, Subcommittee on Domestic & International Monetary Policy; Ed Royce, Chairman, Subcommittee on Africa; and Jim Saxton, Vice Chairman, Joint Economic Committee.

#### KASHMIR VIGILANCE

**HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 21, 1999*

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to express support for the recent developments regarding the conflict in Jammu and Kashmir in India. Last November a large body of Pakistani troops from its Northern Light Infantry Regiment and Pakistani-backed terrorists crossed the Line of Control into Jammu and Kashmir, forcefully occupying key Indian military posts abandoned for the winter season. When the Indian Armed forces earlier this year attempted to return to their military posts, they were met with fierce Pakistani resistance and opposition.

Faced with this opposition, India then took restrained military action to regain its territory occupied by the terrorists and Pakistani military forces. By adopting a proper, proportionate response to the incursion, India took steps to ensure that the situation did not spin out of control and escalate further.

Most of the international community agree that Pakistan crossed into Jammu and Kashmir in an attempt to alter the Line of Control to Pakistan's advantage and to internationalize the issue.

Pakistan soon discovered that the international community did not support those ambitions. The United States and its allies, including the G-8 nations, condemned the incursion across the Line of Control into India, and called for an immediate end to the hostilities, restoration of the Line of Control, and future respect for the Line of Control.

A resolution sponsored by a bipartisan majority of the House International Relations Committee and myself, two weeks ago, in part expressed the sense of the Congress that it should be the policy of the United States to (1) support the immediate withdrawal of intruding forces supported by Pakistan from the Indian side of the Line of Control, (2) urge the reestablishment and future respect for the line of Control, and (3) to encourage all sides to end the fighting and exercise restraint. The Resolution further expressed the sense of the Congress that it should be the policy of the United States to encourage both India and Pakistan to adhere to the principles of the Lahore Declaration.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased that the President personally communicated this to Pakistan Prime Minister Sharif and that Pakistan is now in the process of withdrawing its forces from the Indian side of the Line of Control. This should be a message to Pakistan that the international community will not tolerate its military or financial support to any aggression.

This is an issue that India and Pakistan must resolve bilaterally. I am pleased to see that the United States, consistent with its past policy, has said it would not mediate this issue. I urge the U.S. to maintain this position.

Mr. Speaker, I urge both Nations to work toward rebuilding the trust that has been lost as a result of the fighting at the LOC, and to work toward full implementation of the Lahore Declaration. Without this trust, there can be no "true" agreement to go forward with the Lahore process.

While we welcome the decision of the Sharif Government to end the hostilities across the Line of Control into India by ordering the withdrawal of the invading forces, we will keep a keen eye on the situation in the weeks ahead to make caution that all of the conditions will be met. Pakistan must dismantle the structures for training militants for disrupting peace in Jammu and Kashmir, and to maintain the sanctity of the Line of Control, not only in Kargil, but throughout Jammu and Kashmir, India. In addition, Pakistan must stop its support for cross-border terrorism against India.

The Resolution that I introduced, while appropriate at the time, should serve as an expression of Congressional concern. Should we see a recurrence by Pakistan of the events of the past weeks, or other subtle or indirect acts that once again threaten peace in the region, I will not hesitate to begin this Resolution to the House floor.

## TEACHER EMPOWERMENT ACT

SPEECH OF

**HON. JOHN B. LARSON**

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 20, 1999*

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 1995) to amend the elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 to empower teachers, improve student achievement through high-quality professional development for teachers, reauthorize the Reading Excellence Act, and for other purposes:

Mr. LARSON. Mr. Chairman, I rise today in support of the Castle-Fletcher amendment to the Teacher Empowerment Act to increase teachers knowledge of classroom technology. It is vitally important, as we approach the 21st century, that in order to remain competitive in the global economy, we adapt and, indeed, stay ahead of the revolutionary technological advances that are changing our lives on a daily basis.

Once a mere concept, the knowledge based economy is now a reality. I have often heard mentioned that the leap technology has taken is analogous to going from the dark ages to the renaissance, from cloistered monks scrolling information for the scholarly few to Gutenberg inventing movable type, and exposing the masses to the knowledge contained in books. It is indeed a momentous change. But to maintain our position in the global stage, we must make sure that we integrate technology into our society at the most important stage of our children's development. We must integrate technology into our children's classrooms.

To help our children maintain their competitive advantage in the Information Age, we must give our teachers the tools they need to integrate technology in the classroom. With this amendment we take a positive step in this direction. This amendment would allow professional development programs funded under the Act to provide training for teachers in the uses of technology and its uses in the classroom to improve teaching and learning. It would also provide state funds to Local Education Agencies and Higher Education Partnerships for development of programs that train teachers how to use technology in the classroom.

The amendment is important because integrating technology into the classrooms is not just about wiring schools to the Internet. It is also about making sure that we integrate all aspects of technology, including voice, video, data and distance learning, into the curriculum and that we do so effectively. Our teachers should be trained to develop innovative ways to include technology in teaching our children. Not just to teach our children to surf the Web—although I suspect that is not the children who need help in this area—but also to develop ways to use technology in actual subject matter.

As a former teacher and father of three children, it is quite evident to me that a comprehensive approach should be developed to place our children in a position to excel in this new economy. To that effect, I recently introduced a bill that will develop a strategic plan to create a national technological infrastructure to connect public schools to the information

superhighway. It is only the first step in a three-pronged strategy that will include infrastructure support, teacher enhancement, and child development. In the meantime, I will continue to be a strong supporter of efforts that move our classrooms into the 21st century.

In closing, Mr. Chairman, I want to thank the gentlemen from Delaware, Mr. CASTLE and the gentleman from Kentucky, Mr. FLETCHER for their vision in offering this amendment to improve the efficiency of our teachers and to prepare our children for the challenges they will face in the coming century. I urge all my colleagues to support this amendment.

## INTERNET CENSORSHIP; JUVENILE VIOLENCE; LOWERING THE DRINKING AGE TO 18

**HON. BERNARD SANDERS**

OF VERMONT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 21, 1999*

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. Speaker, I insert for printing in the RECORD statements by high school students from my home State of Vermont, who were speaking at my recent town meeting on issues facing young people today. I am asking that you please insert these statements in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD as I believe that the views of these young persons will benefit my colleagues.

## INTERNET CENSORSHIP

(On behalf of Amanda Cawthra, Angela Bellizzi, Renay Thompson, and Nick Stahle)

Amanda Cawthra: The First Amendment clearly states that people have the freedom of speech. However, we have to speak to you about government infringement on this basic right, guaranteed in the Constitution. The issue we are talking about is Internet censorship, and whether the government has the right to mandate what can be accessed through the Net.

Nick Stahle: Censorship on the Internet has become a major issue, especially now in the late 1990s. Several bills have been proposed to protect children from explicit material, such as the Communications Decency Act and the Child Online Protection Act. However, we feel it is not the government's place to mandate what can and cannot be posted on the Internet. If parents do not want their children to be exposed to this material, there are several software programs available to block out these sites.

Renay Thompson: Also, once the government steps in, who decides what is objectionable and what is not? If we are going to take the step of censoring sexually explicit material, then why not censor other potentially offensive material, such as those sites by racist groups, or even antiabortionists. Obviously, this would be a violation of these groups' First Amendment rights. Therefore the government should not censor what appears on the Internet, any more than it should censor the private, yet still potentially offensive publications of these groups, or pornographic magazines.

Angela Bellizzi: Parents, librarians, teachers and others that provide Internet access to children need to take the responsibility of monitoring their access. Legitimate web sites should not be deprived of their First Amendment right. That is why, Congressman Sanders, that we conclude in asking you to vote against future legislation that restricts online freedom of speech.

## JUVENILE VIOLENCE

(On behalf of David Gilbert, Melissa Jarvis, Amber Atherton, Corey Lasell and Douglas Kunkle)

Douglas Kunkle: We originally planned to discuss our feelings on NATO's action in Kosovo, but with the tragedy in Littleton, we had to choose between two violent and incomprehensible acts. We, with the rest of the country, have been shocked and dismayed with the most recent shooting and bombing incident at Columbine High School, and with the rest of the country, we have discussed and debated the economic, cultural, and technical factors which may have contributed to the escalating trend of violent crimes committed by juveniles in this country.

We understand that there is no quick solution to this problem. We only know that action must be taken.

Corey Lasell: Murder rates are down; but not among adolescents. According to Attorney General Janet Reno, the problem with children killing is likely to worsen. On a typical day in this country, nine teenagers are murdered, and since 1965 there has been a 464 percent increase in the murder arrest rate for 18-year-olds.

Here in Vermont, we feel protected from those kinds of statistics. We are lulled into thinking: "That couldn't happen in Vermont." But according to the study conducted by the Vermont Center for Justice Research, there has been a dramatic increase in crimes committed by Vermont's youth, and increasingly more violent ones.

Bill Clints, Director for the Center for Justice Research, said that the result of this study "indicates the need for further examination of the state's troubled youth in the confidential system that protects and prosecutes them."

Amber Atherton: We suggest that juveniles who commit violent crimes should be tried as an adult. Juveniles must be taught to accept responsibility for their actions. Right now, every juvenile knows the law protects them, and just about anything they do will be handled with kid gloves and a slap on the wrist. Punishment is usually in the form of probation and/or community service. Most juvenile delinquents do not get punished at all for the misdemeanor crimes, so some start committing felonies. We think, because they were not punished for the misdemeanor crimes, they feel they will not be punished for the felonies.

Melissa Jarvis: People are afraid to punish juveniles because they want to give them a second chance. Increasingly, this second chance is used to commit another crime. We think it is about time that the adults in charge look at the juvenile crime situation without colored glasses. This isn't the '50s. Children are killing and getting killed. Those killed do not get a second chance.

We think the fear of harsher punishments would serve as a deterrent for those juveniles who would be successful in programs such as diversion, and curtail the activities of habitual criminals. This will at least protect the general population from them.

David Gilbert: We are afraid lawmakers are scrambling around to pass new laws. The killers in Littleton broke 18 gun laws and more. There are plenty of laws. What we need to do is enforce, prosecute, and punish those who break them.

## LOWERING THE DRINKING AGE TO 18

(On behalf of Nicholas Dandrow, Eric Williams, Beth Nadeau, Becca Bergeron and Michael French)

Becca Bergeron: I will be speaking on behalf of the group.

We feel that the drinking age should be lowered from 21 years of age to 18. The reasons for our proposal are:

1. If you are 18, you are considered an adult, just the same as if you were 21.

2. If, at the age of 18, you are allowed to join or be drafted into the army to fight for your country, why can't you buy a six-pack of beer?

3. Most European countries have either no drinking age or it is 18 years old.

4. Giving 18-year-olds this privilege will help them feel like an adult, rather than just an 18-year-old.

5. The drinking age was 18 at one point in this country. It was during the '70s. We know the outcome was not the greatest, but you have to understand that that was the '70s, there was Vietnam, lots of drug use, many rebellious people and organizations.

6. Once a rule is made, the number one response is to test it. That is why many people under the age of 21 consume alcohol, just because they aren't supposed to.

7. Most of this group here is 18, and once we are 18, are seniors in high school. That means next year some of us will be attending college. The college scene is very much more older and diverse. The ages range from 18 and up. So, if you are all in the same boat, what makes the 18-, 19- and 20-year-olds different? They can vote, drive automobiles, serve the country, get into clubs, buy tobacco products, lottery tickets, give blood, purchase a firearm. The one thing they cannot do is purchase or consume alcohol products. What difference does three years make?

If the age were lowered, it is understood that some problems may occur, such as more high school students would start drinking, causing more drinking and driving. But we believe awareness to be very effective. Also, stricter laws to minors under the age of 18, and stricter penalties to the persons supplying minors.

As our representative, Congressman Bernie Sanders, we urge you to voice our opinion to lower the drinking age to 18.

#### PERSONAL EXPLANATION

### HON. HOWARD COBLE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 21, 1999*

Mr. COBLE. Mr. Speaker, on July 15 there were several rollcall votes on amendments to the FY2000 Treasury-Postal Appropriations bill, H.R. 2490. Had I been there I would have voted "no" on rollcall No. 301; "aye" on rollcall No. 302; "no" on rollcall No. 303; "aye" on rollcall No. 304. On final passage of H.R. 2490, I would have voted "no" on rollcall No. 305.

On July 16, the House considered the African Growth and Opportunity Act, H.R. 434. Had I been present I would have voted "no" on rollcall Nos. 306 and 307.

On July 19 and 20, the House considered several bills under suspension of the rules. Had I been there I would have voted "aye" on rollcall Nos. 308, 309, 310, and 311.

On July 20, the House considered several amendments to the American Embassy Security Act, H.R. 2415. Had I been present I would have voted "no" on rollcall No. 312; "aye" on rollcall No. 313; and "aye" on rollcall No. 314.

On July 20, the House also took up the rule on the Teacher Empowerment Act. Had I been there I would have voted "aye" on rollcall No. 315.

On these dates, I was participating in the Fourth Annual International Symposium on Reduction of Patent Costs at the Hague, Netherlands, where I was the keynote speaker. This event was sponsored by the International Federation of Industrial Property Attorneys (FICPI) and the American Intellectual Property Law Association (AIPLA). I had committed to participating in this event prior to the scheduling of votes.

#### AMERICA SHOULD SUPPORT KASHMIRI, SIKH, NAGA FREEDOM STRUGGLES

### HON. JOHN T. DOOLITTLE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 21, 1999*

Mr. DOOLITTLE. Mr. Speaker, the world watches carefully the situation in Kashmir, where the Indian military attacked the Kashmiri freedom fighters to shut down the seventeen freedom movements within its borders. The effort did not go well for India, despite its claims of victory. An Indian military spokesman admitted that Indian troops were "dying like dogs."

The Sikhs in Punjab, Khalistan have been very concerned that this war will spread to their homeland, where they are also seeking self-determination. One of India's strategies for keeping the freedom movements from succeeding is to set the minority nations against each other. In pursuit of this divide-and-rule strategy, they have sent Sikh soldiers to fight the Kashmiris, as they have done in Nagaland. The Christians in Nagaland have been fighting for their freedom for the last 52 years.

The Council of Khalistan wrote an open letter to the Sikh soldiers and officers. They called on the soldiers and officers to stop "dying like dogs" for the Indian government. The letter asked Sikh soldiers if they would rather die as Sikh martyrs or mercenaries for Indian oppression. It urged them to stop shooting at their fellow freedom fighters in Kashmir and join the movement to free Khalistan.

The reasons why Khalistan and the other nations of South Asia should enjoy their freedom have been outlined by many of us in the past, and they have not changed. Amnesty International reports that thousands of political prisoners are being held without charge or trial. Some of them have been in illegal custody for 15 years.

If India is democratic and if there is no support for the freedom movements, as India claims, then why not let the peoples of the subcontinent vote on their political status? America should support self-determination for all the nations and peoples. We should declare our support for the freedom movements and the right of self-determination and stop aid to the repressive Indian regime.

#### CELEBRATING THE ARTISTRY OF WILLIAM KRAWCZEWICZ

### HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 21, 1999*

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize an outstanding artist, William Krawczewicz, whose design was recently selected to appear on the back of the Maryland quarter, to be issued in March of 2000.

The U.S. Mint will issue fifty different designs of the official quarter for the fifty different states, each quarter depicting features of its state. Mr. Krawczewicz's winning design features the state Capitol building in Annapolis, Maryland, the only statehouse that also once served as the Nation's Capitol. The design was chosen from among the approximately 280 designs depicting different aspects of Maryland.

This is not the first time Mr. Krawczewicz's artwork has been recognized. Over the years, he has won a number of awards and one of his designs was selected for a 1994 Olympic coin commemorative set. When he is not producing coin designs, Mr. Krawczewicz works as a graphic designer for the White House.

I would like to congratulate Mr. Krawczewicz for his artistry and for his contribution to the commemoration of the state of Maryland.

#### MARION COWELL, JR.

### HON. BILL McCOLLUM

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 21, 1999*

Mr. McCOLLUM. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to publicly congratulate Marion Cowell, Jr. on his retirement from First Union.

Mr. Cowell served as General Counsel for First Union for an impressive 27 years, during which he earned the respect and confidence of his associates at all levels of the corporation, both as a talented lawyer and as a friend. Besides working diligently for First Union, Mr. Cowell dedicated significant time providing pro bono services to individuals and community organizations that could not otherwise afford them. Such willingness to contribute to the community was recognized by his peers, and in 1998 he received the National Public Service Award from the Business Law section of the American Bar Association. His wise and judicious council will be greatly missed at First Union and I personally commend him for his outstanding achievements.

#### CHARACTER COUNTS

### HON. MARK E. SOUDER

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 21, 1999*

Mr. SOUDER. Mr. Speaker, yesterday Congressman ERNIE FLETCHER introduced an amendment, which allows teacher training funds to be used for character education training, to the Teacher Empowerment Act. It was adopted with my strong support.

In the mid-1980s I served as the Republican Staff Director of the House Select Committee on Children, Youth and Families. I visited numerous creative character education programs across this nation including in St. Louis, Miami and Baltimore.

Each school system had involved the local community in the development of their program. Each was having a positive impact on the students in their schools. And, importantly, each program was done differently. It is important that we continue to encourage such creative flexibility.

Currently, there are a number of character education efforts in my district in northeastern Indiana. One of the best is a program called "Character Counts" which I have discussed with Garrett-Keyser-Butler Community School system superintendent Alan Middleton, as well as others in the Garrett system.

We need to encourage efforts to implement such programs. By allowing—leaving it up to the school districts themselves but allowing—teacher training to include character education training is an important advance for character education. Congressman FLETCHER's amendment made it clear that funds can be used for such training.

What follows is some basic information from the Garrett community school system's "Character Counts" program, which gives some idea of the approach of one character education initiative. It is important to note the emphasis on community participation as well as the specific themes that are stressed.

What? The Character Counts! Coalition is a national partnership of organizations and individuals involved in the education, training and care of youth. They have joined in a collaborative effort to improve the character of America's young people based on six basic standards of character.

Six pillars of character: Trustworthiness, responsibility, respect, fairness, caring, citizenship.

The Garrett-Keyser-Butler School Corporation this last year became a member of the national CHARACTER COUNTS! Coalition. The program's development was based on a 1992 summit meeting of educators, youth leaders, religious leaders and ethicists who worked together to identify those basic characteristics that they could all agree on as being essential to the development of good character. These became known as the Six Pillars of Character.

The CHARACTER COUNTS! Coalition hopes to combat violence, irresponsibility and dishonesty while strengthening the character of the next generation. The program is not associated with any particular religion or ideological agenda other than that of promoting good character through ethical decision making.

The membership list includes many well respected national organizations such as American Red Cross, the United Way of America, USA Police Activities League, Big Brothers/Big Sisters of America, 4-H, Little League Baseball, YMCA of the USA, the National Association of State Boards of Education and National Association of Secondary School Principals to mention a few.

We at the GKB School Corporation have made a commitment to work through the CHARACTER COUNTS! program in an effort to improve the character of our young people.

We believe that CHARACTER COUNTS! in personal relationships, in school, at the workplace, and in life. Who you are makes a difference!

Mission Statement: The Garrett-Keyser-Butler School Corp., is committed to the de-

velopment of a program which unites the whole community in promoting trustworthiness, respect, responsibility, fairness, caring, and citizenship. We believe these ethical traits are essential for the success of young people in all areas of their life—in school, work, and personal relationships.

The Coalition is comprised of about 100 national and regional organizations that together reach more than 40 million young people.

Coalition includes: YMCA, BOYS & GIRLS CLUBS, 4-H, BIG BROTHERS/SISTERS, ATSO, LITTLE LEAGUE, RED CROSS, BOYS TOWN, NAT'L ASS'N OF POLICE, ATHLETIC LEAGUES, U.S. SOCCER ASS'N., AFT, NEA, NAT'L ASS'N OF SECONDARY SCHOOL PRINCIPALS, NAT'L ASS'N OF STATE BOARDS OF EDUCATION, NAT'L ASS'N OF STUDENT COUNCILS, NAT'L CATHOLIC EDUCATIONAL ASS'N, AARP, LA RAZA, INTERNATIONAL ASS'N OF POLICE CHIEFS, NAT'L URBAN LEAGUE AND UNITED WAY.

#### TRIBUTE TO REV. LEROY BELLAMY

**HON. KAREN L. THURMAN**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 21, 1999*

Mrs. THURMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Reverend Leroy Bellamy, a dear friend and senior pastor at Grace Temple Church of God in Floral City, FL.

For 40 years, the Reverend Bellamy has touched the lives of many Citrus County residents through gospel and prayer. He has worked hard over the years to build trust in the community and to inspire his congregations. Achieving that was not always easy, but he followed his heart and answered his calling.

Reverend Bellamy was the first minister of color in Citrus County to participate in interdenominational and inter-racial community religious and social activities. At a time when many residents believed separate was better, Reverend Bellamy challenged that notion and encouraged the community to worship and pray together.

The annual sunrise Easter service in Citrus County is proof of Reverend Bellamy's commitment to racial tolerance.

Each year, parishioners of different racial and ethnic backgrounds sit side by side in a packed stadium to listen to his inspiring sermons. The 86-year-old pastor prides himself on never having missed a sunrise service. The service is one of many ways this unassuming and humble man shows those around him that building bridges is God's answer to burning them. That working to bring people together—regardless of race, color, sex, religion or social class—is the right thing to do.

The people of Citrus County have listened carefully over the years to Reverend Bellamy's wise words. As a special way to thank him, the community is hosting a "Reverend Leroy Bellamy Day" in his honor on July 31st.

This is one of many times the pastor has been recognized for his service to the community. Reverend Bellamy and his late wife Priscilla were selected Citrus County's Family of the Year in 1992. He was also given a "Key to the City" in Inverness and lives on a road in Inverness bearing his name.

As you can tell, we're very proud to have Reverend Bellamy in our community. He's the epitome of goodness and righteousness. He grew up in Florida during a time when economic depression and racial isolation made life hard for many people. But, as a young man, Reverend Bellamy followed God's path and shunned bitterness and anger.

He often juggled several manual-labor jobs to provide for his 10 children: Leroy Jr., Randolph, Lonnie, James, Clarence, Curtis, Bruce, Gilbert, Nina, and Lucille. In later years, he went to work for himself in the hog-farming business and prospered. He saved his earnings and sent several of his children to college—an opportunity that was not available to him.

Like so many other upstanding Americans, Reverend Bellamy started within his own family to make life better for future generations. His grandson Patrick Thomas is a dedicated caseworker in one of my Florida district offices. Patrick says has grandfather always stressed upon his children and grandchildren, the importance of self-discipline, education and respect for oneself and others. Most of all, the Reverend Bellamy taught his children and parishioners to have faith and trust in God. This, the Reverend says, is the most important lesson. The lesson that shapes a lifetime. The lesson that opens Heaven's gates.

Through his ministry, the Reverend Bellamy lifts the spirits of people in prisons, hospitals and nursing homes. He grieves with families at funerals, brings couples together in holy matrimony and celebrates life's simple pleasures at parades and other county festivities.

We are forever grateful to the Reverend Bellamy for leading a life dedicated to God's work and for choosing to make Citrus County his home. His smile brings hope and joy to the troubled. His prayers strengthen wearied hearts. His words of comfort console those in need.

Mr. Speaker, please join me in paying tribute to the Reverend Leroy Bellamy, a man who credits his good life to his commitment to God. May Citrus County be blessed with the Rev. Bellamy's divine presence and spiritual leadership for many more years to come.

CARRIE P. MEEK'S TRIBUTE TO REV. DR. G. DAVID HORTON, PASTOR, GREATER NEW BETHEL BAPTIST CHURCH

**HON. CARRIE P. MEEK**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 21, 1999*

Mrs. MEEK of Florida. Mr. Speaker, it is truly a distinct honor and privilege to pay tribute to one of Miami-Dade County's great ecclesiastical leaders, the Rev. Dr. G. David Horton, on his 20th Year Anniversary as Pastor of Greater New Bethel Baptist Church. I want to echo the same sentiments of joy and gratitude that his congregation is lifting up to Almighty God to celebrate his milestone during this month of July, culminating on Sunday, August 1, 1999.

Rev. Dr. Horton truly represents the best and the noblest of God's Chosen Ones. As pastor, preacher and minister of the Gospel, he is remarkably leading his congregation in the ways of God and has tirelessly worked to

enlighten our community on the agenda of spiritual wisdom and good government based on our God-given conscience and responsibility toward others.

It is indeed fitting for those of us who subscribe to the Judaeo-Christian Faith to pause and reflect on the important role that Rev. Dr. Horton plays in the day-to-day affairs of his congregation. I want to acknowledge the tremendous work he is doing in constantly guiding not only the members of the Greater New Bethel Baptist Church, but also our community at large. He has truly exemplified the example of Christ as the Good Shepherd, and is wisely leading his flock of believers to the demands of Faith and to the works of Charity, sharing with them the words of God's wisdom and salvation emanating from the Gospel.

His consecration and vigilance over the spiritual growth and socio-moral well-being of his congregation have impacted the lives of countless people, propelling him into one of our state's charismatic preachers. Accordingly, my constituents in the 17th Congressional District's northern sector are the fortunate beneficiaries of Rev. Horton's teachings and ministry, especially in his advocacy to reach out both by way of word and example our unconditional love and commitment to the children, the elderly, the poor, the disenfranchised and the less fortunate among us. We have learned from him the centrality of God in our daily lives, conscious of the fact that the mandate of our Faith and the obligation of our citizenship must characterize our service to those who could least fend for themselves.

His countless awards aptly described him as a forceful, courageous and visionary leader not only of the religious community, but also our society at large, firmly compelled by the fact that the Greater New Bethel Baptist Church in Miami is indeed part of a larger network of institutions that serve as the voice and conscience of our community. Rev. Dr. Horton is fully living up to his vocation as a pastor par excellence. His standards for learning, caring and achieving, especially among the youth, have won for him the accolades of our community. Public and private agencies, along with countless organizations, have oftentimes cited him for his resolute consecration to the Truth of the Gospel, along with his uncompromising stance on justice and equal opportunity for all.

Moreover, his crusades in teaching our youth have become legendary. He has gained the utmost confidence of parents, teachers and countless others from diverse professions who see in him as a no-nonsense motivator. They are wont to entrust him with the future of their children and families, genuinely confident that they will learn from him the tenets of personal excellence, buoyed up by an uncompromising commitment to hard work and discipline.

Our community is deeply touched and comforted by his undaunted leadership, compassion and personal warmth. As head of one of the largest Baptist Churches in Florida, Rev. Dr. Horton preaches and lives by the adage that the grace of God's Providence and the quest for His Justice must buttress our common quest for personal integrity and professional achievement in the service of others. As a man of God and as an indomitable leader in our community, he has rightfully earned our deepest respect and genuine admiration.

This is the great legacy the Rev. Dr. G. David Horton is unselfishly sharing with us on

the occasion of his 20th Pastoral Anniversary. I am privileged indeed to be blessed with his friendship and confidence. And I am deeply grateful that he continues to teach us to live by his noble ethic of always loving God and serving our fellow men.

IN PROTEST OF RECEPTION FOR  
CASTRO GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS

**HON. PETER DEUTSCH**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 21, 1999*

Mr. DEUTSCH. Mr. Speaker, I stand today to protest tonight's reception honoring two officials of the Castro regime, which makes a statement to Cuban dictator Fidel Castro and the world that the United States considers a Communist dictator to be a good trading partner.

I am troubled by the fact that tonight two of Castro's officials will be hosted at a Capitol Hill event for the first time in 40 years. Maria de la Luz B'Hammel and Igor Montero Brito should not have been granted visas to visit the United States, and they should not be welcomed as spokespeople for the opening up of trade between the United States and Cuba.

It is important that we remain vigilant in bringing to light the continuing deplorable behavior of Castro and his regime. Castro uses food as a weapon, cutting off the rations of those who speak out against his destructive and oppressive policies. He has destroyed his own country, and trade with him will not only be an affront to American ideals of human rights and freedom, but will also be disastrous for our economy.

There are those who look upon trade with the Castro regime as a panacea for the problems of our agriculture industry. In reality, trade with Castro will actually open up our markets to cheap products made with cheap labor in Cuba. Castro's agricultural products will be inexpensive because they will be made by overworked and underpaid workers in a country with no labor rights. His products may harm the environment, as they will be produced by a government without a system of checks and balances over environmental policies. And they will be dumped on the U.S. market, because Castro has never possessed nor does he now possess the ability to cooperate meaningfully with other nations.

Trade with Cuba will eventually be possible, but never under this tyrannical regime. To suggest otherwise, as tonight's reception does, is to forget our commitment to the ideals of freedom and democracy—ideals that Castro does not and will never share.

FOLIC ACID PROMOTION AND  
BIRTH DEFECTS PREVENTION  
ACT OF 1999

**HON. LUCILLE ROYBAL-ALLARD**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 21, 1999*

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Mr. Speaker, today, I, along with my colleague Congresswoman JO ANN EMERSON, am introducing the Folic Acid Promotion and Birth Defects Prevention Act of

1999. This bipartisan bill, with 102 Democratic and Republican original cosponsors, is being introduced in the Senate by Senators ABRAHAM, KOHL and BOND.

The Folic Acid Promotion and Birth Defects Prevention Act of 1999 will provide for a national folic acid education program to prevent birth defects.

Each year an estimated 2,500 babies are born in the United States with serious birth defects of the brain and spine, called neural tube defects. These neural tube defects cause crippling lifelong physical disabilities and at times, even death.

However, up to 70% of neural tube birth defects could be prevented if women of child-bearing age consumed 400 micrograms of folic acid daily. That means women need to eat a healthy diet and take a daily multivitamin. It's that simple.

Women need to be taking folic acid before and during their first trimester of pregnancy because these neural tube defects occur very early in pregnancy, before most women know that they are pregnant and because roughly 50% of all pregnancies in the U.S. are unplanned.

The problem is that the majority of women are not aware of the benefits of folic acid. A 1997 March of Dimes national survey found that only 30% of women take a multivitamin with folic acid before pregnancy. There is an urgent need to teach women about the importance of increasing their consumption of folic acid by taking a daily vitamin pill, eating more fortified cereal grain products and eating food naturally rich in folic acid.

Nationwide, Hispanic women have the highest rates of neural tube defects. In fact, in my home state of California, Hispanic mothers have the highest number of cases of neural tube defects than any other racial group and Mexican-born mothers have twice the risk of having babies with neural tube defects compared to U.S.-born mothers.

The Folic Acid Promotion and Birth Defects Prevention Act of 1999 will amend the Public Health Service Act to provide for a national folic acid education program to prevent birth defects. This bill authorizes the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, in partnership with states and local public and private entities, to launch an education and public awareness campaign, conduct research to identify effective strategies for increasing folic acid consumption by women of reproductive capacity, and evaluate the effectiveness of these strategies.

The Folic Acid Promotion and Birth Defects Prevention Act of 1999 is supported by leading health organizations, including the March of Dimes, Association of Women's Health, Obstetric and Neonatal Nurses, National Association of Pediatric Nurse Associates and Practitioners, Council for Responsible Nutrition, American Association of University Affiliated Programs for Persons with Developmental Disabilities, American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, American College of Nurse-Midwives, American Public Health Association, Council of Women's and Infants' Specialty Hospitals, Easter Seals, National Association of County and City Health Officials, National Women's Health Network, and the Spina Bifida Association of America.

I would like to recognize the March of Dimes, the National Council on Folic Acid and

the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention for their leadership and steadfast commitment to this issue. I would especially like to thank Jody Adams and her daughter, the March of Dimes Ambassador Kelsey Adams, for their hard work in publicizing this simple, yet highly effective, prevention strategy.

Finally, I would like to thank my colleagues, Congresswoman JO ANN EMERSON, as well as Senators ABRAHAM, KOHL and BOND for their hard work in raising awareness about this vitally important issue. By getting the message out, we can help families across the country have healthy babies and save the lives of thousands of babies each year.

#### PERSONAL EXPLANATION

### HON. LUIS V. GUTIERREZ

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 21, 1999*

Mr. GUTIERREZ. Mr. Speaker, on the afternoon of Monday, July 19, 1999, I was unavoidably absent from this chamber and therefore missed rollcall vote number 310 (H.R. 1477), rollcall vote number 309 (H. Con. Res. 121) and rollcall vote number 308 (H.R. 1033). I want the RECORD to show that if I had been able to be present in this chamber when these votes were cast, I would have voted "yea" on each of them.

#### TEACHER EMPOWERMENT ACT

SPEECH OF

### HON. JOSEPH CROWLEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 20, 1999*

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 1995) to amend the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 to empower teachers, improve student achievement through high-quality professional development for teachers, reauthorize the Reading Excellence Act, and for other purposes:

Mr. CROWLEY. Mr. Chairman, I rise today to oppose H.R. 1995, the Teacher Empowerment Act, and support the Martinez substitute.

As I looked over the materials I had received regarding H.R. 1995, I found myself wondering how the Republican leadership could offer an education bill, a bill for teachers, that is not supported by educators themselves. Nor do parents, Boards of Education, or many others concerned about our education system support it. In fact, the American Federation of Teachers, the National Education Association, the Council of Chief State School Officers, the National Parent Teachers Association, the National Association of State Boards of Education, Council of Great City Schools, the New York State Education Department, and the New York City Board of Education each oppose this bill. Does this seem right? How can the American public have faith that we are going to improve their schools when nearly all education groups oppose the proposed education bill?

As a newly elected Member, I can tell you that parents in my congressional district are

concerned. They want smaller classes. They want assurances that money isn't going to be taken from their low-income school districts and transferred to districts with more resources. They don't want rhetoric. They want results.

H.R. 1995 takes away the guarantee of smaller classes by rolling class size reduction funds into a block grant for professional development purposes and class size reduction. While class size reduction is a "mandatory use" under H.R. 1995, there is no commitment that serious funds will be used for that purpose.

We should not reverse the process that was put into place last year when a bipartisan commitment was made to fund the first installment of a program aimed specifically at reducing class sizes. Instead, we should show our local school districts that we will be there with the followup funds so they can retain the teachers they are hiring this year and continue their class reduction efforts.

Furthermore, H.R. 1995 severely undermines the original goal of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act—to provide assistance to the neediest students. This bill fails to direct sufficient resources to schools that need the most help: the highest poverty districts in each state and district.

Overall, H.R. 1995 would divert resources away from districts, like many of those in New York City, that need the money the most. Altering the funding formula from 80 percent of the funds being allocated to high-poverty districts to having only 50 percent being allocated to districts, combined with the loss of class size reduction funds, would result in a \$22 million loss for New York City's public schools. I am sure that this result will be mimicked in cities and towns across the country.

I know my Republican colleagues will argue that a hold harmless provision has been added to the bill. However, that hold harmless is for the first year only. After that, there is no guarantee that funding for class size reduction will not be dramatically decreased.

We must not abandon our commitment to class size reduction and to helping our neediest students. The Martinez substitute ensures that we honor our commitment to class size reduction. Additionally, the Martinez substitute does not alter the intent of the ESEA, to assist the neediest school districts. We should pass the Martinez substitute, and, if not, we should defeat H.R. 1995.

#### DICK STRAHM RETIRES AFTER A QUARTER CENTURY AS HEAD COACH OF THE UNIVERSITY OF FINDLAY OILERS

### HON. MICHAEL G. OXLEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 21, 1999*

Mr. OXLEY. Mr. Speaker, I am honored today to salute my good friend Dick Strahm at the close of his 25-year career as head football coach of the University of Findlay Oilers.

The Dick Strahm Era at U of F began in 1975, when he arrived from Kansas State to breathe new life into the program. He immediately set out to recruit the best players available, going all out to lure top prospects to Findlay despite significant shortfalls in avail-

able scholarship money. His dedication and commitment to the program were apparent from the beginning, as his team went undefeated in 1978 and won the Division II national title in 1979.

Coach Strahm's successes carried into the 80s, as the 1985 team compiled U of F's first 10-game winning streak in history. The 90s, though, proved to be his best decade at the helm, as he coached his players to an 83–20–3 overall record, a 27-game winning streak, and three more national championships.

During his 24-season tenure with the Oilers, Dick Strahm presided over just two losing seasons, and compiled an overall head coaching record of 183 wins, 64 losses, and five ties. He was named National Association of Intercollegiate Athletics Coach of the Year four times, and NAIA District 22 Coach of the Year 12 times. The Oilers will certainly miss his leadership on the field in the seasons ahead.

I join Coach Strahm's current and former players, the University of Findlay family, and the entire city of Findlay in thanking him for his years of service and devotion. Congratulations, Dick, on building a successful program that will bear your legacy for years to come.

#### TRIBUTE TO JOHN CARROLL

### HON. RON PACKARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 21, 1999*

Mr. PACKARD. Mr. Speaker, I would like to pay tribute to John Carroll who is a student of Chapparral High School in Temecula Valley, California. During the first session of the Summer 1999 House Republican Page Program, John represented the 48th Congressional District of California.

During his time in our Nation's Capital, John excelled in assisting the House as a Page. However, his exceptional dedication and keen interest in government is nothing new. John is the founder of the Young Republicans' Club at his High School and he has served as a volunteer for the American Red Cross. John's strong leadership skills and devotion to each task he undertakes have helped him become both an exceptional student and citizen.

Mr. Speaker, I was proud to have such an enthusiastic young man represent my district in the House Page Program. I would like to thank him for his hard work and dedication, and wish him the best of luck in all his future endeavors.

#### AMERICAN EMBASSY SECURITY ACT OF 1999

SPEECH OF

### HON. VERNON J. EHLERS

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, July 19, 1999*

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 2415) to enhance security of United States missions and personnel overseas, to authorize appropriations for the Department of State for fiscal year 2000, and for other purposes.

Mr. EHLERS. Mr. Chairman, I would like to thank the gentleman from New York and the

gentleman from New Jersey for their hard work on this bill, and in particular, I would like to thank them for their support of the need for increased scientific and technological expertise at the U.S. State Department. Within the Manager's amendment before us today, Mr. GILMAN has included a provision to address this need by establishing within the office of the Under Secretary for Global Affairs a Science and Technology Adviser to the Secretary of State.

This new position is critical to avoiding communication gaps and missed opportunities for international scientific cooperation and protection of U.S. technology interests as it will allow the Secretary direct access to qualified technical analysis and advice. Science and technology are no longer isolated issues that require insight only as specific questions arise within the global community. Rather, the global community, and its economy, are increasingly tied to the commerce, trade, and health of its member countries through advances in information technology, biotechnology, the pharmaceutical industry, and questions regarding the environment. Furthermore, an increasing number of scientific projects are of such substantial size and expense, that they must be undertaken as collaborative projects among nations if they are to be pushed.

Last year, during hearings conducted by the House Science Committee in conjunction with its work on the Science Policy Study, our most unanimous and emphatic testimony came from witnesses discussing the state of science and technology in our foreign relations. Several witnesses referenced a 1992 Carnegie Commission report entitled *Science and Technology in U.S. International Affairs* that stated that "Overall, U.S. international relations have suffered from the absence of a long-term, balanced strategy for issues at the intersection of science and technology with foreign affairs. Sometimes this absence of analysis and policy leads to unpreparedness for major issues, bitter interagency disputes, and inadequate last-minute preparations for an international meeting." However, as Bruce Alberts, the President of the National Academy of Sciences, states in his testimony, the State department is taking steps to address this void by requesting the National Research Council "undertake a study on the contributions that science, technology and health can make to foreign policy and to make recommendations on how the department might better carry out its responsibilities to that end." This study is due to be completed in September, and one of the prescribed duties of the new Science and Technology Adviser will be to assist the Secretary of State in developing a report to submit to Congress describing plans for implementation

of the Research Council's recommendations, as appropriate.

By including this provision to establish a Science and Technology Adviser within the American Embassy Security Act, Congress will lend its support to those in the State Department who are already taking steps to improve the integration of science and technology within our foreign policy. I appreciate Mr. GILMAN's support on this issue, and believe that the entire nation will benefit from this measure to better represent American knowledge, science and technological assets to our international partners.

---

IN MEMORY OF JACK DEMPSEY

**HON. SCOTT McINNIS**

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 21, 1999*

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I now wish to recognize Mr. Jack Dempsey of Manassa, CO. For his great success in boxing, his loyalty, and love of Colorado, I would like to honor him and his memory which continues to survive.

Born in June 1895, in Manassa, CO, Jack Dempsey entered the world as William Harrison Dempsey. His parents were poor and humble farmers and pioneers. Jack was one of 11 children, and from the beginning he was a mama's boy. Believing that his mother deserved a better life, and determining to provide her with the best, Jack Dempsey struck out on his own at an early age.

After traveling to various mining towns throughout Colorado and California, Jack began fighting at age 17. He began his professional career as a boxer in 1914 and won the nickname, "Manassa Mauler" changing his name to reflect the Irish legend, Jack Dempsey. Though small in stature, 6'1" and 180 pounds, Jack took those he fought by surprise. In 1919, Jack Dempsey won the Heavyweight Boxing Title which he held until 1926 when he lost the title to Gene Tunney.

In May 1983, Jack Dempsey passed away, a legend to always be remembered. Though Jack will be greatly remembered for his incredible boxing career, he will also be remembered for his love and dedication to his mother and his courage and strength. For his hard work, determination, success, and remarkable life, I wish to pay tribute to Mr. Jack Dempsey as the bronze statue of Mr. Dempsey is dedicated to Cecilia Dempsey, Jack's mother. I am grateful for the example Jack Dempsey set and for the inspiration which he continues to provide.

IN RECOGNITION OF MEMBERS OF  
RIVERS/JANOWICZ AMERICAN  
LEGION POST 138 OF BOZRAH, CT

**HON. SAM GEJDENSON**

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 21, 1999*

Mr. GEJDENSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the members of Rivers/Janowicz American Legion Post 138 of Bozrah, CT, upon receiving the Sidney P. Simon Award from the American Legion Department of Connecticut. This award is presented annually to the post in Connecticut which is determined to have sponsored within its community the most outstanding program of environmental beautification, improvement and betterment. The award was presented to the Post during the American Legion Convention on July 9, 1999.

Under the leadership of Harold O'Connell, Adjutant, the Post adopted a resolution earlier this year to beautify and improve memorials honoring the veterans of World Wars I and II and the Korean and Vietnam Wars. A special committee consisting of William Benson, past Commander; William Fishbone, Commander; Harold O'Connell, Adjunct; and John Orr, Historian guided the project to completion. Every member of the Post contributed to the success of this special effort. Their hard work and dedication has been recognized by veterans across the State of Connecticut with the Simon Award.

Mr. Speaker, like so many of their counterparts across this great nation the veterans of Post 138 continue to give of themselves. They unselfishly answered this nation's call to service in North Africa, Europe and throughout the Pacific, in the Korean peninsula, in southeast Asia and in the Persian Gulf. They gave of themselves, and many of them made the supreme sacrifice to guarantee our liberty and to ensure that hundreds of million of people around the world could enjoy a life free from tyranny. These veterans continue to offer service to their country long after returning to civilian life. The members of Post 138 in Bozrah work on behalf of their community in many ways. And, as witnessed by their support for this project, they honor the memory of fellow veterans every day.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to congratulate the members of Rivers/Janowicz American Legion Post 138 on receiving the Sidney P. Simon Award.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

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

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

Meetings scheduled for Thursday, July 22, 1999 may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

JULY 23

10 a.m.  
Foreign Relations  
To hold hearings on the nomination of Michael A. Sheehan, of New Jersey, to be Coordinator for Counterterrorism, with the rank and status of Ambassador at Large.  
SD-419

JULY 27

9:30 a.m.  
Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry  
To hold hearings on agricultural concentration and anti-trust issues.  
SR-328A  
Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions  
To hold hearings to examine innovations in child care programs.  
SD-430

2 p.m.  
Judiciary  
Criminal Justice Oversight Subcommittee  
To hold oversight hearings on activities of the Criminal Division of the Department of Justice.  
SD-628

2:30 p.m.  
Energy and Natural Resources  
Forests and Public Land Management Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on S. 930, to provide for the sale of certain public land in the Ivanpah Valley, Nevada, to the Clark County, Nevada, Department of Aviation; S. 719, to provide for the orderly disposal of certain Federal land in the State of Nevada and for the acquisition of environmentally sensitive land in the State; S. 1030, to provide that the conveyance by the Bureau of Land Management of the surface estate to certain land in the State of Wyoming in exchange for certain private land will not result in the removal of the land from operation of the mining laws; S. 1288, to provide incentives for collaborative forest restoration projects on National Forest System

and other public lands in New Mexico; S. 1374, to authorize the development and maintenance of a multiagency campus project in the town of Jackson, Wyoming; and S. 439, to amend the National Forest and Public Lands of Nevada Enhancement Act of 1988 to adjust the boundary of the Toiyabe National Forest, Nevada.  
SD-366

JULY 28

9:30 a.m.  
Indian Affairs  
To hold hearings on S. 979, to amend the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act to provide for further self-governance by Indian tribes.  
SR-485

Energy and Natural Resources  
Business meeting to consider pending calendar business.  
SD-366

10 a.m.  
Judiciary  
To hold hearings on combatting methamphetamine proliferation in America.  
SD-628

Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs  
To hold oversight hearings on the Monetary Policy Report to Congress pursuant to the Full Employment and Balanced Growth Act of 1978.  
SH-216

2:30 p.m.  
Energy and Natural Resources  
Water and Power Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on S. 624, to authorize construction of the Fort Peck Reservation Rural Water System in the State of Montana; S. 1211, to amend the Colorado River Basin Salinity Control Act to authorize additional measures to carry out the control of salinity upstream of Imperial Dam in a cost-effective manner; S. 1275, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to produce and sell products and to sell publications relating to the Hoover Dam, and to deposit revenues generated from the sales into the Colorado River Dam fund; S. 1236, to extend the deadline under the Federal Power Act for commencement of the construction of the Arrowrock Dam Hydroelectric Project in the State of Idaho; S. 1377, to amend the Central Utah Project Completion Act regarding the use of funds for water development for the Bonneville Unit; and S. 986, to direct the Secretary of the Interior to convey the Griffith Project to the Southern Nevada Water Authority.  
SD-366

JULY 29

9:30 a.m.  
Governmental Affairs  
Oversight of Government Management, Restructuring and the District of Columbia Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on total quality management, focusing on state success stories as a model for the Federal Government.  
SD-342

Year 2000 Technology Problem  
To hold hearings on year 2000 Information Cordination Center.  
SD-192

2:15 p.m.  
Energy and Natural Resources  
National Parks, Historic Preservation, and Recreation Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on S. 710, to authorize the feasibility study on the preservation of certain Civil War battlefields along the Vicksburg Campaign Trail; S. 905, to establish the Lackawanna Valley American Heritage Area; S. 1093, to establish the Galisteo Basin Archaeological Protection Sites, to provide for the protection of archaeological sites in the Galisteo Basin of New Mexico; S. 1117, to establish the Corinth Unit of Shiloh National Military Park, in the vicinity of the city of Corinth, Mississippi, and in the State of Tennessee; S. 1324, to expand the boundaries of the Gettysburg National Military Park to include Wills House; and S. 1349, to direct the Secretary of the Interior to conduct special resource studies to determine the national significance of specific sites as well as the suitability and feasibility of their inclusion as units of the National Park System.  
SD-366

AUGUST 3

9:30 a.m.  
Energy and Natural Resources  
To hold hearings on S. 1052, to implement further the Act (Public Law 94-241) approving the Covenant to Establish a Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands in Political Union with the United States of America.  
SD-366

10:30 a.m.  
Governmental Affairs  
Oversight of Government Management, Restructuring and the District of Columbia Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on overlap and duplication in the Federal Food Safety System.  
SD-342

AUGUST 4

9:30 a.m.  
Indian Affairs  
To hold hearings on S. 299, to elevate the position of Director of the Indian Health Service within the Department of Health and Human Services to Assistant Secretary for Indian Health; and S. 406, to amend the Indian Health Care Improvement Act to make permanent the demonstration program that allows for direct billing of medicare, medicaid, and other third party payors, and to expand the eligibility under such program to other tribes and tribal organizations; followed by a business meeting to consider pending calendar business.  
SR-485

SEPTEMBER 28

9:30 a.m.  
Veterans Affairs  
To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Veterans Affairs to review the legislative recommendations of the American Legion.  
345 Cannon Building